

21 MAR 1975



Two Terrorism Act detainees, Mr Lindelwe Mabandla and his wife, Brigitte, photographed in Johannesburg after their release from prison yesterday.

Reunited

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

after 5

21 MAR 1975

months

in jail

By NAT DISEKO

MR LINDELWE MABANDLA and his wife, Brigitte, were released yesterday after spending five months in jail.

Their detention by the Security Police in Durban followed the pro-Frelimo rally in September last year.

The two were conditionally released yesterday morning from detention in the Pretoria Central Prison, where 13 Blacks are awaiting trial on Terrorism Act charges.

It is not known whether they are the only detainees to be released.

The conditions of their release are that they will be served with subpoenas to be State witnesses in the Terrorism Trial.

EXCITED

They are required "to keep the officer in charge of the police post nearest to your ordinary place of residence informed at all times of your full residential address where you may conveniently be found during the period until criminal proceedings have been finally disposed of, or until you are officially advised that you will no longer be required as a witness."

"It's so good to be in normal surroundings again, and to see normal people again," Mrs Mabandla said excitedly.

Mr Mabandla is the son of Mr Zwelibanzi Mabandla, Transkeian Government Minister. At the time of his arrest he was secretary of the Black Allied Workers' Union (Bawu).

He was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act in November, 1973. Mrs Mabandla was working for the Institute of Race Relations in Durban as a youth organiser.

Last year, in November, Mr Mabandla's father made an urgent application to the Pretoria Supreme Court for an order restraining the Security Police from assaulting or unlawfully interrogating Mr Mabandla and four other detainees.

The application was turned down by Mr Justice Trengove in November.

Open - air confession

21 MAR 1975

SIMANGO DESCRIBES *THE WORLD* HOW BOMB KILLED FREIMO'S LEADER

URIA SIMANGO, chief political opponent of the current leaders of Mocambique's Frelimo, this week publicly confessed to his crimes against the movement at an open-air ceremony at a base near the Tanzanian border.

Simango has been held captive by Frelimo at a reform camp with more than 200 other alleged traitors at Nachingwea, southern Tanzania. He confessed to crimes against Frelimo with 239 other Mocambicans at the ceremony.

Mr Simango, a former Frelimo vice-president who lost out in a leadership battle with the current Frelimo president Samora Machel and vice-president Marcelino Dos Santos six years ago, has been a captive of Frelimo since November last year.

He fled to Cairo from Dar es Salaam in 1969 after being ousted from the former guerrilla movement in the leadership struggle. This followed the parcel-bomb assassination of Frelimo leader, Dr Eduardo Mondlane.

Mr Masango has since been linked with efforts by White settlers and businessmen in Mocambique to overthrow the transitional Frelimo government installed in September last year by Portugal's military regime.

Picked up

He was picked up by Frelimo troops in Mocambique. No details were given of his capture. But his continued freedom within Mocambique and his role as a possible rallying point for dissidents was considered a threat to the stability of the new Frelimo government.

At the public confession, which lasted for about seven hours Frelimo president Machel, expected to be the first President of Mocambique at independence in September, said the prisoners would not

be executed even though they would remain enemies of Mocambique forever.

He urged them to amend their ways and told them they would be watched closely. He did not say whether they would eventually be set free.

Most of the alleged crimes involved the death of Frelimo militants and supporters. They includ-

ed informing the Portuguese army on the site of Frelimo camps, helping to arrange ambushes and what were described as "political traps".

In a long confession before Mr. Machel and Mr. Dos Santos and hundreds of uniformed Frelimo youths and girls, the disgraced Mr. Simango told at length about the assassination of Dr. Mondlane.

Bomb

In contrast to earlier reports of the American-educated leader's death which described the parcel bomb as arriving from a European city, Mr. Simango said the bomb was put together in Tete, Mocambique.

From Tete it was delivered to Mbeya, a Tanzanian town near the Zambia border between lakes Tanganyika and Malawi. It was then taken to Dar es Salaam by a "foreign missionary" and handed in to Dr. Mondlane's office at Frelimo headquarters.



Frelimo leader Dr. Eduardo Mondlane died at the hands of Simango's political organisation.

It exploded when he opened it, killing him instantly. The succession crisis followed which led to Mr. Simango being ousted from the party and his position as one of three vice-presidents along with Mr. Machel and Mr. Dos Santos who shared equal power.

Other former Mocambique nationalist leaders not known to be in Frelimo hands included Paul Gumane, leader of the rival movement, Coremo, a small but effective fighting force in Tete until its base in Zambia was closed down by the Lusaka Government in August last year.

Mr. Gumane publicly confessed to being in contact with agents from the United States, Israel, South Africa, Britain and Holland and planning an invasion of Mocambique to outflank the installation of a Frelimo Government.

This plan, backed by what were described as conservative Portuguese elements including former president Antonio De Spínola was hatched at Jan Smuts Airport but later dropped.

21 MAR 1975

Chief sends a message to Mrs Chitepo

The World

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI has sent a telegram to Mrs Victoria Chitepo and her family in Zambia, expressing his condolences at the death of her husband, ZANU guerrilla leader Mr Herbert Chitepo, in Lusaka.

The KwaZulu leader also sent a telegram to Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the African National Council.

'GREAT SON'

In his telegram to Mrs. Chitepo, Chief Buthelezi said that he, his family and "African brothers" were mourning the death of a great "son of Africa."

Mrs. Chitepo comes from Nongoma and was a student at Adams College with Chief Buthelezi and Mr Chitepo.

The telegram read: "May God give you strength during this hour of tragedy. Those of us who were privileged to know him and Africa can never forget his efforts for justice and African hu-

man dignity."

In his telegram to Bishop Muzorewa in Rhodesia, Chief Buthelezi said he was extremely saddened by Mr. Chitepo's death.

Mrs. Chitepo is the daughter of the Rev and Mrs. A. E. Mahamba-Sithole, of Bhakamthetho of Nongoma.

OAU demands 21 MAR 1975 new Rhodesia terror war

DAR ES SALAAM. — The Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity has asked Rhodesia's nationalist terrorists to prepare for a renewed war against Mr Ian Smith's government.

The mobilisation call, issued by the committee's headquarters, in Dar es Salaam, said Monday's assassination of Zanu chairman Mr Herbert Chitepo in Lusaka was final proof that the Rhodesian Government was not interested in a peaceful settlement.

"The Liberation Committee takes this opportunity to appeal to the Zimbabwean freedom fighters to get ready for the intensification of the struggle in every field and

by all means", the statement said.

The committee said Rhodesian nationalists had gone out of their way in recent months to "raise the olive branch and lower the gun".

"But what rewards do they get out of these positive gestures? False arrests, illegal detentions, intimidations and murders."

A report from Salisbury says members of Rhodesia's banned Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) yesterday boycotted a memorial service for Mr Chitepo, arranged by the ANC.

Zanu and the rival nationalist organisation, Zapu, were disbanded under the December 7 Lusaka agreement and merged with the ANC.

The boycott is seen as revealing the strains to which

African unity has been exposed by Mr Chitepo's killing and the detention in Salisbury of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

In Lourenco Marques, Frelimo yesterday pledged "unconditional support", to the people of "Zimbabwe, in their struggle for national independence."

In a telegram to Bishop Muzorewa, Frelimo leader Mr Samora Machel said: "Deeply revolted by the brutal assassination of comrade Chitepo and his comrades. The responsibility for this crime falls on the criminal regime of Mr Smith."

In Durban, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi sent a telegram to Mr Chitepo's wife, Victoria, and her family in Zambia, expressing his condolences at the death of her husband.

In Salisbury, more details of the charges against detained African nationalist leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, are to be sought by his legal representatives in the appellate division of the Rhodesian High Court.

The preliminary hearing, before Mr Justice Macdonald, is to be in secret, it was learnt.

A special court set up to review the detention is due to sit from Monday. — Sapa-Reuter.

'Isolate S.A.' is call by Kaunda

21 APR 1975



WASHINGTON—President Kaunda shares a joke with President Ford.—(Cablecast.)

Mercury Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday called on America to isolate South Africa — through boycotts and every means possible — to force change in "the little time" left before the Republic is ripped apart by "an explosion."

The Zambian leader followed up a shock Saturday night onslaught on America's "dismaying" Southern African policy by appealing to Americans in general to "use the tremendous powers at their disposal to force the Ford administration to give all-out support to the ousting of colonial regimes in Rhodesia and SWA and the vile apartheid in the Republic."

President Kaunda said he was "encouraged" by his discussions with President Ford and Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger, but said it was up to President Ford to say what had been agreed. But he hinted that President Ford had supported some of his demands.

"South Africa must be isolated if we are going to help the three million White Africans think for themselves," he declared. "Mr. Vorster thinks we are interfering. We are not."

"We are trying to help. We recognise that the three million White settlers in South Africa are African, but they are not super-Africans."

Until they behaved "like ordinary humans," it was "an explosive situation."

The night before, President Kaunda made a White House dinner party choke on its champagne when he lashed out at the United States for giving "comfort to the forces of evil."

He demanded repeatedly that it take the lead in "democratic revolution" in South Africa.

"We need America's total commitment," he stressed.

Clutching a white handkerchief and repeating slowly some of his more bitter taunts, President Kaunda turned to President Ford by his side and warned: "Southern Africa is poised for a dangerous armed conflict. Peace is at stake."

Then, in a thinly-veiled reference to alternative sources of military might, he added: "The oppressed people have a right to answer force with force and Africa and all her friends in the world will support them."

When he had finished his tough speech, President Kaunda serenaded the glittering gathering of top Americans with two love songs on his guitar.

The speech itself took 20 minutes to deliver and came in reply to a bland Ford toast of praise and platitudes.

Veterans of state occasions say it was the

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'ISOLATE S.A.' CALL

FROM PAGE 1

toughest dinner talk for years.

Reaction of the elegantly attired diners — they ranged from Dr. Kissinger to the French

mime artist, Marcel Marceau — varied from amazement to admiration.

The evening was perfect, at the social height of the "summit" meeting with President Ford and Dr. Kissinger.

"Boy, he really socked it to us and we couldn't say a thing," was the comment of one senator.

At every turn, President Kaunda met head-on President Ford's pledge to "stand ready to help" the emerging countries.

He said he was dismayed at America's "no policy" position which, he charged, could be a "deliberate act of policy to support the status quo."

And when President Ford cheerfully suggested they get to know each other better over game of golf, President Kaunda snapped back that he would love to — if President Ford visited him in Zambia.

President Kaunda demanded that America "stand and be counted in implementing the Dar-es-Salaam strategy" to overthrow White supremacy in Africa.

"Victory for the majority is a matter of time... a matter of time," he emphasised. "Let us therefore make it as painless as possible."

He told the guests: "We are not fighting

Whites; we are fighting an evil and brutal system. On this there must be no compromise... none at all.

Snapping at what he called America's "UN tricks" and vote abstentions, he said: "America has not fulfilled our expectations."

President Kaunda's electrifying performance has made America — which hardly noticed his arrival — sit up and take notice. A heavy turnout of Press and TV arrived to listen to him when he spoke yesterday.

He said he had had "a memorable time" with President Ford and Dr. Kissinger. He had found President Ford "a very honest and sincere man."

President Kaunda made these points —

On Rhodesia: "there is no compromise. It must be majority rule or an armed struggle. Setting a timetable is difficult. If there were signs they wanted to talk sincerely, Africa would listen."

On South West Africa: "it's more difficult. They want to see Bantustans and we say no."

On Mr. Vorster: "we agreed on a certain programme. He has helped us on Rhodesia. Many more items remain, but we cannot put the blame on Vorster. We put the blame on Smith. Smith is playing for time and we are trying to stop that."

TURN TO PAGE 2