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(12N)

# Zulu chief gives M Ps his case against sanctions

By Anthony Looch, Parliamentary Staff

A STRONG PLEA to the West not to impose further sanctions against South Africa, was made to the Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee in a written message from Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the moderate leader of the powerful Zulu tribe.

The Chief is President of the mainly Zulu political and cultural Inkatha movement, which claims 1,300,000 supporters.

It differs sharply from the banned African National Congress in that it does not support the use of violence to bring about change in South Africa, though both Inkatha and the ANC want black majority rule.

Yesterday Dr O. D. Dhlomo, Inkatha's secretary-general, and other leaders of the organisation, gave evidence to the committee. They presented a memorandum from Chief Buthelezi, who had already appeared before the committee in January.

Chief Buthelezi, challenged the West's belief that economic sanctions should be imposed, because there was nothing else to do.

## 'So painful'

"More importantly, I challenge the attitude which wants to hasten a day of reckoning between black and white in South Africa, because it is felt that there is nothing left to do," he added.

"What makes my own debate with Western Government's so painful to me is that I share so deeply the values and the hopes which are motivating Western concern about the future of South Africa.

"I share the hopes of the Western world that the free enterprise system will survive the traumas of transition, that the rule of law will be established and that constitutional politics will prescribe and proscribe the politics of the day there.

"The West must now begin to really understand that violence in South Africa is being employed as much against democratic options, as it

is being employed against apartheid."

The forces of violence did not want negotiations to succeed because such talks implied compromises which they were not prepared to make.

Dr Dhlomo said that the West must be careful to discriminate between apartheid as an evil system, and South Africa as a country inhabited by an oppressed black population.

If it failed to do so, it would come up with policies detrimental to that population but not necessarily to apartheid.

"Sanctions do not make that distinction. It would also be wrong to adopt an attitude of wanting to punish or isolate South Africa, but not to assist victims of apartheid," he said.

"We are not aware of any totalitarian government in the world which has become democratic as a result of international punishment," he added.

Dr Dhlomo said that most black working people in South Africa were opposed to sanctions because they would be the ones to suffer, not the black spokesman who sometimes expressed views without having consulted the people.

## 'Lives of millions'

"I am afraid that the whole debate on sanctions, assumes so many things that are not necessarily proven. The assumption is that if South Africa is strangled economically, then all of a sudden it would change course, become a democracy and include the excluded majority.

"We are not sure that this will happen. Is it fair to gamble with lives of millions of people when you are not sure that the effect of sanctions will be what you speculate it will be?" he asked.

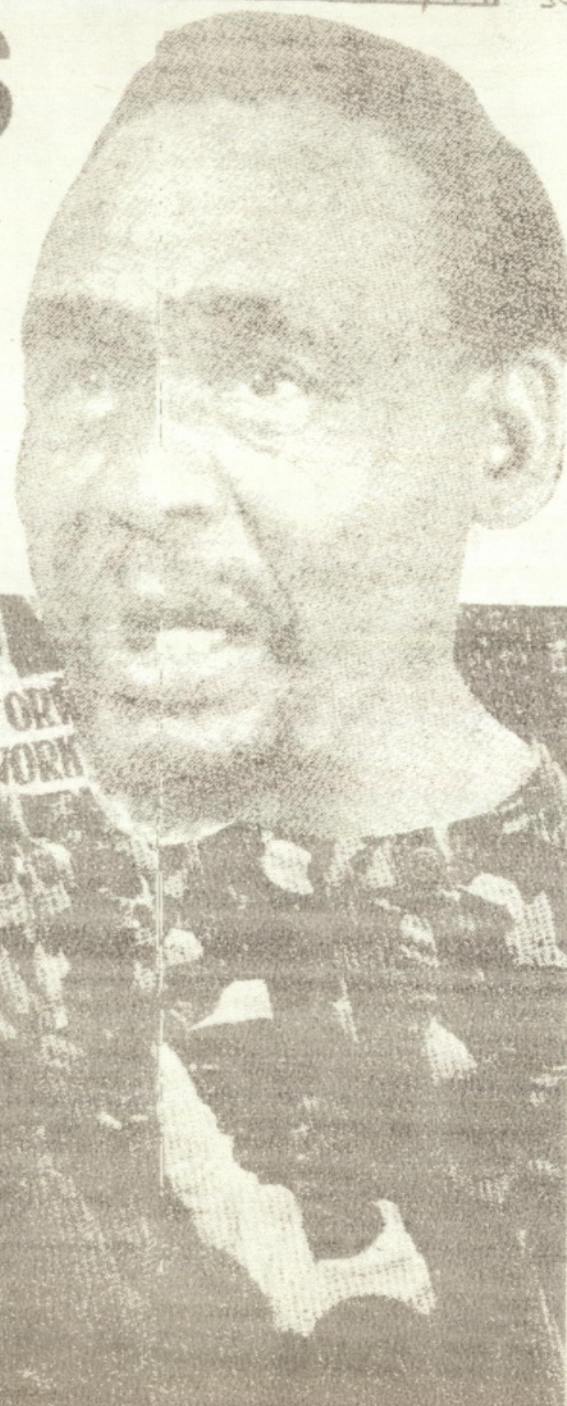


'War on democratic unions'

THE NEW NATION July 17-30

1986

# Is the US paying for this great divide?



JUL 18 '86 12:04 KIMZULU GOVT. GRIFFIN JHE.

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ical detainees and to unban the ANC and other political parties."

Sir Geoffrey urged black leaders who have refused to see him to accept the sincerity of his mission, which was being undertaken on behalf of the European Community.

"Whether or not they agree with our approach at present, I cannot believe it is wise for them to withhold their advice at

this stage from the mission I am undertaking."

The Foreign Secretary said his government more than any of its predecessors, had implemented a whole series of measures "designed to make clear our view of the imperative need to bring apartheid to an end

"These have been calculated not to destroy but to encourage and promote change, the need for which we are all agreed on."

Sir Geoffrey, replying to Labour interventions, said there was no "concept of automaticity" about further measures against South Africa by the EEC, though member states had agreed to consider them.

"I am engaged on a mission to southern Africa not to promote measures but to seek the changes to seek the commitment to progress we all wish.

"But it must be recognised that I may not achieve those changes, and if the mission does not procure tangible and substantial progress in South Africa I would regard agreement on some further measures as likely to be necessary."

## Communist threat 'irony'

Mr HEATH (C., Old Bexley and Sidcup) said the situation in South Africa was "absolutely abhorrent." The British people were confused about their own government's attitude to it, however, and this was the Government's fault.

"Our government is arguing against overall economic deterrents. Does that exclude effective deterrents? It is this state

of confusion which is giving the impression that the Government is only with the greatest reluctance considering the situation in South Africa, or taking any action about it.

"I hope the Foreign Secretary will recognise the need to take effective action and to make it plain that such action will be taken.

"The South African government believes that when it comes to the crunch, it will always get the support of the American administration and the British government.

"It is firmly convinced of this because it believes it can always use the Communist threat as an argument to handle Washington and Whitehall," Mr Heath added.

"The irony of the situation is that the more South Africa continues with its present policies, the more it drives the black population there into Communist hands, and the more it is causing the other black states in Africa to move towards a Communist outlook.

"We must therefore deal with this. Every time it is said that South Africa is a bulwark against Communism that will reinforce the South African

government as far as apartheid and political development in that country is concerned.

"We shall make no progress with negotiations until that argument is completely wiped away from the South African government's mind

"This may come about when further action is taken as far as sanctions are concerned and we must get away from this confusion as to whether they are measures or sanctions. Their purpose is to persuade the South African government to change the present situation."

Mr Heath said Britain was in a position of great peril in relation to the Commonwealth and also in an unhappy situation with its European allies. This was due in part to the British Government's "negative" presentation of its approach to the problem

It had now to emphasise positively that the purpose of Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to South Africa was to get negotiations going. If that failed Britain had to say that it would take further action.

Merely to say that such action was "under consideration" opened up grave doubts as to whether the Government was serious about the matter.

Mr Heath accepted that financial sanctions against South Africa would cause hardship to the people there, but said they would be necessary if Britain was determined to deal with the problem.

The sanctions had to be taken in conjunction with the EEC, America and Japan, and if possible with as many other countries as possible which were not involved.

The worst possible situation for Britain would be to end up being isolated from America, the EEC and the Commonwealth over sanctions.

Mr Heath said we had to get unity in this country about what we were going to do. "The last thing we want is to have the type of disunity we had across the floor of the House about the measures we were taking over Rhodesia, he said.

## 'Ludicrous and humiliating'

Mr ALAN BEITH (Lib, Berwick-upon-Tweed) urged Sir Geoffrey to consider resigning if the Prime Minister continued to humiliate him.

While Sir Geoffrey whispered about possible measures the Prime Minister screamed her defiance. Sir Geoffrey increasingly gave the impression that he carried no authority at all.

"He seems to have no more authority on his trips to Africa than the cabin crew pouring drinks on the plane," he was in a "ludicrous and humiliating" position.

"If that proves to be the position when the Commonwealth leaders meet, I hope he will not allow himself to remain in that

posture. It must be difficult to give up the office of Foreign Secretary, but there is a level of humiliation to which that office should never be brought and which no occupant of that office should allow it to be brought."

The Government should be considering measures such as the banning of inter-continental flights, a ban on new investment in South Africa and on certain products.

Mr ANDREW HUNTER (C Basingstoke) referred to the progress that had been made in South Africa in recent years, and said that even if sanctions were to work economically they

would not work politically.

"You can destroy the economic well-being of the Afrikaner but you will not overnight turn him into a western liberal.

By destroying his economic well-being you will force him into an inner laager." Such action would defeat the aim of all members of the House in opposing apartheid.

Winding up for the opposition, Mr DONALD ANDERSON (Lab, Swansea E) said no reasonable person could deny that a constitutional crisis was looming in Britain over South Africa, that the Commonwealth was in danger of breaking up, or that effective sanctions would have to be imposed on South Africa.

"Rightly or wrongly, the perception of Mrs Thatcher among the majority of black leaders is that she is not on their side, and that she is fundamentally opposed to their aspirations and she is just not believed when she says she is against apartheid.

"Anyone with foresight must surely realise that the writing is on the wall for the white minority government in South Africa and it is wrong for this country to be so closely identified with the old regime in South Africa.

Mr Anderson asked whether Mrs Thatcher was prepared to ignore the possibility of the Commonwealth breaking up. Her attitude on South Africa had set her apart from the

Foreign Office, the Ministers there and the "sensible majority in her own party."

## 'More to unite than divide'

Replying for the Government, Mrs LINDA CHALKER, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said it was vitally important that the Commonwealth should continue to be an important channel of dialogue and debate.

"We are told that the Commonwealth is under threat. I say to the House that the commonwealth has survived many crises. More things unite than divide its members, and those things will remain."

"We are at one with the Commonwealth in wanting to see a rapid end to apartheid and I do not believe that differences of opinion, which are about means and not ends, will undermine Commonwealth unity," she said.

It was wrong that the Opposition should seek to undermine Sir Geoffrey's mission "for purely political reasons."

She added that if measures against South Africa were to succeed, they had to have the unanimous support of the European Council and the Commonwealth.

If Sir Geoffrey could not persuade the South African government to make substantial progress towards ending apartheid, and also to release Nelson Mandela and lift the state of emergency, then further measures against that country were likely to be necessary.

The opposition motion was defeated by 319 votes to 204, a Government majority of 115.

## Today in Parliament HOUSE OF LORDS

3: Gas Bill, 3rd reading. Patents, Designs and Marks Bill, Commons amendments, Education (No. 2) Bill (Money), 2nd reading and remaining stages.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

2.30: Finance Bill, remaining stages; motion on the Channel Tunnel Bill.

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Yesterday in Parliament

# Stand-by financial squeeze urged for S. Africa

## COMMONWEALTH 'PERIL' WARNING BY HEATH

By Our Parliamentary Staff

FINANCIAL SANCTIONS against South Africa in the event of failure by Sir Geoffrey Howe to achieve "dialogue" aimed at ending apartheid when he resumes his mission to southern Africa on behalf of the European Community were advocated by Mr Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, in the Commons yesterday.

Warning that Britain was now in a position of "great peril" within the Commonwealth on the issue of sanctions, Mr Heath said merely to say that such action was under consideration opened up grave doubts as to whether the Government was serious about the matter.

He accepted that financial sanctions would cause hardship in South Africa, but insisted they were necessary if Britain was determined to deal with the problem of apartheid.

Opening a debate in which the Opposition called for "effective economic measures" against South Africa, Mr Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary, accused Mrs Thatcher of having already wrecked the Commonwealth Games. She now risked wrecking the Commonwealth itself, he said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, said agreement on some further measures was likely to be necessary if his mission failed to procure

tangible and substantial progress towards change in South Africa.

### *Danger to the Commonwealth*

Mr HEALEY moved an Opposition motion which called on the Government to support the adoption of "effective economic measures" against South Africa as recommended by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group.

The motion drew attention to the danger to the Commonwealth "if the Government continues its policy of trying to prevent the imposition of strict sanctions against apartheid."

Mr Healey said Sir Geoffrey had not wanted to go on his mission to southern Africa, but finally agreed to be the fall-guy for Mrs Thatcher's policies.

Almost the moment Sir Geoffrey's aircraft left Heathrow the Prime Minister drove nail after nail into the coffin of his mission with an astonishing series of interviews, he said.



Mr Heath: Abhorrent situation.



Mr Healey: Danger to Commonwealth.

"I doubt whether any Foreign Secretary in British history has been deliberately exposed by his own Prime Minister to such a series of humiliating snubs from so many Governments," Mr Healey went on.

Mrs Thatcher did not have a friend left in the Commonwealth and scarcely one left in the E.E.C.

"The only friend she has made by her astonishing behaviour in the last few weeks is the president of the apartheid regime in South Africa, and no doubt the praise received from him was responsible for her nostalgic regret that South Africa was not still in the Commonwealth."

Mr Healey told Mrs Thatcher, who was listening to the debate: "You have already wrecked the Commonwealth Games and we on our side regret that as much as anybody in the country."

"What is much more serious, you now risk wrecking the Commonwealth as well as creating a constitutional crisis of major dimensions which involves the Palace itself."

Continuing his attack, Mr Healey derided the Prime Minister as "a very assiduous acolyte of the Botha charm school," weeping crocodile tears over the suffering of the blacks in South Africa when she had not made a murmur of complaint against their actual suffering over the last 30 years.

The Eminent Persons Group had argued that unless the outside world imposed sanctions there was no chance of the dialogue without which apartheid could not be brought to an end.

It had said that sanctions were not an alternative to negotiation but only the means of promoting conditions in which meaningful dialogue could take place.

Mr Healey said that following his recent visit to southern Africa he no longer believed that a gradual escalation of sanctions was the best way forward.

"Every single person I spoke to in the black community both inside and outside South Africa, and those businessmen in the white community—a small minority, I agree—who believe

sanctions are necessary, believe that by far the best would be comprehensive mandatory sanctions because they would bring matters to a head faster."

### *'Collective package' needed*

Mr Healey said sanctions should be aimed at banning key South African exports, including gold, diamonds and minerals, which would effect the ability to earn currency.

Though a ban on all new investment was desirable he argued that this would have little effect, because multinational companies were already starting to cut back in South Africa.

"Whatever package is finally adopted, it must be the subject of collective action by a number of states and it must be strict and swift." To seek delay now would mean a decision would come too late.

"At stake now is not only the fate of the suffering millions in South Africa and the fate of those in the front line states."

"At stake now is the Commonwealth itself and the British constitution."

Sir GEOFFREY moved a Government amendment to the Labour motion which said that general economic sanctions would not help secure the goal

of peaceful change in South Africa through negotiation.

He said in his condemnation of apartheid that it was not Christian, was not civilised and it was certainly not in the interests of the West that such a system would survive.

The explicit recognition by South African government leaders that apartheid had to end was an important step in the right direction, "and we have had just such explicit recognition from the President of South Africa himself."

"What the world now wishes to see is decisive movement towards a system which will command the approval and consent of all the people of South Africa."

### *'Not on verge of collapse'*

Defending his mission, Sir Geoffrey said he did not underestimate the difficulties of his task, but had no doubt that it was right to make this further effort.

Among the propositions he had put to African leaders were that negotiations would remain in the best and quickest means of bringing an end to apartheid.

He had also asked them to acknowledge that changes were taking place in South Africa, though there had to be more and that comprehensive mandatory sanctions would not bring down the South African Government which was not on the verge of collapse.

"For this reason we must continue to identify and exploit every chance and opportunity for dialogue."

Though there were significant and understandable differences about the means, there was complete agreement on objectives and a greater readiness to accept the sincerity of his mission.

Sir Geoffrey said he expected to see President Botha on his next visit to southern Africa next week and would use these meetings to explore the intentions of the South African government to take measures further to dismantle apartheid. He would urge on the South African government the need to go rapidly and decisively in that direction if further tragedy was to be avoided.

"Most urgently, I will press on them the need to release Nelson Mandela and other polit-



## 'Defend right to education'

DURBAN. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi promised young Blacks here yesterday that their total equality and freedom was now in sight.

He ordered Inkatha members at a youth rally at Curries Fountain to defend their right to educate themselves.

It was only those who wanted to use young people as cannon fodder, "as stormtroopers in battles they cannot win," who demanded that they abandon education while struggling for their rights.

The very leaders who were urging them to burn their schools and abandon their education because it was inferior had not done what they were asking youth to do.

"They are concerned about their own political glory and they expect you to pay a terrible price not only now but for the rest of your lives because your education has been impaired," the KwaZulu

# Buthelezi slams 'glory- seekers'

Chief Minister and Inkatha president said.

He told young Blacks that they faced a future in which no jobs would be barred to them, in which there would be no suburbs where they could not live if they had the means and one in which their progress would be unlimited.

But he warned that their opportunities would be severely impaired if the country's educational institutions and its economy generally were laid waste in a violent struggle against the Government's

armed forces.

No Black pupil dared lose one year of education in the course of the struggle. The loss of a year, accumulated over hundreds of thousands of pupils, would set the country back beyond recovery.

"Nothing for us is more certain than equality between all the people of this country after liberation," he said. The question was how best to bring this about as soon as possible.

He hit out against "imposter Black leaders" who lied to the people

and sent them on the rampage as though the country could be turned upside down overnight.

It was a delusion that the Government could be overthrown by force and the economy destroyed overnight and that 'Utopia' would automatically arise afterwards.

The big changes that had already taken place had not come about through the efforts of these imposter leaders who claimed everything done in the democratic struggle for liberation had been a waste of time.

Pass laws had, for instance, been abolished because Blacks in their daily lives had made them unworkable. The State President, Mr P W Botha, had simply had the wisdom to recognise that.

He paid tributes to "those countless hundreds of thousands of Blacks" who, over the decades, had been thrown into jail.

The same Black courage had led to the granting of trade union rights.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was struggling not only against apartheid and injustice but against Black political opponents whose "brutal intimidation" was far worse than anything ever meted out to Blacks by security forces.

These were the people who "necklaced" others, petrol-bombed houses, hacked people to death, made women drink detergents they had bought from certain shops and generally set Blacks against their brethren. — Sapa.



# Buthelezi lashes out over bombings

NATAL MERCURY

African Affairs  
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Black South Africans had not once given the ANC mission-in-exile a mandate to plant bombs on street corners where Africans would be killed, Chief Buthelezi said in the KwaZulu capital at the weekend.

Addressing 5 000 delegates and observers at the 11th annual conference of Inkatha, he said black South Africa had never given the ANC's external mission a mandate to try to destroy the economy and to create vast unemployment and under-employment as a certainty in the future.

These tactics and strategies of destroying the economy and blowing up civilian blacks, whites, coloureds and Indians represented a 'horrendous offence' against hallowed values in the black struggle for liberation, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the mission's members behaved as though they were gods and were treating blacks as apartheid had always treated them.

'The ANC mission-in-exile will yet find that Black South Africa, tempered by years and decades of terrible struggling, will never be battered into submission,' he said.

He was loudly applauded when he said he would have been killed before he abandoned the people and used blacks as 'cannon fodder' for political ideals.

The Inkatha president said the mission-in-exile was trying to renounce the ANC's imprisoned leader,

Nelson Mandela, because he regarded the KwaZulu Chief Minister as important now and important in the future.

The ANC was smarting at the rebuke, Chief Buthelezi said.

To escape the sting of it, the external mission was saying Mandela did not know what was going on.

Chief Buthelezi said there would be no solution which excluded Inkatha.

## Free Mandela for S.A., says Inkatha

JULY 7, 1986

African Affairs  
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Inkatha's 11th annual conference yesterday called on President Botha to release jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners for the sake of South Africa.

A resolution to this effect urged the international community to place the release of political prisoners at the top of their agendas for discussion with the South African Government.

The motion said the politics of negotiation demanded that black leaders gain their own constituency support for the positions which they adopted in negotiation.

This vital process of consulting constituencies was deeply impaired by the continued detention of political prisoners and the continued restriction of

black political organisations, it said.

Inkatha's president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said he did not believe the ANC leadership wanted Mandela released.

'He is more useful to them in jail. He is there as a martyr.'

But Chief Buthelezi was optimistic that Mandela ultimately would be released. He said President Botha was not against the ANC leader's release in principle.

Another resolution urged the State President to recognise the need for him to negotiate with Chief Buthelezi and other black leaders about the National Statutory Council before it was presented, as a Bill, to Parliament.

The motion stated that Inkatha was appreciative of the objectives of the council as stated in the Draft Bill.



# ANSWER IN POST BOX



A WEEKEND Sun reporter received a rough bashing this week. "You have the audacity to ask me such a stupid question when your paper has been tearing me to pieces? You say I have trained terrorists!" The then minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mthambi Mnisi

said. With that he slammed the phone down.

The reporter had asked two simple questions:

\* What was the meeting about, that the minister had held with former Likoqo member Dr. George Msibi and former Ombudsman Mr. Robert Mabila

on Monday?

\* Why does it seem that some people like what the head of state has found unfit to hold a public office?

Then an anonymous caller told our reporter to report to the cabinet offices immediately.

After several inquiries to the cabi-

net offices by the Weekend Sun it transpired that the government senior security officer knew nothing of the call; the Personal Secretary to the Prime Minister knew nothing and Commissioner of Police knew nothing.

The situation was saved later when the

caller identified himself.

It was the minister for foreign affairs who wanted to see our reporter.

It occurred that the Sun's reporter had no means to go to the cabinet offices and the minister curtly said, "You will get your answer in the post box."

**Former Foreign Affairs Minister, Mthambi Mnisi**

## RESHUFFLE

### MEANT TO SHARPEN MINISTERS' SKILLS



**THE PRIME Minister Prince Bhekimphe — the reshuffle was meant for sharpening the skills of the ministers**

THE Prime Minister announced that the King has reshuffled his cabinet in order to improve

the ministers skills. He said the king has found it necessary that the ministers should be versatile

in all the operations, in other ministries.

However two new faces were introduced in the cabinet. Senator Shadrack Sibanyoni became the new Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Earnest Phenyane Mamba took the Interior and Immigration portfolio.

Only five ministers were not affected by the reshuffle. The Justice Minister Mr. David Matshe, the Agriculture Minister Mr. Hezekiel Sipho Mamba, the Minister of Industry, Mr. Derek von Wissel the Defence Minister Brigadier Fonono Dube and Finance Minister Sibusiso Dlamini.

On the other hand the Indvuna of Ludzidzini, Mr. Samuel Dvuba had earlier summoned chiefs to Ludzidzini, but announced that it had been an error, because the time was too short for the chiefs to be able to attend the meeting.



# BATTLING OVER FARM

THE former Ombudsman Mr. Robert Mabila is battling with ex-proprietor, Mr. Tomlison regarding the price of the Mbovane Ranch farm.

Mr. Mabila is claiming that the arable land as stated by Mr. Tomlison is not enough. He therefore claims that Mr. Tomlison overvalued the farm.

The matter is a sequel from a letter written by Van Heerden & Company that the transfer of the farm had some possible High Court Interdict.

The firm of attorneys, Robinson, Bertram and Company was entrusted with E47 000 while the dispute of registration was going on.

The dispute is now before the High Court.



## THE POSITION OF THE OMBUDSMAN HAS BEEN "MISTAKEN" BY PUBLIC

THE announcement of the dismissal of the Ombudsman, came as a relief, never a shock to the entire Swazi nation. The public has always associated the Ombudsman's activities with the Ligoqo which the King dissolved this year.

The Ombudsman had the status of a cabinet minister, he has been the administrative secretary of Ligoqo. In 1984 when former Minister of Finance Dr Sishayi Nxumalo revealed in parliament that some high level people were involved in the E 13 million customs scandal and threatened to name them if allowed, Mr Mabila Ombudsman was quick to threaten Dr Nxumalo with detention.

Mr Mabila summoned Dr Nxumalo to his office and made it clear that he should have

cleared the matter with him first. In an interview early this year with Mr R.D. Zondi Commissioner of investigations. He said "The office of the Ombudsman was worried about the mention of the high place corruption, Dr Nxumalo said in Parliament. It was a political speech for his political gain"

Later Dr Nxumalo was dismissed from the cabinet and subsequently detained and charged with high treason with four others namely; former Commissioner of Police Titus Msibi, his deputy Edgar Hillary, Colonel Mangomeni Ndziman-dze and Major Abednego Dlamini.

The Ombudsman's report on the findings of the E13 million was distributed personally by him to the other sister countries

who were affected by the customs' fraud.

In his annual report the Ombudsman states that the office in its investigations found the following discrepancies:- ● Goods were ordered from overseas countries and were cleared by the entry ports in S.A. without payment of duty because they were to be housed in a customs bonded warehouse in Swaziland. According to the Customs, Union the goods should not be removed before payment is effected. He blamed the Customs' official for not have made sure the warehouse existed. ● After discovery of the bogus registration, the culprits registered another company in the name of SW16 and SW17 which carried similar activities.

Interesting is that the fraud was allowed to go even after the customs officials had discovered the non-existence of the warehouse until Dr Nxumalo brought the matter to the attention of the public.

In his annual report the Ombudsman stated that the matter has been handed over to the police; but the Commissioner of Police, Mr Sandile Mndziniso denied this when contacted by the Weekend Sun.

When Dr Nxumalo tried to sue Mr Mabila, the Ligoqo produced an extraordinary Gazette protecting the Ligoqo and the Ombudsman from any legal action (decree No. 2 of 1983). Up to the time of his dismissal, the innocent swazi nation is left in the dark.



P.1

JUL 18 '86 12:02 KWAZULU GOVT. GRIFFIN JHB.

TO: CHIEF M G BUTHELEZI

THE NEW NATION

July 17-30

# ANC DENIES POLICY CHANGE

## Ciskei: another cell death

MTHETHELELI Tweni died shortly after being arrested on a charge of theft on June 20, say lawyers for his family.

The family had been told the youth died in a Mdantsane NUI police cell after contracting flu.

But the lawyers have arranged for a private pathologist to conduct a second post mortem, and intend to push for an inquest.

Numerous attempts were made to get a comment from the Ciskei police, but all were unsuccessful.

The case comes shortly after a finding by a Mdantsane magistrate, which blamed police for the death in custody of Ciskei civil servant Mbulelo Boltini.

THE African National Congress has dismissed speculation that it has changed its policy regarding attacks on soft targets and that this will lead to a split in its ranks.

ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said there had been no change in the policy laid down at last year's Kabwe congress. "The fact that so-called civilian targets will be caught in the cross-fire of escalating violence is accepted by all in the organisation."

Sebina added that the formation of street com-

## 'Soft targets' at the centre of speculation

mittees clearly indicated that democratic forces were starting to undertake the functions of embryonic people's power.

Sebina also clarified the ANC's position on

whether it will meet with the kwaZulu chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi.

He said: "Buthelezi has demonstrated that his role is counter-revolutionary. It is well

known that he has given himself the task of assisting the apartheid regime.

"Whether the ANC leadership in exile will meet Buthelezi cannot be decided by the ANC in exile alone, but by the entire democratic movement inside our country."

The question of a meeting was first raised when imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, turned down a request from the chief to meet him.

He instead referred Buthelezi to the ANC executive in exile.

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1986



Cosatu members with Barayal, detained, released and restricted.

He confirmed at a press conference in Johannesburg that he had in fact sought AFL-CIO funding from the US state department and intelligence circles. The work of Irving Brown and Nana Mahomo has been plagued by persistent allegations that the two men and the AALC have CIA links. Brown, also known in some circles as "Mr CIA of the labour movement", is reported to have figured prominently in the CIA's support for Holden Roberto's ill-fated attempt to take control of Angola. In an attempt to squash rumours about their suspected intentions in SA, the AFL-CIO says aid is going to all sectors of the independent trade union movement. However, AALC's disbursements are apparently not as even handed as their statistics might suggest. The biggest union given AALC funding is the Natal-based Black Allied Workers' Union (Bawu). With almost all of its support located in Natal, Bawu is said to have strong links with Inkatha.

Factions emerging from the split in the ranks of the African Trade Union Unity Organisation have accused the American labour federation, the AFL-CIO, of promoting divisions among African unions. America is funding the fight against democratic unionism, it is alleged, in South Africa. There is growing concern over claims that the AFL-CIO is supporting the Inkatha-backed Uvusa - which held a mock funeral for Cosatu at its inaugural congress.

authorities, were in Washington to seek financial support for the Inkatha-backed union and its May Day rally. It is worth noting that the central feature of the rally was the mock funeral proclaiming the death of Cosatu and some of its officials. The NEW NATION does not suggest that there is any parallel between the friendship with Buthekezi and talked about how to boost his international standing, it is claimed in the US. The chief, Mahomo suggested, would be wise to publish an autobiography that could compete for overseas attention with Winnie Mandela's account of her opposition to apartheid. Conco, a and Davidson, allies of Buthekezi, who is currently involved in power-sharing talks with SA's white Uvusa had presided at a recent Johannesburg press conference that allegations made at a recent Johannesburg press conference that Uvusa had presided at a budget to the AFL-CIO, for example, laughed off as "They did not ask for support and we are not giving them any. Quite frankly, they don't need it." But Conco contradicted this on his return to SA.

Uvusa's Conco and his generals are not affected by the state's clampdown.

It has attracted specific attention mainly because of the aggressive partisan mood displayed at its inaugural congress, at which Uvusa supporters proclaimed death to the mass-based Cosatu. And if the links are examined further it becomes apparent that Irving Brown, who is closely associated with the AFL-CIO, has been involved in a covert US government and American multi-national operation to organise workers and challenge left-wing leadership in the French trade union movement. This was revealed by Wall Street Journal reporter Jonathan Kewitney in "Endless Enemies - The Making of an Unfriendly World". Brown and self-styled SA exile Nana Mahomo, who coordinates the AFL-CIO's SA programme, have in the past been labelled as alleged CIA agents. Both men deny the allegations. Even though there is clear evidence of close links between Mahomo and Uvusa, there have been repeated denials from both sides of any AFL-CIO funding for the Inkatha-backed union. Back home, the AFL-CIO, which is linked to the American Labour Centre (AALC), such as the African-external organisations and manipulated by of unions affiliated to nations to be cautious called on African groups. The statement national labour various regional and CIO's role in funding criticised the AFL-split for example, after the ATUO monique adopted the final com-made. cations have been reaching impl-allegations with far AFL-CIO's role, little clarity on the Although there is among African trade unions. promoting division the AFL-CIO of (ATUO), accused African Trade Union from the split in the emerging factions just months after just months after American involvement are being raised. Suspicions about the increase, are growing. FEARS that American funding to fight democratic trade unionism in SA is on the increase, are