

SWAZILAND - GENERAL

6 JAN. 1982 — 30 JUNE 1982

council, elected in March, will realise the director of the Johannesburg Publicity Association

Star 6/1/82
Swazis plan R50-m rail link to SA

The Star's Africa News Service
MBABANE — Swaziland will spend R50-million to R60-million on a new railway line to Komatipoort in South Africa, according to Swaziland Railways' chief engineer, Mr Harold Moffat.
He said the line would carry coal from the Mpaka mine (presumably for export) and open opportunities for exporting agricultu-

ral products to South Africa. It should be operating by the end of 1984.
At present Swaziland has a rail link to Maputo and another to the line to Richards Bay.
Swaziland is a member of the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference which aims at joint economic co-operation to reduce dependence on South Africa.

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KING OF THE AGES.

SWAZILAND may be small, perhaps overpopulated and economically compromised because of her geographic position which places her at the mercy of her neighbours for both her import and export trade links with the outside world.

Special report by SAM MABE on a monarch admired around the world

But unlike most African States — South Africa included — Swaziland can be counted as one of the world's most politically stable countries.

Only about a few months ago, the tiny kingdom's ruler, King Sobhuza II, did what has never happened anywhere else in the world before. He celebrated 60 years of stable and uninterrupted rule.

This has earned him the love, respect and envy of many leaders throughout the world.

And since almost all generations in Swaziland have known no leader other than King Sobhuza, it is hard for many of them to imagine themselves under any other leader's rule. Those who lived before he was born or before he became king, are presently either dead or too old to care who rules them.

Having lived for 82 years and wielding power for 60 years, there is sufficient reason for many Swazis to be thinking of their king either dying in the very near future or voluntarily abdicating in favour of one of his numerous sons.

But his health and physical



THREE FACES OF KING SOBHUZA II OF SWAZILAND (1900-?)

to dismiss any thoughts of him dying of old age. And as for abdication — it does not seem to feature too prominently, if at all, among his immediate plans.

In 1973, when he convened a meeting of all Swazis at Somholo Stadium without announcing the agenda of the meeting, many Swazis, and indeed the whole world, thought he was going to call it quits and name a successor.

But it turned out that he was in fact strengthening his grip. With his National Guard on the alert, he denounced the Westminister-style of government and publicly vested all parliamentary powers in himself.

The Swazi nation's acceptance of this new situation showed that his charisma alone — and not the National Guard — was enough to silence any form of opposition to the death of Western democracy and the birth of absolute black traditional rule.

Seven years later, last year, when the Swazis celebrated his Golden Jubilee, their incredible loyalty to him seemed no different from what it was when they pledged it to him 60 years ago.

But he cannot rule forever. He will have to die one day and what will happen to his kingdom thereafter? Will the country still be ruled by traditional custom and will his successor be able to keep the Swazi nation together as he did?

It seems that the possibility of chaos in Swazi-

No other ruler on earth can boast of such a reign

land when King Sobhuza II goes cannot be ignored.

First of all, there is no doubt that the monarchy has little, if any, role to play in modern democracy. King Sobhuza survived because for inexplicable reasons, he happened to possess a unique and incredible charisma that saw him taking 60 years of rule within his stride.

The danger feared by many observers about what will occur after Sobhuza, is that his numerous sons and the nation, do not know who the king, or the elders who advise him, are going to name as the successor to the throne.

As a result, one fear is that some of the sons, who may individually be convinced that they have a legitimate claim to hereditary rule, may be so disappointed when someone else is chosen that they may resist that rule.

And should they be supported by factions of the nation in their opposition to the new ruler, the kingdom may be plunged into bloodshed.

And in the absence of the respectable King Sobhuza — in whose lifetime such clashes are not likely — it may

perhaps require a self-appointed mediator, who by dictatorial means, will decide how Swaziland is to be governed and by whom.

Politicians whose ambitions for leadership are presently obstructed by either their fear or respect for the king, may show their colours after his death by demanding an end to the monarchy and the restoration of Western democracy in the kingdom.

This will obviously be met by strong opposition from proponents of the monarchy and those who will want the image of their king's rule to be preserved.

Perhaps one way of avoiding the apparent chaos that is likely to follow the king's death, is for Sobhuza himself to re-adopt the Westminister-style of government before he dies — as this may ensure its acceptability by the nation.

Or if the monarchy is to be maintained, the successor — who could easily be one of the king's sons who you may easily meet at an Mbabane pub, or who is currently studying somewhere abroad — should be named now.

Preferably, the king should consider abdicating for his successor to start ruling now, so that he can be enshrined in the aura of his father's charisma.

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Swaziland to have rail link with Transvaal

MBABANE—The Swaziland Government said yesterday it would build a railway link between Swaziland and the Transvaal at an estimated cost of between R50 and R60 million.

According to the Swaziland Railways Chief Engineer, Mr Harold Moffat, the construction of the line was likely to be completed by the end of 1984.

The project, he said, would enable Swaziland Railways to handle traffic through the Transvaal at Komatipoort.

The new line would provide the basic requirement necessary for the export of coal from Swaziland, and also agricultural produce.

In recent months Swaziland had had continuous problems through its Mozambican export exits and the South African rail link was expected to create a new Swazi export industry.

The new link would give Swaziland a record of 1 000 jobs for its labour force, while revenue accrued would put Swaziland Railways back on its feet after the difficult times experienced at the iron ore mine in Northern Swaziland following production cuts.

Mr Moffat said the revenue would also help to repay debts incurred from the construction and greatly reduce the current operational deficit. — (Sapa)

Countries join forces in war on epidemic

RNM 9/1/82

THE cholera epidemic is sweeping swiftly across Southern Africa as health authorities fight a furious battle to contain the killer disease.

The epidemic has affected hundreds of thousands of people in South Africa, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zambia.

○ In South Africa, 2 265 proven cholera cases have been treated since last August and the death count is 31.

○ In Swaziland, near Mbabane, 300 people have been treated for suspected cholera. 20 have died.

○ Six deaths have been confirmed in Zambia's Luapula province, near the Zaire border.

Unrecorded

It is known that there have also been cholera-related deaths in Mozambique, but figures are not available.

The official figures do not tell the full story — in the remoter areas of these countries many deaths go unrecorded.

In a bid to beat the epidem-

By ADA STUIJT

ic, the Ministers of Health of Swaziland and South Africa met on Thursday to consider ways in which the health services of both countries could be combined to fight it.

In addition, Mozambican, Swazi and South African health authorities have been "in constant telex communication" with each other in their battle against the waterborne gastric disease, a spokesman for the Department of Health said in Pretoria yesterday.

Canoeists

As preparations for next week's Dusi Canoe Marathon get underway, fears have been expressed that entrants run the risk of contracting the disease from the Umsindusi River.

But the marathon organiser, Mr Ernie Pearce, said medical precautions had been taken to prevent participants being infected, and the event would start on Wednesday as scheduled.

The Department of Health tested the river for cholera and came up with negative results yesterday.

"That doesn't mean there is no cholera in the water. It might mean that we haven't found it," said an official.

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Cholera talks lead to joint committee

Mall Reporter

SOUTH Africa and Swaziland have formed a joint committee to fight cholera, the Swazi Health Minister Dr Wilson Hynd said yesterday.

And Opposition spokesman on health, Dr Marius Barnard, said yesterday that if the disease posed a risk to contestants in this week's Dusi marathon, the race should be cancelled.

The joint SA-Swazi committee was formed after talks last week between Dr Hynd and his SA counterpart, Dr L A P A Munnik.

At least 46 people have died from cholera and more than 2 600 cholera cases have been confirmed in the two countries in the past six months.

Dr Hynd explained that certain Swazi rivers flow into South Africa and some South African Rivers flow into Swaziland.

Following last week's talks, a joint committee was formed to collaborate in the fight against the water-borne disease, he said.

Measures

Health Department officials say all possible measures are being taken to prevent the disease spreading.

But more cases have been reported.

● Lebowa's Secretary of Health, Dr Machupe Mphahlele, said yesterday 13 cases of cholera were confirmed in the homeland and more than 300 people showing symptoms of cholera were being treated.

● A Dobsonville woman is being treated for cholera at the Pietersburg Hospital.

● Three Chatsworth people are being treated at the R. K. Khan Hospital in Durban.

● The situation at the local hospital in Stanger has been described as serious.

And Dr James Gilliland, Director-General of Health, said yesterday the anti-cholera publicity campaign in the remoter areas of Natal, using a light aircraft with a public address system, appeared to have been successful.

A Health Department official in Durban said the more than 800 participants of the Dusi marathon on the Umsinduzi River will all receive advance notice of the cholera threat, but the Health Department would not call off the race.

"Most white participants live in reticulated water areas and would therefore not cause a major epidemic, but the entrants may, through contact with the river water, become so-called 'healthy carriers' and bring the infection into their homes."

Inoculation against cholera is ineffective — the vaccine immunises only about half of those taking it.

A recent test of the Umsinduzi river water failed to turn up any cholera vibrio bacteria, but a Health Department official said yesterday this simply meant they hadn't found it yet.

"It doesn't mean that the river water is not infected."

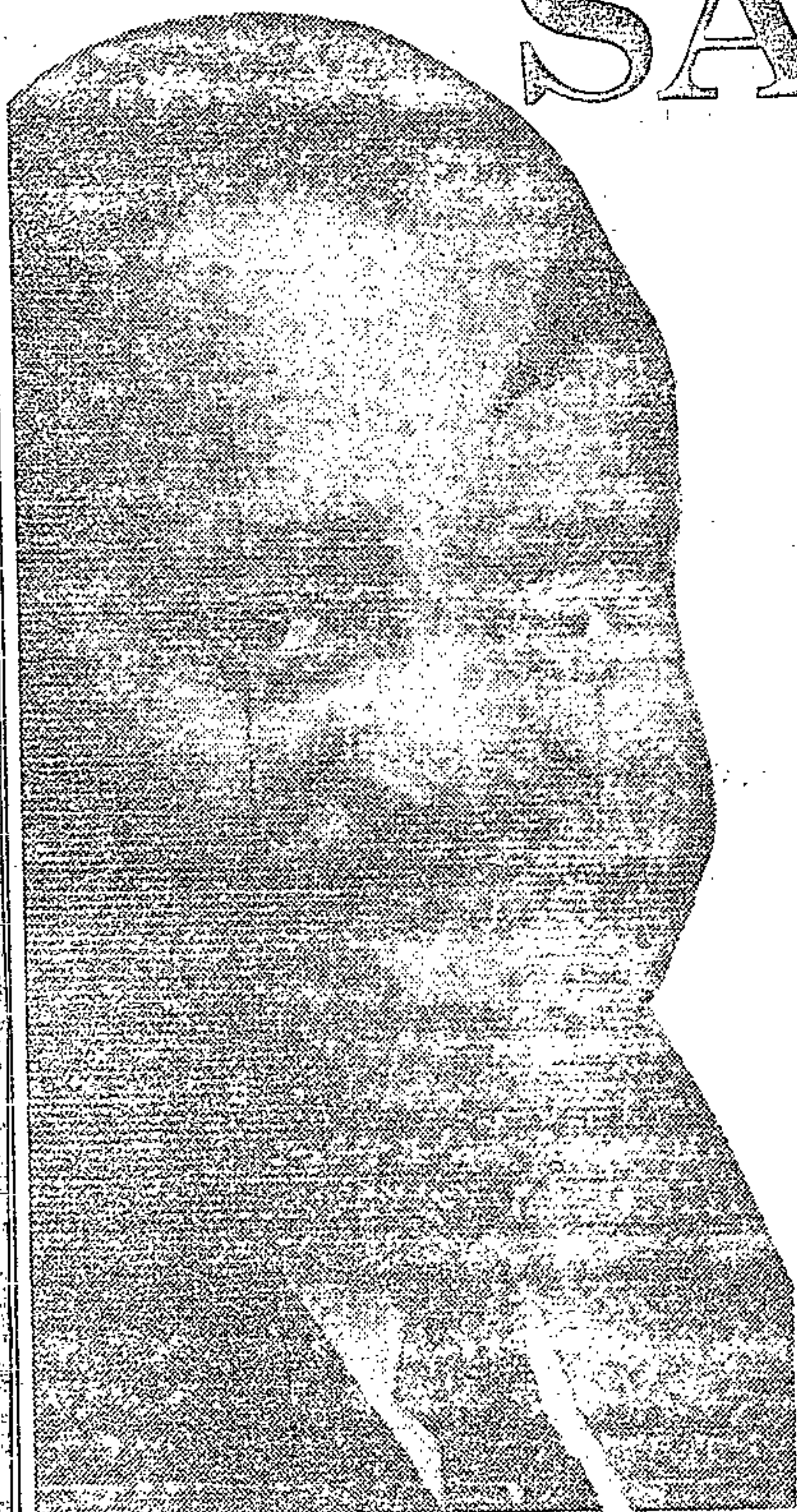
Reacting, Dr Barnard said if there was a risk the health authorities should cancel the race.

"Personally, I think the contestants — who belong to the privileged group in our society — have a choice in taking such a health risk."

"My concern is more for the people who are afflicted without any choice. Cholera is due to poverty. These people should have alternative clean water, proper health education and sanitary facilities."

312 RDM 11/1/82 212 11/1/82

Swaziland claims SA homeland



DR SIMON NXUMALO ... Asserting that the Ingwavuma rightfully belongs to Swaziland.

SWAZILAND has formally laid claim to territory occupied by South Africa's black "homelands" of KaNgwane and KwaZulu, Swaziland's roving ambassador, Dr Simon Nxumalo, said yesterday.

Swaziland had submitted its case at last July's "border adjustment" talks between the Swaziland and South African governments and was awaiting Pretoria's response, he added.

Dr Nxumalo's statement was made in the wake of recent disclosures by the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, that Pretoria was in favour of KaNgwane being incorporated into Swaziland.

Taken

Mr Mabuza, who gave details of communications addressed to the KaNgwane Executive Council by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, dismissed incorporation as a "stragem" to strip South African-born Swazis of their South African citizenship.

Dr Nxumalo said the territory occupied by KaNgwane was land which was traditionally and historically part of Swaziland, but had been taken from Swaziland when it was still a British Protectorate.

He had no sympathy for KaNgwane's quest for regional autonomy or "self-government" under Pretoria's separate development policy — or for its fear that incorporation into Swaziland would result in loss of SA citizenship.

"It is amazing that people, who we thought were opponents of apartheid, suddenly talk very passionately about the citizenship they

By **PATRICK LAURENCE**

may lose in exchange for the citizenship of the free, democratic and prosperous state of Swaziland."

Of KaNgwane, he added: "We are not interested in that bantustan. We are interested in the land of our forefathers. If Mr Mabuza's bantustan falls on the land of our forefathers, we expect him as a good Swazi to happily serve the King and the cause of a larger Swaziland."

The part of KwaZulu which Swaziland has claimed, known as the Ingwavuma, is in the extreme north of KwaZulu, between Swaziland and the Indian Ocean.

Some of the Ngomezulu and Nyawo tribesmen who live there acknowledge King Sobhuza II of Swaziland as their sovereign.

Dr Nxumalo said: "The land and its people were placed under the KwaZulu Government as late as 1975. One wonders, therefore, why some elements in the KwaZulu homeland are trying to convince people of a historical claim to it."

Dismissed

KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday dismissed as untrue Dr Nxumalo's statement that Ingwavuma was only made part of KwaZulu in 1975.

He said: "It has been part of Zululand since 1835 and King Dingane was buried there. The people there, including Swazis, have recognised the King of the Zulus as their king and their chiefs have sworn allegiance to him."

Swazi claim to KaNgwane dismissed

By CHRIS FREIMOND 13/11/82

SWAZILAND'S claim to land occupied by two South African "homelands" was dismissed yesterday by Mr Enos Mabuza, the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, the Swazi national state.

He was reacting to a report in the Rand Daily Mail on Monday in which Swaziland's roving ambassador, Mr Simon Nxumalo, said his government had laid claim to KaNgwane and parts of KwaZulu during "border adjustment" talks with South African Government officials last year.

Mr Nxumalo said the territory occupied by KaNgwane was traditionally and historically part of Swaziland.

The territory claimed by Swaziland is north of the region between Swaziland and the Indian Ocean.

Opposed

KaNgwane's possible incorporation into Swaziland is being strongly opposed by Mr Mabuza.

This week Mr Nxumalo told the Mail: "It is amazing people we thought were opponents of apartheid suddenly talk very passionately about the citizenship they may lose in exchange for the citizenship of the free, democratic and prosperous state of Swaziland."

In a statement yesterday, Mr Mabuza said it was doubtful Swaziland's "rank and file" would agree their country was a free, democratic and prosperous state.

Mr Mabuza cited two reasons why they did not want to be part of Swaziland:

○ Dr Ambrose Zwane and Mr Thomas Ngwenya — opposition politicians persecuted by the Swazi Government — were not members of the Swaziland Parliament; and, ○ Annually, 5 000 school-leavers could not be absorbed into the Swaziland labour market.

Both the Swazi and South African Governments had misjudged the mood of South African-born Swazis who were determined to retain their South African citizenship "irrespective of the cost", he said.

"While we wish the Swaziland and South African governments well in their negotiations, we shall resist with all the means at our disposal, and to the very bitter end, any moves to incorporate KaNgwane into Swaziland and strip us of our South African citizenship against our will," Mr Mabuza said.

SA's Swazis asked to decide

A SERIES of public meetings will be held in Kangwane, Pretoria and Johannesburg in the next six weeks to gauge opinion on whether Transvaal Swazis favour the incorporation of Kangwane into Swaziland. The meetings were arranged by the Transvaal Swazi Association.

The meetings were announced in a number of pamphlets distributed in Mamelodi at the weekend.

In the pamphlets Swazis are asked: "Who is the king of Swazis in the Republic of South Africa, Enos Mabuza (chief executive councillor of Kangwane) or King Sobhuza 11?"

Meetings will be held at Nkomazi on January 24, Eyethu Cinema in Soweto (January 31), Mamelodi hall (February 7), Emphakeni (February 14), Kanyamazane (February 21) and at Lochiel on February 28.

According to the pamphlets, speakers at the meet-

By SAM MASEKO

ings include the former executive councillor for community affairs in Kangwane, Mr D Lukhele, Chief Z Mdluli, Mr M Nhlabati, Mr B I A Shongwe, Mr S Msitsini, Chief S Ngomane and Mr Jerrison Simango.

Mr Lukhele, who is also secretary of the Mamelodi House Owners' association, recently said the majority of Swazis in the Transvaal were overwhelmingly in favour of Kangwane being incorporated into Swaziland because they would enjoy better rights and privileges.

205

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rather moderate - d
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General Power - or
- strong points.

(continued on next page)

provides for others. Usually this is a case of
offering what should be given to the general public;
not as a concession to them, but as a benefit to
the rest of the world. It is not a case of
making a concession to a particular nation, but
of making a concession to the whole world.

312
SADF man
in court

Star The Star's Africa 18/1/84
News Service

MBABANE — A member of the South African Defence Force is to appear in court in Manzini on Thursday charged with possessing arms of war.

He is named as Guy Hartling Clark (30). He was arrested at a hotel in Manzini with a gas plug — an essential component of a modern combat rifle — and a set of sergeant's stripes.

SA ⁽³¹²⁾ man ^(#87) in ^{Lowetam} Swazi ^{18/1/82} army

A SOUTH African citizen, Mr Mzamo Zulu, who was dismissed from the KwaZulu civil service for allegedly threatening to assassinate KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha President, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has been accepted as a full-time member of the Swaziland Defence Force.

Swaziland's decision to accept the man as a member of its defence force has astounded the Zulu leadership and led to deep suspicion, particularly since Swazi defence force vehicles have been seen in Zululand in recent weeks.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I am astounded that Swaziland has taken this man into its defence force. I should like to know how it is possible for a South African citizen to serve in the defence force of a foreign state.

"This man is moving freely between South Africa and Swaziland. The question that arises is: Do the South African authorities know about this?" he asked.

"If they do, I should like to know what game is being played here and at whose expense," Chief Buthelezi said.

Inquiries have shown that Mr Zulu has been seen wearing the uniform of the Swaziland defence force by highly placed men in KwaZulu and that the matter has also been drawn to the attention of the Zulu leadership in writing.

(S211) (312) (41)
Swazi police arrest
two and seize arms
Staw 22/1/82

MBABANE — Members of the Royal Swaziland Police yesterday arrested two men and seized a large cache of arms.

The two men, suspected African National Congress members, were arrested only a few kilometres from the Lombamba Royal Palace.

Police have declined to disclose their identities, but eyewitnesses said the men were carrying one of the largest arms caches yet seized in Swaziland.

The two were arrested after a car with a foreign registration made a u-turn and sped away from a road-block on the main Mbabane-Manzini highway. — Sapa.

Car full of guns

24A 312
Sowetan 22/1/82
MBABANE. — Swazi.

land police were yesterday hunting for the occupants of a car that overturned near Mbabane, spewing a large quantity of firearms over the road.

The car overturned yesterday morning when one tyre blew out as it rounded a bend on the main road near King Sobhuza's residence at Obamba in the Eulwini Valley, according to sources here.

The boot flew open as the car rolled and a large quantity of firearms was thrown out onto the ground.

The occupants of the car are believed to have fled on foot and were being pursued by police from a nearby police station.

No information could immediately be obtained from the police on the kind and quantity of the firearms

2 (312) Soweto

men' held by Swazis

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Two men arrested by Swazi land police after a large quantity of weapons was found in an overturned car have been identified as Soweto residents, according to police sources.

The Times of Swaziland says police have named the men as Solomon Mabuza and John Sibiya.

The police are still looking for a third man who fled from the car when it overturned near Mbabane during a police chase.

Inside the boot police found about 10 Russian AK-47 automatic rifles, ammunition, four anti-personnel mines, hand grenades and 15 "bombs".

Police sources said the men in it were believed to be ANC members heading for South Africa.

~~SADF~~ ⁽³¹²⁾ man
^{gas} fined in
^{26/1/82} Swaziland

MBABANE — A man described as a member of the SADF, Mr Guy Hartling Clark (30), was found guilty in the Mbabane Magistrate's Court today of possessing arms of war and fined R100 (or 50 days).

He was found guilty of possessing among other things a gas-plug, a component of a modern assault rifle.

He was arrested at a Manzini hotel bar late last year.

He told the magistrate the items had accidentally been packed with his clothes before he set out on his holiday in Swaziland. — Sapa

Boast

D. Dispatch

led to

27/1/82

court

312

MBABANE — A man, described as a member of the SA Defence Force, Mr Guy Hartling Clark, 30, was found guilty in the magistrate's court here yesterday of possessing "arms of war." He was sentenced to a fine of R100, or 50 days' imprisonment.

Mr Clark was found guilty of possessing, among other things, a gas-plug, one of the vital components of a modern assault rifle.

He was arrested at a Manzini hotel bar late last year.

In his defence, he told the magistrate that the items had been packed accidentally with his clothes before he set out on his holiday in Swaziland.

The court was told that Mr Clark was arrested during a drinking session when he started boasting to his companions that he was a member of the SA Defence Force.

One of his companions was a police officer who arrested him instantly. — SAPA.

Manfredi

Agriculture.

Infant Industry Argument

Swazi anxiety over future of ANC

Mercury
28/1/82

312

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—There is 'a sense of growing anxiety' in Swaziland over the African National Congress and reports of the pending withdrawal of the ANC representative in the territory, a well-placed foreign observer said yesterday.

He was commenting on the tense relationship in the tiny kingdom between the ANC and the Swazi authorities in the wake of the arrest at a roadblock of two suspected ANC cadres and the search for a third suspected ANC man who was with them.

The two suspected ANC men were arrested by Swaziland police after weapons, including AK-47 rifles and grenades, were discovered in the boot of their car. The two men were later identified as Mr Solomon

Mabuza and Mr John Sibuya, both of Soweto.

Last month the ANC representative, Mr Stanley Mazibela, was summoned to Lusaka for talks with senior ANC leaders after a series of events signalling growing tension between the Swaziland authorities and the ANC.

Custody

The events included:

● The arrest of Mr Mazibela near Lomahasha on the Swazi-Mozambique frontier for allegedly not being in possession of a police permit as required by the Refugees Control Order. He was held in custody for about two days.

● The interception of a party of about 10 ANC men by Swazi soldiers

near the Swaziland-Mozambique border, and

● The death of two ANC cadres near the Swazi-South African border after their car was attacked by unknown gunmen in what Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, later labelled a 'serious incident affecting the security of Swaziland'.

The Swaziland Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, has twice visited Lusaka in the past six weeks. According to diplomatic sources, talks on the deteriorating relationship between the Swaziland Government and ANC were held on one or both occasions.

The first visit was mainly to represent Swaziland at a meeting designed to establish the preferential trade

area between east and southern African States. Swaziland did not sign the treaty.

Relations

The stated reason for the second visit was for talks on bi-lateral trade agreements between Swaziland and Zambia, but he is reported by informed sources to have discussed relations between his Government and the ANC with President Kenneth Kaunda and ANC leaders in Zambia.

On his return from Lusaka Prince Mabandla declined to disclose the nature of a 'special message' he was mandated to deliver to President Kaunda from King Sobhuza II or to comment on reports that the ANC's presence in Swaziland had been discussed.

A foreign observer commented: 'You wonder why the Prime Minister was sent to discuss trade with Zambia.'

Several southern African sources reported yesterday that Mr Mazibela might be replaced in Swaziland. But Mr Mazibela could not be contacted yesterday and the reports could not be confirmed.

One informed source said that the withdrawal was being considered for Mr Mazibela's own safety. He is too well known — having been in Swaziland since the mid 1960s — and is therefore vulnerable to attack by hit squads, the source said.

Dependent

Mr Mazibela is said to be trusted and well-liked by local Swazi people and the effectiveness of the ANC is to some extent dependent on him. His withdrawal would thus result in less effective ANC presence in Swaziland, which, some observers contend, is what the Swazi authorities want.

One interpretation for the apparently tougher attitude which the Swaziland authorities have taken against the ANC is that greater control of the ANC — or even its expulsion from Swaziland — is the price demanded by Pretoria for the incorporation into Swaziland of South Africa's Swazi homeland of KaNgwane.

Swazi anxiety grows over ANC

844 312 RDM 28/1/72

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THERE is "a sense of growing anxiety" in Swaziland over the African National Congress and reports of the pending withdrawal of the ANC representative in the territory, a well-placed foreign observer said yesterday.

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search for a third suspected ANC man who was with them.

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Visited

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Replaced

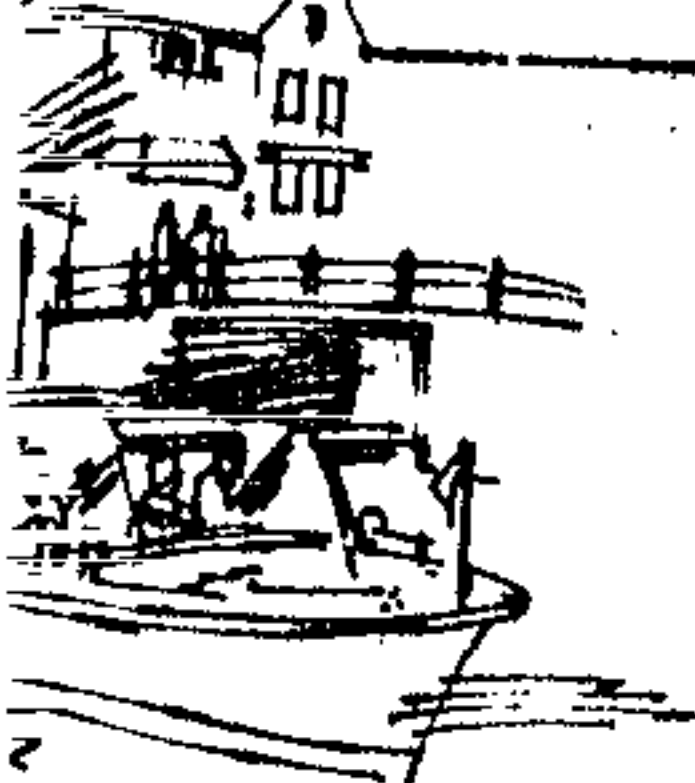
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Kangwane: 312 Angry 'no' to incorporation

THERE IS mounting anger in the Swazi homeland of Kangwane over the Government's intentions to incorporate the homeland and its 750 000 people into neighbouring Swaziland.

The resignation last week of the Commissioner-General of Kangwane, Mr George Botha, has highlighted the desperate resistance of the people of the territory to the Government's plans.

Mr Botha, a former Nationalist MP and Senator, also renounced his membership of the National Party.

In an interview published yesterday, Mr Botha said: "I differed fundamentally from Government plans to give part of the Republic of South Africa to King Sobhuza of Swaziland.

"It has never been Government policy to give away, or to consider giving away, any of South Africa's black homelands to independent black neighbouring states outside the borders of the Republic of South Africa.

"I took a standpoint directly in opposition to the view of the Government for I am against the Government's envisaged plans for Kangwane.

"For that reason, I had no other option but to resign both as Commissioner-General and as a member of the National Party."

His resignation is part of a protracted wrangle over the future of the small homeland which shares a border with Swaziland and whose people

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

are mainly Swazi-speaking.

At a special session of the homeland's Legislative Assembly in December, 1981, the chief executive councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza, said: "No other 'national state' and no other ethnic group has ever had such a rough ride on the unpredictable horse of separate development."

He told Mr Greyling Wentzel, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, who represented the SA Government at the session: "We cannot agree to be used as guinea pigs in a political experimentation which is not and will never be in our interests.

Arbitrary

"The decision to incorporate Kangwane into Swaziland will be an arbitrary and unilateral decision of the South African Government which is devoid of all the principles of democracy and is unacceptable to the Swazi people of South Africa."

After briefing the legislative assembly about all the steps in the wrangle about Kangwane's own constitutional future and the Government's plans to cede the territory to Swaziland, Mr Mabuza said:

"We are not deliberating here about animals that can be driven around or goods that can be sold across the counter; we are deliberating about the political and socio-economical future of 750 000 people."



Mortimer Tiles C3583

Order on
campus
spelled
out in
public

More SA refugees held

ROM 3/2/82
MBABANE. — Two more South African refugees are to be formally charged in Swaziland for possession of arms of war.

Swaziland's Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr J A Hassanali, said in Mbabane the two had been arrested in Manzini on Monday. The trial will be in the "near future".

Two other South African refugees were arrested in Manzini the week before last in connection with arms found in their house. One escaped and is being sought by police.

In addition, a South African member of the African National Congress, Mr William Masilela, 28, is due to appear before an Mbabane magistrate next week on a charge of being in possession of arms. — Sapa.

Ka-Ngwane clamps down on leaders

Sowetan
5/2/82
312

By NORMAN NGALE

THE Ka-Ngwane government is waging a war against local leaders who favour the incorporation of the homeland into Swaziland.

Mr David Lukhele, a member of the homeland's Legislative Assembly and former member of its executive, is one of those facing the wrath of the Chief Minister, Mr E J Mabuza.

The South African Government has recently shown interest in the incorporation of the homeland into Swaziland, rather than giving it independence.

Mr Lukhele is to appear before the Tribal Council today in a move to have him expelled from the Legislative Assembly.

His imminent expulsion from the homeland's leadership arises from his support for incorporation, as well as criticism of the government over its clamp-down on the opposition.

Already two chiefs, D Z Mdluli of the Mdluli Tribal Authority and Chief M S Ngomane of the Sibothswa Tribal Authority have received letters of expulsion following the border controversy.

Mr Lukhele said he supported the unification of the homeland with Swaziland because part of the land was owed to Swaziland by South Africa and King Sobhuza had been discussing the issue since his installation as king in 1926.

The incorporation would mean international recognition and better education for Swazi children, he said.

"His Majesty is not asking for a Swazi Bantustan. He did not ask for that, but border adjustment in the proper sense. It is not proper for me or anyone to speculate as to where the border shall be."

Mr Lukhele attacked the intimidation and imprisonment of political opponents by Mr Mabuza and said this was the typical self-rule he sought from the Republican Government so he could silence all those who opposed him.

• See PAGE 5

SA envoy quits
KaNgwane job
over Govt plan

THE Commissioner-General to the Swazi homeland of KaNgwane, Mr George Botha, has resigned from his post and from the National Party in protest against Pretoria's pressure for the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

Speaking from his farm near Ermelo yesterday, Mr Botha confirmed he was opposed to KaNgwane's incorporation into Swaziland and that, as a result, he had no option but to resign the post.

He was replaced as Commissioner-General by Mr "Punt" Janson, the former Minister of National Education and member of the President's Council.

In another pointer to rising political tensions in the strategically situated homeland, a former member of the KaNgwane Executive Council, Mr David Lukhele, yesterday confirmed reports that he had been beaten up when he tried to champion incorporation at a rally in KaNgwane.

Mr Lukhele is actively campaigning for incorpora-

Southern Africa Editor

tion or, as he prefers to call it, unification between KaNgwane and Swaziland. He has fallen out with the KaNgwane Chief Executive Councillor, Mr E J Mabuza.

The executive council is opposed to incorporation and is trying to persuade Pretoria to grant KaNgwane "self-government", which would amount to recognition that it has a separate political future from Swaziland.

But Pretoria has made it clear that it favours incorporation.

A special meeting of the Legislative Assembly has been called for February 12. The primary purpose is to deal with urgent financial matters, but it is expected it will be used to expel Mr Lukhele and his followers.

KaNgwane Koornhof to meet council

TALKS next week between the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and KaNgwane's Executive Council could settle the fate of the small, but strategically situated, "homeland" of South Africa-born Swazi.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

There has been a conflict of will between Pretoria and KaNgwane over the future of the territory, with Pretoria favouring incorporation of KaNgwane into the neighbouring Kingdom of Swaziland and KaNgwane's Executive Council wanting "self government" and a separate political identity.

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr B.J. Mabuza, confirmed yesterday he met Dr Koornhof in Cape Town on January 28, and that a second and fuller meeting is scheduled for February 15.

Resignation

"We are determined to pursue every peaceful avenue in pursuit of our aim of self-governing status," Mr Mabuza said.

The meeting with Dr Koornhof will take place in

the wake of the resignation of Mr George Botha as Commissioner-General to KaNgwane in protest against Pretoria's pro-incorporation policy. Mr Botha, a former National Party MP for Emmerlo, also resigned from the National Party.

A well-placed observer said yesterday: "Mr Botha's resignation is but a straw in the wind".

The observer said Pretoria was already beginning to back off from its pro-incorporation policy following strong opposition from South African-born Swazi and now incipient rebellion from some of its own constituents in the Eastern Transvaal.

Volatile

The Eastern Transvaal includes the volatile constituency of Ermelo, where the Herstigte Nasionale Party came closest to winning a parliamentary seat in last year's General Election. The HNP said yesterday it had made further gains.

A difference of opinion is said to exist in the Cabinet over KaNgwane, with Dr Koornhof favouring the granting of self-government to KaNgwane on the separate development model, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P.W. Botha, supporting incorporation - to bring Swaziland into the proposed Constellation of States.

KaNgwane ^{3/2} incorporation ^{Star 9/2/82} tug-of-war heads for top-level talks

Mercury Reporter

THE executive council of KaNgwane is to have a meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town on Monday to discuss the homeland's opposition towards the idea of incorporation with its neighbour, Swaziland.

The announcement of the meeting comes after a weekend disclosure in the Transvaal Press that the former Commissioner-General of KaNgwane, ex-senator G F Botha, had resigned because he differed with the Government over its plans for the future of the Swazi-speaking region.

The chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said yesterday he applauded the bold action of Mr Botha in stating his principles publicly.

This was just the 'tip of the iceberg', he said, adding: 'We believe there are many others in the Government who share his views and feel that the whole thing is abortive — the sooner the Government abandons this scheme the better.'

Mr Mabuza said he believed the meeting with Dr Koornhof next week

could lead to a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. The KaNgwane Legislative Assembly requested such an interview during a special session at the end of last year.

The assembly rejected outright any suggestion of union with Swaziland.

Mr Mabuza said on that occasion that it was a 'very strange' development for the South African Government to turn down a request from a so-called homeland for self-governing status and insist that they opt for unification with a neighbouring State instead.

Rejected

If the Government were sincere in saying that preference should be given to possible unification with Swaziland, he pointed out, then it should prove its sincerity by asking Gazankulu to amalgamate with Mozambique and QwaQwa with Lesotho.

He said the majority of the black people in South Africa rejected homeland independence because it resulted in the forfeiture of their claims to a share in South Africa's political power and material wealth.

9/2/82 (312) (117)

Land cession is opposed

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — The resignation from the National Party by former Senator and MP Mr George Botha — "because the South African Government is considering the incorporation of kaNgwane into Swaziland" — has surprised Lowveld Nationalists.

Mr Botha, who has also resigned as Commissioner-General of kaNgwane, said he has done so because he disagrees fundamentally with the government's plan to give part of South Africa to Swaziland.

"If I'd stayed on as Commissioner-General, it would have been expected of me to execute this plan, and I was just not prepared to do what I

believed was wrong," he said.

But Lowveld Nationalists are surprised by his attitude and do not agree with him.

"What would the difference be if kaNgwane obtained independence via the homeland policy, or whether they agreed to the consolidation with Swaziland?" a prominent Nationalist asked.

Mr Daan Nel, the Herstigte Nasionale Party candidate in Barberton in the general election last year, said he was not opposed to incorporation as such. "What I do strongly object to, however, is the granting of additional land to kaNgwane, which ultimately will go to Swaziland as well."

Mr Punt Janson, who will probably live in White River, is in the process of taking over from Mr Botha as Commissioner-General.

4E = 84

Swaziland, SA in rail link-up

By Lynn Carlisle

IT LOOKS like "all systems go" for two new rail links worth about R107-million which will chop 250 km off the distance between the eastern Lowveld/Swaziland and Richards Bay.

Approval has been given for a 61 km railway from Komatiport to a point 4 km west of Border Gate — a project which will cost an estimated R47-million, according to an SA Transport Services public rela-

tions spokesman.

"This will mean a saving of about 250 km as trains will no longer have to travel inland to Ermelo but can go straight down to the Richards Bay line," he says.

A senior Swaziland Railways spokesman tells Industrial Week that "agreement in principle" has been given to a north-to-south 58 km link, from Tshaneni to Mpaka, which will join up with the new Lowveld line.

"It is for through traffic and whatever

other traffic emanating from Swaziland, such as may arise from new coal findings, later makes use of the line will be a bonus," he says.

The Swaziland spokesman says in the meantime the administrative machinery is rolling into action to "raise about R60-million in loans and to expropriate the necessary land."

"We are planning to begin construction of the railway before the end of this year," he adds.

Toy industry going like clockwork

BUOYED up by record sales over the 1981 festive season, the South African toy industry can expect even bigger sales in future, writes Fred Rofey.

A survey shows that the market for Blacks offers the biggest growth potential for the toy industry, as at present only about 10% of the Black population follow White

toy-buying habits.

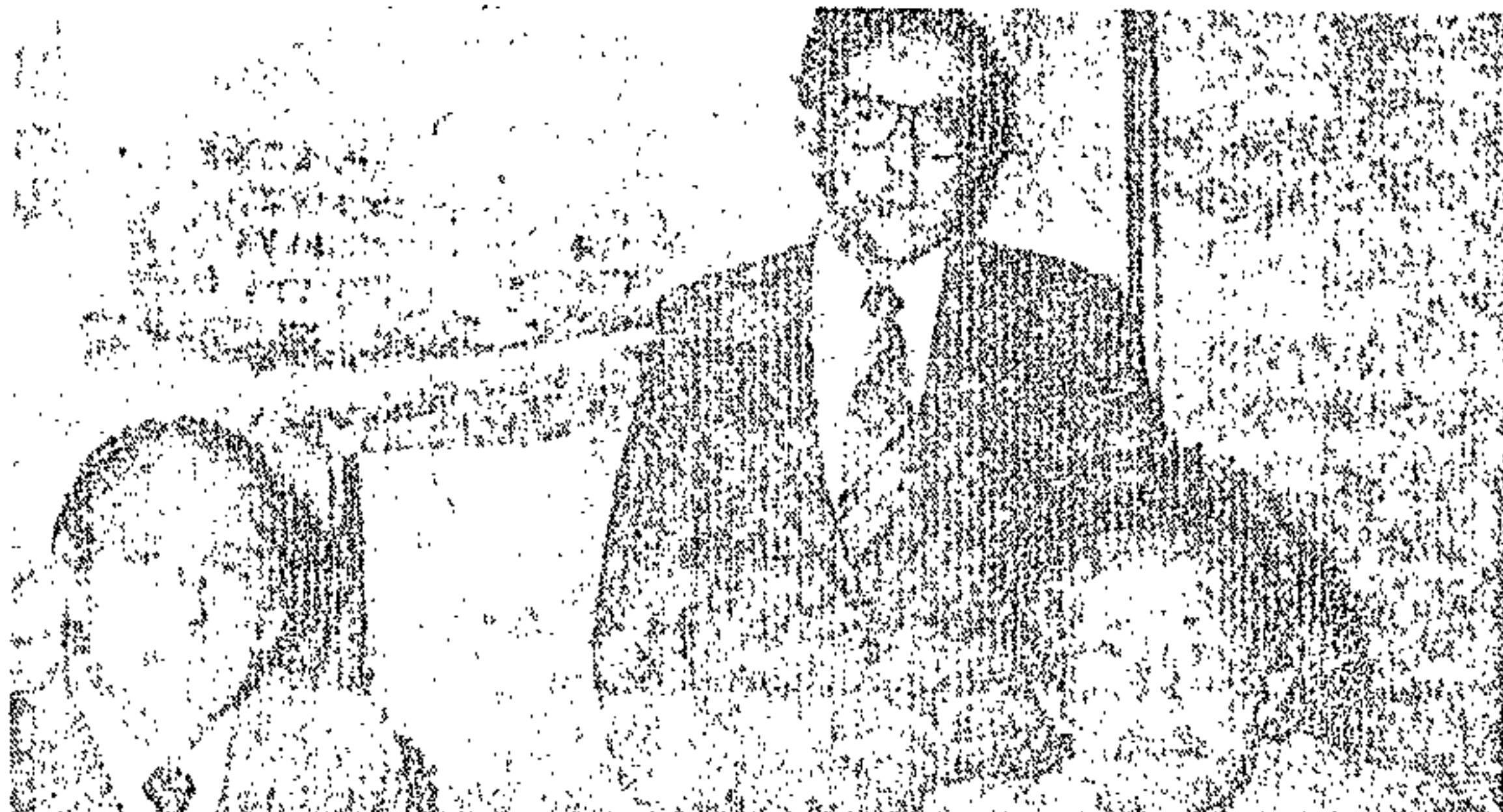
The survey of the toy industry was undertaken by the business information services unit of Barclays National Bank.

The survey reports that SA produces a wide variety of toys of a generally excellent standard, but it is confronted by several problems.

They include short production runs, population

distribution, rail tariffs, protective tariffs and lack of export markets.

There are no meaningful statistics for the industry but market size can be estimated as follows — local toys - R18-million at cost and R24-million at retail level; R20-million free-on-board, R40-million landed, and R60-million at retail level.



9/12/82



Business as usual

DRURY Wickman is moving into new R2,5 m premises in Germiston in December.

When complete the premises will comprise a warehouse, showroom, and four-storey office block as well as a workshop and garage.

At the signing of the contract. (above) were, from left David Wilter,

MD of Drury Wickman, Leo Roemer, project manager and Mike Fusedale, director of Matrix Projects.

The new building will provide for the company's expansion needs and will offer adequate bulk storage, a large display area, to show machines in operation and ample parking facilities.

Wilter says the move will increase customer efficiency for "The building is only 15 minutes from the centre of Johannesburg, is well served by motorways and is close to Jan Smuts".

A 15 ton crane to handle containers will enable the company to do its own handling and unloading.

312 119 star 9/2/82

SA Swazis urged to fight merger

The executive Council of kaNgwane, South Africa's Swazi homeland, has taken its battle to prevent incorporation into the Kingdom of Swaziland to the urban areas.

Mr F J Mabuza, Chief Executive Councillor, has addressed several meetings on the Reef and will be addressing more gatherings of South African Swazis on the East Rand.

Next Monday Mr Mabuza and the Executive Council are to meet Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to press for self-government, the

homeland leader said today.

The South African and the Swaziland governments have stated their preference for incorporation of the small homeland into Swaziland. This view has the support of a number of Swazi chiefs but the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly wants to retain its South African ties.

The Black Alliance, of which Mr Mabuza is a member together with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu and the Indian Reform Party, will meet in Ermelo on February 26 and 27. One issue they will discuss is the future of kaNgwane.

Addressing about 200 Swazis at Daveyton at the weekend, Mr Mabuza said the political and sociological future of the South African Swazis lay not in Swaziland but in the Republic, the land of their birth.

"We should look at the initiative of the South African Government and Swaziland to declare us citizens of Swaziland as not only high-handed and autocratic, but as an acid test of whether we regard ourselves fully fledged citizens of this country with a right to self-determination and survival, or as goods which can be traded across a counter."

"My colleagues and I do not regard the Swazis of the Republic of South Africa as citizens of kaNgwane."

"We are not participants of the homeland system. We have no intention of opting for its implementation."

Mr Mabuza said they were requesting self-government status because "it will help us to streamline and expedite policy decisions by the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Council."

⊗ Page 7: Land session is opposed

GENERAL NEWS

ANC won't be pressured out of Swaziland

By Howard Barrell
The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — The African National Congress appears set to remain in Swaziland despite the recent clampdown on its members here and reports of South African pressure on the Swaziland government.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Senator Ben Nsibandze, has said his country considers itself bound by its membership of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations to continue giving humanitarian aid to ANC and other refugees.

"There has been no change in our policy," he said in an interview. And he knew nothing of reports that the ANC's acting chief representative in Swaziland, Mr Stan Mabizela, is about to be expelled by the government or withdrawn by the ANC.

He denied any knowledge of alleged South African Government pressure on Swaziland to clamp down on the ANC.

Senator Nsibandze, whose ministry is res-

ponsible for refugee affairs in Swaziland, was speaking against the background of a number of incidents involving ANC members with arms that are said to have strained relations between his government and the ANC last year.

But relations between the two are said to have improved again in recent weeks following, among others, meetings in Lusaka between the Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, and ANC leaders, among them the organisation's president, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The Deputy Prime Minister made it clear, however, that his government would not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for guerilla attacks against South Africa. Refugees were expected to "abide by their asylum conditions."

Senator Nsibandze also rejected reports, quoting well-placed sources, that his government was about to create a refugee camp in Swaziland's Lowveld region, where

all refugees would be settled.

Instead his government had got funds from the UN High Commission for Refugees for a small reception centre where future refugees could be processed and then sent on to other countries "so as to share the burden." But those South African exiles already "integrated" into Swazi society would be allowed to remain in their present homes, he said.

Well-placed sources had alleged the South African Government had told Swaziland directly that it planned "hot pursuit" raids into Swazi territory unless the ANC's activities were substantially curbed.

But Senator Nsibandze said Swaziland was not subject to outside pressure. Change in the conditions of asylum for refugees were only in accordance with its own security considerations.

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Swazis deny clamp on ANC

MBABANE. — The African National Congress appears set to remain in Swaziland, despite the recent clampdown on its members here and reports of South African pressure on the Swaziland government.

By Howard Burrell

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"There has been no change in our policy," he said in an interview.

He told The SOWETAN'S Africa News Service that he knew nothing of reports that the ANC's acting chief representative in Swaziland, Mr Stan Mabizela, is about to be expelled by the government or withdrawn by the ANC.

And he denied any knowledge of alleged South African government pressure on Swaziland to clamp down on the ANC.

INCIDENTS

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weeks following, among others, meetings in Lusaka between the Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, and ANC leaders, including its president, Mr Oliver Tambo. Sen Nsibandze made it clear, however, that his government would not allow its territory to be used as a spring board for guerilla attacks against South Africa.

Refugees were expected to "abide by their asylum conditions," he warned.

MISCHIEVOUS

Tracked down in Swaziland last week, Mr Mabizela called reports of his impending departure "mischievous." He knew of no plans for his withdrawal.

"At the risk of offending the government of Swaziland, I should tell you that my residence permit was recently renewed until 1985," Mr Mabizela said.

Sen Nsibandze also rejected reports, that his government was about to create a refugee camp in Swaziland's lowveld region, where all refugees would be settled.

Instead his government had got funds from the UN High Commission for Refugees for a

small reception centre where future refugees could be processed and then sent on to other countries "so as to share the burden."

But those South African exiles already "integrated" into Swazian society would be allowed to remain in their present homes, he said.

RAIDS THREAT

Well-placed sources had alleged the South African government had told Swaziland directly that it planned "hot pursuit" raids into Swazi territory unless the ANC's activities were substantially curbed.

But Sen Nsibandze said Swaziland was not subject to outside pressure and occasionally changed the conditions of asylum for refugees in accordance with its own security considerations.

Late last year, the Swazi government banned travel by refugees between Swaziland's four districts, clamped down on movement by ANC members between Swaziland and Mozambique, and increased police patrols to monitor cross-border activity.

The creation of a camp for refugees was said by well-placed sources to

be part of a strategy developed at senior Swaziland government level to curb ANC activities. Sources see South Africa employing a "carrot and stick" strategy with

regard to Swaziland. On the one hand, they say South Africa has adopted a threatening posture while, on the other, it has laid the lure of more land for Swazi-

land — via the incorporation of the KaNgwane homeland and Ingwavuma if it toes the line by, such methods as, clamping down on the ANC.

Somerset
15/2/82

The chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Mr Mabuza, said afterwards that those

who favoured the inclusion of the territory into Swaziland should rather go to Swaziland and leave Kangwane to get on with its work and aspirations for self-government. He also welcomed the new commissioner-general for the Swazis, Mr Punt Janson, and expressed the hope that South Africa and Kangwane would continue to foster links of friendship. — Sapa.

Swaziland does not harbour guerillas

I would like to correct the statement and the impression made by your paper under the heading "ANC won't be pressured out of Swaziland."

This headline is rather unfortunate in that it conveys to your readers the impression

that Swaziland will tolerate anti-South African activities to continue to be performed inside this country.

In my remarks to your reporter on this matter, I made it quite clear that:

② Swaziland will not allow its territory to be

used as a springboard for guerilla attacks against South Africa or for that matter any neighbouring state.

① We do not provide any humanitarian assistance to a political organisation, and for this reason your reference to the ANC receiving humanitarian assistance from the Swaziland Government is quite incorrect. Any form of humanitarian assistance that we provide is directed towards individual refugees and is done in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

③ As a sovereign and

independent country we are under no pressure from anyone. Our concern is with our own security and the maintenance of good relations with our neighbours.

④ Refugees who misuse our hospitality and fail to abide by their asylum conditions will not be tolerated in this country.

This clarification will correct any erroneous impression created by your headline and some sections of your report.

Senator Ben
Nsibandzo
Deputy Prime
Minister
Swaziland

Mbabane.

Star
3/2
16/2/82

GENERAL NEWS

KanGwane firm: NO handover

By Anthony Duigan

The South African Government is still bent on giving KanGwane to Swaziland, the homeland leader, Mr Phos Mabuza, said yesterday.

The executive council of KanGwane, one of South Africa's smaller homelands, which borders partly on Swaziland, this week met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, and officials of his department to discuss the future of the territory.

For more than 18 months the South African Government has resisted efforts by the KanGwane Legislative Assembly to gain self-governing status, a step which the other homelands took with ease.

The reason for the Government's refusal to grant KanGwane self-governing status stems from the continuing efforts to try to have the homeland — which has 350 000 inhabitants, and about 400 000 others tied to it by virtue of language and birth — incorporated into Swaziland.

Swaziland has made it clear it favours this arrangement.

"Nothing was achieved by our latest talks," Mr Mabuza said yesterday.

"But we are not deviating from our standpoint of demanding self-government and rejecting incorporation."



Mrs Shabiea Issel with her youngest child, Fisel (3) soon after their visit to Modderbee Prison to see her detained husband Johnny Issel.

By Tyrode August

February is usually a happy month for the Issel family of Cape Town. Three members of the family have their birthdays during this month.

But there will be no birthday cakes or parties this year — the father and husband of the family, Johnny Issel, is in detention.

His wife and children do not know when they will be reunited with him. He has been held since November 2 last year, first under Section 10 of the Terrorism Act and now under Section 18.

"It was five-year-old Yasser's birthday at school the other day. None of the family was there to share his special day with him. For days afterwards



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FM 19/12/82
KANGWANE/SWAZILAND

OAU conde

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The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) this week responded to plans involving SA and Swaziland for the incorporation of the KaNgwane homeland into the tiny kingdom.

Speaking to the FM from Addis Ababa, Peter Onu, head of the OAU political secretariat, said the organisation was in principle "opposed to the creation of bantustans and regards SA as one solid entity. We are against the fragmentation of the country. A handful of whites do not have the right to adjust the country's borders."

Onu added that the views of the majority of the population of SA and those who stood to lose their SA citizenship had to be taken into account. He further stated that "the opinions of the liberation movements, the ANC and PAC, will be taken into consideration to determine the OAU's position in this case." Senior ANC representatives are thought to have spoken to Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, about the matter following an ANC meeting in Lusaka last December.

Asked whether the OAU would take action against Swaziland if it went through with the mooted deal, Onu, who had not heard of KaNgwane, said this would depend on Swaziland's presentation of its case and on the opinions of the ANC and PAC. "When the matter comes before the OAU, we will take a decision — which won't stray too far from what I've just told you."

A senior Swazi government source, expressing a personal, not official, view, told the FM that "a border adjustment which is agreed by the countries concerned does not constitute a breach of the OAU Charter. A breach of the Charter only arises when one country forcibly stakes a claim to part of another country."

The man in the middle of this paradoxical situation is KaNgwane chief minister Enoch Mabuza, who is steadfastly opposed to the territory's incorporation into Swaziland and the concomitant loss of SA rights to some 750 000 SA Swazis. Mabuza had five hours of talks with Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof in Cape Town this week. No statement was forthcoming after the meeting.

Dr Piet in deep dilemma over Sobhuza demand

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE row over the Government's plans to incorporate the homeland of Kangwane into neighbouring Swaziland is becoming an increasingly hot potato.

This week, in Cape Town, the Chief Executive Councillor of the territory, Mr Enos Mabusa, held talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in his ceaseless campaign to stop the incorporation moves.

But he came away unrewarded and said the Government was putting pressure on him to accept the incorporation plan.

Informed sources in Cape Town said last week that the Cabinet had already decided in principle that Kangwane would be incorporated into Swaziland.

And sources made it clear that the efforts by Mr Mabusa to prevent this were unlikely to succeed.

But the issue has caught the Government in a major contradiction of policy, which is growing increasingly embarrassing.

The Government's view is that Kangwane should be incorporated into Swaziland to unify the Swazi people — the homeland, largely but not entirely, comprises South African-born Swazis — and to satisfy King Sobhuza's territorial claims that are a hang-over from British rule of the mountain kingdom.

This view is prosecuted with vigour by the Department of Foreign Affairs, which wants to extend South Africa's sphere of influence





DR KOORNHOF
Pressurising Kangwane

and believes that for the sake of political gains that can be made in terms of the region, Kangwane should be incorporated as soon as possible.

Gains in terms of regional stability would be calculated on the basis that a trade-off could draw Swaziland closer into South Africa's debt and possibly be enough of a lure to join in the proposed constellation of states.

But there is embarrassment in the Department of Co-operation and Development who do not oppose the concept of incorporation but would prefer it to take place more subtly.

It is acutely aware of the contradictions to orthodox government policy and to the approach that has been used in the past.

Similar concerns for ethnic unity were not shown in the cases of BophuthaTswana, which logically could be linked with Botswana or QwaQwa, whose Sotho inhabitants share a heritage with Lesotho.

There are further complications. If the Government presses Kangwane into incorporation with Swaziland on the basis of Swazi unity, they should logically also concede to King Sobhuza's claims on the Swazi enclave of Ingwavuma, which is part of KwaZulu.

King Sobhuza's designs on Ingwavuma are arguably more passionate than his designs on Kangwane. Swaziland lacks access to the sea and the incorporation of Ingwavuma would give him that access through Kosi Bay, which has distinct possibilities for harbour development.

But the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, is known to be vehemently opposed to giving up Ingwavuma and is well placed to offer formidable opposition to any pressure tactics the Government may attempt.

Another complicating factor is that while Kangwane mainly comprises Swazis, it is not entirely Swazi; there are also considerable numbers of Shangaans there along with a collection of other ethnic groups.

In fact, in the Kangwane Executive Council there is only one Swazi. Mr Mabusa, the Chief Executive Councillor, is a Zulu.

There are Swazis in Kangwane who favour incorporation, their main protagonist being Mr David Lukhele, a former lieutenant and councillor for Community Affairs under Mr Mabusa.

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Father denied pension

312
Sowetan
22/2/82

A SICKLY 67-year-old Winterveldt man is unable to get the old-age pension because he has been declared a "foreigner" after being in South Africa for 42 years.

Mr Charles Nkosi told The SOWETAN from his Winterveldt home, where he is a squatter, that he had been refused a new reference book after the old one was damaged and told to return to Swaziland.

He said he had applied for a new book at the Pretoria Reference Bureau three years back and waited for the usual three weeks. He was told he could not get it, but should return to Swaziland where he was born.

According to his temporary identity handed back to him then, he was born in Swaziland in 1915, arrived in South Africa in 1940 and first worked for a hotel in Johannesburg.

He received official permission to work in Pretoria on September 2, 1953, while employed by Tip Top Confectionaries. He said he worked for this confectionary until late in 1979 when he resigned because of ill-health.

A spokesman for Tip Top confirmed that Mr Nkosi had worked for them for a long time, although management changed hands during that period. He said his company did not have any pension scheme and what they deducted from Mr Nkosi's wages was tax and unemployment fund contributions.

Mr Nkosi said he could not understand why he had to be sent to Swaziland after he had spent all his working days in the Republic.

"I am sickly now. No firm can employ an old man of my age and because of lack of a reference book, I

BY NORMAN NGALE

age pension fund," Mr Nkosi said.

Asked whether he would return to Swaziland, Mr Nkosi said there was no point after he had spent all his active years in the Republic; married a Pretoria woman and had five children born in Pretoria.

He said he regarded Pretoria as his home and did not have any other outside South Africa.

All he asked for was his reference book so that he can apply for the Bophuthatwana or the Republican fund for the aged.

His family decided to squat in Winterveldt in 1970 after fruitless efforts to obtain a house in Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Mabopane.

This, he said, was despite the fact that he had been on the housing list in Atteridgeville for a long time.

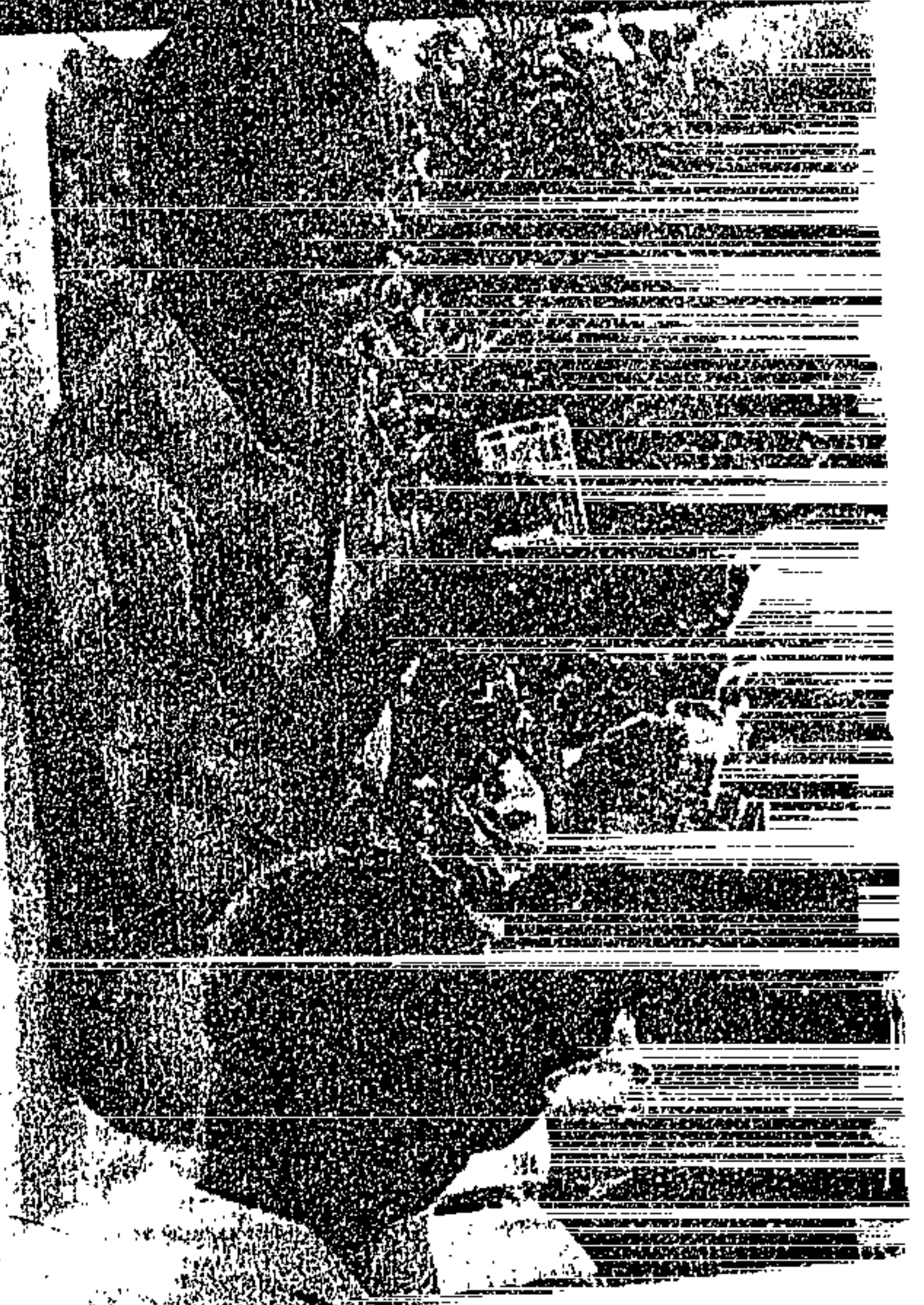
An official at the Pretoria Reference Book Bureau said yesterday that if there was truth in Mr Nkosi's claims, he did qualify under Section 10 by virtue of the fact that he had worked for one employer for more than 20 years.

He said Mr Nkosi should reapply for a new reference book and that his application be accompanied by a declaration stating his life history in the Republic, and that such declaration should be witnessed by a Commissioner of Oaths. The official advised that Mr Nkosi take his declaration to any police station.



ACCIDENT: Ray Nkwe burial Sunday.

Enjoy the of Cal



(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Bank

being payment of premium

Dec 31: Income Statement

Insurance Expense

being closing entry

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Bank

Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company)

Income from Life Policy

being accrual of proceeds receivable

Jan 2:

Income from Life Policy

Income Statement

being closing entry

Jan 2: Income Statement

Insurance Expense

being closing entry

Jan 31:

Bank

Debtor (I

being recei

(2) Premiums Treated as at

01, Jan 1: Life Policy

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Soldier
cleared

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — A South African soldier who was convicted by a magistrate here for being in possession of part of an automatic weapon has been cleared by the High Court.

Chief Justice Charles Nathan said that a gas plug found in the possession of the soldier, Guy Hartland Clark, was "not an essential component part of a firearm or weapon of war." The conviction, hearing a R100 fine (or 50 days), was set aside.

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Continued/.....

(312) SWAZILAND CLAIMS

Not just KaNgwane

FM 26/2/82

Swaziland is confident that when it presents its case on Swazi "unification" to the OAU it will have no difficulty in getting African approval.

Reacting to the OAU's initial condemnation of border adjustment plans between SA and Swaziland whereby the KaNgwane homeland would be ceded (*Current Affairs* February 19). Simon Nxumalo, Swaziland's roving ambassador, this week told the FM that the OAU's Peter Onu is a civil servant "who cannot be expected to give an opinion on a matter of this delicacy."

Nxumalo said the talks with SA have nothing to do with any "trade-off" involving, for instance, Swazi membership in Pretoria's "Constellation of States." He further stated, "In Swaziland there is no plan to incorporate KaNgwane or anywhere else. We are talking about *unification*."

For example, the Ingwavuma region, under KwaZulu administration since 1975, is also claimed by Swaziland. Other claims in-

clude eastern Transvaal chiefdoms in Carolina (two), Barberton (seven), Piet Retief (three), Sekhukhuneland (three), White River, Ermelo and Nsikazi (see map).

It is highly unlikely, though, that SA is considering these territories in the same light as KaNgwane. If SA plans to cede KaNgwane only, said Nxumalo, "Swaziland will find it very difficult just to take that territory and forget the matter. We will want to continue to fight the case — internationally if need be." This presumably means taking the matter to the World Court.

Regarding the stance of KwaZulu chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi, under whom Ingwavuma falls, Nxumalo said that Buthelezi is astute and "will at some point realise that to keep people against their will, won't work. He won't want an Eritrea on his hands."

At present, Nxumalo said, three things are happening:

□ The Swazi government is having talks with Pretoria on border adjustments "as a historic case. . . SA acknowledges that the Swazi case exists and the King is awaiting a reply."

□ The chiefs and subjects in KaNgwane are impatiently petitioning King Sobhuza for unification with Swaziland.

□ Enos Mabuza (KaNgwane's Chief Minister) is opposed to unification. "And we also know that some of his erstwhile followers have broken away under David Lukhele and chief Judas Dlamini. Lukhele's group and others last week petitioned King Sobhuza." (The FM has a copy of this petition calling for unification with Swaziland.)

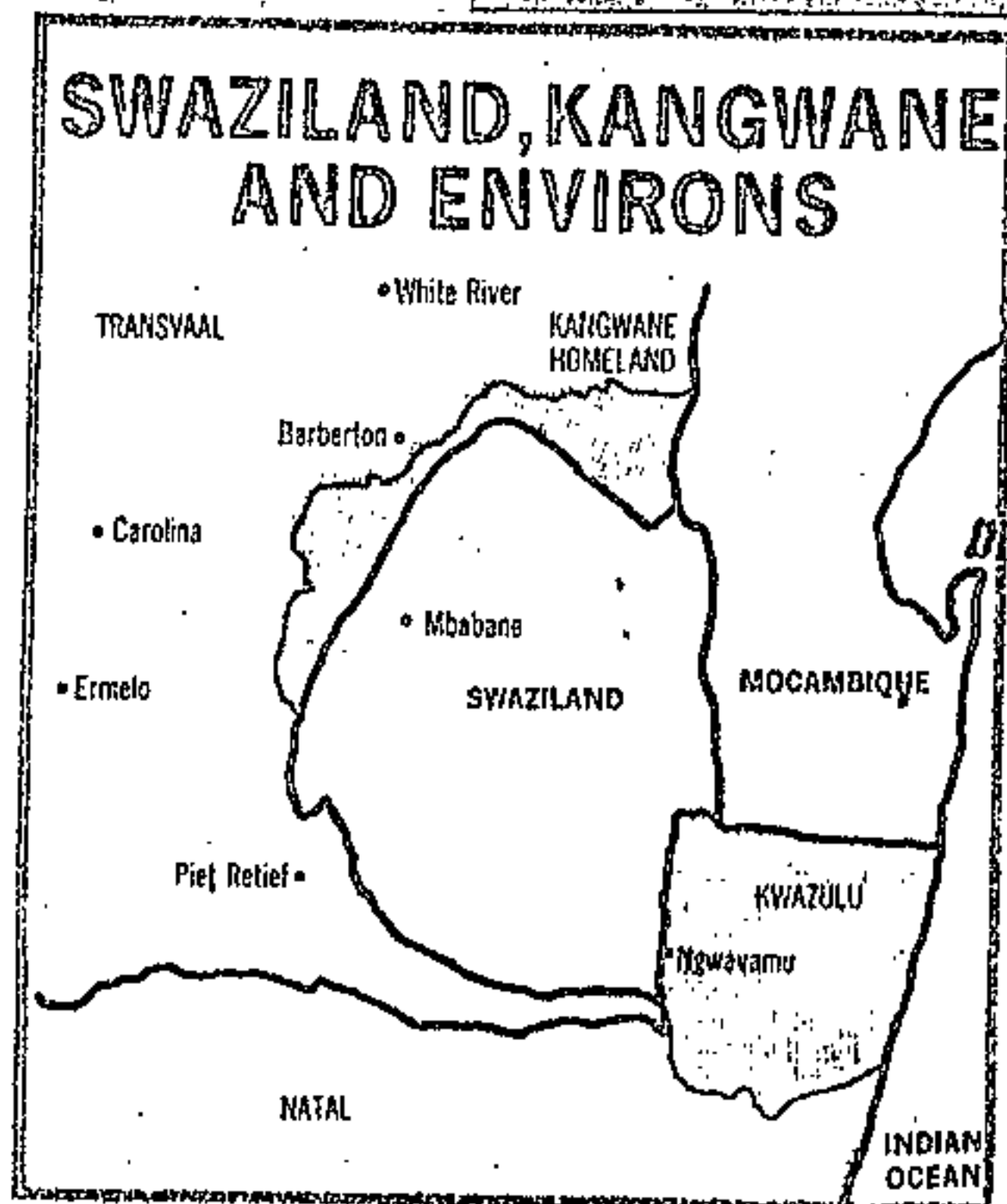
According to Mabuza, he has requested self-governing status for KaNgwane (perceived as one step in the progression to "independence," though he denied he is aiming for this). "No progress" was made at Mabuza's talks with Co-operation and Development Minister, Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town last week, Mabuza said. "The SA gov-

ernment is pressing for the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland. . . However, we feel encouraged by the OAU's initial response."

Mabuza added that "no doubt" SA wants to get rid of three-quarters of a million SA Swazis so that they would present no problem of political accommodation. (Swaziland's population, incidentally, is some 550 000). However, "If we're bundled into Swaziland. . . we are also certain SA will bargain for Swaziland's incorporation into the Constellation of States."

Nxumalo said that, given the structure of Swazi society, "they (KaNgwane) have nothing to fear" since local leaders "will be expected to play a role in the future development of those areas."

The roving ambassador said that in KaNgwane feeling was running high and warned that there could be "trouble" if unification was not forthcoming. However, the King has advised moderation as he wants a negotiated settlement. Said Nxumalo: "Our Foreign Minister, Richard Dlamini, made the final presentation last year. We expect SA will reply soon. The situation should be resolved in two to three years."



Swaziland and Swazi territories
... historic claims

Swazis optimistic on takeover

Sowetan 312 2/3/82



OPERATING: Outside the new Orlando West Industrial Park, where some tenants began working yesterday.

Complaints as factory site opens

THE Industrial Park in Orlando West is now fully rented by Soweto manufacturers and some of them started operating yesterday morning.

The Small Business Development Company's senior manager, Mr Tony Kedzierski, said yesterday about R1-million has been spent on the complex.

The SOWETAN yesterday found that five manufacturers had moved in and one had already started work.

Some manufacturers complained that the planning of the eight-block site was not satisfactory.

Manufacturers said that they were called in very early, but could not start work as electricity is not yet fully

SOWETAN REPORTER

installed.

Mr Joseph Nkuna, owner of Joe's Motor Trimming and Upholstery, said he was very happy to move in.

"I used to pay R100 per month at the Esso garage where I had rented before, but here I pay only R160 and the place allocated for me is much bigger," he said.

Mrs Edith Buthelezi of Soweto Craft, a group of women who manufactures clothes, said she was waiting for developments. The one thing which worried her was the lack of a



HAPPY JOE: Mr Joseph Nkuna (left) and two of his workers display their firm's sign.

place to buy food. She said she paid R100 per month.

One manufacturer, who wished not to be named, said she was not happy at all about

the factory.

"We were told to move in today but look, how can we start without electricity? Look at the toilets, they are very far from us."

Workers wishing to buy food are forced to walk two kilometres to the nearest store.

The official opening of the park will be on March 31.

Sowetan 2/3/82

MBABANE - The Swaziland Government is highly optimistic that it will take over Kangwane and a section of northern Zululand in the near future. "Agreement is imminent," said a top palace source after a second round of negotiations with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha. Further talks are taking place this week.

Homeland leaders Enos Mabuza of Kangwane and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu are completely opposed to the move. If South Africa merged Kangwane with Swaziland, Mr Mabuza says, "it will be the biggest political blunder the Nats have ever made."

Although Kangwane people are ethnically Swazis, Mr Mabuza says they oppose the merger as it would deprive them of a share in "South Africa's political power and wealth".

Observers suggest South Africa supports the merger as a way of luring Swaziland into the proposed constellation of southern African states. Swazi Foreign Minister R V Dlamini however has dismissed this suggestion as "out of step".

The Swazi Government position is that it has been asking South Africa to "return" these areas since 1967 - one year before its independence and long before the word Kangwane was coined.

It claims these areas either belonged to Swaziland historically or, as in the case of the Tembe tribe in northern Zululand, were occupied by people who gave their allegiance to King Sobhuza II.

Swaziland sees the current talks as a matter of "border adjustments" which just happen to include parts of homelands.

King Sobhuza's Ambassador, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo was asked if Kangwane's 700 000 people might pose a political problem for Swaziland should they disagree with the conservative policies of King Sobhuza II.

"Our knowledge of the Swazis in South Africa does not suggest there could be any radical political demands," he replied. "Even Mr Mabuza cannot really be called a radical. He merely holds an individual viewpoint."

He said South African Swazis had frequently petitioned King Sobhuza to "re-unite" Swaziland. "We have been left in no doubt that their views are in keeping with our own."

Those South African Swazis who did not wish to be ruled by the King would not be chased out, but "would naturally have to seek other places to live."

Navigators sue SAA on unlawful dismissal

Own Correspondent
Three navigators have alleged in papers filed before the Pretoria Supreme Court that their employer, South African Airways, was guilty of dismissing them unlawfully.

Mr Jacobus Hendrik Slabbert, Mr Gideon Jacobus van Metzinger and Mr Graham Ronald Munro have worked for SAA for more than 13 years as navigators. In 1980 they were told the B 707 aeroplane was to be withdrawn and that they would become redundant.

In affidavits the men said SAA offered them alternative posts as navigation instructors or early retirement with the applicable benefits.

All three turned down the offer of a post as an instructor.

They said the post was of a lower status and grade. The work was clerical and menial and had nothing to do with navigation and they would lose their navigator's licence which had to be renewed yearly.

Early last year they wrote to the SAA asking for early retirement, but their applications were turned down.

The airline said an employee could be employed in any capacity as determined by the head of department.

Sugar up?

The price of sugar is expected to go up shortly.

There are rumours that the new price will be announced in the Government Gazette on Friday but the Price Controller, Mr Duggie de Beer, said he could not comment on this speculation.

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Swazis expect more land and people

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The Swazi Government is highly optimistic about its prospects of taking over kaNgwane and northern Zululand in the near future.

"Agreement is imminent," said a top palace source after a second round of negotiations with the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha. He said there would be further talks this week.

If kaNgwane and northern kwaZulu were ceded to Swaziland, they would become the first South African homelands, or parts of homelands, to be internationally recognised as independent.

Homeland leaders Enos Mabuza of kaNgwane and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu are known to be totally opposed to the move.

OUT OF STEP

Observers suggest South Africa supports the merger as a way of luring Swaziland into the proposed constellation of southern African states.

Swazi Foreign Minister R V Dlamini has dismissed the suggestion as "out of step."

The Swazi Government position is that it has been asking South Africa to "return"

these areas since 1967 — a year before its independence and long before the word "kaNgwane" was coined.

It claims these areas either belonged to Swaziland historically or, as in the case of the Tembe tribe in northern Zululand, were occupied by people who gave their allegiance to King Sobhuza II.

SOME GAINS

Swaziland sees the current talks as a matter of "border adjustments" which just happen to include parts of homelands.

Mbabane does not recognise kaNgwane or kwaZulu and will negotiate only with Pretoria.

From "border adjustments" Swaziland stands to gain a considerable amount.

Incorporation of northern Zululand would give Swaziland an outlet to the sea as well as providing something of a buffer zone between South Africa and Mozambique.

But Swaziland would also acquire a gigantic underemployment burden when it already has a large body of unemployed; a corps of teachers and civil servants that are accustomed to salaries higher than Swaziland

pays; and all the social and administrative responsibilities that come with a 140 percent increase in population.

"Swaziland will make every endeavour to increase employment opportunities in the areas claimed," King Sobhuza's ambassador extraordinary, Dr Shashi Nxumalo, said recently.

He said there will be "massive development" in the new areas.

South Africa would be expected to contribute to the financing of this growth as "compensation for the valuable contribution the peoples (in the claimed areas) have made to the economic development of South Africa."

NOT RADICAL

Dr Nxumalo was asked if kaNgwane's 750 000 people might pose a political problem for Swaziland if they disagreed with the conservative policies of King Sobhuza II.

"Our knowledge of the Swazis in South Africa does not suggest there could be any radical political demands," he replied.

Those South African Swazis who did not wish to be ruled by the King would not be chased out, but "would naturally have to seek other places to live."

SAA Jumbo turnaround for sick child cost R26 000

Air Correspondent

A Jumbo Jet captain's decision to return to Jan Smuts Airport two hours after taking off for New York last week because of a sick child on board cost SAA no more than a bad weather diversion, said an airline spokesman yesterday.

Fifteen-month-old Martine Schwartz of Wisconsin, US, went into convulsions during SA flight 209 on Thursday night after leaving Johannesburg. After her parents requested medical assistance, a doctor on board determined that she needed to be taken to hospital.

Although the aircraft was over

Namibia at the time, Windhoek's international airport had closed down for the night. It was decided to return to Jan Smuts where an ambulance took Martine to the Johannesburg Hospital.

The spokesman described as incorrect a report that the return to Jan Smuts and the delay of several hours in getting the aircraft to New York had cost SAA R50 000.

"We estimate it was more in the region of R26 000 and, while this figure sounds high, it is not necessarily more than a diversion that might have to be made owing to bad weather or other problems."

Alliance hits Swazi move

Handwritten notes:
312
Sonnetan
4/3/82

THE South African Black Alliance (Saba) has strongly condemned the proposed incorporation of the KaNgwane homeland into Swaziland.

The movement said in one of its resolutions passed at its meeting held in Ermelo at the weekend, the move would strip KaNgwane's 700 000 people of South African citizenship as "had been done in Transkei and other areas".

Saba was reacting to the current negotiations which, if successful, will result in the incorporation of the Swazi homeland into Swaziland. Swaziland contends that the area historically belongs to it and that the South African Swazis had frequently petitioned King Sobhuza II to re-unite Swaziland.

"Saba condemns in the strongest terms the pressure being brought to bear on KaNgwane by the Pretoria regime to be incorporated into Swaziland, a foreign country," the resolution stated.

The movement warned the South

By LEN MASEKO

African Government that if it thought it was "fair and feasible" to "donate" KaNgwane, "then by the same token it should donate Gazankulu to Mozambique and the Orange Free State to Lesotho".

This action "exposed" the "patent hypocrisy" of the SA Government concept of the so-called self-determination of the various groups in this country it added.

"Saba condemns in the strongest land Government for "apparently working hand-in-glove" with the "apartheid regime of SA" to cause fragmentation of this country.

"In consequence, Saba calls upon the Organisation of African Unity to use its influence to cause Swaziland to desist from these nefarious activities which lower the esteem in which blacks in this country regard Swaziland as an independent state," it added.

312 Government of KaNgwane 5/3/82
Hansard Q. 61.282 - 2883
*35. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the Government of KaNgwane has requested self-government status; if so, when was the request made;
- (2) whether the request has since been repeated; if so, on what occasions;
- (3) whether the Government has acceded to the request of the Government of KaNgwane; if not, why not;

Ritual killing: ^{3/2} ^{Star 12/3/82} many acquittals

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Swazi-land's judges are preparing a report on the high number of acquittals in ritual murder trials. The report will be presented to the Prime Minister next Thursday.

Answering questions in Parliament the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, said he had started inquiries into why so many people on ritual murder charges were acquitted.

He said there were many loopholes in the law which made acquittals possible.

He said that between 1978 and 1981 34 ritual murders were reported. Only 12 suspects were arrested and 22 suspects disappeared. He did not say how many prosecutions had been successful.

The Prime Minister also promised to look

into the reinstatement in a new job of a top policeman who was acquitted of ritual murder last year.

Police Superintendent Jeremiah Dube was based at Mbabane police headquarters when he was accused of a ritual murder and suspended.

After his acquittal he was appointed district crime and traffic prosecutions officer in Nhlangano in the south of Swaziland.

He is second-in-command to the district crime branch officer.

According to police regulations an officer who is prosecuted for or suspected of a capital offence may not be reinstated even if he is acquitted.

"Unfortunately, in this particular case the powers who were supposed to handle the case did not follow procedure," the Prime Minister said.

A pledge from Mbabane but a Lesotho blast

MBABANE — Swaziland's Deputy Prime Minister, Senator N Sibantze, told the Swazi House of Assembly yesterday that the Government would not tolerate members of the African National Congress using Swaziland as a springboard for attacking South Africa.

He was answering questions from the floor about facilities and protection provided for refugees in Swaziland.

Mr Sibantze said more than 6 000 refugees in Swaziland, including ANC members, had been offered political asylum.

But he assured the House that one of Swaziland's policies was that of good neighbourliness, and he had several times warned members of the ANC not to use Swaziland as a military base for operations against South Africa.

Any refugee belonging to "a certain political organisation" would be arrested if found in possession of arms, he said.

But Dr Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, yesterday took a hostile line towards the Republic when he accused the "Boers of South Africa" of supporting an attack on a paramilitary installation in his country.

The mortar attack, reported by Radio Lesotho, was in the vicinity of the barracks of the Lesotho paramilitary force.

Several buildings had been slightly damaged, the report said, but no casualties were reported. The attack had been launched from South Africa and the attackers retreated across the border, Radio Lesotho said. — Sapa

We'll stay friends with SA — Swazi

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Swazi-
land's Deputy Prime
Minister has indicated
his Government will
protect its policy of
"good neighbourliness"
with South Africa in
dealing with military
activity by the African
National Congress.

Senator Ben Nsibandze has been asked in Parliament by Dr George Msibi if Swaziland would consider asking the ANC to find an alternative country of asylum if it engaged in military activity against a neighbouring country.

"We never harbour people who conduct military attacks against a neighbouring state," Senator Nsibandze replied.

"One now and then reads that armed gangs have been arrested. This shows that we are upholding our policy of good neighbourliness."

Dr Muisi also questioned Senator Nsibandze about reports that a large group of refugees from Mozambique had been sent back to their country.

Senator Nsibandze said Swaziland would not succumb to pressure from any neighbouring state to repatriate refugees.

"Those who left," he said, "belonged to a certain organisation. This was an internal arrangement in that particular organisation. Certain refugees were recalled by their leaders. They were not repatriated."

Sowetan 19/3/87

SA Swazis want shared power - Mabuza

(19)
312

THERE can never be healthy power-sharing in this country if the African people are excluded in any future constitutional arrangement, the Chief Minister of the Kangwane Government told about 300 people at a meeting in Katlehong, yesterday.

Chief E J Mabuza also said there was talk in Government circles of "healthy power-sharing"

with coloureds and Indians, to the total exclusion of Africans. He said a deal for the urban blacks was perhaps something of the future.

"The most serious problem of all is that the increasing number of African people is posing a political threat to white survival in this country and the grand strategy will be to divide the African people into small ethnic compartments and then rule them without having to crack the whip."

He said that from the onset the Kangwane Government had de-

clared that it was not prepared to opt for political independence, "a

la Pretoria", because by so doing all South African-born Swazis would

become statutory foreigners in the land of their birth.

KaNgwane SA Swazis are warned

By HARRY MASHABELA

ALL 750 000 South African Swazis would become foreigners without any political rights in the land of their birth if KaNgwane was incorporated into Swaziland, said Mr Enos J Mabuza, the KaNgwane Chief Executive Officer, at a Katlehong rally yesterday.

Mr Mabuza said his government was opposed to the proposed incorporation of the homeland into the Swazi kingdom and appealed to urban Swazis for support.

"Once the South African Government and Swaziland succeed in effecting KaNgwane's incorporation, 750 000 Swazis will lose all their rights as South African citizens," he said.

They would also lose their rights to:

- ① Reside and own a house in Katlehong or anywhere else in South Africa;
- ② Seek employment and work in Germiston or anywhere else in South Africa;
- ③ Own businesses within the Republic of South Africa;
- ④ Strive for political rights in South Africa; and
- ⑤ Make any claim to the wealth of the land of their birth.

"You will, at the stroke of a pen, become an alien in the land of your birth," said Mr Mabuza.

SA Swazis reject incorporation

Urban Swazis yesterday unanimously rejected the incorporation of Kangwane into Swaziland at a meeting addressed by the Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza.

The meeting at the D H Williams Hall in Katlehong was attended by Swazis from the Reef and Pretoria and members of Inkatha.

"It is unfortunate that our presence here today is amidst both a 'cold war' and 'a war

of nerves' between those South Africans Swazis who treasure their birthright and the South African Government which is intent on foisting foreign status on us," Mr Mabuza said.

The Swazis rejected the rationale that because they were South Africans of Swazi extract that was reason enough for them to be unified with Swaziland.

"There are in this country, English-speaking South Africans who will spontaneously stand on their feet when 'God Save the Queen' is sung, but they need not return to Great Britain to become better Britons.

"The majority of Afrikaners are of Dutch extract and they would regard it as absurd if we were to say that they should return

to that country because of their reverence for Queen Beatrix of Holland.

"To magnify our cultural ties with Swaziland and use them as a reason to incorporate KaNgwane into that country, is totally unacceptable to us.

"Pretoria wants to blindfold us, earplug us, stuff our mouths and persuade us to sign a blank cheque and thus sell the birthright of our people."

312 (11) 10H
Swazi stands
by his words 15/3/82

Mail Reporter

THE Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Senator Ben Nsibanze, said from his home yesterday he stood by his words that his country would protect its policy of good neighbourliness with South Africa on the question of military activity by the African National Congress.

Last week in Parliament, Senator Nsibanze said that Swaziland never sheltered people who conducted military attacks against a neighbouring state.

Pretoria Bureau

A CABINET Minister of the Kangwane government, Chief J M Dlamini, has asked for "clemency" from King Sobhuza for having associated himself with a Cabinet decision resisting the amalgamation of the Kangwane homeland into Swaziland.

Chief Dlamini is the Minister of Justice in the Kangwane Cabinet under Mr Enos Mabuza.

Mr D Lukhele, a former Kangwane Minister, said Chief Dlamini's action was a

clear indication that there was "rebellion" within the homeland's leaders over the incorporation issue.

"There is a split within the Cabinet over this sensitive issue," Mr Lukhele said.

Mr Lukhele, who was fired from his Cabinet post, has been a strong advocate of the redefinition of the Swaziland-South African border which would lead to the amalgamation of Kangwane

into Swaziland. He maintains that many Swazis in South Africa still regard King Sobhuza as their king.

In a letter to King Sobhuza, Chief Dlamini said he confirmed and re-endorsed the fact that Swazi chiefs and councillors all over the country were for the unification of Swazis in South Africa with Swaziland.

The letter is signed by Chief Dlamini and three of

his councillors, Messers Simon Mashinini, Johannes Malaza and E M Ginindza, all of the Embuleni Tribal Council.

The resolution against the amalgamation of Kangwane into Swaziland was adopted by the Kangwane Legislative Assembly on December 7 last year.

According to Chief Dlamini, Mr Mabuza called for a vote to press for rejection of

unification and asked to be empowered to fight the issue "to the bitter end".

Neither Mr Mabuza nor Chief Dlamini were available to comment yesterday.

On Sunday, at a meeting addressed by Mr Mabuza in Katlehong, Germiston, a meeting of urban Swazis unanimously rejected incorporation.

Talks between South Africa and Swaziland over the Kangwane issue were going on at present, said a spokesman of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town.

Clemency plea to king

312

18/3/82

Injuries, Graham who by D. Reitz appeared for the insurance company.

Swazis lop R1 off Minister's salary

MRABANE — The Swazi House of Assembly has cut the salary of the Minister of Justice by R1.

Tabling at the motion, Mr Samson Dlamini asked the House to make the reduction because the minister was inefficient. There also were irregularities in the Ministry of Justice.

Mr Dlamini said a judge who resigned last year continued to receive his salary after leaving his job. And an acting Attorney-General who had been dismissed was today still being paid.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Sibambze, said irregularities in the Ministry of Justice were being investigated.

The motion to reduce the Minister's salary by R1 was carried unopposed. — Sapa.

APR 1978

Africa at a glance

Swazi ritual murder law may be altered

312 Star The Star's Africa News Service 23/3/82
MBABANE — Swazi Prime Minister Prince Mabandla, referring to the spate of ritual murder trials and public controversy over acquittals, said: "If necessary the Government will amend the law to bring it into line with certain public feelings."

He denied reports that he had called for an explanation of the high number of acquittals.

Chief Justice C J Nathan told a University of Swaziland symposium that more attention should be given in ritual murder cases to the role of the "inyanga" (herbalist) who was always involved, though not taking part in the killing.

He suggested a nationwide publicity campaign against ritual murder be conducted by the Government, helped by a foreign public relations expert.

Since 1975 there had been 15 acquittals and 14 convictions.

Sobhuza puts Swazi case

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — King Sobhuza called foreign ambassadors to his palace to explain Swaziland's claims to kaNgwane and northern Zululand and said he preferred negotiation to confrontation.

The King said the British Government incorrectly drew up Swaziland's borders in 1910 but Swaziland did not wish to incorporate any South African land. The negotiations with Pretoria concerned "border adjustments" over land that was historically Swaziland's.

KaNgwane and kwaZulu leaders have opposed the Swazi proposals.

Swazi MP wants R10 snub

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — A member of the Swazi Parliament has suggested that the salaries of all Cabinet Ministers be cut by R10.

The MP, Dr George Msibi, said this should be done because Cabinet Ministers "are collectively responsible for the poor state of law and order in the country."

Dr Msibi was following up an earlier suggestion by another MP that the Minister of Justice's salary be cut by R1.

No decision was taken on the suggestion.

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a, Mrs Suzman

an urged those
o help restore
ity to its tradi-

tional image of a great lib-
eral institution.

"This means participa-
tion — in student politics
and in the many excellent
projects that exist on and
off the campus.

"And participation in lo-
cal and national politics is
also needed.

"All of us who believe
that we have not reached
the stage where confronta-
tion between extreme
white nationalism and
extreme black nationalism
is inevitable, must get ac-
tively involved in hastening
the process of change," said
Mrs Suzman.

She described opposition
to the regime as being com-
posed of many elements, all
working to the same end; to
break down apartheid. But
she said the type of society
ultimately envisaged might
well be different. — Sapa

Swaziland may take land issue to higher court

MBABANE — King Sobhuza II's roving ambassador, Dr F
F Mxumalo, said last night Swaziland might take the land
issue with South Africa to the International Court of
Justice if the Republic did not give the land back to them.

Dr Mxumalo, who was addressing students at the
University College of Swaziland, near Mbabane, said the
Swaziland and South African Governments were discuss-
ing border adjustments between the two countries.

Although Dr Mxumalo could not specify how much land
the Swaziland Government was demanding from the
Republic, he said four major towns — Ermelo, Witbank,
Nelspruit and Barberton — should be returned.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Polycart Dlamini, told
students his Government was dealing directly with Pre-
toria, not with homeland leaders, such as the Kangwane
Chief Councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza.

The two officials said King Sobhuza had received sev-
eral petitions urging him to negotiate with Pretoria for the
unification of mainland Swaziland.

The Minister of Justice said international organisations
such as the Organisation of African Unity and the United
Nations would also back Swaziland on its initiative of
border adjustments with South Africa.

The Minister said the fact that Swaziland was negotiat-
ing with South Africa did not necessarily mean that she
was not giving moral support to the liberation struggle in
Southern Africa. — Sapa

Kitson's daughter arrives with MP to see father in jail

PRETORIA — The daugh-
ter of convicted political
saboteur David Kitson,
Miss Amandla Kitson, 19,
arrived in South Africa this
morning to visit her father,
who is serving a 20-year
sentence in the Pretoria
Central Prison.

Miss Kitson arrived by
air from London on a sched-
uled British Airways flight,
and was accompanied by
the British Labour spokes-
man on Southern Africa,
Mr Stanley Clinton Davis,
and a friend, Mrs Hazel
Selbourne.

They were met at Jan

the trio, Miss Jill Tweedie,
had to withdraw at the 11th
hour last night as she was
unable to obtain a special
visa to enter the Republic.

It is not known when
Miss Kitson will visit her
father, or where she will be
staying and for how long.

"She is on a private visit
and her arrangements are
entirely up to her. We have
nothing to do with this side
of the matter," a spokes-
man for the British Con-
sulate in Johannesburg
said.

Before the party left
London, Amandla said:

Hoist used without consent

Post Reporter

A MAN who used a mobile
hoist used for lifting planks
and then drove it into a pole
which snapped, was sen-
tenced to R80 (or 40 days)
for driving a vehicle with-
out the permission of the
owners.

Simon Holumn, 31, of
New Brighton, appeared
before Mr G J de Beer in
the Port Elizabeth Mag-
istrate's Court.

Holumn said he lost con-
trol of the vehicle which
then crashed into a pole on
General Motors' premises.

He was also sentenced to
a fine of R40 (or 20 days) for
contempt of court for not

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NEWS

SA may 23/3/92 raid Swazis lecture

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — South African "Angola-type" raids into Swaziland are not unthinkable, says Dr John Daniel, head of the University of Swaziland's politics department.

"Already South African agents have penetrated Swaziland's security to kidnap African National Congress members, blow up ANC houses and ambush guerillas," he said at a public lecture on the campus.

Dr Daniel said the Swazi Government must face the threat that the target of such attacks "will shift from the ANC to those who tolerate its presence."

South African attacks on Swazi economic targets "could destroy Swaziland's infrastructure virtually overnight and bring the country to its knees economically."

He said Swaziland found itself in the dilemma of being obliged as a member of the Organisation of African Unity not to obstruct the ANC while facing the possibility of severe South African retaliation if it fulfils that obligation.

Call for vote on the future of SA Swazis

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE 750 000 Swazi people of South Africa should decide in a referendum whether they wished to become citizens of the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, said yesterday.

Mr Mabuza has been under increasing pressure from Pretoria to agree to the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland. Abutting the Swaziland border, the territory is the allotted "homeland" of South Africa's Swazis.

"We are preparing for a referendum. We want to say to the people: Pretoria wants us to join Swaziland — do you agree?" Mr Mabuza said.

The KaNgwane representative has held two rounds of talks in the past month with Dr Piet Koornhof, South Africa's Minister of Co-operation and Development, over the territory's future.

Both ended in deadlock, with Mr Mabuza re-asserting KaNgwane's right to become



KING SOBHUZA II
Claims on territory

a partially self-governing homeland within South Africa and Dr Koornhof pressing for its unification with Swaziland.

Mr Mabuza said yesterday that KaNgwane wanted a referendum with an "international flavour" but might have no alternative but to accept one organised by South Africa. "But in that case we will insist on involvement of KaNgwane officials," he added.

The ageing Swaziland monarch, King Sobhuza II,



MR E MABUZA
preparing for referendum

has meanwhile entered the controversy to publicly lay claim to parts of South Africa to the west, north and south of his kingdom.

He summoned Swazi ambassadors and foreign diplomats to his Lozitha Palace last Friday to brief them on Swaziland's territorial claims, describing them as "border adjustments" rather than attempts at incorporation.

King Sobhuza cited historical evidence in justification of these claims.

Ack-ack guns in big arms cache

SALISBURY. — Security forces hunting for secret arms caches in Zimbabwe's Matabeleland province have made another major find, police announced yesterday.

A large hoard, including anti-aircraft guns, mortars, mines, several hundred rifles and thousands of shells, rockets and bullets, has been uncovered over the past two days in the Filabusi area about 70km south-east of Bulawayo.

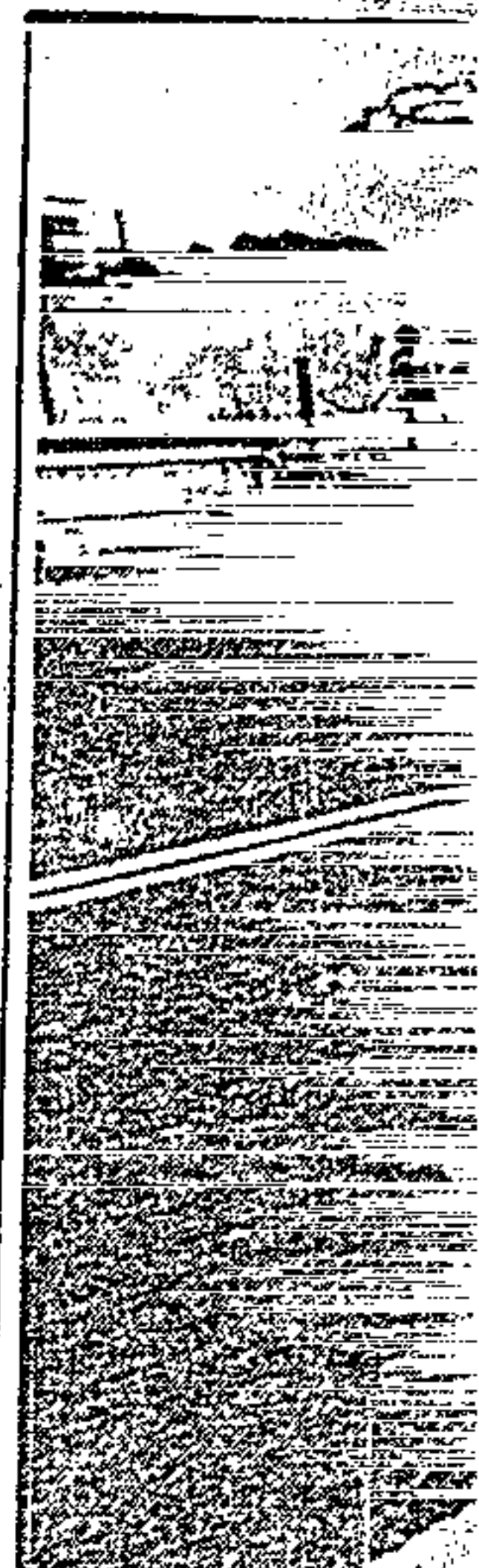
Police refused to say who owned the land.

A total of 35 illicit arms hauls have been announced by the government in recent weeks, most of them on property connected with the Bulawayo-based Opposition Zapu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Filabusi is near Balla Balla, a major base for black Rhodesian troops during the pre-independence guerrilla war.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has accused Mr Nkomo, his wartime ally, and other Zapu leaders of hiding weapons in preparation for a coup.

Mr Nkomo has denied the charge. — Sapa-Reuter.



The ribbon snaps a
Brits after it was de

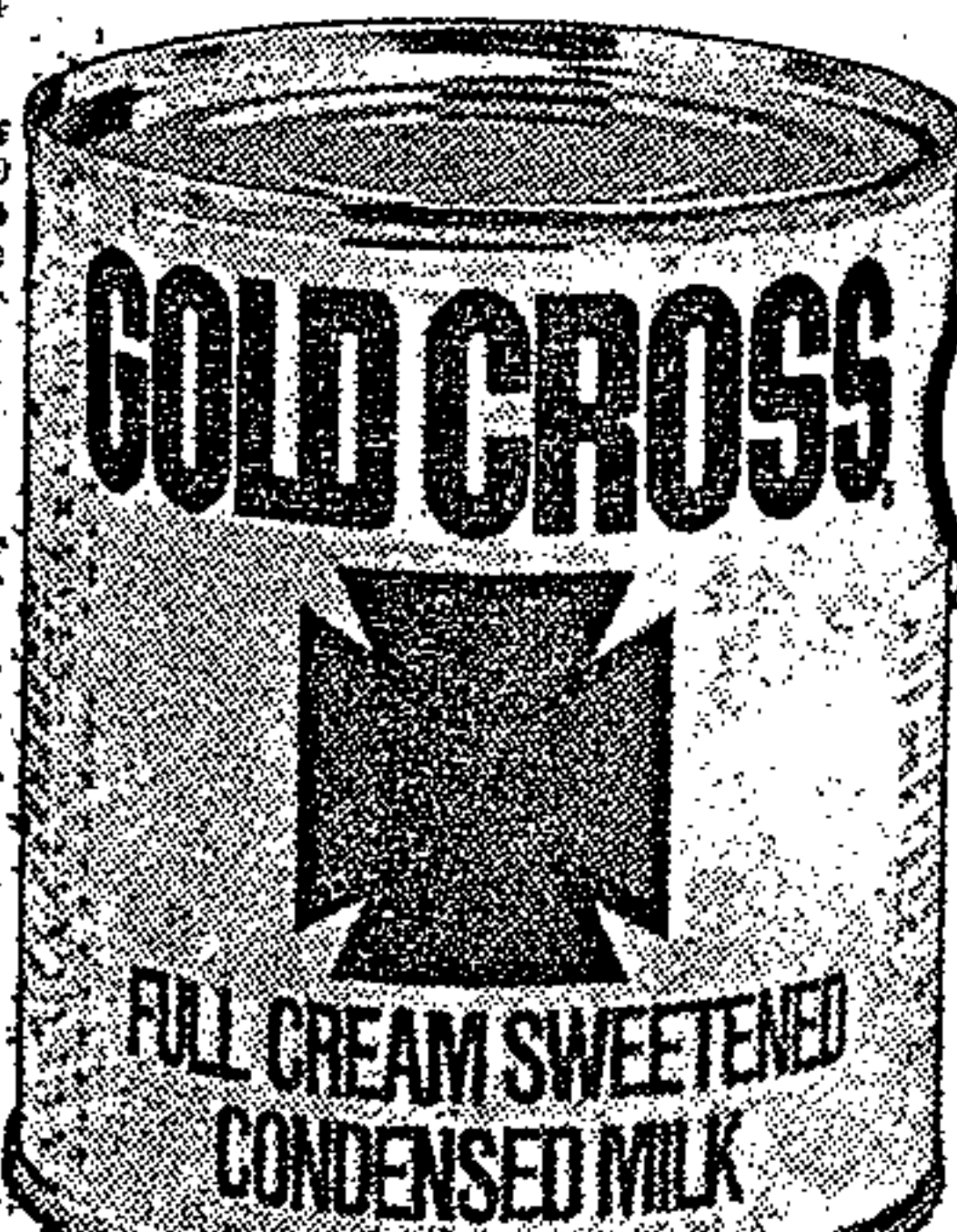
Bury ti

Mall

POLITICAL differences from co-operating in country's development, the Hendrik Schoeman, SA R3 400 000 bridge in T.

The bridge, across a of a project to elimin

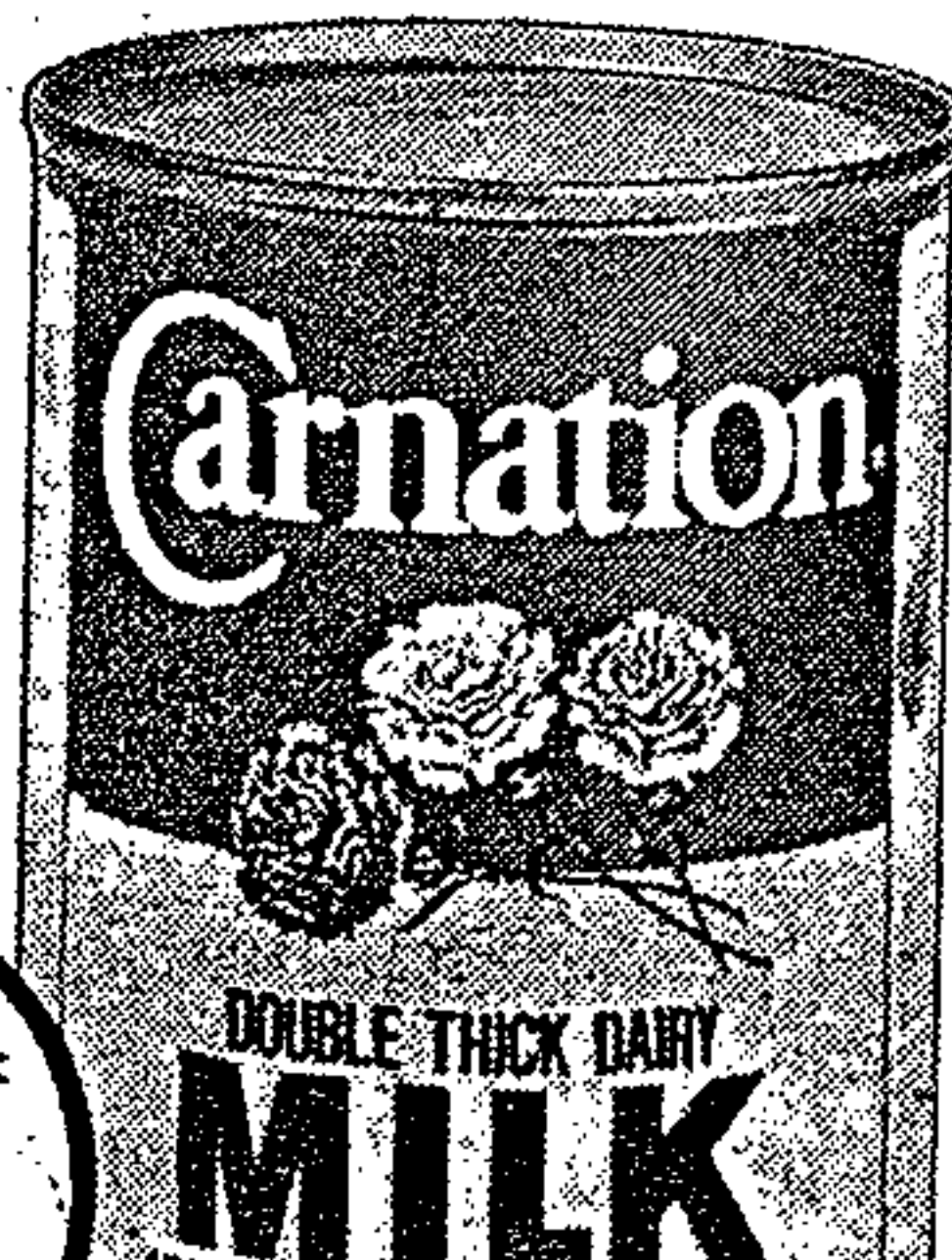
OK Prices are Every-Day Low



Gold Cross
Condensed Milk

65c

397 g



Carnation
Evaporated Milk

61c

**Purity 1 Ply
Toilet Paper**

Roll of 500 Sheets

**Beacon
Fruit Chews**

250 g

Pot O'Gold

SWAZI LAND CLAIMS (312)

Sobhuza speaks out

PM 26/3/82

Swaziland's King Sobhuza summoned all his ambassadors and foreign representatives to the royal palace at Lozitha last Friday. The subject of this unusual meeting was, the 82-year-old monarch said, "an old and ancient one" — Swaziland's land claims on SA.

"The time has come," the king said, "for the world to know what it is all about. The matter has arisen at a time when people are impatient and don't believe in peaceful negotiation... We do not want to put you in the awkward position of not knowing what is happening. To this end I have arranged for full documentation on the subject. In it we have not exaggerated or belittled matters. It is a factual account of the situation."

Swazi Foreign Minister, Richard Dlamini, then proceeded to give a historical account of "border adjustments between Swaziland and the Republic of SA." His government was not engaged in talks on "incorporation" of any territory of the RSA — a reference to the KaNgwane homeland, which is the only territory SA has indicated it is in favour of ceding to Sobhuza.

Dlamini told the gathering that the claims were backed by history and said "the boundaries between SA and Swaziland have never been determined." Between 1910-1966, Swaziland was in frequent contact with the British government on the question of its borders. So was SA. The matter was held in abeyance till the year after Swazi independence in 1968.

A substantial part of the document dealt with the trans-Phongolo or Ingwavuma territory, now under KwaZulu, off the south-eastern corner of Swaziland. The territory was annexed by Britain in 1895 following the defeat of the Zulus. This was a constitutional infringement, Dlamini claimed. "States outside the Zulu perimeter remained neutral, to say nothing of trans-Phongolo territories which are quite foreign to Zululand."

At the time, SA, which exercised protection over Swaziland by virtue of an 1881 convention, also protested to Britain. In reply to the Natal government, the then Swazi king, Mbandzeni, said that the chiefs in the area owed allegiance to him. The dispute was referred to arbitration in 1896. However, the Boer War intervened, "thus leaving this issue unsettled to this day."

Dlamini added that SA Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof "reiterated and confirmed at Barberton in



King Sobhuza ... "factual account of the situation"

September 1975, the facts of the Tomlinson Report..." Tomlinson had recommended that the trans-Phongolo territories should be governed as one block since they were all one (Swazi) nation, and acknowledged one king despite being separated by an in-

ternational boundary. Dlamini went on to say: "Whilst the two governments were still engaged in boundary adjustment considerations, the SA government unilaterally in 1976 incorporated the Ingwavuma area into Zululand. The Swazi government has consistently objected to this step." It resulted, said Dlamini, in 15 000 refugees fleeing to Swaziland.

The kingdom's government also strongly objected to SA moving in the direction of creating an independent state (KaNgwane) for the rest of the Swazis without consulting their leaders. A reference to "Swazi north" indicates the other main region being claimed. This would seem to encompass an area at least as far north as Komatipoort. There was no specific reference in the document to chiefdoms scattered around places like Carolina and Piet Retief.

The KaNgwane homeland was born in 1976 "leaving about two-thirds (750 000) of the Swazi population in the Republic unconsidered... The area is right in the middle of those lands over which Swaziland lays claim," said Dlamini.

Dlamini referred to numerous petitions and delegations to Sobhuza by Swazi headmen in SA seeking unification. What the majority of SA Swazis feel remains an imponderable until a referendum is held among them.

Meeting with Govt sought over Swazis

By PATRICK
LEEMAN

THE Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr. Enos Mabuza, is trying to arrange another meeting with the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, concerning the Government's plans to amalgamate the region with Swaziland.

Five weeks ago Mr. Mabuza held inconclusive talks with Dr. Koornhof in Cape Town on the future of the territory which has 750 000 Swazi-speaking inhabitants.

The Government again turned down the territory's request for self-governing status. KaNgwane wants to have a similar status to that of KwaZulu, which is self-governing but not independent.

There is a division in the South African Cabinet on the issue.

Roving

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, is known to be in favour of an amalgamation but Mr. Mabuza believes Dr. Koornhof's sympathies lie with the vast majority of the people of KaNgwane.

The Chief Executive Councillor believes, however, that the Minister of Co-Operation and Development is bound by collective responsibility of the Cabinet.

This week King Sobhuza's roving ambassador, Mr. F. F. Mxumalo, said in Mbabane that South Africa might take the land issue with South Africa to the International Court of Justice.

Mr. Mxumalo, who was addressing students at the University College of Swaziland, said four major towns — Ermelo, Witbank, Nelspruit and Barberton — should be given back to Swaziland since they were in Swazi territory.

The Minister of Justice for Swaziland, Mr. Polycart Dlamini, told students his Government was dealing directly with Pretoria.

Meanwhile, 10 days ago urban Swazis who live on the Reef and in Pretoria overwhelmingly rejected the incorporation of the territory into Swaziland.

Last month the former Commissioner-General of the Swazi homeland, Mr. George Botha, resigned on the issue.

The KaNgwane leader and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi are members of the South African Black Alliance which denounced Pretoria's plans at a special conference in Ermelo last month.

Swazis

to get another casino

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland is to have a third casino at a new hotel at Tshaneni in the sugar growing area in the south.

The Gaming Board has already granted a provisional licence and work on the hotel is due to begin as soon as plans have been approved.

The hotel to be called the Golden Jubilee is a project by Mabiya Hotel (Pty) Ltd whose directors are Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, Mr Hugo O'Hagan Ward, Prince Charles Dlamini and Mr G Ndinisa.

Tshaneni has recently had an influx of workers — many from South Africa — as the result of the construction of a massive new sugar mill.

The other two casinos in Swaziland are operated under franchise by Holiday Inn Hotels, which have an agreement with Government that no other casino may be built within a certain radius of each casino.

One of the casinos is in Swaziland's Ezulwini Valley, between Mbabane and Manzini.

The other is at Nhlanguano near the western border with South Africa.

Mum is ^{for} the word ^{29/3/82} on Swazi borders

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — The Swaziland public has been "warned off" any discussion of the current border adjustment negotiations with South Africa.

A statement issued by the Swazi Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the weekend said: "The public is warned that nothing outside the official statement on border adjustments made by His Majesty at Lozithhelezi Palace on March 19, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, should be said in this regard."

CONFIRMED

The March 19 statement read by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. R. V. Dlamini, confirmed that Swaziland was negotiating for border adjustments which would include areas of land to the north and south of the country.

No precise statement on the land involved has been made, but the Foreign Minister stressed that the Kangwani homeland was only part of the territory in question.

The statement stressed that Swaziland was claiming these areas on the grounds that borders were incorrectly drawn in the early 19th century.

Swazi phone lift-off

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Swazi-
land is to buy a R3.5
million Earth satellite
station to improve in-
ternational telecom-
munications links.

The money is to
come from an R11.3
million loan from the
Export Corporation of
Development in Can-
ada.

The Deputy Finance
Minister, Mr John Mas-
son, said the satellite
station would connect
Swaziland with the rest
of the world and would
enable the country to
receive live television
transmissions from
Europe and the United
States.

He said that at

present all telephone
calls from Swaziland to
overseas countries were
routed through an un-
derground system con-
trolled in Swaziland.

The rest of the
money would be spent
on improvements to
telephone and telex
services.

Mabuza lashes Swazis

Sowetan
31/3/82 (3/2)

THE bitter war of words between the Cabinet of the KaNgwane homeland and the Swaziland Government has taken another turn, with KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza alleging that "it is apparent that Swaziland does not care a hoot about the lot of the South African blacks in general."

The consolidation of KaNgwane, which borders on Swaziland and South Africa, is at the moment the hot potato which the Government wants to hand over to Swaziland while the homeland leaders are against being joined with Swaziland.

Both the SA Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, and the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, have had talks with the leaders of KaNgwane in attempts to have them agree to incorporation. The talks have so far ended in deadlock.

The SA authorities have also had talks with a Swazi delegation.

Last month Mr. Richard Dlamini, Swazi-

land's Foreign Affairs Minister, said he was in favour of KaNgwane being incorporated into his country because "there are no internationally recognised borders" between Swaziland and South Africa.

He further said that many SA blacks of Swazi extraction felt they belonged in Swaziland, as did their chiefs.

This view was further supported by Mr. David Lukhele, deposed former Minister of Community Affairs in KaNgwane, who now heads the opposition.

But Mr. Mabuza remains adamant that his homeland will not be included into Swaziland while Pretoria strongly presses ahead with the merger.

Firm in court bid against Swaziland

Court Reporter

AN APPLICATION was brought in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday by a Johannesburg company to have Swaziland's interest in the Common Revenue Pool created between South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, attached by the sheriff.

The application was brought before Mr Justice Nicholas by Associated Exports of Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, and was postponed to April 20.

In an affidavit Mr Gerard Jacobus Kempen, a partner in Associated Exports, said the firm carried on business in the supply of machinery and paper.

Swaziland was indebted to Associated Exports in the sum of R4 950 for goods sold and delivered at its special request, said Mr Kempen.

The goods were delivered on October 17, 1980, and the amount was due and payable.

Despite oral and written demands made by him for payment to duly authorised officials Swaziland had failed to pay, he said.

A common customs area had been established by the combined areas of Bophuthatswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland.

Customs, excise, sales and additional duties payable to Swaziland were paid quarterly into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of South Africa.

A Common Revenue Pool was established consisting of the gross amount of customs, excise, sales and additional duties leviable and collected on goods imported into or produced in the common areas.

Swaziland had a share in this pool, the amount of which was to be determined in respect of any financial year by applying an agreed formula, Mr Kempen said.

It was agreed that certain amounts should be paid by South Africa out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of South Africa to Swaziland in respect of Swaziland's share in the Common Revenue Pool. These amounts were to be calculated upon an agreed basis, said Mr Kempen.

The amount of Swaziland's claim against South Africa was well in excess of the amount of the claim of Associated Exports against Swaziland, Mr Kempen said.

Associated Exports asked for an order authorising the sheriff to attach all rights, titles and interest of Swaziland in the Common Revenue Pool.

It also wants the rights, title and interest of Swaziland to claim payment of all amounts due, owing and payable by South Africa to Swaziland in terms of the Customs Union Agreement to found jurisdiction in the Rand Supreme Court in the action to be instituted by Associated Exports against Swaziland.

Swaziland may get a fourth casino

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Italian interests are considering building a gambling casino in the Piggs Peak area, according to sources in Mbabane. It would be the fourth casino in Swaziland.

A delegation representing the Italians is in Mbabane for discussions with Swaziland Government officials, the sources said.

At present there is a casino near Mbabane and another in the south of the country, at Nhlangano.

A third is planned at Tshaneni in the eastern lowveld. This will be set up in an existing hotel, the Mabiya Jubilee Hotel, and will be operating before the end of the year, according to one of the directors, Mr. Hugo O'Hagan Ward.

The casino near Mbabane caters largely for gamblers from the Eastern Transvaal and Witwatersrand and the one at Nhlangano for Natal and the South-eastern Transvaal. The Mshaneni casino would presumably draw some gamblers from Durban and Northern Natal but would also cater for the growing population in Swaziland's sugar belt.

The proposed Italian-backed casino at Piggs Peak would appear to be intended to attract people from Barberton and other towns in that part of the Transvaal.

312

Dr Nxumalo linked with new Swazi casino

11/4/82 S. Tribune
Tribune/Africa News Service

ONE of the directors of Swaziland's third casino, now on the drawing boards, is Dr Sishayi Nxumalo — the King's Ambassador Extraordinary who controls the National Trust Fund.

The new casino is to be built in Tshaneni, a rich sugar area on Swaziland's eastern border with South Africa.

Reliable sources say a group of Italian businessmen are presently negotiating with the Swazi Government to open a fourth casino near Pigg's Peak on Swaziland's northern border with South Africa.

If the third casino is built, it will also be the third casino that Dr Nxumalo, who often acts as King Sobhuza's spokesman, has some influence in.

Dr Nxumalo is managing director of the Tibiyo Taka Ngwane Fund which the king set up to invest monies on behalf of the Swazi nation. The TTNF has interests in Swazispa Holdings which controls the existing two casinos, and is linked to the South African Rennies group.

Swazi (3/2) police 11/1/12 given S. Times murder case rap

By JACK BLADES

POLICE have been told by Swaziland's Chief Justice to cut down delays in bringing to trial people accused of ritual murder.

One case heard last year concerned a killing in 1975. Four men were acquitted after a split trial.

The judge is Mr Justice Charles Nathan, a former Johannesburg senior counsel.

Elaborating on a talk he gave to university students in Manzini, he told me:

"The police do a good job on the whole but they are slow-moving and it can take weeks before the murder squad gets into action.

"The police must move more quickly in these matters.

"It stands to reason that a witness will give more reliable evidence after six months than two years."

Another Swaziland judge, Mr Justice A D Will, said when he sentenced two men to death for ritual murder this week he was surprised it had been four months after the killing before inquiries began.

Mr Justice Nathan told me that in a recent case, his assessors said Swazis were not in favour of bail being granted in ritual murder cases.

Innocent

He said: "In law, a man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty and I do not believe that he should prima facie be deprived of his liberty provided there is some guarantee that he will stand trial.

"Refusing bail would not reduce the number of ritual murder cases."

The judge said that although there were not as many ritual murders in Swaziland as popularly believed, there had been 29 completed cases before the courts since 1975 with 14 convictions and three successful appeals.

Mr Justice Will said when he gave judgment, in this week's case that he was surprised when Inspector Makhatsha, giving evidence, told him it was four months before the inquiry started.

That was because of pressure of other work, the inspector had said.

Mr Justice Will commented: "I should have thought a ritual murder case would have been given the highest priority."

Star 27/4/82
abheni called the

Expatriates became unpopular when they evicted squatters from their land by force of law. But what Prince

The prince was introducing a farm dwellers control Bill, which would restrict the eviction powers of landowners over people who have been living on the land for long periods in the traditional pattern.

The Pana project was set up after complaints by OAU countries that the main news agencies currently reporting on African affairs were West-oriented and did not truly reflect the situation.

Telephone: (031) 69217

SOUTH AFRICAN ALLIED WORKERS UNION (SAWU)

kaNgwane dispute delays session ^{stow} 28/4/62

~~312~~
~~118~~
Political Staff
CAPE TOWN—
The dispute over
kaNgwane's pro-
posed inclusion into
Swaziland has led to
a postponement of
the homeland's le-
gislative session.

Its Legislative As-
sembly was sche-
duled to be opened
tomorrow by the Mi-
nister of Co-opera-
tion and Develop-
ment, Dr Piet

Koornhof, who an-
nounced today it
was being postponed
till July 29.

He said the State
President would
issue a proclamation
tomorrow to give ef-
fect to the decision.

Dr Koornhof poin-
ted out that the
whole issue of bor-
der adaptation was
an "historic, but
also an emotional
matter."

Chief firm over Swazi dispute

African Affairs
Correspondent (3P)

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday adopted an uncompromising stand when he met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town for talks on the issue of Swaziland claims to parts of northern KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi told Dr Koornhof that he was not prepared to be an 'emissary' for the South African Government in this respect.

The Chief Minister said Dr Koornhof, together with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, would have to address the caucus of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on this issue.

The meeting follows years of continuous dispute between the Swazi authorities and the KwaZulu Government regarding land in the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi was accompanied at the talks by the Minister of the Interior for KwaZulu, Dr Frank Mdlalose, the Minister of Education and Culture Dr Oscar Dhlomo and the Speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Alphens Zulu.

Secret

Several members of the KwaZulu Assembly were accused by Chief Buthelezi last week of having been involved in secret talks with the Swazi Government on the question of land incorporation.

Meanwhile, the Mercury Political Correspondent in Cape Town reported that in a statement issued late last night Dr Koornhof gave no specific details about yesterday's meeting.

It said simply: 'I discussed the Swazi border issue affecting KwaZulu with the KwaZulu delegation today.'

The Chief Minister made it quite clear that he objected strongly to any such issue affecting KwaZulu.

The delegation suggested that the Ministers of Co-operation and Development and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa should inform the KwaZulu caucus about this matter.

4/5/82 3-fishing

e resources ial inquiry

on the matter was an indication of the lack of attention paid to the industry.

It was an industry which would have been one of the most important suppliers of food if it had not been almost totally exploited and ruined.

During the past decade South Africans had witnessed the dramatic collapse of the pilchard resource at Walvis Bay and along the South West African coast.

The commission of inquiry had taken note of the fact that the collapse had not been unpredicted.

A scientist, Dr Jan Lochner, had not only predicted the collapse, but had claimed to have worked out a method to enable the resource to maintain itself.

So impressed was the commission with the Lochner theory that it proposed that his proposals be submitted to Dr A P Burger, scientific adviser to the Prime Minister.

Mr Myburgh said that when he asked a question in the Assembly on whether this recommendation by the commission had been carried out, the answer from the Government was "an evasion of the question".

The 'was' was not believed theories were not as they commiss "If I deduction informat mitted to this is faith by departm places 1 ter's Ad a very a Mr Myb

ARGUS 4/5/82 312

Kwazulu 'no' to land deal

Political Staff

KWAZULU yesterday bluntly told the Government that it was not prepared even to discuss, let alone consider, the transfer of land to Swaziland.

Harbour mole hit by boat

Shipping Editor

THE 254-ton Japanese tunny catcher Zuiryo Maru No 8 smashed out a 20 m section of the concrete catwalk which links the caissons of the Eastern Mole in the harbour when it reversed into the structure last night.

Port officials said the 13-year-old fishing boat was manoeuvring to leave the harbour when it hit the catwalk.

Piping carrying fresh water along the quay was also broken.

Soon after the incident the Zuiryo Maru began to leak fuel and it was taken up on the syncrolift today to check for damage.

It is believed the vessel's propeller was also damaged.

Youth dies as car overtakes

A YOUTH was killed and a man injured last night when a car overturned on Klipheuwel Road, near Kraaifontein.

Christian Rudolf Nel, 17, of Conde Street, Stellenbosch, died instantly.

Mr J J van Vuuren, of Keetmanshoop, S W A / Namibia, was admitted to

After a three-hour meeting in Cape Town yesterday with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said he was not even prepared to discuss the matter with the Government.

Swaziland has laid claim to the Ingwavuma area which lies on Kwazulu's south-eastern border as well as the Kangwane homeland for the Swazis.

LINKS

There have been clear indications that the Government would like to meet the Swazi claims with speculation being that a quid pro quo in the form of greater links could be demanded in return.

Both the Kangwane and the Kwazulu governments have consistently rejected the Swazi claims.

Chief Buthelezi said he would be reporting back in detail to the King of Kwazulu in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly today.

Asked whether Dr Koornhof had offered any type of deal Chief Buthelezi replied: "We would not discuss it so he could not."

In a bland statement Dr Koornhof said he had discussed the Swazi border issue affecting Kwazulu with the Kwazulu delegation today.

"The Chief Minister, the Honourable G Buthelezi, made it quite clear that he objected strongly to any such issue affecting Kwazulu," he said.

"The delegation suggested that the Ministers for Co-operation and Development and for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa should inform the Kwazulu caucus about this matter."

Conservation

DON'T miss the next

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CAPE TOWN — kwa-Zulu yesterday bluntly told the South African Government it was not prepared to consider transfer of land to Swaziland.

After a three-hour meeting in Cape Town with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he was not even prepared to discuss the matter with the Government.

Swaziland has laid claim to the Ingwavuma area which lies on kwaZulu's south-eastern border and also overlaps with kaNgwane, the Swazi homeland.

Both the kaNgwane and the kwaZulu Governments have consistently rejected Swaziland's claims.

Chief Buthelezi said: "This is an explosive issue. We object so strongly that we would not even entertain discussion."

"I have told Dr

Koornhof he and Mr Pik Botha can come and tell my caucus what they want. I am not prepared to be the bearer of bad news."

Dr Koornhof stated he had discussed the "Swazi border issue affecting kwaZulu with the kwaZulu delegation."

"The Chief Minister, the Honourable G Buthelezi, made it quite clear he objected strongly to any such issue affecting kwaZulu."

Address: 201/4 City Centre Corporation Street
Cape Town 8001

Telephone: (021) 433658

Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973		98	320	418
1974		28	294	322
1975		26	305	331
1976		21	201	222
1977		30	347	377
1978				..
1979				445
1980				460

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

KwaZulu refuses to discuss giving land to Swazis

KWAZULU has bluntly told the Government that it is not prepared to discuss the transfer of some of its land to Swaziland.

"This is a very explosive issue. It is very serious and has international repercussions," said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi after a three-hour meeting in Cape Town with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, on Monday.

"We have objected so strongly that we would not even entertain discussion."

"I have told Dr Koornhof that he can come and tell my caucus with Mr Pik Botha what he wants. I am not prepared to be the bearer of bad news."

Swaziland has laid claim to the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu's south-eastern border, as well as the KaNgwane homeland for the Swazis.

There have been clear indications that the Government would like to meet the Swazi claims, with greater links being demanded in return.

Asked whether Dr Koornhof had offered any type of deal, chief Buthelezi replied: "We would not discuss it, so he could not."

In a bland statement, Dr Koornhof said he had discussed the



BUTHELEZI: Explosive Issue.

"Swazi border issue affecting KwaZulu with the KwaZulu delegation."

"The Chief Minister,

the honourable G Buthelezi made it quite clear that he objected strongly to any such issue affecting KwaZulu."

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1971				
1970				

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Land swap 'in dark' condemned

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Opposition parties today slammed Government attempts to trade off "secretly" South African territory to Swaziland.

The condemnation followed a statement by the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gathsha Buthelezi, that the Government wants to give to Swaziland the Ingwavuma area of kwaZulu and a strip of kwaZulu which extends from Swaziland to the sea on the Mozambique border.

This follows Government pressure on the Kangwane homeland in the Eastern Transvaal to allow itself to be incorporated into Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been offered 300 000 ha plus the Hluhluwe and Umfolozi game reserves and the Josini dam complex in return.

HORSE-TRADE

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said in an interview today: "Instead of secret meetings where South African land is being bartered away, the public should be told what is going on."

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said: "I condemn this clear attempt to horse-trade in the dark."

It has become ap-

parent that the Government is prepared to cede the territory to Swaziland to settle old land disputes and provide a buffer strip for security reasons between Mozambique and northern Natal, and to draw Swaziland into the proposed Constellation of South African States.

Mr Raw said the matter should be dealt with in Parliament before any commitments were made.

In KwaZulu and Kangwane the first priority should be the wishes of the people concerned, expressed in a referendum.

INCREDIBLE

Natal's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin, found it "quite incredible that a Minister can offer to give away land that is administered by Natal without any reference to the provincial administration."

There was no possibility that the administration, which is led by the New Republic party, would support the move.

Swaziland had been wanting access to the sea for many years, but Lesotho had laid claim to parts of the Free State for far longer and there was no indication the Government planned to hand that

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

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Land swap (312) condemned

Also included are the Hluhluwe and Umfolozi game reserves plus a 130 ha corridor between them, Reserve 7, 100 000 ha, which has an irrigation scheme and 2 000 ha of arable land. This also includes the giant Josini Dam and 100 000 ha of land that was to have been excised from kwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I could not contain my anger. The people there have never been Swazis."

The Chief Minister told Dr Koornhof: "If we had guns we would use them over this issue."

land its own already by right. Nearly the whole Assembly and many residents in Ingwavuma strongly oppose the move.

● Rumours are rife that chiefs from the Ingwavuma area have been offered casino shares by the Swazi authorities.

The land to be offered to kwaZulu includes Reserve 3, 22 000 ha, near St Lucia, Reserve 13, 6 000 ha of the Dingaanstad area, Reserve 5, 4 000 ha, Reserve 17, 35 000 ha and Reserve 16, 30 000 ha.

Included in the Koornhof party was Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Van der Walt Consolidation Committee.

During a summary of events given to the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Buthelezi, it was revealed that:

● Chief Buthelezi will reconsider his whole attitude towards the situation in South Africa if the proposed handover goes through.

● The kwaZulu Government considers the offered tracts of

MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, said that for a minister to say the two reserves could reap a considerable income for kwaZulu was incredible. "Not a single nature reserve in South Africa makes money."

Mr Stainbank would be raising the matter in the Executive Committee, which sits today, "in no uncertain terms."

The offer was made at a discussion between delegations led by Chief Gathsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town

Game reserves offer in Swaziland deal

KwaZulu

land

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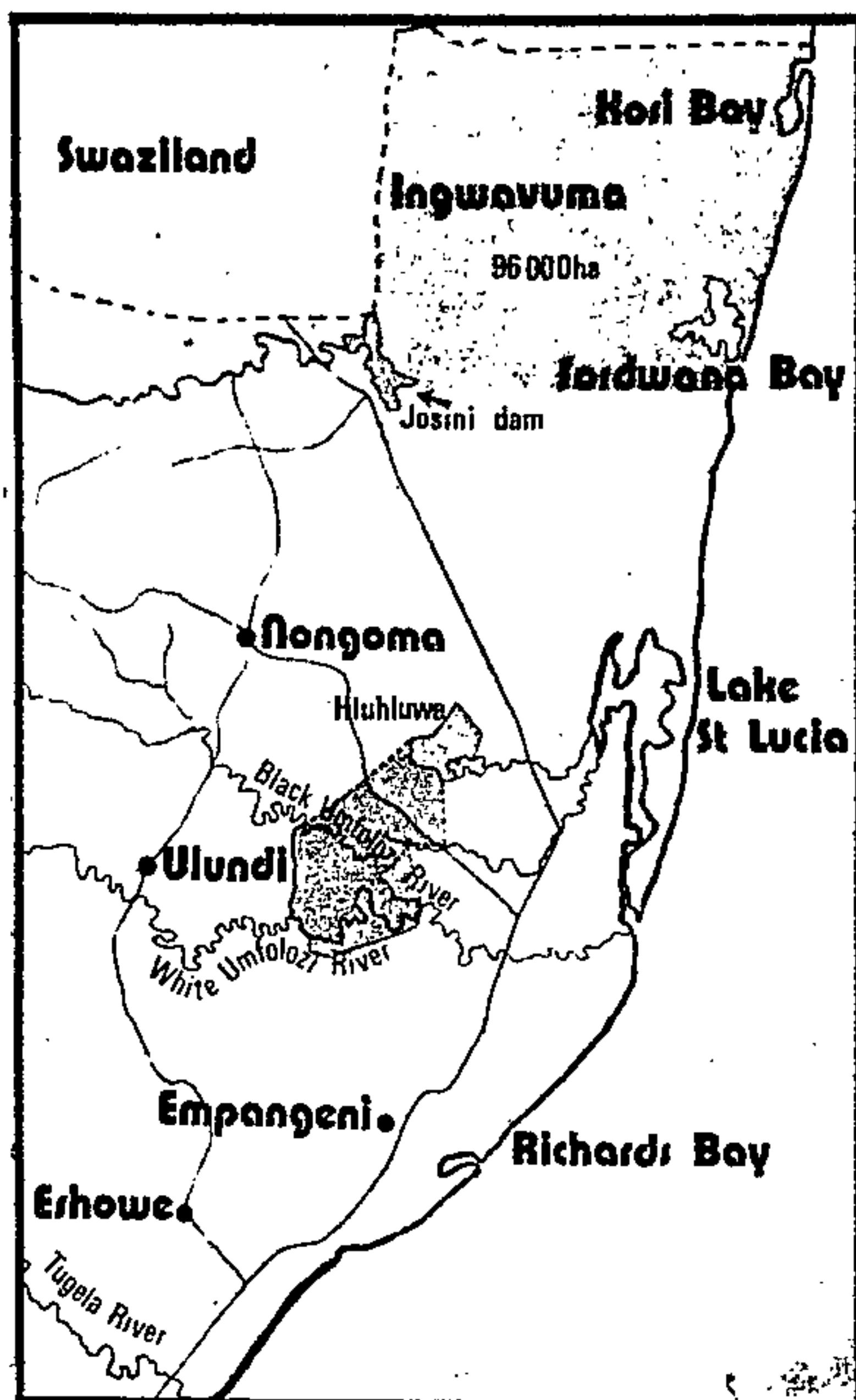
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revealed

312

312

Mercury
5/5/82



African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi revealed yesterday that the Government had offered KwaZulu the Hluhluwe and Umfolozi game reserves, the Josini dam and irrigation scheme, and about 300 000 ha as compensation if Swaziland incorporated part of northern KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, was speaking in the Legislative Assembly yesterday after talks in Cape Town on Monday with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and officials of his department.

Dr Koornhof had told the Chief Minister and his delegation that, while 96 000 ha in the Ingwavuma district would be lost, 332 000 ha of land would be acquired, representing a gain of 236 000 ha.

The minister had made the point that KwaZulu could reap a considerable income from tourists visiting the game reserves.

Chief Buthelezi said any talk of compensation would be meaningless because the areas offered were part of KwaZulu in any case.

He felt the proposals could destabilise southern Africa and at one point he said: 'If we had the guns, we would resist with the guns.'

The Chief Minister said he had heatedly told Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Van der Walt Commission on consolidation, who was also at the meeting, that he was not prepared to talk about consolidation.

KwaZulu had made it clear from as far back as 1972 that the region would not be involved in consolidation plans.

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof had then appealed for an amicable solution but Mr van der Walt had rejected his bid.

THE Ingwavuma region of northern KwaZulu, to which the Swazi Government is laying claim. The Government is said to have offered to compensate KwaZulu with the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves plus the corridor between them as well as the Josini Dam and irrigation scheme together with 300 000 ha of other land.



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Land swap

FROM PAGE 1

ern bit of coastline to placate the Swazis.

The Chief Minister had asked whether the minister was prepared to forfeit the goodwill of 6 000 000 Zulus in South Africa for the goodwill of 500 000 Swazis.

Dr Koornhof revealed, at Monday's talks, that Foreign Minister Pik Botha had discussed what he termed 'border adjustments' with King Sobhuza II of Swaziland a week ago.

King Goodwill made a rare, but impassioned, speech branding the proposals 'dirty and irresponsible'.

It was disappointing, he said, that, whenever the Swazi Government wished to do anything, they went to the 'Afrikaner Government' and not to the Zulu people to discuss it.

'We will never sacrifice this land. We are not going to give away land left by our forebears.'

Dr Koornhof could not be reached for comment last night.

MECs angered

Political Reporter

NATAL'S two senior MECs, Mr Frank Martin and Mr Dering Stainbank, were angry and surprised at the trade-off suggested by Dr Koornhof.

Mr Martin asked: 'Who is Dr Koornhof to say he will give this or exchange that? He may be a minister but he has no jurisdiction over Natal and KwaZulu.'

'If they want our support, they must consult us. We are, after all, the government of Natal.'

Mr Stainbank, who is MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, said he was staggered by the news. 'We have been kept completely in the dark.'

'Here is a minister giving us the corridor and Nxwala State land and supposedly handing them over officially in July, while another minister wants to hand the game reserves to KwaZulu.'

'If Minister Koornhof wants to act unilaterally on the affairs of the Province, he can't expect co-operation from me and my colleagues.'

KwaZulu

land swop

talks 'exploratory'

(over)

312

Mercury
6/5/82

CAPE TOWN—No decision had been taken by the Government concerning land in the Ingwavuma district of KwaZulu, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said last night.

His original talks on the matter with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had been 'purely exploratory'.

Dr Koornhof said the Natal Executive Committee had accepted an invitation to discuss the issue in Cape Town.

Dr Koornhof acknowledged that Chief Buthelezi had been strongly opposed to suggestions of a land deal.

ORMANDE POLLOK Political Correspondent

Our Political Reporter writes that Natal's four MECs, Mr Frank Martin, Mr Dering Stainbank, Mr Ray Haslam and Dr Fred Clark, yesterday expressed unanimous opposition to any proposal that land in Ingwavuma should be ceded to Swaziland and other areas, including two game reserves, be handed to KwaZulu in exchange.

The MECs had been on the point of sending a telegram to the Prime Minister voicing their disapproval of such a plan when Dr Koornhof had arranged the Cape Town meeting — in nine days' time — through Administrator Mr Stoffel Botha.

Chief Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, after talks with Dr Koornhof, that the Government planned to offer 96 000 ha of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, and as compensation, would turn over to KwaZulu the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves, Jozini

Dam and irrigation scheme, and 300 000 ha of other land.

Yesterday's Exco meeting was held in a tense atmosphere, and was adjourned when Mr Botha was called away to talk to Dr Koornhof by telephone.

Mr Botha said later he had had no prior knowledge of the talks between the Government and KwaZulu involving any land plans.

Opposed

'The proposed exchange and alienation of land under control of the Province is not at all acceptable to me against the background of the knowledge at my disposal.'

In a hard-hitting statement, the MECs said they were unanimously opposed to the 'proposed alienation of land under the control of the Province and KwaZulu to any foreign government'.

Mr Ian Player, leading

conservationist, said yesterday Zulus should be given a far greater say in the administration of Natal's game reserves, which he believed should be controlled by a single administration.

Earlier Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, had attacked in Parliament what he described as the way the Government was attempting to horse-trade the Ingwavuma area to Swaziland.

'Before you start horse-trading South African soil it should be dealt with in this Parliament,' Mr Raw said.

A week ago the Prime Minister had given him the assurance on the possible transfer of KaNgwane to Swaziland that nothing would be done without the approval of the people concerned.

It was paramount that the people should clearly express their views on the transfer of citizenship and land.

See Editorial Opinion

SA-Swazi land deal condemned

2/2

SOWETAN, Thursday, May 6, 1982

Page 1

OPPOSITION PARTIES yesterday slammed Government attempts to "secretly" trade off South African territory to Swaziland.

The condemnation followed the statement made by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, that the Government wants to give the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu and a strip of KwaZulu from Swaziland to the sea on the Mozambique border to Swaziland. This follows Govern-

ment pressure on the KaNgwane homeland in the Eastern Transvaal to allow itself to be incorporated into Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi said that he had been offered 300 000 hectares plus the Hluhluwe and Umfolozi game reserves and the Josini Dam complex in return.

Verwoerd Building in Cape Town on Monday.

During a summary of events given to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Buthelezi, it was also revealed that:

UNDERMINED: Chief Gatscha Buthelezi.



siders the handover vital for better and more peaceful relations in southern Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said that he had pointed out during the debate that he would not, and never would, discuss consolidations. The Chief Minister, who has always been an ardent advocate of non-violence, said that he told Dr Koorhof: "If we had guns we would use them over this issue."

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Party, said in an interview yesterday: "It is high time a public statement was made by the Government on its intentions, and motives in respect of South African land being ceded to foreign states in Africa."

Instead of secret meetings, where South African land is being bartered away, the public should be told what is going on."

Mr Raw said that no matter how desirable a border settlement would be with Swaziland, "I believe that the integrity and sovereignty of South African territory is something which concerns all the people."

Both in the instance of KwaZulu and KaNgwane, the first priority should be the wishes of the people concerned. "This can best be expressed by a referendum of all those affected."

Other

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Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

Swaziland land swop 'horsetrading' deals denied

Ingwavuma 'earmarked' for giant conservation project

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
ONE of the most ambitious conservation projects ever undertaken in southern Africa would be destroyed if the Government handed the Ingwavuma area to Swaziland, the Director (conservation) of the South African Wildlife Society, Mr Keith Cooper warned yesterday.

Mr Cooper said the whole area including the lakes and the Josini Dam had been earmarked for one of the most exciting conservation programmes in southern Africa.

He said the whole future of conservation and wildlife management

would depend on the project and he did not believe the Zulus who had given the project their support would allow the area to be given to Swaziland.

Mr Cooper said a vast area of some 200 000 ha stretching from the Mozambique border, down the Lebombo Mountains and eastwards to Lake Sibaya would in due course become a unique conservation area in southern Africa.

The giant conservation plan was drawn up by conservationists, Ken Tinley and Willem van Riet and envisages protected areas

surrounded by productive natural resource areas in which local inhabitants would live.

According to Mr Cooper this would be the first step in getting away from the 'white man's playground' concept which had done so much to harm conservation in the past.

He said the area which included famous tourist spots such as Ndumu Game Reserve, Kosi Bay and Lake Sibaya had immense value from a conservation point of view.

The Wildlife Society would support KwaZulu with every means at their disposal to prevent the loss of such a unique area.

Referendum sought on KaNgwane issue

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—KaNgwane has formally proposed to Pretoria that the question of whether it be incorporated into Swaziland should be decided by the 750 000 South African-born Swazis in a referendum, KaNgwane's Chief Executive Councillor, Mr E J Mabuza, disclosed yesterday.

The proposal was submitted in writing to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at a meeting in Pretoria on April 2 but no reply has been received from him yet, he said.

Top officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development were yesterday either not avail-

able for comment or unable to provide details.

KaNgwane's leaders have been at loggerheads with Pretoria over the future of KaNgwane, the officially designated 'homeland' of South Africa's Swazis. It is strategically-situated on the border of Swaziland.

KaNgwane's leaders want Pretoria to recognise KaNgwane as a 'self-governing' region within South Africa, but Pretoria has pressed them to agree to unification with Swaziland.

Mr Mabuza yesterday reiterated his opposition to the incorporation and said South Africa's Swazis would reject it if given the chance of a referendum.

Pik Botha hints at compensation 'package' for Natal

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, yesterday denied that there had been 'horsetrading' in 'dark corners' over Swazi land swop deals as suggested by Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party.
He said that there had been no breach of practice in starting negotiations without telling Parliament first.
The Government could not report anything until basic agreement had been reached between the parties concerned.
'If we can reach agreement on an adjustment of borders naturally we will bring the matter to Parliament,' he said.
'No square inch of South Africa can be

ceded without the explicit approval of Parliament.'
Dealing specifically with the Swazi claims to the Ingwavuma area and offers to give KwaZulu 300 000 ha of land including the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves, Mr Botha said that instead of protesting, Mr Raw should first wait to see what 'package' would be offered to Natal as compensation.
However, he promised that the Government would consult the Natal Provincial Administration, the Parks Board and organised industry before any agreement was reached. He said that he had had the assurance of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that initial approaches to Chief Gatscha Byhelezi had

been purely 'exploratory'.
A distinction had to be drawn between the land to which the Swazi Government laid claim and the land which involved the Department of Co-operation and Development.
Dr Koornhof's meeting with Chief Buthelezi on this aspect was exploratory and he had arranged a meeting on it with members of the Natal Exco for May 14.
However, Swazi land claims had been a long dispute and in trying to settle it, the Government was merely attempting to honour the concept of self-determination.
In the past when borders were drawn many Swazis had been left outside their territory. Many of them still in South Africa paid allegiance to the Swazi king.

SA Swazis 'ready for referendum'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

KANGWANE has formally proposed to Pretoria that the question of whether it be incorporated into Swaziland should be decided by the 750 000 South African-born Swazis in a referendum.

This was disclosed yesterday by KaNgwane's Chief Executive Councillor, Mr E J Mabuza.

The proposal was submitted in writing to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at a meeting in Pretoria on April 2 but no reply has been re-

ceived from him yet, Mr Mabuza said.

Top officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development were yesterday either not available for comment or unable to provide further details.

KaNgwane's leaders have been at loggerheads with Pretoria over the future of KaNgwane, the officially designated "homeland" of South Africa's Swazis. It is strategically situated on the border of Swaziland.

KaNgwane's leaders want Pretoria to recognise KaNgwane as a "self-governing"

region within South Africa, but Pretoria has pressed them to agree to unification with the Kingdom of Swaziland.

The KaNgwane Legislation Assembly was due to be opened by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, last week, but the session was postponed until July 29 because of "border adjustment" talks with Swaziland.

Mr Mabuza yesterday reiterated his opposition to the incorporation and expressed confidence that South Africa's Swazis would reject it if given the opportunity to ex-

press their views in a referendum.

Apart from its claim to territory occupied by KaNgwane, Swaziland has laid title to the Ingwavuma region in KwaZulu which separates it from the Indian Ocean.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, has emphatically rejected Swaziland's demands and expressed his opposition in forthright language at a meeting with Dr Koornhof on Tuesday. "We object so strongly that we would not even entertain discussion," Chief Buthelezi said afterwards.

Zulus

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warn on Ingwavuma

Mercury
8/5/82

Mercury Reporter
INGWAVUMA residents in Northern Zululand said yesterday that there would be 'bloodshed' if the district were

incorporated into Swaziland.

Reacting to reports that the Swazi Government had laid claims to Ingwavuma and other areas in Northern Zululand, and that the South African Government was negotiating a deal with them, they said they would prefer to go to battle rather than allow the Swazis to take control.

The locals were backed by their respective chiefs who said they were totally opposed to being under Swazi sovereignty.

Chiefs of the areas, to which the Swazi Government is laying claim, said they had not been approached by the Swazis and they would not talk to anyone except Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

However, while a majority of the residents in the area are totally opposed to being under Swazi sovereignty, many of the older people said they did not mind incorporation because they had family ties in Swaziland.

Incorrect

But they said they did not like the idea because it would mean losing their old-age pensions which they received from the KwaZulu Government. They claimed the Swaziland Government did not pay pensions.

One of the chiefs, Mr J P Nyawo, said Swazi claims that the areas either belonged to Swaziland historically, or, as in the case

of the Thembe tribe in Northern Zululand, were occupied by people who gave their allegiance to King Sobhuza were totally incorrect.

He said some people living in Ingwavuma were related to people in Swaziland and he, for instance, was connected because his father had married a woman from the Royal Swazi household.

Done

'However, this does not mean that I belong to the Swazi sovereignty,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi is of the opinion that a deal has already been done between the South African and Swazi Governments over the incorporation of Ingwavuma.

The Inkatha president said yesterday he believed that discussions had gone very far.

Dr Koornhof had told him that issues such as the salaries of civil servants and pensioners living in the affected region had already been investigated.

'I could not resist the feeling that the Government representatives are now trying to go through the motions of "consultation" so as to be able morally to say that the matter was discussed with us when they broached the subject,' Chief Buthelezi declared.

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DSMITHS UNION

Swazi *S-Times* sugar *9/5/82* estate

By Elizabeth Rouse

CREDIT Guarantee Insurance Corporation is underwriting an export credit for major extensions to the Ubombo Ranches sugar estate at Big Bend in Swaziland.

Contract value of the expansion project is R7,442-million, of which Credit Guarantee will be underwriting 80%.

Ubombo Ranches is part of the London-based Lonrho group headed by British magnate Tiny Rowland.

Mr J J Bower, executive director of Credit Guarantee, says that the export credit for the scheme will be used for the expansion of the sugar mill, the development of additional sugar plantations and the expansion of the irrigation scheme.

The project co-ordinator is Barclays National Merchant Bank of Johannesburg, and several South African contractors such as Techserve, Roberts Construction, Winfit Industries and Cosine Engineering will be involved in the expansion programme.

The finance granted will also be used to buy new agricultural machinery.

This is the second time in less than a year that Credit Guarantee has agreed to underwrite an export credit to be used to expand Swaziland's sugar industry.

Towards the end of last year credit insurance totalling about R7,8-million was used for two projects.

Of this amount R4,8-million was used to construct two sugar warehouses at Mlaula and Ubombo. The rest was used to install a boiler for Ubombo Ranches.

As in the case of the latest contract, the project co-ordinator was Barclays National Merchant Bank, which acted as exporter.

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Exco to meet Koornhof

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11/5/82

Political Reporter

TWO issues which brought the relationship between Natal's Executive Committee and the South African Cabinet to the boil last week will be discussed on Thursday when Exco holds top-level meetings in Cape Town.

The full Administrator-in-Executive Committee will meet Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to discuss Government proposals to hand a huge section of northern KwaZulu to Swaziland and compensate the Zulus by giving them two Zululand game reserves and other land.

The first public inkling of the land deal came last week when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, made a statement in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly following talks with Dr Koornhof. The proposals were condemned by the Chief Minister and by Exco.

Dr Fred Clarke, MEC in charge of hospitals, will meet the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, on Thurs-

day afternoon to discuss Government plans for a medical school using the facilities of Phoenix Hospital. The Government revealed plans last week to set up a medical faculty at Durban/Westville University and remove Indians from the Durban Medical School.

In February, the Minister of Health turned down a provincial plea for the building of a 100-bed hospital at Phoenix so that the establishment could be used as a training hospital.

Dr Clarke said yesterday: 'I would like to have a policy statement on the issue of medical schools in Natal so that we know where we stand. We would like finality.'

Powers

Both the proposals for a Swazi land deal and the use of Phoenix as a teaching hospital caught Exco by surprise.

In a highly unorthodox move, Natal's Administrator, Mr Stoffel Botha, issued a statement decrying the lack of consultation with the Province over the

Swazi land deal.

Provincial councillors canvassed yesterday rejected the way in which the Government had neglected to consult with the Province.

Mr Peter McKenzie, MPC for Berea said the Government should take note of the specialised local knowledge and abilities of Exco. If powers were delegated, then the views of those to whom the power was delegated should be called for.

Mr Rodney Haxton, MPC for Pinetown, said the Government actions were an extension of the policy to make the Provincial Council a 'rubber stamp' authority.

'This sort of thing is disgusting. We should fight tooth and nail to retain and extend our powers.'

Former senator and now MPC for Umhlanga, Mr Fatty Bozas, said Natal took the strongest exception at being ignored.

Exco had to make decisions daily to keep the province running and without proper consultation, proper running of the province was not possible.

Munnik 'has hurt people deeply'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide, said yesterday that the South African Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, had made a series of provocative statements since his appointment. Some of them had hurt many people deeply.

Dr Madide was commenting in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on the controversy in Parliament last week when PFP members Mr Ray Swart and Mr Nick Olivier were ordered out of the House after refusing to withdraw remarks to the effect that Dr Munnik had misled the House.

Dr Madide was quoted as having said, after a meeting on April 16 concerning the Nursing Amendment Bill now before Parliament, that he was 'tired of the way in which PFP newspapers and politicians kept making trouble by saying that they represented the people of KwaZulu'.

Denial

Dr Madide yesterday repeated his denial that he had ever made such a statement.

The minister said it was possible that, because neither of the two parties concerned used English as their home language, Dr Munnik could have misunderstood him.

Nevertheless, he had since issued a denial, Dr Madide said.

This particular statement was just one in a series of what he termed 'Munnik matches'. Dr Madide claimed.

This was a match played with the player's foot permanently in his mouth.

Inkatha slams

'wheeling and dealing'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Swaziland's 'wheeling and dealing' with the South African Government on the question of incorporating both KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma districts of Northern KwaZulu shows the kingdom to have 'cannibalistic tendencies' and should be exposed and condemned internationally.

This resolution has been adopted by the policy-making central committee of Inkatha.

It follows the announcement by the president of the movement and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, last week that the South African Government had held further talks with the Swazi authorities on the question of excising the Ingwavuma district from KwaZulu and handing it to Swaziland in return for other land as compensation.

According to the resolution, the central committee is 'absolutely flabbergasted' at Swaziland's activities in dealing with the 'apostles of apartheid at the expense of fellow blacks'.

The committee says the proposed move shows complete 'disdain' for the feelings and dignities of the residents of the Ingwavuma area. They have now to be 'parcelled out', it says, and accept 'foreign status'.

The deal, it declares, is reminiscent of the 'colonialist and imperialist' history of Africa where white men could just draw and re-draw boundaries to suit their 'whims'.

The committee says, with regard to black interests,

Swazi

row:

forces

gather

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

FORCES favouring the incorporation of the Swazi "homeland" of KaNgwane into Swaziland have been strengthened by the resignation of KaNgwane's Minister of Justice, Chief J M Dlamini, informed Swazi sources said yesterday.

But KaNgwane's Chief Executive Councillor, Mr E J Mabuza, who is firmly opposed to incorporation, remained confident yesterday that he had the backing of most of South Africa's Swazi chiefs and commoners.

The resignation of Chief Dlamini, a former Chief Executive Councillor, was formally announced last week. In a letter to KaNgwane's Executive Council, Chief Dlamini gave illness as the reason for his decision to quit.

But, according to well-placed Swazi informants, Chief Dlamini was subject to "tremendous pressure" to resign. The pressure, they said, came from pro-incorporation agents operating in the name of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, who has publicly laid claim to the land occupied by KaNgwane.

Chief Dlamini is a senior member of the 21 recognised Swazi chiefs living in SA. His resignation from KaNgwane's Executive Council means his opposition to incorporation can no longer be taken for granted. Chief Dlamini could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

The division of loyalties among the 21 Swazi chiefs is understood to be: against incorporation — 18; pro-incorporation — 2 (Chiefs M S Ngomane and M Z Mduhli, both of whom have been expelled by their local regional authorities); and doubtful — 1 (Chief Dlamini).

Mr Mabuza declined to comment on Chief Dlamini's resignation.

South Africa has declared its sympathy for unification between KaNgwane and Swaziland in the teeth of opposition from the KaNgwane Executive Council.

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African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Government had 'met its match' in trying to force the KwaZulu Government to cede the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu to Swaziland, the KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mthethwa, said yesterday.

Mr Mthethwa said the Government had succeeded in their plans so far, but this was 'the last time'.

The Government, he declared, was labouring under the false impression that the Zulu people had been 'conquered' when they had merely been 'defeated' in the past.

The Minister said the South African Government professed to be a Christian one, yet its ministers were involved in actions such as the proposed handing-over of the Ingwavuma district.

These were contrary to Christian teaching.

They had conducted secret discussions with the Swazis, he alleged, and they were, in fact, 'thieves' who were 'stealing' Zulu land.

Mr Mthethwa disclosed that, when the boundaries of KwaZulu were first described in Government legislation in 1972 and 1976, the first area indicated in the proclamations was Ingwavuma.

Now it was proposed that this region should be incorporated into Swaziland.

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Massed visit over land deal

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—The entire 130-member KwaZulu Legislative Assembly will visit the Maputa and Ingwavuma districts of northern KwaZulu at the end of this month to sound out the feelings of the local people on the question of incorporation of the area into Swaziland.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday the Assembly felt the matter was so serious that it required an on-the-spot investigation.

Chief Buthelezi said the Assembly would visit the Maputa area on Thursday, May 27, and the Ingwavuma district on Friday, May 28.

In addition, he announced that a top-level delegation had been sent to Swaziland to discuss the Swazi claims.

The South African Government has offered KwaZulu the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves together with the Jozini dam and the irrigation scheme as well as other land in return for 296 000 ha of land in the Ingwavuma area to be ceded to Swaziland.

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Kwazulu stretched from the sea to Swaziland.

Statements were issued to the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, and the NRP executive objecting to the plans.

Mr Botha was particularly annoyed at not being consulted beforehand.

Today's meeting was arranged as a result of the Natal objections.

Large parts of Natal, including the Hluhulwe and Umfolozi game reserves, were offered to Kwazulu last month without provincial government knowledge in an attempt to get Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to surrender the Ingwayuma area and the northern part of

Last week Mr Pik Botha told Parliament that no agreement had been reached with Swaziland over its claim for the Ingwavuma area as well as the Swazi homeland Kangwane in the Eastern Transvaal.

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SA soldiers
ask asylum
in Mbabane

MBABANE. — The Deputy Prime Minister's office said in Mbabane yesterday that two-white South African soldiers had asked for political asylum in Swaziland.

The Permanent Secretary, Mr. Altheus Shabangu, said that because of strict security he could not name the two

Mr. Shabangu said they had not been granted asylum but would stay in Swaziland until the Asylum Committee, which includes the United Nation's High Commission for Refugees had considered their case. — Sapa.

INGWAVUMA, that beautiful, fascinating area in the north-eastern corner of Zululand, was in the news last week.

There is apparently some proposal that it should be handed over to the Government of Swaziland.

It is bounded in the west by the Transvaal and Swaziland, in the north by Mozambique and in the east by the Indian Ocean.

Among its many attractions are the Ndumu Game Reserve, the Pongola River with its many pans, as well as Kosi Bay and Lake Sibaya — some 80 square miles of crystal-clear fresh water separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of bush-covered sand dunes.

The news item has brought memories of the worst day in my official life.

Some four years before World War II, I was asked by my Government to tell the Tongas of Tongaland (known also as Maputaland) that portion of the Ingwavuma district lying between the Lebombo range and the ocean was Crown land destined for occupation by Whites, and that they would have to pay rent.

Distress

These happy, docile, hard-working Tongas were in great distress, no less than my own because I knew by what treachery they had been deprived of their land, together with their only lifeline, the Pongola River.

They said they had never been told of the loss of their land, and asked when it had happened. I said in the year 1904 at the hands of a Natal Government commission.

They asked why they had not been told of this. I had no answer, as I knew that they had never been

told until I, on that disastrous day, had come to tell them.

Tongaland was never part of Zululand, and the Tongas were never at war with Britain as were the Zulus, who were conquered in 1879.

The Tongas, nervous of Portugal and of German colonial aspirations, sought British protection,

By A J TURTON, former Chief Native Commissioner of Natal

and a treaty of amity was negotiated in 1887 by which the Tongas retained their complete independence.

A step further was taken in 1897 when Britain, at their request, incorporated the territory into the Province of Natal. It was never a part of Zululand, except in the geographical sense.

Then came the disaster of 1904 when the Zululand (the italics are mine) Delimitation Commission was appointed to take certain areas from the conquered Zulus for white occupation.

They went further. They moved into Tongaland and declared a huge area on both sides of the Pongola River to be Crown land reserved for whites.

All that was left to the Tongas was the semi-desert area well east of the river, with no water other than the Mozi swamp and Lake Sibaya, and no arable land whatsoever.

The rape of Tongaland

The Tongas did not complain. They could not be expected to, as they were never told of the shocking theft, and they continued in peaceful occupation.

When the Lands Act of 1913 confirmed that the land was Crown land for eventual occupation by whites, there was again no complaint from the Tongas as they were not told of the loss of their land.

They continued in occupation, as whites were reluctant to settle there largely on account of the heat, low rainfall and malaria.

By no stretch of imagination had the Zululand Commission any legal or moral right to confiscate land from a tribe whose only fault was trustingly to agree to annexation to the Colony of Natal.

Parliament in 1913, in confirming the confiscation, was almost certainly never informed of the true state of affairs. At least I like to think so.

No whites

As at today whites have not yet moved in and, it is to be hoped, they never will.

At Ulundi last week the Tonga chief rejected any idea of incorporation into Swaziland, and declared his support for KwaZulu.

The Tongas have had no real contact with Swaziland, and they differ in language and customs from the Swazis.

In fact, they controlled the southern portion of Mozambique until in 1875

President McMahon of France, in his capacity as arbitrator, sliced the Tonga territory in half and allotted the northern portion to Portugal.

They apparently saw no omen in this when they entered into negotiations with the British.

It may be of interest to know that the Tonga women and girls speak only siTonga, but understand Zulu.

Conversely, the men and boys speak only Zulu but understand siTonga. The origin of this most unusual custom is apparently unknown.

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Koornhof accused of 'a somersault'

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Herald

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has accused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of making a 'complete political somersault' on the question of future control of the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi commented on a news report of last week which stated that the Government had decided not to pursue the possibility of handing over these reserves to KwaZulu.

Originally the region had been offered these reserves together with the Jozini dam and irrigation scheme as well as other land in return for the incorporation of the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu into Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof reportedly told Mr Stoffel Botha, the Administrator of Natal, and the provincial executive committee in Cape Town on Friday, that his talks two weeks ago with Chief Buthelezi and a KwaZulu delegation were 'exploratory' and 'nothing had been laid on the table'.

The Chief Minister alleged that Dr Koornhof had made his 'somersault' just because Mr Botha and members of his

Executive Committee were white and had the vote.

This explained, he declared, why the KwaZulu delegates were treated like a class of 'kindergarten children' when these discussions took place.

'The minister would not give us the proposal in writing. He read it out to us as to a class of school children and he would not give us a copy even for the duration of these discussions,' the Chief Minister said.

'The maps in which the proposals were set out were "on the table," he maintained.

Chief Buthelezi said the speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Alpheus Zulu, had asked that the delegation be given a copy of these maps to show to Assembly members.

Nothing

'But this request was deliberately ignored,' he added.

The Chief Minister said this 'alliance of white Afrikaaners and the Natal English at the expense of black dignity' was a good example of the 'boracious and rapacious nature of white supremacy'.

'Let the callous gentlemen at the helm of power in Pretoria carry out their dirty work and play their apartheid games without our voluntary participation since the whole thing is at the point of the gun in any case,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi forecast that the incorporation move would cultivate hatred. All would suffer one day as the result of inevitable black vengeance, he prophesied.

We want Ingwavuma, says Swazi king

31 African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—King Sobhuza II of Swaziland is adamant about pursuing his country's claim to the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu and will take the matter to the World Court for arbitration if necessary.

This was revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday when the Senior Prince of the Zulu Royal Family, Prince Israel, and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief L G Dhlamini, reported back on weekend talks between a top-level KwaZulu delegation and the Swazi King held at King Sobhuza's palace at Mbabane.

The visit to Swaziland was organised as a result of a meeting in Cape

Discuss

Town two weeks ago between Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and the KwaZulu delegation led by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Dr Koornhof told the Zulu party that the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had met King Sobhuza a week pre-

viously to discuss the incorporation of the Ingwavuma district.

Prince Israel said the KwaZulu delegates had been 'very disappointed' at the outcome of the weekend talks.

The Prince said the Swazi King had been adamant that part of the land in northern KwaZulu belonged to Swaziland.

He said it was not true, as had been alleged by some, that King Sobhuza knew nothing of the land deal between South Africa and Swaziland.

'Stolen'

Chief Dhlamini said King Sobhuza had told the Zulu delegation that the South African Government had started discussions over the issue with Swazi authorities in 1966, before the kingdom became independent.

The Swazi King alleged that the land in question had, in fact, been 'stolen' from the Swazi people when the British altered the boundaries in that area in 1895.

Chief Dhlamini told the Assembly the king had said 'do not take our stolen meat'.

He had claimed that Swaziland was resurrecting the original boundary.

The KwaZulu delegation's spokesman at the talks was Chief Mzimba Tembe, a member of the Assembly for Ingwavuma.

Ingwavuma: Sobhuza determined

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ULUNDI. — King Sobhuza 2 of Swaziland is determined to incorporate Ingwavuma, presently part of Northern Kwa-zulu, even if he has to refer the matter to the World Court for arbitration or run the risk of clashes between his people and the Zulus.

This was reported to the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by a delegation sent by King Goodwill Zwelithini, King of the proposed area to Swaziland and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, said the king had declared that Ingwavuma was rightly belonged to the Swazis because in 1895, after the Swaziland Convention in 1894, the then ruling British had "shifted the border".

The chief said the king had told the delegation Britain had done this to deny the Afrikaner contact with the sea.

"When somebody steals and eats meat that is not of the Afrikaners", the king said, "they go to jail".

He was referring to the Zulu ownership of Ingwavuma.

The king disclosed that "the whites" had approached the Swazis about the issue in 1966 before Swaziland became independent.

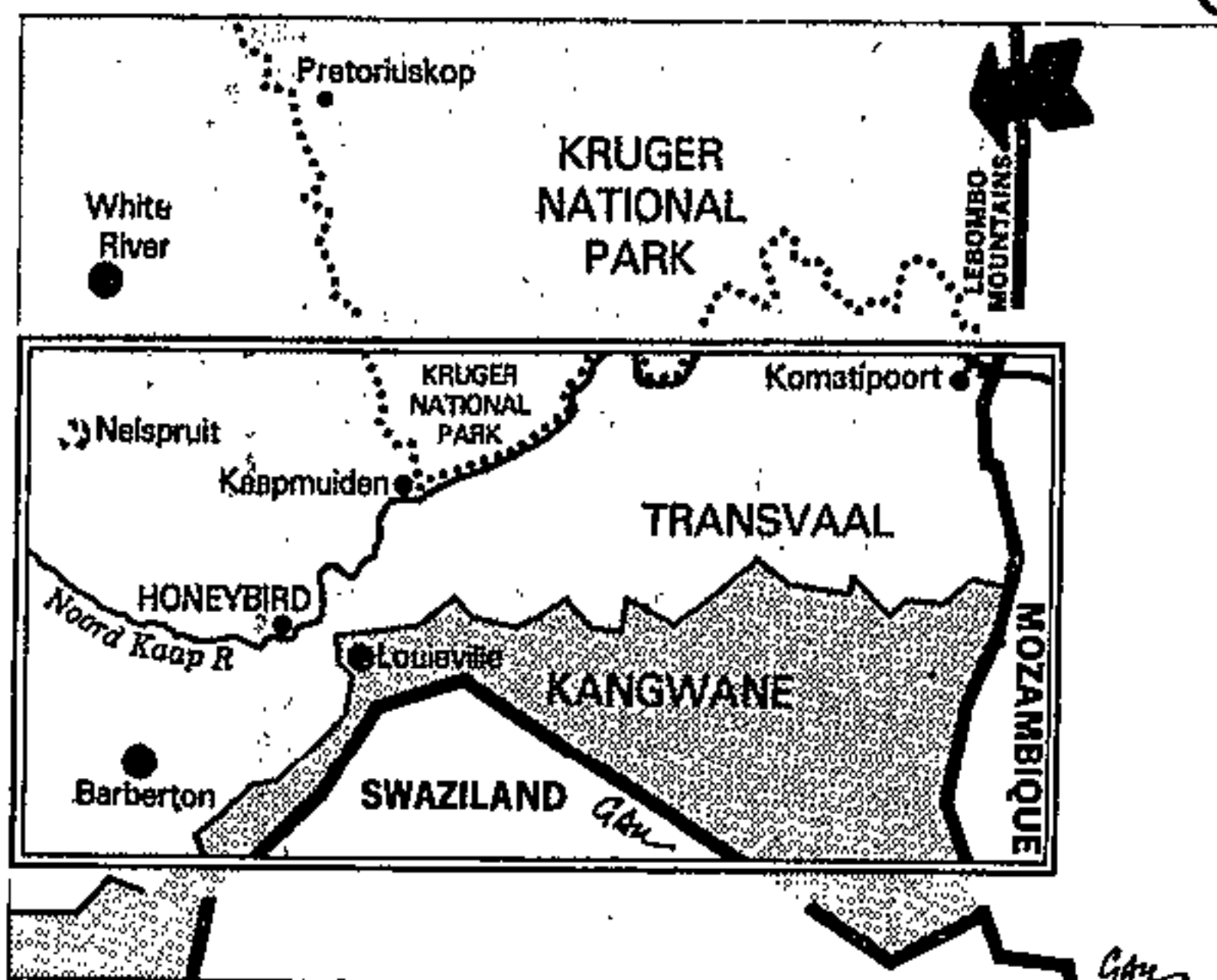
King Sobhuza emphasised that the Zulus and Swazis "should not annihilate each other because they are both Bantu".

A senior royal prince, Israel Mewyizeni, said the outcome of the meeting in the Swazi palace was "disappointing" and "distressing".

The prince said "the wise old man" was emphatic and adamant. "There was no doubt in his mind that the land belongs to him", the Chief G Dlamini, said.



KING Sobhuza 2



The KaNgwane "homeland" and the bordering Honeybird farming area. Graphic: GAIL IRWIN

The Governments of South Africa and Swaziland are still negotiating on the incorporation of KaNgwane, a homeland without self-governing status, into the kingdom. Maps may be drawn up, edicts may be laid down and new passports issued, but what about the people whose lives might soon undergo drastic changes? CHRIS MARAIS spoke to them. TREVOR SAMSON took the pictures.



Honey Bird is 483km from Johannesburg and may soon be in a border area

IF AND when KaNgwane becomes part of Swaziland, your last sight of Gordon MacPherson and his exotic pheasants will be a little dust devil headed swiftly for Natal.

The Scot — who has travelled Africa for more than a decade — wants no part of being a border farmer.

While politicians in Pretoria and Mbabane go about the office aesthetics of re-mapping the area and aligning new borders for Swaziland, the people living in Honeybird and Louieville are opposed to the changes that will come into their lives.

Honeybird is the small farming community just to the west of KaNgwane. Louieville is the "homeland's" capital, where Chief Executive Councillor Enos Mabuza shares the white farmers' trepidations about any proposed amalgamation with the black state.

A Mail team visited Mr MacPherson and his neighbours at Honeybird recently.

"There will be problems if the borders are extended," he said. "Take the security question, for instance. As it is, there is a very small police representation out at Louw's Creek. Livestock theft is commonplace here, and if KaNgwane becomes part of Swaziland I'm sure the situation will deteriorate.

"The little homeland has served as a buffer zone for us in the past. That will obviously disappear. We have also been told nothing by the Government about the future status of the area, and that's another sore point."

Mr MacPherson, whose main farming line is breeding imported pheasants, says he'll sell up and move back to Natal once the new border lines are finally drawn.

Down on the farm, they're not happy about the idea of KaNgwane going

"What else is there to do?", he asked.

Down the dirt road, 72-year-old Mr Dawid Marais says he'll sit it out and judge the situation as it comes.

"I still don't believe it," he said. "As far as I'm concerned someone just drew a line in an office somewhere and that's how we have to live from now on.

"What's to happen to our railway line, our main road link to Barberton and our water supply? Will they be part of Swaziland or not?"

Mr Marais says property values in those parts are bound to drop, and "then we'll be sitting where all border farmers are sitting in South Africa these days."

His other concern is that if the Swazi border is extended to just short of Honeybird, the small community will be hemmed in by the mountain range at its back and the border.

His view is staunchly conservative, but nevertheless indicative of the general farmer feeling in the area.

"Look, son, when a man wanted another man's land in the past, he had to shoot to get it. Today, we are giving it away. Where else but in this country does this happen?"

His neighbour, Mr Nico Grobler, says that the proposed new border will be impossible to police and control.

Down in the valley, near Louieville itself, lies the plush cane and cotton farm that used to belong to the Millars, a family that established itself in the area more than 35 years ago.

Today, the Millars are still on Lilydale, but they're paying lease on the property until the end of the year, when they'll have to move out.

"We sold Lilydale to the Government last year," Mr Geoff Millar said. "They paid us R3 500 a hectare for the land. When they made the offers, most of us — being young enough and willing to continue farming — thought we'd move down the line and buy other farms."

Once the sale took place, the papers signed, Mr Millar went in search of a farm away from the border and found to his horror that he would have to pay almost R10 000 a hectare for sugar cane land.

"And with the production costs being what they are, I'm forced to give up farming," he said.

Mr Millar, who leads the Louw's Creek Farmers' Association said his

group had sent a memorandum to the Government expressing concern about the future of their water supply.

Farmers operating just outside KaNgwane get their water from the Shiya-lo-Ngubu Dam, which lies inside the "homeland". If incorporation takes place, they will need certain assurances — or another water source.

At Louieville, the Chief Executive Councillor of the only homeland left in South Africa with no self-governing status, says the illegal immigration problem will double itself if KaNgwane becomes part of Swaziland. He is fighting for the autonomous identity of KaNgwane.

Mr Mabuza said the opinions of the blacks living in the area had been canvassed and that they were "totally opposed" to amalgamation.

He reiterated the "buffer zone" argument and said that South Africa's security problems would only increase if that zone was removed.

"Another point is that KaNgwane is not exclusively the home of the South African Swazi," he said. "It has become a heterogenous society, consisting also of Northern Sothos, Shangaans, Zulus and Ndebeles."

As Mr Mabuza said in a message to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, on April 2 this year.

"Whatever the outcome of the 'border adjustment' talks between the South African Government and Swaziland, we request you, Mr Minister, to inform the South African Government to bear in mind that we are not plants or animals" (an obvious reference to the Kruger National Park) "but that we are human beings with souls and feelings."

'No reasons given' for Swazi land swop deal

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The South African Government had not told anyone the real reasons for wanting to sell Zulu people down the river to buy Swazi friendship.

This was said at Ingwavuma yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he addressed thousands of people from the Nyawo, Mthenjwa and Mngomezulu tribes on the question of Swaziland claims to the district.

The tribesmen overwhelmingly rejected these claims and demonstrated their desire to remain under KwaZulu jurisdiction.

Chief Buthelezi said South Africa was so obsessed with its plans to shed blacks as 'foreigners' in order to leave the common area of South Africa as white land that the Government had found another way of doing it other than through its 'so-called independence plans'.

'Since we here reject independence, the Government has now decided to get rid of

some of our population by handing them to Swaziland on a platter,' he said.

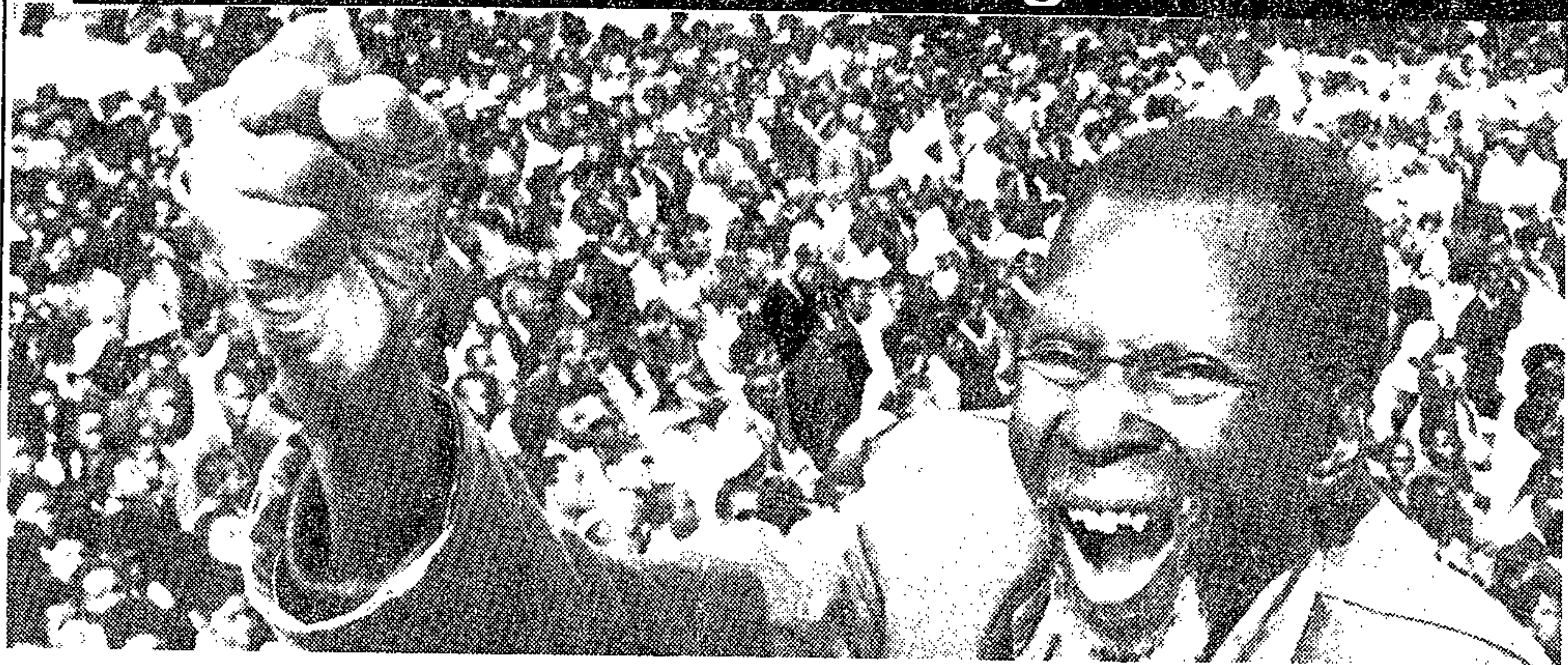
The Pretoria authorities did not give Swazis white farms which belonged to their white voters.

Because blacks were voteless, the Government could afford to 'fool around' with them and their land, he said.

All the chiefs in the affected area — Chief M B Mathenjwa, Chief M M Nyawo, and Chief Johannes Mngomezulu — spoke out against the Swazi proposals.

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products
Black Allied Workers Union
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union
Chemical and Allied Workers Union
Chemical Workers Industrial Union
Chemical Workers Union
Durban Rubber Industrial Union
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Industrial Salaried Staff Association
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa
S.A. Chemical Workers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Unbogintwini Industrial Workers Union
Weskaapse Plofstof & Chemiese Operateursvakbond
Non-Metallic Mineral Products
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Glass & Allied Workers Union
Glass Workers Union
National Cement Employees Union
National Union of Brick and Allied Workers
Transport & General Workers Union
Base Metal Industries and Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products
Machinery and Equipment
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Black Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trade Union of S.A.
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of South Africa
Iron Moulders Society of South Africa
Metal and Allied Workers Union
Motor Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa
Motor Industry Employees Union of South Africa

Buthelezi's resolve 'strengthened'



THE head induna of the Tembe tribe, Mr Mangwevu Tembe, demonstrates his total opposition to a Swazi take-over.

Nearly 10 000 meet to oppose Swazi land move

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Tombstone for Dingaan

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—A tombstone in memory of the Zulu king, Dingaan, is to be erected in the Nyawo tribal area of the Ingwavuma district of Northern KwaZulu.

This was revealed at Ingwavuma yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he spoke at a gathering of thousands of members of the Nyawo, Mthenjwa and Mngomezulu tribes.

The burial place of Dingaan, who was responsible for the deaths of Piet Retief and several of his Boer followers, is in an area to which the Swazi Government is laying claim.

Chief Buthelezi said he had not made the announcement earlier because he wanted to find out from Chief M M Nyawo, head of the Nyawo tribe, where exactly the Zulu king was buried.

He told the people that, even if the exact spot where Dingaan was buried could not be found, he was going to suggest to King Goodwill, the King of the Zulus, that a tombstone be erected as a monument to him.

He wondered if the Swazis knew how sensitive a matter it was to take over an area where Dingaan was buried.

NOT

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he has been strengthened in his resolve to oppose Swazi claims to the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu by the turn-out of nearly 10 000 people at meetings in the district last week.

They overwhelmingly rejected the Swazi plans and pledged their continued allegiance to the KwaZulu Government.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday he had not been reassured by the fact that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, had told the Administrator and members of the Natal Executive Committee earlier this month that talks between Swaziland and the South African Government on the land issue were purely 'exploratory'.

Price

'It will be interesting to see whether the South African Government will now "parcel out" our people to Swaziland in spite of the fact that opposition to the move is total,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he had made a pledge to the people concerned that he was prepared to pay whatever price was necessary to oppose the claims.

Members of the Legislative Assembly, who were present at the meetings, have also commented on the massive turn-out and the spirit of opposition to the move.

There are nearly 80 000 people involved. They belong to four tribes — Tembe, Nyawo, Mthenjwa and Mngomezulu.

The chiefs of all the tribes spoke out against the Swazi proposals and said that, just because there were ties of marriage between the local tribes and the Swazis, this did not mean the Kingdom was entitled to take over the 300 000 ha concerned.

There has been speculation that the Swazi moves are linked to a desire on the part of the South African Government to bring the kingdom into the 'constellation of states' arrangement propounded by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Interesting

Swaziland has long wanted an outlet to the sea and talks between the authorities in Pretoria and those in Mbabane on the question of incorporation have been in progress since 1966, before the former protectorate became independent.

Chief Buthelezi has said on several occasions that it would be interesting to know the reaction of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to the move.

He has pointed out that the OAU recognises boundaries in Africa drawn up by the previous colonial authorities.

being combined and separate figures for farm, mine and hospital schools are not available

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- Name
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 - (2) E. L. Jansen
 - (3) P. J. Rabie, D.M.S.
 - (4) G. v. R. Muller
 - (5) M. M. Corbett
 - (6) G. P. C. Kotze
 - (7) S. Miller
 - (8) M. A. Diemont
 - (9) C. P. Joubert
 - (10) J. J. Trengove
 - (11) P. M. Cillie
 - (12) G. Viljoen

50 Howard Gifted Black child 24/5/82
642. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether his Department (a) recognizes and (b) subsidizes organizations offering educational facilities for the gifted Black child; if so, (i) how many such organizations are there in the Republic, (ii) where are they situated, (iii) how many children do they cater for in each case and (iv) what amount is allocated for each child; if not,
- (2) whether gifted Black children are catered for in the Republic; if so, what procedure is followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION and Training:

- (1) (a) No.
- (b) No, subsidies are only granted to State-aided schools.
- (2) Although no specific facilities are provided for the gifted child the differentiated syllabuses (higher grade and standard grade), as well as teaching method and the grouping of pupils into homogeneous classes do provide opportunities for the development of the gifted child.

Gifted Black child
645. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Whether any specialist training for the education of Black child are available for trained at universities and colleges under his Department, if so, courses and (b) at which (i) and (ii) colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION and Training:

No. 50
M. D. W. HANCOCK
the Minister of Education and Training:

What amount was allocated per annum for the subsidization of schools in each of the latest specified years for which figures are available

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION and Training:

1978-79	R
1979-80	R
1980-81	R

As from 1981-82 all amounts which are allocated for the subsidization of schools

'No referendum on incorporation'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

PRETORIA has balked at the idea of submitting the question of whether KaNgwane should be incorporated into Swaziland to a referendum among South Africa's 750 000 Swazi people, KaNgwane's Chief Executive Councillor, Mr E J Mabuza, said yesterday.

Mr Mabuza and his councillors have formally proposed that Pretoria hold a referendum among South African-born Swazis to determine what their wishes are in the controversy over whether KaNgwane should become a partly autonomous region within South Africa or be incorporated into Swaziland.

KaNgwane's executive council and its legislative assembly have asked for recognition as a "self-governing homeland" in terms of the Promotion of Black Self Government Act.

But Pretoria, which is engaged in

"border adjustment" negotiations with Swaziland, has blocked these requests. It hopes to persuade KaNgwane's rulers to agree to unification of KaNgwane with Swaziland.

"Dr Koornhof told us that the South African Cabinet feared a referendum would not give a true reflection," Mr Mabuza said of his last meeting on May 17 with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Mabuza, who has confidently predicted that South Africa's Swazis will vote overwhelmingly against incorporation, commented: "I think the Cabinet put one and one together and came to the conclusion that it didn't make four".

Mr Mabuza quoted Dr Koornhof as saying that all blacks living in KaNgwane and any further territory which might be ceded to Swaziland would automatically lose their South African citizenship and become citizens of Swaziland.

"It was what we suspected all along and that is why we are opposed to the whole idea," Mr Mabuza added.

Neither Dr Koornhof nor Mr R J Raath, director-general of Co-operation

and Development, could be contacted for comment yesterday.

The department's liaison officer, Mr George Stander, referred the Rand Daily Mail to South Africa's Commissioner-General for KaNgwane, Mr Punt Janson, but Mr Janson was not available either.

Mr Mabuza disclosed for the first time the contents of a petition — signed by a decisive majority of Swazi chiefs in South Africa — handed to Dr Koornhof at an earlier meeting in Pretoria. In it the chiefs expressed strong opposition to incorporation.

There are 21 Swazi chieftainships in South Africa. When the petition was drawn up on April 2, two of the chieftainships were vacant. Of the remaining 19 chiefs, 17 signed the petition.

President Ronald Reagan yesterday announced that he had nominated Mr Robert Phinny, a businessman from Michigan, to succeed Mr Richard Matheson as American ambassador to Swaziland. The US attitude to the proposed "border adjustment" deal could be of critical importance.

schools are affected by computers

Swazi blast kills ANC couple

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

TWO TOP African National Congress members, Mr Petros Nzima and his wife, Jabu, were killed in a bomb explosion in Manzini, Swaziland, yesterday.

The couple, both trade unionists, died as they were about to drive off from Mabeni Flats in Manzini. The explosion was apparently denotated when the Mr Nzima turned on the ignition key. The couple had four children.

The explosion occurred at about 7am as people started to leave for work from the flats. Two pedestrians injured in the blast were taken to hospital.

The Nzimas have lived in Swaziland for about five years. Before leaving South Africa they are understood to have worked secretly for the banned South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

Manzini residents were shocked by the ex-

plosion, which came soon after strikes by ANC saboteurs on fuel depots and railways in Paulpietersburg on the SA-Swaziland border on Wednesday night and along the railway line from Soweto on Thursday night.

There have been several violent incidents involving South African refugees in Swaziland in the past two years.

Two years ago, immediately after ANC raiders attacked Sasol plants, a bomb blast killed two South African refugees in Manzini. Two houses were damaged in the explosion, one of which belonged to an ANC man.

Early last year a South African refugee, Mr Dayan Pillay, was kidnapped. He was later brought across the border and dropped at night near Mbabane, the Swaziland capital.

Last December two ANC cadres in Swaziland, Mr George Ndlovu and Mr Kenneth Nungu, were killed in a shootout with unknown men just inside Swaziland near the Oshoek border post with South Africa.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union

Farmworkers Union

Food and Canning Workers Union

National Certified Fishing Officers Association

Orange-Vaal General Workers Union

Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.

Black Allied Workers Union

Black Mineworkers Union

Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union

Iron Moulders Society of S.A.

Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa

Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa

Mine Workers Union

S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Shipbuilders and Welders Society

S.A. Electrical Workers Association

S.A. Engine Drivers, Firemen and Operators Association

S.A. Technical Officials Association

Underground Officials Association of S.A.

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and Canning Workers Union

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa

Bakery Employees Industrial Union

Black Allied Workers Union

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Falling price hits Swazi sugar mill ^{Star 7/6/82} 312

The Star's
Africa News Service
MBABANE — Swazi-
land's most modern
sugar mill has lost R15
million in its first 16
months of operation,

the Commonwealth
Development Corpora-
tion reports.

The chairman of the
Royal Swaziland Sugar
Corporation, Mr Goshe
Szokolay, puts the loss

at Simunye mill down
to over-production dur-
ing a period of falling
sugar prices.

He said that the mill
had originally banked
on a sugar price of

R312 a ton on the Lon-
don market, but is now
receiving only R203 a
ton.

He is optimistic that
sugar prices will rise
this year.

Bomb in ~~the~~ 312 Sowetan car 9/6/82

The Swazi Government has disclosed that the bomb which killed two South African trade unionists last week was connected to a rod linking the front and rear wheels of their car.

The bomb was therefore rigged to explode as soon as the vehicle moved, said a top Government official.

ANC activists Petrus Nzima (38), and his wife Jabu were killed shortly after entering their car outside a block of flats in Matsapa, near Manzini.

Eyewitnesses said the explosion was "enormously powerful" and several bystanders were slightly injured. — SANS.

Police plans 312

9/6/82
Chief Buthelezi

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Gatsha Buthelezi, suggested yesterday that the Government's delay in handing over police stations in the northern part of KwaZulu could have something to do with its plans to cede the Ingwavuma district to Swaziland.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as Minister of Police, Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu authorities had been assured by the Government that all policing in the region would soon be the responsibility of the Zulu administration. At that time, however, the KwaZulu authorities did not know about the Government's plans to hand over the Ingwavuma district.

'So to me it looks as if one no longer has any idea as to what is meant by KwaZulu in this context,' he added.

Chief Buthelezi said there was something embarrassing about the Zulu king — the seat of the responsibility of the KwaZulu police force now that it existed.

Instrument

A number of Zulu men would feel freer to be police reservists under the KwaZulu police, he claimed, rather than offer their services to the South African Police.

Since the South African police force was controlled by a parliament in which blacks had no representation, many blacks saw it as the instrument of the white minority power elite, Chief Buthelezi maintained.

He said KwaZulu aimed at establishing an exemplary police force and revealed that crime statistics for the police areas now under the control of the KwaZulu police compared favourably with the figures when the areas were under the jurisdiction of the South African Police.

It was envisaged that the crime rate would decrease.

Pik challenged over Swazi unity claims

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, yesterday sent an open letter to the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, challenging the accuracy of a statement made by Mr Botha to Parliament on the dispute over whether KaNgwane should be incorporated into Swaziland.

In his statement Mr Botha referred to the visit last year by "hundreds of Swazi leaders from South Africa" to King Sobhuza of Swaziland and to their demands to know when they would be brought under his rule.

Mr Botha added: "This goes on all the time and evidence of support for the King is forwarded to us. The King of Swaziland as well as Swazi leaders in South Africa through this century nurtured the ideal of unifying the

whole Swazi people".

The 750 000 Swazis in South Africa were originally allocated KaNgwane on the border of Swaziland as a "homeland". Pretoria now favours its incorporation into Swaziland.

Mr Mabuza labelled Mr Botha's statement questionable.

"The inference that chiefs, hundreds of community leaders and Swazi leaders have, in the past, petitioned for the unification of KaNgwane and SA Swazis with Swaziland is highly questionable," he said.

"Who and how many are those chiefs? Who are those community and Swazi leaders? Who gave them the mandate to petition for the unification of KaNgwane and SA Swazis?"

"If there is any substance in this inference, let a referendum be held in KaNgwane and among SA Swazis on this issue."

Zulus prize it highly as an ancestral hunting ground. But they are not the only ones.

Covetous eyes have long been cast from across the border in Swaziland. The Swazis, who enjoy language ties with the people of the Ingwavuma district, claim the region is rightfully theirs. It was wrested from their control, they say, when colonial rulers arbitrarily drew the boundaries at the turn of the century.

The territorial dispute over Ingwavuma has soured relationships between Swaziland and KwaZulu for years. It is still nowhere close to being resolved. In fact, there are signs that emotions are, if anything, running even higher. News that the SA government had entered into discussions with Swaziland over its claims to Ingwavuma was greeted with outrage by members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly recently.

According to KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Gatsha Buthelezi, details of the proposed border adjustments emerged during a meeting with Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof in Cape Town. Swaziland, he said, had laid claim to 296 000 ha of KwaZulu land stretching from Ingwavuma to the sea. In exchange for agreeing to the proposals, KwaZulu would be "given" the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves and several other tracts of land amounting to a total of 332 000 ha.

An angry Buthelezi told the assembly that he had made his views on the matter clear to Koornhof. He rejected the Swazi claims and said KwaZulu would never agree to any land swap involving the disputed territory.

His stand has the backing of virtually the entire Legislative Assembly — including the four chieftains who preside over the thousands of people affected by the proposals, some of whom are ethnic Swazis. Later, at a political rally in the area, the people of Ingwavuma made their views even more strongly known. They threatened to go to war with the Swazis if government pushed ahead with the plan. The chiefs of the Tembe, Nyawo, Mathenjwa and Mngomezulu people all spoke out against incorporation. They said although they had language and marriage ties with the Swazis, they had sworn allegiance to the Zulu king and had been part of Zululand for over 150 years.

Says Chief Buthelezi: "It will be interesting to see whether (SA) will parcel out our people to Swaziland in spite of the fact that opposition to the move is total." There is evidence that the SA government could have miscalculated the vociferous Zulu opposition to the proposed land swap with the Swazis.

A statement issued by Koornhof said his talks with Buthelezi on the matter had merely been "exploratory." The implication was the subject had been raised during bilateral talks with the Swazis and had been put to the Zulus as a matter of courtesy. If the Zulus were adamant that they

OF CAPE TOWN ANSWER BOOK

DATA

als go through, the Swazis would gain their long sought-after outlet to the sea.

wanted no part of the plan, the matter would be dropped. But Buthelezi is not convinced that the land-swap proposals, which have been simmering since 1966, will be left in abeyance. He said he had gained the impression that the discussions with the Swazis had gone much further — right down to discussing how the salaries of civil servants and pensioners living in the region would be dealt with after incorporation.

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What SA will gain from the transaction is far from clear. But it has been suggested that kickbacks could include a commitment from the Swazis to government's constellation of states proposals, as well as tighter curbs on ANC activity in Swaziland. Another trade-off could be a softer SA line from the Swazis at the OAU. Strategically, SA could gain a valuable buffer between Zululand and a hostile Mozambique.

"I cannot resist the feeling," says Buthelezi, "that government representatives are now trying to go through the motions of consultation to be able to say that the matter was discussed with us when they broached the subject." The Zulus, it appears, see far more sinister undertones to the move. Buthelezi maintains that government is so obsessed with its plans to shed blacks from the common area of "white" SA, that it has found a new way of doing it other than through its independence plans.

"Since we reject independence, the government has now decided to get rid of some of our population by handing them to Swaziland on a platter," he says. Some see direct parallels between the Ingwavuma issue and the discussions that are taking place over the incorporation of the KaNgwane homeland in the eastern Transvaal into greater Swaziland. The advantages to Swaziland are obvious. The tiny kingdom would be increased in size as well as stature. And, if the Ingwavuma propos-

SWAZI LAND CLAIMS Eyes on Ingwavuma

FM 11/6/82 (S12)

From the blue Lebombo mountains that separate Swaziland from northern KwaZulu, the land drops gently to the Makhatini flats of Maputoland. It is good country. Not too populated, rich in natural resources and teeming with game. The

	Internal	External
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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

This announcement was made in the Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The news of the historic visit took members by surprise.

Although an announcement that Dr Koornhof would visit Ulundi was made in Cape Town last month after the minister had held talks with the KwaZulu delegation, few members thought that he would go ahead with it.

There is speculation now in political circles that the South African Government is in deadly earnest about plans to do a 'land swap' with Swaziland. Initially the Government averred that the talks with KwaZulu were purely 'exploratory'.

When details of the 'swap' were revealed to members of the KwaZulu Cabinet by Dr Koornhof last month, they were rejected in vehement terms.

Challenged

Yesterday Chief Buthelezi lashed out at the spokesman for the Swaziland Government, Dr George Msibi, for remarks he made in the Times of Swaziland on June 2 this year.

Dr Msibi accused the Chief Minister of intimidating the tribes and people in the Ingwavuma area.

Referring to a visit to the district by the entire KwaZulu Assembly two weeks ago, the Swazi spokesman challenged the Zulu leader to visit Ndzevane where, he said, more than 15 000 people had fled from the 'Buthelezi-inspired terror'.

Dr Msibi said that Chief Buthelezi had engaged in 'shootings and killings' when he tried to subject Swazi people to his 'Bantustan plan'.

The Chief Minister accused Swaziland of 'wheeling and dealing' with Pretoria behind the backs of the international community.

It was the Swazis who deserved to be tagged with the 'Bantustan' label, he said.

It was high time that King Sobhuza II of Swaziland warned these 'little cocks crowing on Swazi dung hills' to keep quiet if good relations between the Zulus and the Swazis were to continue, Chief Buthelezi said.

KwaZulu ministers may get pay increase

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—It is likely that members and Cabinet ministers of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly will receive salary increases retrospective from the beginning of April this year.

The KwaZulu Payment and Privileges of the Members of the Legislative Assembly Amendment Bill, 1982, passed its first reading stage yesterday.

The amendment is in keeping with a principle that salaries of members of the Legislative Assembly

should be increased whenever the salaries of public servants are increased.

Salaries of heads of departments in KwaZulu were increased from April 1 this year.

The Bill provides for the Chief Minister's salary to be raised from nearly R30 000 to R35 000 a year and recommends that salaries of ministers should rise from R26 604 to R32 676.

Salaries for members of the Assembly would rise from almost R7 000 to just over R8 000.

Appeal to all South Africans to 'find one another'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Unless South Africans made serious efforts to find one another in all walks of life, the country would be ruined.

This point was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by a leading member, Mr S T Mthimkulu, who represents the Maphumulo electoral division. He was speaking during discussion on the report of the political and constitutional sub-committee of the Buthelezi commission of inquiry.

He said the Assembly had sacrificed its demands for one man, one vote in a unitary State.

The recommendations of the commission were not in all respects the policy of Inkatha but they represented a beginning, he maintained.

The Buthelezi commission had recommended a 'middle of the road' political solution, he said, and he appealed to all South Africans to have a serious look at these recommendations.

Mr G S T Hadebe of Ntuzuma said members of Inkatha were happy to share political power with the whites in spite of what they had done to blacks.

He doubted whether whites would find any protection without the minority veto which was a feature of the sub-committee's recommendations.

Mr Steven Sithebe of Emnambithi said that the Buthelezi commission extended a hand of friendship, 'even at this late hour'.

He was of the view that the white community should accept it, both in their interests and in the interests of the coloureds and Indians as well.

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ULUNDI—The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will address the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here on Monday morning on the issue of Swaziland claims to the Ingwavuma district.

African Affairs Correspondent

Koornhof to speak on Swazi Ingwavuma claim

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(amination Paper)

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War of words over SA border change talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday accused Swaziland's governors of being unable to "contain their greed" and of salivating in their desire to incorporate KwaZulu's Ingwavuma area.

His accusation came as the political crisis over South Africa's "border adjustment" talks with Swaziland showed every sign of coming to a head.

On Thursday two senior members of the Natal Provincial Council, Mr Frank Martin and Mr Dering Stainbank, met three Cabinet Ministers, Dr Piet Koornhof, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Owen Horwood, for urgent talks.

Informed observers believe the talks focused on a proposed deal under which Ingwavuma would be ceded to Swaziland in exchange for granting 32 000ha, including Natal's Umfolozo and Hluhluwe game reserves, to KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Cabinet strongly opposed the proposed deal when Dr Koornhof raised it with them last month.

Describing the issue as "explosive," Chief Buthelezi said after the meeting: "I told Dr Koornhof that he and Mr

Pik Botha can come and tell my caucus what they want. I am not prepared to be the bearer of bad news."

Dr Koornhof is scheduled to address the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday, when he is expected to raise the land exchange deal.

Swaziland's claims on Ingwavuma have precipitated a war of words between the KwaZulu and Swaziland governments.

In an attack on Chief Buthelezi, a spokesman for the Swaziland government, Dr George Msibi, accused the Zulu leader of "slavishly pushing the plans of his bantustan masters" by accepting the Ingwavuma region when it was added to KwaZulu by Pretoria.

In a sharply worded response Chief Buthelezi yesterday rejected the allegation that KwaZulu had accepted the Ingwavuma from Pretoria for the greater grandisement of a Zulu bantustan.

Angrily repudiating the "bantustan" label, Chief Buthelezi said in a clear reference to Swaziland's border talks with South Africa: "Only those who deal behind the scenes with Pretoria deserve to be tagged with the bantustan label."

**Shock Swazi
claims**

3/2 Sowetan
14/6/82
THE Swaziland Police have revealed that the day before the bomb explosion at Matsapa near Manzini last Wednesday they seized a cache of arms in a flat in Mbabane and arrested two members of the banned South African ANC.

They are being held in connection with the blast, reports the SABC.

The ANC representative in Swaziland, Mr P Nyawose, and his wife were killed in the explosion and two other ANC members were seriously injured.



Dr Piet
Koornhof

ARGUS 14/6/82

Roars of Zulu rage, insults greet Koornhof

164
312

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was greeted in Ulundi today by roars of rage and insults from thousands of angry Zulus.

His car was surrounded by screaming and roaring people and Dr Koornhof, looking quite pale, entered the Assembly through a side door without looking at members of the Assembly.

Angry people surrounding the Legislative Assembly building bore placards such as "Ingwavuma is not for sale" and "Our silence does not mean consent for deprivation".

'SA FALKLANDS'

A man also said: "Ingwavuma will be South Africa's Falklands".

The people outside the Assembly were eventually calmed a little by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, as he later announced that the Press would be cleared from the gallery of the House at Dr Koornhof's request while he makes his speech.

Chief Buthelezi said he told Dr Koornhof the matter had gone too far for the Press not to be involved and Dr Koornhof agreed to make a statement in the House afterwards.

TO SWAZILAND

Chief Buthelezi said he was called to Cape Town on May 3 this year to hear that Ingwavuma was to be handed over to Swaziland.

He told Dr Koornhof that he would have to come to Ulundi to address the assembly himself.

Last week he received a message from the Minister of Co-operation and Development that he wished to come today to address the Legislative Assembly.

Dr Koornhof had asked him to have a closed session of the caucus. "I spoke to members of my Cabinet and they accepted that suggestion. Later on we will have an open session when the Minister will address the whole Assembly with the Press present."

KwaZulu land swop plot dropped

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—The ques-
tion of swapping the
Umfolosi and Hluhluwe
game reserves for land in
KwaZulu would not be pur-
sued further, Dr Piet
Koornhof, Minister of Co-
operation and Develop-
ment, said yesterday.

He had just informed the
full Natal Executive Com-
mittee, led by the Adminis-
trator, Mr Stoffel Botha, on
the background to the
issue.

Dr Koornhof said that
nothing had ever been 'on
the table' and that his
original talks with Chief
Minister of KwaZulu Chief
Gatsha Buthelezi had been
purely exploratory.

'The matter will rest
now,' he said after the
talks with the Natal
delegation.

'However, I have given
the undertaking that if the
situation should change
for any reason I will deal
closely with the Exco and
all other parties.'

Mr Botha said before re-
turning to Natal that he
was satisfied with the min-
ister's explanation that the
approach to KwaZulu had
been exploratory.

15/6/82
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Staff Reporters

South Africa will wipe nearly 1 million black citizens from its population register and incur the wrath of both South Africa's Zulus and Swazis and of many whites by incorporating two sensitive territories into Swaziland.

In a deal announced yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, the kaNgwane homeland as well as the Ingwavuma region of kwaZulu is to be handed to Swaziland.

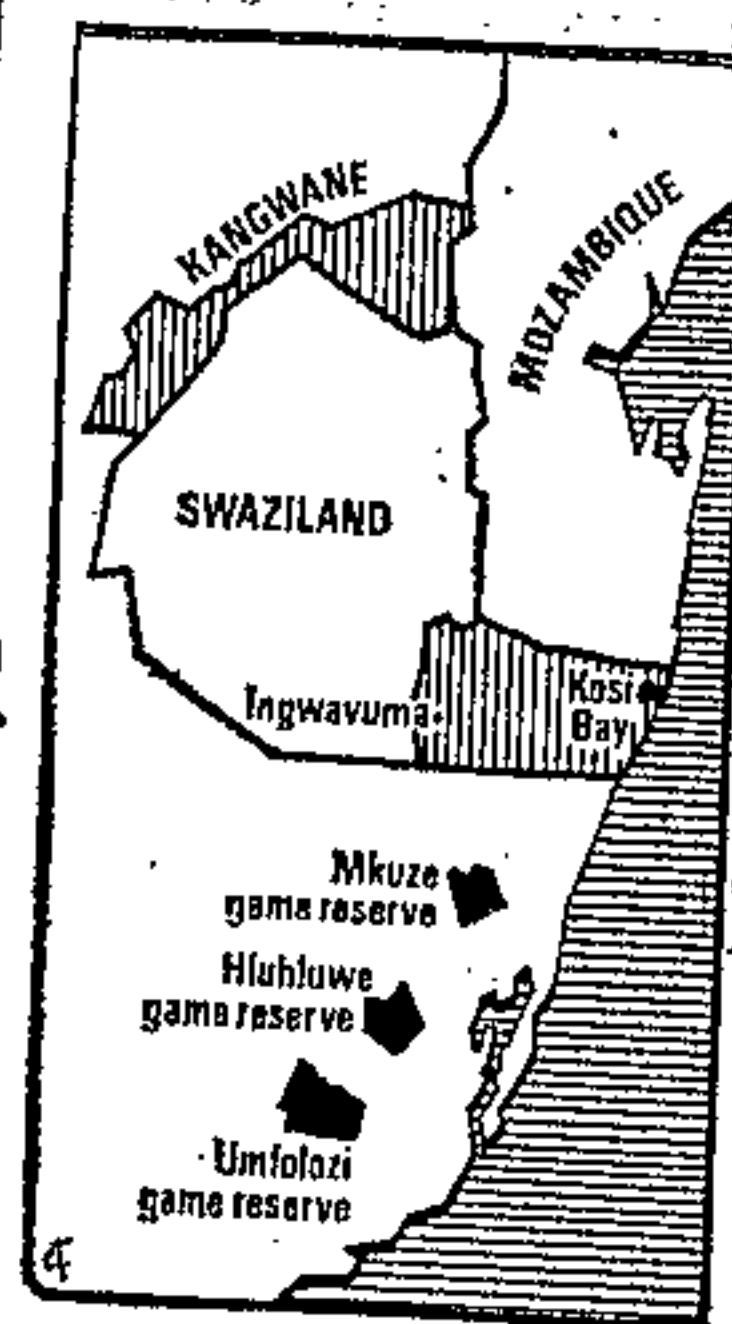
This announcement has outraged homeland leaders throughout the country as well as white opposition leaders.

● If Ingwavuma is handed to Swaziland there is nothing left for the Zulus and the South African Government to talk about, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told a sombre kwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He warned that this kind of action could be the death knell of the Afrikaner and he said there could be blood-

1-million blacks are 'wiped off' map of SA

Star 15/6/82



Free gift to Swaziland — kaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

shed between Zulu and Afrikaner as well as between Zulu and Swazi.

● The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, described the proposed ceding of most of his territory to Swaziland as "a monstrous decision."

He said his government would not deviate from its stand against incorporation as it was up to the people to make the choice and decisions must not be imposed on them.

● The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, described

the move as "outrageous" as it was against the will of the people.

"What sort of self-determination is this?" he added. He said no black state could trust the South African Government after this.

● The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, whose Progressive Federal Party has ties with Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Party, described the whole manner in which the decision had been taken as "disgusting." He expressed con-

cern at possible unrest in both kaNgwane and kwaZulu.

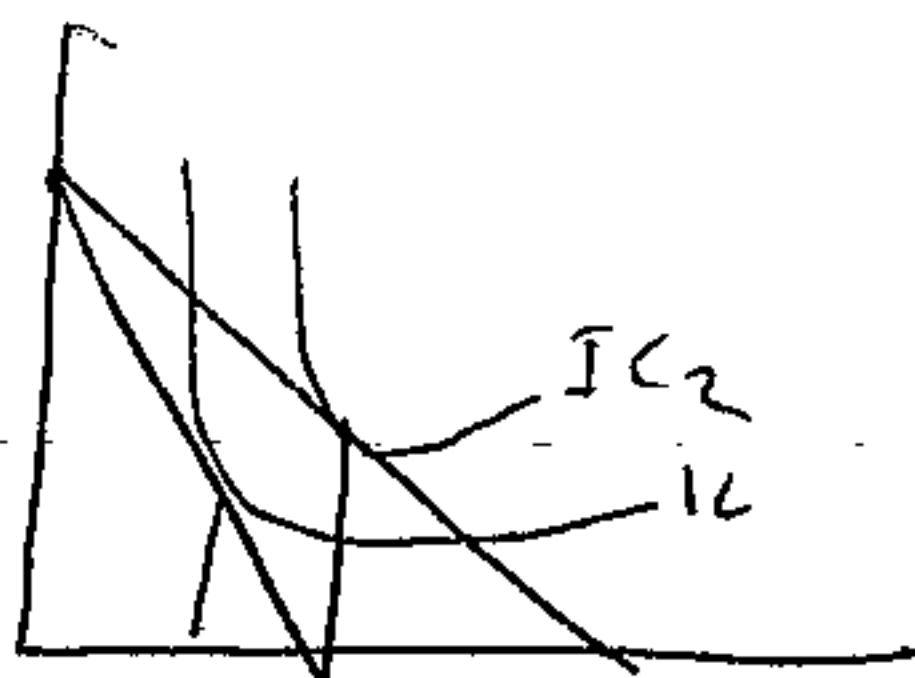
● The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, warned that any unilateral settlement which did not take into account the wishes of the people affected "can have very serious implications for the Government and race relations."

He pointed out that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had given his public assurance in Parliament that areas would only be incorpo-

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Not a good deal - Edmond



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Experts dismiss ideas of trade-off

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — There is no evidence in Swaziland that South Africa is getting anything out of its gift of northern kwaZulu and kaNgwane to the Swazis.

Swazi political observers are sceptical of suggestions that in return the Swazi Government might drastically curtail African National Congress activities or agree to join the proposed constellation of southern African states.

"Swaziland has kept a firm but discreet grip on the ANC," said one political specialist today. "The Government is not likely to go any further than that."

STRESSED

Swazi Foreign Minister Mr R V Dlamini has repeatedly stressed his negotiations with South Africa over land did not involve the constellation issue. He told SABC TV earlier this year that Swaziland had been pressing the land claim long before the constellation was conceived.

King Sobhuza II may be taken aback by the harsh reaction of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and kwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, observers say.

King Sobhuza has tried to improve relations with the Zulus by marrying members of his family to the Zulu royal family," said a seasoned political commentator. "The most notable example is the Swazi princess who married King Goodwill."

Pretoria's motives are seen in Swaziland as largely a matter of divesting itself of responsibility for the kaNgwane and northern Zululand peoples, as well as creating a security buffer between white South Africa and Mozambique.

Swaziland will be

To Page 3, Col 3

Trade-off unlikely, say experts

from page 1

gaining land it has sought since 1967. But it will more than double its population, gaining 750 000 inhabitants of kaNgwane.

Swaziland already has an unemployment problem and the acquisition of economically weak kaNgwane will aggravate this.

In taking over kaNgwane, Swaziland also gains civil servants used to higher salaries than Mbabane pays.

"Swaziland will make every effort to increase job opportunities in the areas claimed," King Sobhuza's ambassador extraordinary, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, said recently.

He added there would be major development in kaNgwane once it was handed over, to which South Africa would be expected to contribute as "compensation for the valuable contribution the peoples (in the claimed areas) have made to the economic development of South Africa."

mitted in its relief at its decisive
exultant cheering when the
Margaret Thatcher, made a
appearance in the House of
news.
Mr Michael Foot said there
and genuine rejoicing at the
the bloodshed."

otic speeches

he he had his differences with
he understood the anxieties and
experienced during the conflict
her now that these were over.
in turn praised by the Tory
Mr Edward du Cann for the
ous and patriotic" speeches he
and end of the conflict.
Social Democratic Parties
for the skill and bravery of the
gratulations for Mrs Thatcher.
ime Minister returned to Down-
enaded by a crowd of revellers
onia" and other patriotic songs.
is great again," she told the

ten, dramatic

re now under way about the
arming and removing the
from the Falklands — particu-
1000 men who have been
fighting Fox Bay on West
dramtic end to the 10-week old
day of reported fierce fighting

Moore, certain of victory, contac-
tez to suggest a parley.
dez got permission from the junta
ed he did not "undermine the
d forces".
the two men negotiated went into
SA time and was originally set to
will remain silent.

entina stunned

of their garrison's resistance has
the Argentinian people, in spite
they were being prepared for the
id before the fall of South Georgia
the official Argentinian media
began speaking of its forces
against technically and numeri-
ish troops.
Guardsmen and Gurkhas were only
Stanley. Some were reportedly
lots of the capital.
Secretary, Mr John Nott, announced
that from new positions seized
forces could see large numbers of
fleeing into Port Stanley.
troops were "moving forward to
ess," he added.

ed from trenches

ever, the Argentines had already
their trenches on the perimeter of
the houses where their commander
on was untenable.
indication yet of British casualties in
gh there are said to be light.
on Saturday cost 20 British and 50
ely to end this war with fewer than
ed. But it has lost four warships, a
ant ship and several aircraft and
as lost an estimated 750 men and
hat aircraft, several helicopters, a
craft.
6, 8 and 17,

Cession of land to Swazis condemned

ARGUS 15/6/82 (312)

Political Staff

WIDESPREAD condemna-
tion has met the Govern-
ment decision to cede
large tracts of land in
KwaZulu and the Eastern
Transvaal to Swaziland in
a move that could have
serious international re-
percussions.

The announcement yes-
terday by Dr Piet Koor-
nhof, Minister of Co-
operation and Develop-
ment, that the Ingwa-
vuma area of Kwazulu
and the Kangwane home-
land are to be given to
Swaziland follow years of
behind-the-scenes negotia-
tions.

The Government's deci-
sion was made in the face
of out-right rejection of
the plan by the Govern-
ments of Kwazulu and
Kangwane.

SLABBERT

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert,
leader of the Progressive
Federal Party, and Mr
Vause Raw, leader of the
New Republic Party, to-
day condemned the move
and the manner in which
the Government had
handled the situation.

They both demanded
that the Government
should have either elec-
tions or a referendum in
the two areas before ced-
ing any land to Swazi-
land.

The key question which
Dr Koornhof has not
answered is what South

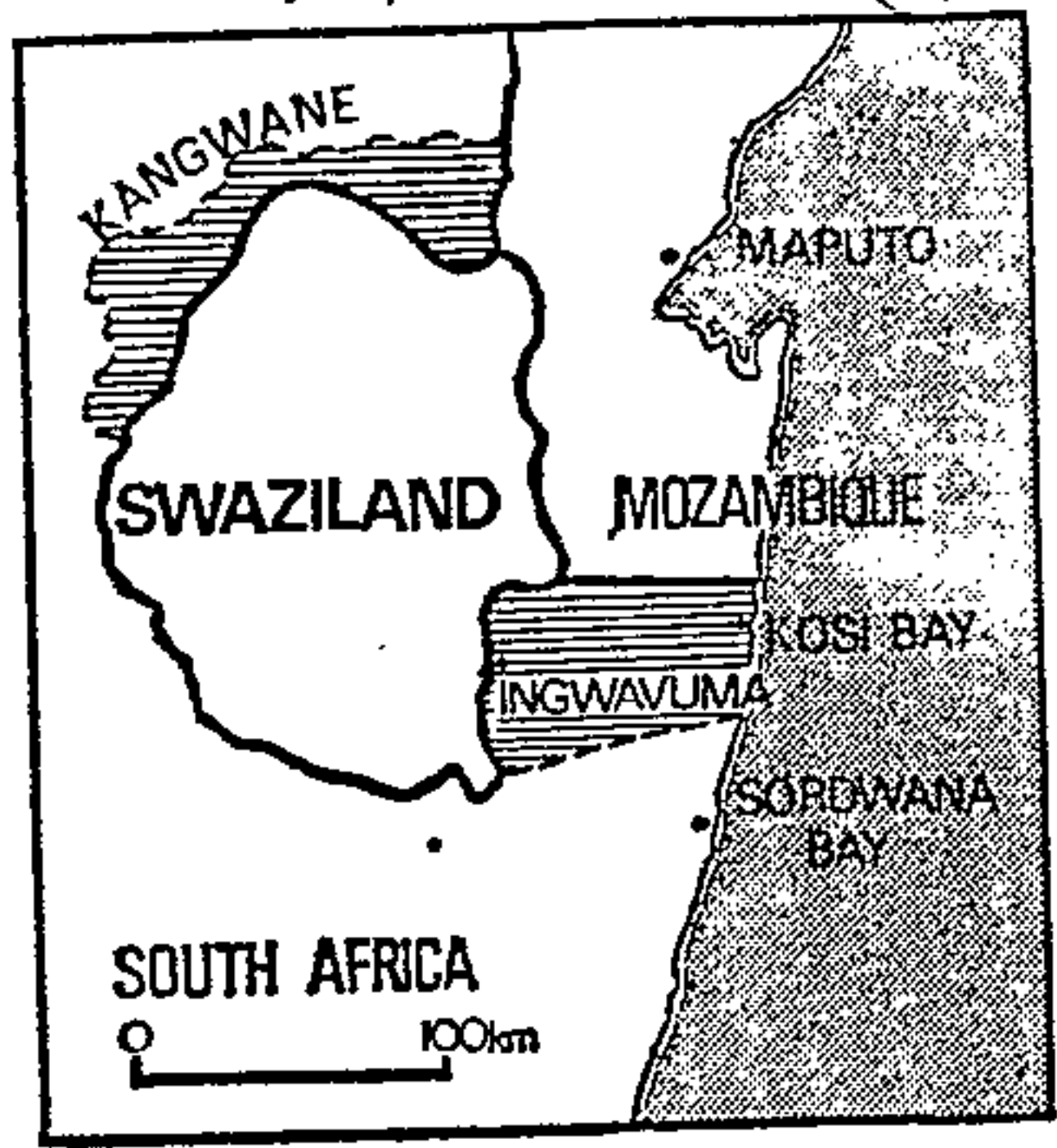
Africa is to get in return
from Swaziland.

Throughout the long
negotiations the Govern-
ment has given no indica-
tion of the quid pro quo
but speculation has been
that the Government
hopes to draw Swaziland
into the proposed constel-
lation of states.

Dr Slabbert said in an
interview today that he

found the whole manner
in which the decision had
been taken as "disgust-
ing."

He added: "Not only
has the Government, in
the case of Kangwane,
blatantly contradicted its
own policy but it has
also gone against the
people of Kwazulu and
Kangwane."



THE area of northern Kwazulu above
the horizontal line is to be included in
Swaziland. Known as Ingwavuma it includes
Kosi Bay. In the Eastern Transvaal the
whole Kangwane area is to be ceded to
Swaziland.

Dr Slabbert warned
that he was very con-
cerned that in both Kwa-
zulu and Kangwane "we
are going to have unrest
and problems. The Gov-
ernment must be made
aware of this."

Mr Raw said in an
interview that any unilat-
eral settlement of the
long-standing border dis-
pute which did not take
into account the wishes of
the people affected "can
have very serious implica-
tions for the Government
and on race relations."

HISTORY

He said that the Prime
Minister, Mr P W Botha,
had given him a public
assurance during the re-
cent session of Parlia-
ment that areas would
only be incorporated with
"their own free will."

Any action which cut
across this assurance
"can only harm the
future negotiations with
all black homelands."

The history of the Gov-
ernment decision reaches
back many years.

There has been consist-
ent opposition to the plan
which the Government ini-
tially handled with the
utmost care and secrecy.
However, since last year
the Government had
made it clear that it will

(Contd on Page 3, col 10)

● See Page 5.

Aggett

(Continued from Page 1)

Vorster Square for two
years.

Earlier, Lieutenant Ju-
bulani Dladla said Room
1012 was sometimes used
as an interrogation room.

Mr Bizos: "Dr Aggett
was interrogated in that
room 15 times between
December 15 and January
8. Did you perhaps see
him taken to any other
room?"

Constable Maketla: "I
do not remember."

DUTIES

Mr Bizos: "Why?"
Constable Maketla: "I
have specific duties."

The inquest has been
told that a Captain Naude
from the Eastern Cape
was responsible for Dr
Aggett's interrogation in
Room 1012.

Constable Maketla said
he did not know Captain

e 'did Aggett'

mithers has he could not see into
nesburg in Room 1012.

through a He had, however, seen
partition he Dr Aggett on the 10th
t being as floor on other occasions.

he was Mr Bizos: "Is Room
g exercises 1012 sometimes used as
of six or an interrogation room?"

n who were Constable Maketla: "I
sim. do not remember it being
a question used as an interrogation
Bizos, for room."

family, Con- Constable Maketla said
said that he had worked at John
his office, (Contd on Page 6, col 10)

2-year ba on wife o

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.
Mrs Albertina Sisulu
wife of African National
Congress life prisoner
Walter Sisulu was serve
with a two-year ban
order last night which
prevents her from
tending any political
social gatherings.

The order, due to e
pire on May 31 1984, w
served shortly after
was released from dete
tion by the Sow
security police.

She was among
than 200 people who
arrested on Sunday.

ARGUS 15/6/82

Land row

(Continued from Page 1)

ignore the wishes of the people affected.

It refused to grant second phase development of Kangwane to the homeland. Government and bluntly told Kwazulu what it was planning earlier this year.

At the time of telling Kwazulu Dr Koornhof said that the plans were only for discussion but since then it has become clear that the Government had already decided to push ahead.

CONCESSIONS

Mr Nic Olivier MP, the PFP director of research and expert on homelands, predicts a number of concessions and advantages could be forthcoming in the view of the Government.

These included a possible back-door entrance to the Organisation of African Unity, Swaziland joining and lending credibility to the proposed constellation of states and "the most immoral reason of all to get rid of hundreds or thousands of black South Africans."

Added to these reasons is the possibility of using the ceded territory between Mozambique and Northern Natal as a buffer strip for security reasons.

The list of international ramifications is long.

TONGALAND

There is the situation of Tongaland lying on the Indian Ocean coast. In this area there is already a border dispute between South Africa and Mozambique.

Mozambique can be expected to raise objections to this aspect of the Government plan particularly as the Tongas have tribal connections not with Swaziland but across the Mozambique border.

The African National Congress which, whether South Africa likes it or not, exercises a lot of influence in international circles, is unlikely to look kindly on the decision.

Buthelezi warns of *ARGUS 15/6/82* 'writing *312* on wall'

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — If Ingwavuma was handed to Swaziland there was nothing left for the Zulus and the South African Government to talk about, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told a very sombre legislative assembly at Ulundi yesterday.

He rejected as nonsense the South African Government's plan that Kwazulu should be part of a team controlling the Umfolosi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves together with the Natal Parks Board and the Natal Provincial Administration.

Chief Buthelezi said he would not be stampeded into precipitous action, but his options were narrowing anyway.

DEATH KNELL

"My final word is of concern and even love for the Afrikaner. This is his death knell. These are the kind of events which prove that Afrikanerdom is a colonial anachronism which cannot survive into the twentieth century," he said.

"This evil step by the Republican Government did not mark the road of Zulu destruction but represented the 'writing on the wall' large for all to see, that we will fashion our future with those who are not Afrikaners, and it is the political conduct of your Prime Minister and Cabinet colleagues which has forced that choice upon us," he told Dr Koornhof.

The chain of events now taking place could only result in bloodshed. This was very tragic because there had been no bloodshed between the Swazis and the Zulus since 1853.

Bloodshed could emerge, not only between Zulu and Afrikaner, but between Zulu and Swazi. Local disputes over chieftainships and other local events could trigger off a chain reaction and what future historians would regard as a bloodbath.

Chief Buthelezi said that reviewing the position he realised that soulless apartheid was friendless in Africa and the present Botha regime needed to demonstrate to its own right-wing that the National Party could deal with blacks who were a problem — though it still sought black endorsement.

HUMBLE PIE

They had to prove that they could deal with recalcitrant Zulus like Gatsha Buthelezi and force him to eat humble pie "which is what you have done to me today Mr Minister."



Chief Gatsha
Buthelezi

Minister

jeered *ARGUS 15/6/82* over *312* land deal

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Government's decision to excise the Ingwavuma area and hand it to Swaziland created an uproar inside and outside the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was frequently heckled throughout his speech and during a short break demonstrators burst into the front of the building and shouted slogans at him as he tried to telephone the Government to obtain concessions.

Later, Dr Koornhof was deeply offended at laughter and jeers from the floor of the House as he insisted he was a Christian.

In terms of a final written agreement with Swaziland on June 8, the South African Government had already agreed in principle to hand Ingwavuma to Swaziland when the area has been surveyed, subject to parliamentary approval.

LEGISLATION

Legislation would be introduced and would come into effect on a date to be decided by the State President.

Dr Koornhof said that after speaking to the parliamentary caucus he had been in touch with his Government and offered Kwazulu the Makhadini flats with 20 000 ha of irrigable land and a further 2 500 ha which was part of the Ubombo range, both of which were to have been excised.

Land plan sparks uproar

►► From page 1

date to be decided by the State President, Dr Koornhof said.

The Nsikazi, Nkomazi and Umswati areas in kaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area were all to be given to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof said that after speaking to the parliamentary caucus he had been in touch with his Government. He then offered kwaZulu the Makhatini Flats with 20 000 ha of irrigable land and a further 2 500 ha which

was part of the Ubombo Range, both of which were to have been excised.

He was authorised to offer the possible inclusion of the Umfolosi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves to be governed jointly by kwaZulu, the Natal Provincial Administration and the Natal Parks Board.

Other areas originally earmarked for excision, but which would now remain part of kwaZulu were: Reserve Number two, south-east of the Mkuze game reserve, the area around Sodwana Bay,

including Sodwana Bay, and north-east and west of Hluhluwe game reserve and the area west of Ulundi.

Dr Koornhof said that to finalise the border adjustments it would be necessary to transfer Ingwavuma after its excision to the Department of Co-operation and Development for administrative purposes.

For the time being the only change would be that the powers now vested in kwaZulu in respect of Ingwavuma would be transferred to the Department of Co-

operation and Development.

"Rumours have led the people of Ingwavuma to believe that they will have to sacrifice their land if the border adjustment is concluded," Dr Koornhof said.

"But South Africa and Swaziland recognise private occupation of property and investment and Swaziland has undertaken to respect all property rights affected by the border adjustment."

There would be no resettlement, he said.

Ingwavuma land transfer sparks Assembly uproar

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To Page 3, Col 2

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312
15/6/82

Swaziland to get key areas of SA

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SOUTH Africa is to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu and most of KaNgwane to Swaziland, the Minister of Co-operation of Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told an angry KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

A formal written agreement with Swaziland would be entered into as soon as possible, Dr Koornhof added.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, warned that cession of the Ingwavuma area would severely damage Zulu-Afrikaner relations as well as cause bad blood between Zulus and Swazis.

Last week Chief Buthelezi, who has campaigned hard against the threatened excision of Ingwavuma, accused Swaziland's rulers of salivating in their desire for the region.

Swaziland has insisted that Ingwavuma was originally Swazi territory, that Pretoria had no right to give it to KwaZulu in the first place, and that by ceding it to Swaziland Pretoria will be righting an earlier injustice.

KwaZulu had emphatically rejected Swaziland's claims and described Ingwavuma as an integral part of the original Zulu kingdom. The Zulu king Dingane is buried in Ingwavuma.

In his address, Dr Koornhof, who had to run a gauntlet of placard-carrying youths, announced that the Nsikazi, Nkomazi and Mswati regions in the Eastern Transvaal would be ceded to Swaziland.

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr E J Maza, last night confirmed that these regions included all of KaNgwane, which was originally allocated to South Africa's 750 000 Swazis as their "homeland."

Mr Mabuza said: "We are surprised that Dr Koornhof should make an announcement about KaNgwane in KwaZulu. We expected him to talk to the Swazi chiefs and our Legislative Assembly on Thursday."

Mr Mabuza has campaigned vigorously against the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

He has challenged Pretoria to hold a referendum among South Africa's 750 000 Swazis on the incorporation issue.

Pretoria has apparently ignored this in spite of claims

Monday blues for economy

Financial Reporter

IT WAS blue Monday for the South African economy yesterday as the gold price slumped again and the rand fell to its lowest ever level.

The "mighty dollar" was the cause of the double dilemma pushing the gold price down to \$318.25 in London from \$325 on Friday while the rand fell to around 90 US cents.

On the JSE gold shares fell and De Beers slipped again as US investors continued to unload their shares.

And prospects for the year ahead are bleak judging from the annual statement released by Associated Furniture Companies chairman Mr Laurie van der Watt yesterday.

He forecast a real decline in durable goods activity and said this could combine with higher company taxes to cut earnings.

● See Page 12

Follow the
Mail for the
World Cup

THROUGHOUT the Cup tournament in the Rand Daily Mail will be ahead of its competition with on-the-spot from its soccer correspondent Sy Lerman.

SPORTS MAIL will give daily coverage of a key matches and will readers the bright depth reports from South Africa's most experienced sportswriters. Lerman's brief is simple: give us the best you can. And readers won't be disappointed.

For the latest action Spain be sure to read the Mail every morning.



The bizarre message painted on the bedroom wall at the townhouse where his elderly mother Mrs Madge Ayrton-Smith were found murdered.



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● See Page 12

INSIDE

Gilbey's Punter's Friend

● Inside today!

'I wrote the torture note'

A FORMER detainee yesterday told the inquest into Dr Neil Aggett's death he had written the smuggled note on torture which Mrs Helen Suzman read out in Parliament.

● Page 2

Plight of the pensioners

AN economist's hunt for the truth about Johannesburg's aged poor has taken him on a horrifying journey into the city's seamy core.

● Page 3

A glimpse of KwaNdebele

ABOUT 75km north-east of Pretoria a congested assortment of tin shanties, mud huts and brick houses rise on either side of a new road, silhouetting the horizon as far as the eye can see. It offers the first glimpse of KwaNdebele.

● Pages 8 and 9

Appointments 19,20
Auctions 20
Bridge 20
Business Mail 11-14
Car Specials 16+18
Comics 16

KwaZulu had emphatically rejected Swaziland's claims and described Ingwavuma as an integral part of the original Zulu kingdom. The Zulu king Dingane is buried in Ingwavuma.

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Mr Mabuza said: "We are surprised that Dr Koornhof should make an announcement about KaNgwane in KwaZulu. We expected him to talk to the Swazi chiefs and our Legislative Assembly on Thursday."

Mr Mabuza has campaigned vigorously against the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

He has challenged Pretoria to hold a referendum among South Africa's 750 000 Swazis on the incorporation issue.

Pretoria has apparently ignored this in spite of claims in Parliament by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, of deep-rooted support for incorporation among South African-born Swazis.

Mr Mabuza last night repeated his charge that South Africa was using the land deal to get rid of blacks. All South African-born Swazis would lose South African nationality and become citizens of Swaziland, he said.

KwaZulu would be offered land in compensation for the loss of Ingwavuma, Dr Koornhof told the Legislative Assembly.

When he talked of the incorporation into KwaZulu of 102 000ha in the Ubombo district and Makatini Flats with 20 000ha, he was greeted with cries of: "That's our land."

The Umfolozi, Hluhluwe and Mkuzi game reserves might be included as well.

On the Cabinet's recommendation, discussions would be held with representatives of KwaZulu, the Natal Provincial Council and the Natal Parks Board.

Dr Koornhof undertook to relay to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the vehemence of Zulu opposition to the deal.

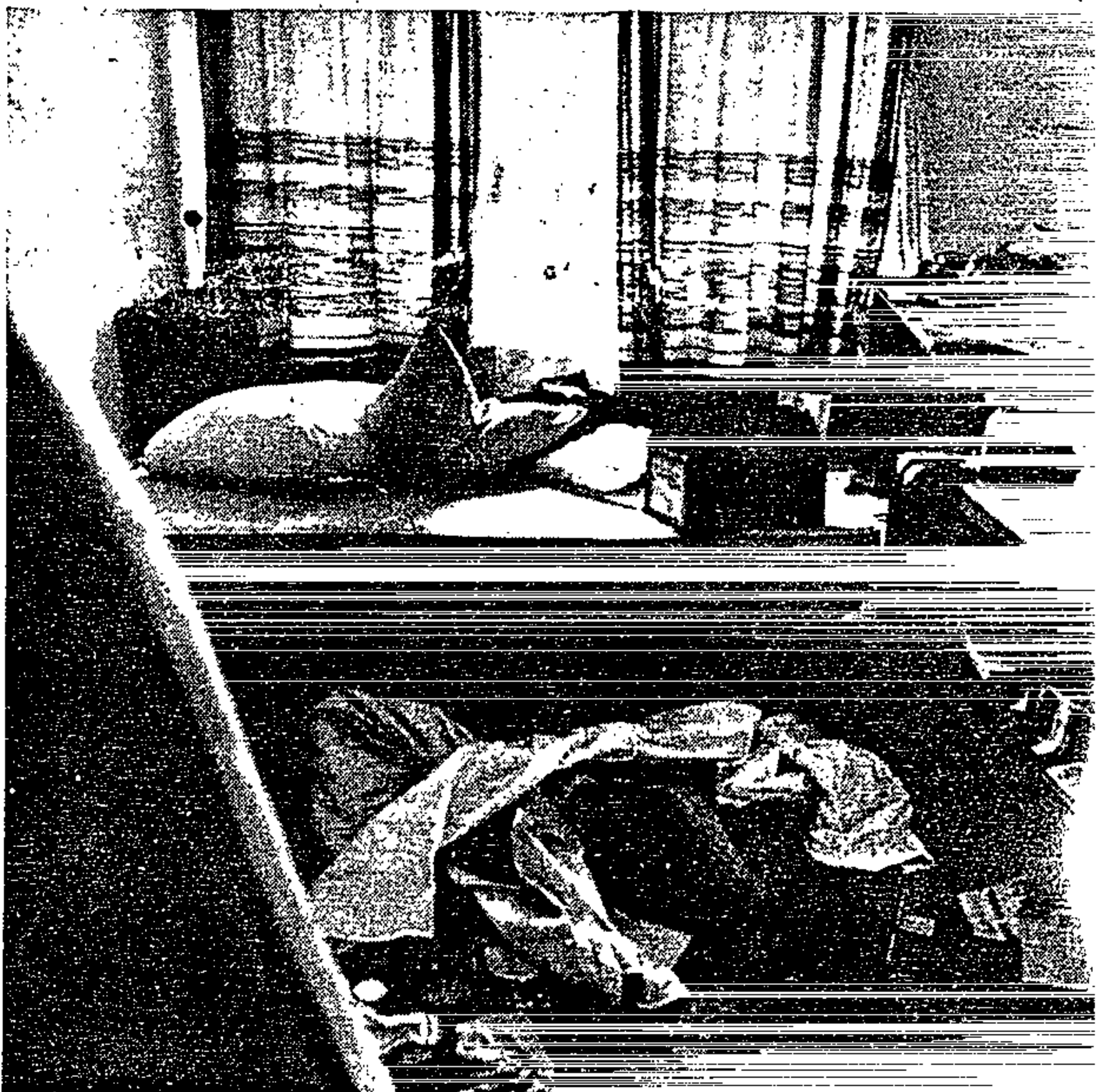
He said: "I have always considered myself a friend of the Zulu people."

According to well-placed foreign observers in both South Africa and Swaziland, Pretoria's motives in agreeing to "border adjustments" with Swaziland include security considerations.

Pretoria wants to use land as a lever to persuade Swaziland to clamp down on the African National Congress in Swaziland, which has been used as a transit route by insurgents to and from Mozambique and South Africa.



The bizarre message painted on the bedroom wall at the townhouse where Mr and his elderly mother Mrs Madge Ayrton-Smith were found murdered.



The ransacked room in which the bodies of the murdered mother and son were found at this stage of any motive for the killings.

Hooray! Thar she has blew

CAPE TOWN. — The friendly whale that took up residence in Cape Town harbour last week has left and is headed for the high seas.

Relieved harbour authorities, who have been warning visiting vessels to "Mind the Whale," confirmed yesterday that the 10m whale left the harbour on Friday afternoon and has not been seen since.

The whale which was treated as an honoured, if somewhat awkward, guest arrived in the harbour last Tuesday.

Breakfast Quip



"I know, Diego, but in the World Cup the first casualty is truth."

PLO is sealed Israelis ring

BEIRUT. — Israeli troops captured Beirut airport yesterday, blocking all escape routes for the Palestinian guerrillas.

Lebanese army officials said the airport was taken just after dawn, at about 5.30am.

At the same time, President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon formed a national salvation authority to restore order in the country.

The authority, under President Sarkis, groups the country's Leftist, Rightist and moderate factions, Beirut radio said.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Chief of Staff, General Rafael Eitan, speaking from the front-line near Beirut, told the Israeli state radio Israel intended to destroy the PLO's nerve-centre.

The Israeli invasion forces had already linked up with their Lebanese Christian allies in the south-eastern suburbs to totally encircle Palestinian guerrillas in south Beirut.

Israeli intelligence estimated that 5 000 to 6 000 PLO guerrillas were still in the city.

Israel also took the strategic junction at Khalde on the coast just south of the airport, giving them command of the main coastal highway to Beirut from the south.

The Palestinians were trapped in their last remaining stronghold in the south Beirut suburbs between the airport and the centre of the city — a distance of just 6.4km.

The Palestinian positions — and indeed the whole of Muslim West Beirut — were open to Israeli artillery on the surrounding hills.

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, yesterday briefed the Knesset's de-

fence committee. "a clear-cut no troops would be

With the around Mus guerrillas said

"They will Palestinian

All the PLO fat were in Beirut continue, a PLO

A Leftist on the capital's Israeli advance

● Pakistan Palestinian non to join the Israeli invasion

said yesterday,

● The first force has arrived and the Palestinian fight the invasion

Irna said yesterday,

● The French escort vessel to 1 000 French fleeing Lebanon

yesterday, Some 200 Palestinian plan to fight against Israel,

Reuter-AP and

● Hab

7 JULY

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By ORMANDE POLLOK

Political Correspondent

THE Government's decision to hand over large tracts of KwaZulu to Swaziland was an act of 'political treachery which could lead to war between the Zulus and Swazis', Mr Ray Swart, the Opposition's spokesman on the homelands, said last night.

He also warned of growing alienation between the Governments of South Africa and KwaZulu.

Yesterday's surprise decision, he said, appeared to have been made some time before Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, visited KwaZulu yesterday.

It had come as 'a grave shock' after the minister's assurances that his talks only a few weeks ago with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had been 'purely exploratory'.

Mr Swart said he wondered what the *quid pro quo* would be and if the land swap was a way of involving Swaziland in the Government's proposed confederation of southern African States.

It was another example of the Government riding rough-shod over the wish-

es of the people concerned, as it had done when it took away the traditional land of the Fingos.

'It appears that the Government has finally taken leave of its senses, because this could lead to a border war between the Zulus and the Swazis,' Mr Swart said.

'If there is to be a re-arrangement of the border, it should be done with the consent of the people not in the face of hostility and in the arbitrary way in which this has been handled.'

It was time that the Government came clean with South Africa and told everyone just what was happening.

'Why on earth should South Africa be prepared to give away land to an independent State for nothing?' he asked.

Is this a forerunner towards establishing a Swazi

corridor to the sea via Kosi Bay at the expense of the Zulu nation and, if so, what is this in return for?

'This kind of international deal cannot be done by clandestine methods as has obviously happened here.

'In any event, to indulge in an escapade like this in the face of open hostility of the South African citizens in the area is political madness,' Mr Swart said.

'No right-minded South African black or white will easily acquiesce in the arbitrary excision of a part of South Africa in favour of a foreign State without good reason.

Is this a prelude to a deal with Swaziland in respect of the nebulous concept of a confederation of States and, one asks as South Africans and Natalians, at what price to us?

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15/6/82

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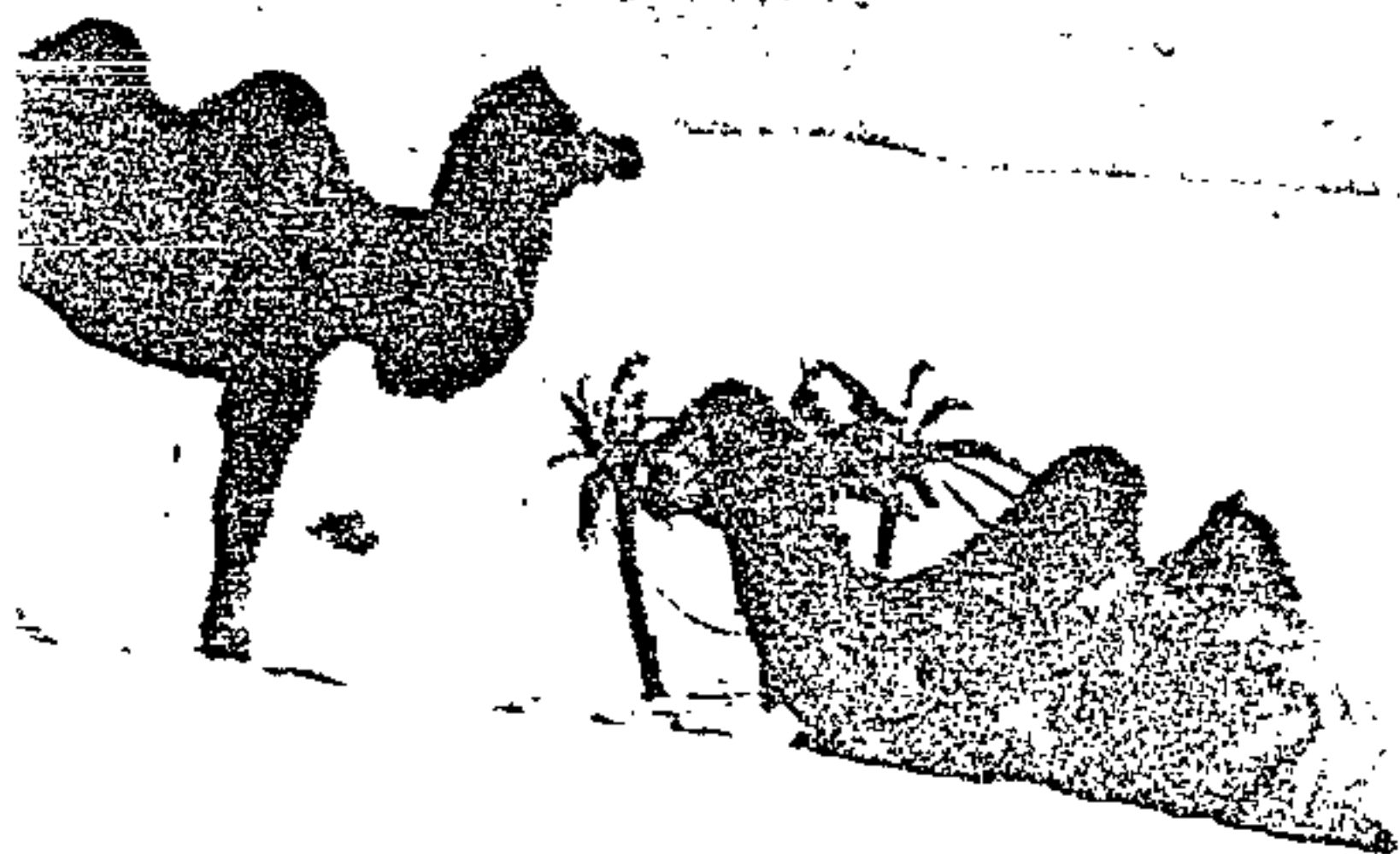
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Cape Times 15/6/82 312

Swazi-Zulu war threat, says Ray Swart

Political Staff

DURBAN. — The government's decision to hand over large tracts of Kwazulu to Swaziland was "political treachery which could lead to war between the Zulus and Swazis", Mr Ray Swart, chief opposition spokesman on homelands said last night.

And the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the decision could have serious implications for black-white relations.

He said the surprise decision, announced by the Minister of

Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof yesterday, appeared to have been made some time before.

It had come as "a grave shock" after the minister's recent assurances that his talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had been "purely exploratory".

Mr Swart said he wondered what the *quid pro quo* would be and if the land swap was a way of involving Swaziland in the government's proposed confederation of Southern African States.

It was another example of the

government riding roughshod over the wishes of the people concerned, as it had done it taking away the Fingos' land.

"It appears the government has finally taken leave of its senses, because this could lead to a border war between the Zulus and the Swazis," said Mr Swart.

"If there is to be a rearrangement of the border, it should be done with the consent of the people, not in the face of hostility and in the arbitrary way in which this has been handled."

Mr Vause Raw, said in Cape Town last night that the government had embarked on a course which could have very serious implications on black-white relations.

The government had "consistently claimed to stand for self-determination for the 'black nations'".

"The announcement is in direct conflict with this policy and can threaten the whole base of trust on which any future dispensation would have to rest. I appeal to the government to take no final action without the consent of those affected."

Kwazulu anger over land plan

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, faced a largely hostile Kwazulu Legislative Assembly yesterday when he informed them of a cabinet decision to exise the Ingwavuma area from Kwazulu and include it in Swaziland.

Kwazulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who spoke after Dr Koornhof, said the decision represented the "death knell" of Afrikanerdom. If the plans went through, he said, there was nothing left to discuss between Kwazulu and the central government.

He appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to review the cabinet decision.

The speeches during the open session of the Assembly were conveyed over loudspeakers to about 5 000 people massed outside. Both the press and public galleries were packed to overflowing.

A noisy demonstration by placard-carrying

youngsters awaited Dr Koornhof as he arrived at the administration buildings. Some beat on the bonnet and roof of his official car.

Dr Koornhof said the South African cabinet had decided that talks should be held with Chief Buthelezi and his cabinet on the incorporation of 102 000ha in the Ubombo district as well as the Makatini Flats, with 20 000ha of irrigable land, into Kwazulu.

His speech was interrupted at this point with cries of: "That's our land".

Earlier he had been shouted down twice after he had invoked God's blessing on the Zulu people.

New borders

Dr Koornhof said the new borders of the Ingwavuma area would have to be surveyed and defined by the South Africa Government and the Department of Co-Operation and Development would take over jurisdiction of the area from the Kwazulu administration.

He said legislation

about the border adjustments would be introduced as soon as possible.

A clearly upset Chief Buthelezi said the development served only to strengthen the feeling that Afrikanerdom was a "colonial anachronism" which could not survive the 20th century.

Blacks would fashion the future with those who were not Afrikaners, he forecast. The political conduct of the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, and his cabinet colleagues had forced that choice on them.

'Dawn will come'

Chief Buthelezi said he would not be stampeded by these events into taking precipitous action which would fail for those concerned.

There were shouts of approval when he said: "Even if night gets darkest before dawn, dawn does come. We will win."

The Chief Minister said he had never declared that he would initiate bloodshed. But this sort of thing made bloodshed inevitable, he maintained.

Local events could trigger off a chain reaction which could lead to what future historians would describe as "a blood-bath", he said.

He said relationships between Afrikaners and Zulus were pivotal. There was a danger that the heritage of hate, fear and anger between the two groups would be revived.

Swaziland facing a dilemma

ARGUS

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Argus Africa
News Service

MBABANE. — Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, says that his country faces a continuous dilemma by being in the centre of an ideological storm.

Speaking to a visiting United Nations official, he said political strife in South Africa caused continuous complications and uncertainty.

"The South African problem puts us out of gear all the time," he said.

He was speaking to Mr Goundrey, assistant secretary in the UN Secretary General's office, who is visiting countries affected by the South African question to assess economic problems.

The Prime Minister said: "Your visit to the region is vital so that you can see for yourself what is happening. From the south-east to the north we are surrounded by South Africa, a country which is not palatable to the whole world."

"But we have to deal with them. About that there is no question and there is no way we can avoid it. Even if we had an outlet to the sea I

don't see how we could avoid dealing with South Africa.

"To the east we have Mozambique which has its own economic problems. It is very poor and we cannot sell to them as much as we would like."

"We are in an awkward position. We are like a little island in a big ocean and when there is a storm we are affected. However, we are adamant on our policy of non-alignment," Prince Mabandla said.

Mr Goundrey pledged that the UN would try its best to assist countries like Swaziland "in this shaking world."

He also said the UN would set up funds to assist the Seychelles to recover from the losses caused by the November coup bid in which a Swaziland Airline jet valued at R10-million was damaged.

Discussing the coup bid with reporters after the meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Goundrey said that the UN commission set up to investigate the affair had been unable to find that any government was involved except for South Africa for which, he said, a finding had not been made yet.

Zulu chief warns SA over land deal

By LEN KALANE
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu has warned that the chain of events, now taking place over the disputed Ingwavuma land tract could result in bloodshed.

The Chief Minister, addressing the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, said if Ingwavuma was handed to Swaziland there would be nothing left for the Zulus and the South African Government to talk about.

He warned of bloodshed, not only between Zulus and Afrikaners, but between Zulus and Swazis. He said this was very tragic because there had been no bloodshed between the Swazis and the Zulus since 1853.

Outbursts over this disputed land follow decisions by the South African Government to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu and most of KaNgwane to Swaziland, announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a very sombre KwaZulu assembly this week.

The announcement has met with widespread condemnation, that is seen to have serious international repercussions.

Reports from Swaziland say that Pretoria's motives are seen in the area largely as a matter of divesting itself of responsibility of the KaNgwane and other northern Zululand people as well as creating a security buffer between white South Africa and Mozambique.

Dr Koornhof told the Assembly that he has been in touch with his Government and offered KwaZulu the Makhatini flats with 20 000 ha of arable land and a further 2 500 ha which was part of the Ubombo range both of which were to have been excised.

He was also authorised to offer the possible inclusion of the Umfolosi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves to be governed jointly by the KwaZulu, the Natal Provincial Administration and the Natal Parks Board.

Chief Buthelezi said: "My final words is of concern and even love for the Afrikaner. This is his death knell. These are the kind of events which prove that Afrikanerdom is a colonial anachronism which cannot survive in the 20th century."

RDM 16/6/82

Land swop 'within international law'

3/2

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THERE was no redress in international law against a deal between South Africa and Swaziland providing for Swaziland's acceptance of South African-born Swazis as its citizens, in return for the cession of land by Pretoria, legal experts said yesterday.

But, they added, Swaziland's participation in the deal was certain to arouse strong opposition in the Organisation for African Unity, which is firmly opposed to any alteration of colonial boundaries.

Cession of the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu and KaNgwane — announced by South Africa's Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof — has already been condemned bitterly by both the KwaZulu and KaNgwane governments.

Mr Ray Swart, of the Progressive Federal Party, yesterday added his voice to the chorus of protest. He labelled the deal an "act of political treachery which smacks of duplicity".

The threatened loss of South African territory was sharply condemned by Mr Ishmael Makhabela, publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples Organisation. He said: "Azania and every patch of it is the black man's heritage. Mutilating (it) is to put a knife into the life and spirit of the black people of this country."

Dr Koornhof made it clear that cession of

the land in question would be predicated on Swaziland's acknowledgement of South Africa's 750 000 Swazis as its own citizens.

Professor John Barratt, director general of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday: "I think Swaziland will have problems with the OAU, not merely because the deal goes against the OAU's policy on borders but also because it appears to be based on South African policy."

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and a specialist on international law, foresaw no legal obstacles to a SA-Swaziland deal on the Transkei model (which resulted in about 3-million blacks being stripped of South African citizenship).

"In my view there will be a treaty between South Africa and Swaziland, in which Swaziland agrees to confer its nationality on all South African Swazis," he said.

"South Africa will then pass legislation depriving them of South African nationality along the lines of Transkei and Ciskei and Bophuthatswana. Swaziland will similarly pass legislation accepting them as Swazi nationals."

"In the end they will be in much the same position as de-nationalised Transkeians and Ciskeians. But they will at least be attached to a recognised state, which will enable to travel abroad on Swazi passport."

Buthelezi to fight land deal

ARGUS 14/6/82 312

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Zulu Cabinet is to fly to Ingwavuma to inform the people there of the South African Government's decision to excise it from South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

Swazi eyes on 'other areas'

Argus Africa News
Service

MBABANE. — Swaziland does not view the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma as the end of its claims on South African territory, a top Government source has said.

The Swazis expected to negotiate further with South Africa for the return of other areas of former "Swazi territory" the source said.

The "other areas" include Barberton and the lands adjacent to Kangwane, according to previous statements of top-ranking Swazis.

Swazis were delighted by the land transfer that South Africa had announced, the source said.

BUTHELEZI

He dismissed the warning by Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi that the move could lead to bloodshed between Zulu and Swazi.

Gatsha can know little of the strong bond between the ordinary people of Swaziland and Zululand."

No Cabinet Minister reacted publicly to the transfer, but after the Cabinet meeting yesterday the influential MP, Dr George Msibi, issued a statement.

No other sovereign state in modern history has so peacefully and willingly surrendered its territory, he said of South Africa.

"World governments will view the so-called intransigence of the South African Government from a different angle.

"Detractors of this agreement will read into it some nefarious scheme to perpetuate apartheid," he added.

"This is nonsense. Swaziland can never be a party to such a deal, and this would be to ignore the fact that there are elements within the South African Government who desire a process of accommodation with the blacks."

"I think this should be done as soon as possible," Chief Buthelezi said shortly before the Assembly went into caucus to discuss Dr Piet Koornhof's visit here this week.

"If it can be arranged, we should go to Ingwavuma before the Department of Co-operation and Development takes over the administration of the area but in any case we have the moral obligation to go there to tell the people our decision is to fight this Government action."

LETTERS

Chiefs Mordecai Nyawo, M B Mathenjwa, Mximbe Thembe and Manganta Ngomezulu all of Ingwavuma, yesterday referred to letters people were alleged to have written to the South African Government asking for inclusion into Swaziland.

All four chiefs strongly denied they had written such letters on behalf of their subjects or had asked their subjects to write on their behalf.

"We know nothing about these letters and we do not know where they came from," the chiefs said.

Chief Buthelezi said there was no way Kwazulu would encourage the people of Ingwavuma to submit to Swazi rule.

"The caucus has to consider very seriously what the nature of Kwazulu's stand should be and this can be worked out only in caucus."

He was encouraged by the remarks made by Mr Vause Raw and Mr Frank Martin about the Government's decision to excise Ingwavuma.

"My real regret is that they have all seen the Minister of Co-operation and Development (Dr Koornhof) and have already agreed with him to supervise or administer the Umfolosi, Mkuze and Hluhluwe game reserves."

CONFIRMED

● Interviewed in Cape Town today by the Argus political staff by Mr Henrie van der Walt MP, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development which is entrusted with the consolidation of Kwazulu, confirmed that more than 30 000 ha offered to Kwazulu in compensation for the excision of Ingwavuma had already been earmarked for Kwazulu.

Mr van der Walt said the Ubombo region, the Makhatini Flats and the game reserves had been earmarked by his commission for inclusion into Kwazulu.

Deal may cost Swazis recognition



Defiance of the Ingwavuma plan announced in Ulundi is shouted by Zulu demonstrators.



"After 34 years haven't we got the right to give away what's ours?"

BY GEORGE

It is also seen by some as an attempt to punish Chief Gatsiba Buthelezi for his refusal to accept independence for kwazulu and his growing role in South African politics as the champion of the anti-homeland cause. His firm rejection of the kaNgwane-Ingwavuma plan is likely to be a weighty element in Western reaction to it. Swaziland has to demand more territory from South Africa. While fury grows within South Africa over Pretoria's unilateral decision, a top source in the Swaziland Government said the planned transfer was "not the end of the

Western Governments are believed to have warned Swaziland they might refuse to recognise its new borders if kaNgwane and Ingwavuma were incorporated into its territory and that Swazi sovereignty would be in dispute at the United Nations and elsewhere.

The South African Government is expected to be told much the same.

Some Western countries are understood to have picked up hints of the plan several weeks ago.

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town say that although the proposed land deal has not been formally discussed with Swaziland, informal messages to Mbabane said it would almost certainly be seen as an extension of the South African Government's discredited homeland policy.

Reagan

The UN General Assembly has agreed not to recognise "independent" homelands created by the South African Government.

All Western governments, even the Reagan administration, have pointedly refused to recognise the homelands and have refused to issue visas to the bearers of homeland passports, including homeland presidents.

The South African Government's argument that it has the right to dispose of its own territory has been rejected on the ground that its actions are probably against the wishes of a majority of its own citizens and that the homelands policy is the foundation of a system deeply offensive to Western values.

Buthelezi

There is a belief abroad that one of the purposes behind the kaNgwane - Ingwavuma plan might be to use Swaziland's existing international status and recognition as a "back door" for acquiring recognition of the homelands policy and for the envisaged "constellation of states."

'Unchristian and bad politics'

Player joins protest over Swazi decision

Mercury Reporter

WHILE Britain was prepared to send an armada to the other side of the world and lose hundreds of men to reclaim its Falklands territory, the Government apparently was prepared to hand over chunks of South Africa on a plate, the well-known conservationist, Mr Ian Player, said last night.

Referring to the Cabinet's decision to transfer KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Mr Player said the Government's move was 'unchristian, illogical and bad politics'.

And the chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuzza, said in an interview that KaNgwane rejected the decision and would not submit to it

Tell us why,

Slabbert demands

Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION Leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert yesterday demanded an explanation from the Government over its land deal with Swaziland which he warned could lead to conflict.

Describing the swap as 'disgusting' and 'riddled with cynicism', Dr Slabbert said that the Government's decision was 'beyond defence'.

'even at the barrel of a gun'.

KaNgwane had made its opposition to the proposal known to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, and he was surprised that the Government had simply overridden the wishes of both KaNgwane and Kwazulu. Mr Player said yesterday the Government's decision was unchristian because it meant that people were being pushed out of South Africa.

'It's all very well to call these areas KaNgwane or Kwazulu, but they are part of South Africa. Neither have accepted their independence. And the people who live there are South Africans. You don't just push them away like this,' he said.

The decision was not logical, because it did not make sense to try to get the friendship of 500 000 Swazis and alienate 6 000 000 Zulus.

It was also bad politics, because the 80 000 Tongas who lived in the area did not want Swazi rule. They had brothers and sisters across the border in Mozambique, and forcing them under Swazi rule would create a 'vast pool of potential ferment' in the expanded Swaziland and Mozambique, on South Africa's doorstep.

Mr Mabuzza said KaNgwane was not going to accept the decision, or submit to Swazi rule. The inhabitants of the territory would not accept Swazi citizenship, even at the barrel of a gun.

He said Dr Koorhof had tried to coax the KaNgwane cabinet into accepting the situation by suggesting that they could retain their authority by becoming an 'inkhundla',

It's buying Swazi approval, says Chief

African Affairs Correspondent

TO OFFSET Kwazulu rejection of a confederal formula, Swazi blessing for South Africa's white politics has had to be 'bought'.

This is the interpretation being placed on the South African Government's decision to excise Ingwavuma from Kwazulu and incorporate it into Swaziland, by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, did not spell out the Government's motivation for its actions when he addressed the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly on Monday.

Chief Buthelezi said the 'pay-off' to Swaziland was the addition to the kingdom of KaNgwane and north-eastern Kwazulu, together with a number of economic guarantees by South Africa to Swaziland.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, needed to demonstrate to his Right-wing that the National Party could deal with blacks who were a 'problem' while at the same time the party sought black endorsement for its confederal plans.

Without Zulu endorsement, the majority of South African blacks would be seen to reject confederalism an Afrikanerdom would be seen to be under political siege the Chief Minister maintained.

He said the Government's step in giving Zulu land to the Swazis was a crucial link in the chain of events which would lead to the implementation of Mr Botha's 'confederal dream'.

Chief Buthelezi said Kwazulu had a duty to oppose these schemes.

'We cannot fight for our inclusion in a confederal political setup. Confederation of unequal states with white retaining power is permanent black political slavery.'

He forecast that the consequences of the Government's present course would include the establishment of a permanent rift between Afrikaners and Zulus.

Furthermore, it would cause the establishment of a rift between the Swazis and the Zulus which would endure for generations.

Then, too, it would result in the radicalisation of black/white politics in South Africa.

While the controversy mounted yesterday the Government has remained silent even though senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development are understood to have been working on an explanatory statement most of the day.

Dr Slabbert said the Government had not bothered to consult adequately with the people involved and that it

Land deal may cost Swazis recognition

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road" and the two governments were expected to hold more talks on "the return of other areas of former Swazi territory."

The Swazi Government refuses to be specific officially, but its claims will include Nelspruit, White River, Barberton, Carolina and even Ermelo, according to Mr George Botha, former Commissioner-General for kaNgwane although there appears to be little prospect of South Africa agreeing.

Following the outrage expressed yesterday by Chief Gatsba Buthelezi and the kwaZulu Government at the excision of Ingwavuma from kwaZulu, the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has also vowed rebellion against the decision to hand over the homeland for South Africa's Swazis.

However, according to Swazi sources, Zulus who had fled to Swaziland because of tribal faction fighting in Ingwavuma would be hap-

py that their former land was being joined to Swaziland.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, who announced the land deal amid bitter opposition in kwaZulu this week, has said the proposed incorporation would hold greater political and economic development for the entire area and its people.

He said the decision was preceded by intensive negotiations over a period of two years with the governments of Swaziland, kaNgwane and kwaZulu.

He said one million ha of land was at stake, although only 22 000 ha of this would have to be bought from white farmers.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said the Zulu Cabinet would fly to the district to inform the people of the move.

Referring to Pretoria's proposed additions of land to kwaZulu as compensation, he said: "They take away

what is ours and when they return part of what they have taken away we are supposed to accept it as compensation with gratitude."

The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, vowed rebellion against the decision to incorporate his homeland into Swaziland. "I shall never lead the South African Swazis to an inevitable gas chamber."

Eastern Transvaal farmers, businessmen, politicians and others have expressed surprise, shock, fear and unhappiness at the proposed incorporation.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, has indicated his party is preparing for a long drawn-out fight to prevent the handing over of land against the wishes of the inhabitants.

— Political Staff, Staff Reporters and The Star's Africa News Service.

● See Page 25.

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reserves of things to do: like Adolf Hitler, who made the Germans rebuild Germany, which he could only do because the Treaty of Versailles had prevented Germany from being rebuilt earlier! OT Roosevelt, who after trying official things REFUSE (American really won) finally got America into WWII in order to help its ailing economy find something to do! So, if we do have something more to do now, let's save it for later, when there are no bottlenecks, and we need it!

PS I forgot to mention that our honorable trading partner in far east (Japan) has of late a yen for American goods, which is going to make their balance of payments look perfectly lousy in say.... five years. And boy, do they owe us money!

able procedure had been devised to determine to what extent the people of KwaZulu and KaNgwane were prepared to accept the border adjustment.

'This was simply a unilateral decision by a white Government imposed on two homeland territories,' he said.

'The consequences obviously will be to undermine co-operation and good relations between groups and lead to conflict in these areas.

'As far as I know the Government has as yet failed to give any explanation as to the possible benefits of this decision.

'The least it could do is to inform the people of South Africa generally and the people of KwaZulu and KaNgwane in particular what the quid pro quo is, and how this is going to benefit the people concerned.'

authority in Swaziland.

Asked what KaNgwane's next moves would be, Mr Mabuza said they would be dictated by the actions of Swaziland and the South African Government'.

He expected that legislation would be passed in the South African Parliament in February next year, and that the handover was scheduled for April.

The Durban office of the South African Institute of Race Relations issued the following statement yesterday on behalf of the national office: 'The institute views with grave concern the action of the central Government, which has apparently seen fit to make further major adjustments to the status of its citizens with no reference to their wishes, thereby placing race relations in jeopardy.'

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Race
again

Ingwavuma:

Apr 16/82
Coverage

extensive

says SABC

TELEVISION news has provided 'comprehensive' coverage of opinion opposing the Government's plans for the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland, an SABC spokesman maintains.

Mr Retief Uys was reacting to criticism that very little of the opposition to the incorporation of the two areas had been reflected on TV news.

"We have quoted members of the Opposition, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and people who have reflected the attitudes of the Kangwane and Zulu people," he said. "I believe our coverage of opposition to the plan has been comprehensive."

Koornhof 'hiding the facts'

ARGUS

16/6/82

312

Political Staff

DR PIET KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was accused today of hiding the full facts and speaking with "two tongues" over the ceding of large tracts of South African land to Swaziland.

The accusation was made today by Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, in reaction to Dr Koornhof's statements on the issue.

Mr Swart said that Dr Koornhof's remark that the move would strengthen relations with Swaziland could not go unchallenged.

"Relations might be strengthened between the Government in Pretoria and Swaziland but it is being done at the enormous cost and sell-out of about one million South African citizens and their land.

"It is a deal that has been concluded in secret over a period of two years without any real consultation with the people really affected.

"Clandestine meetings of this kind can only be condemned and rejected by decent South Africans."

Mr Swart said the logic of Dr Koornhof's statement that the Government was bringing together people who belonged together was incredible and his argument that he was correcting historical border mistakes was nonsense.

LESOTHO

"On the basis of this logic and in the interest of strengthening relations, is the Government contemplating a similar deal with Lesotho to meet their land demands for half of the Free State as well as access to the sea?

"Where does the logic begin and where does it end?

"Dr Koornhof's assertion that he is bringing together people who belong together cannot be reconciled with the fact that there are Tonga's in the eastern part of Ingwavuma who have no affinity with the Swazis, just as there are thousands of Zulus who reject any such affinity."

HOSTILITY

Mr Swart said Dr Koornhof and the Government should be made fully aware that whatever agreements were reached with Swaziland were happening in the face of open hostility.

"The Government must reconsider its decision before it is too late.

"If there are to be land deals they should be conducted on the basis of the feelings of the people concerned and not on the basis of political expediency for Pretoria."

Western warning on land deal

By Hugh Robertson

WESTERN governments are believed to have warned Swaziland informally that they might refuse to recognise its new borders if Kangwane and Ingwavuma were incorporated into its territory by the South African Government. They warn that the whole status of Swaziland's sovereignty would be in dispute at the United Nations and elsewhere if the plan went ahead.

The South African Government is expected to be told much the same, even though the proposed land deal would ostensibly be conducted between two sovereign and recognised governments, those of South Africa and Swaziland.

Some Western countries are understood to have picked up hints of the plan several weeks ago.

DISCREDITED

Diplomatic sources say that although the proposed land deal has not been formally discussed with Swaziland, informal messages to Mbabane have made it clear that the deal would almost certainly be viewed in Western capitals — and at the UN, where recognition of Swaziland's new territorial sovereignty would probably be decided — as merely an extension of the South African Government's discredited homelands policy.

By unanimous vote in the UN General Assembly, all governments have agreed not to recognise the sovereignty of "independent" homelands created by the South African Government within its own territory.

All Western governments, even the Reagan administration, have pointedly refused to recognise the homelands and have refused to issue visas to the bearers of homeland passports, including homeland presidents.

The South African Government's argument that it has the right in international law to dispose of its own territory as it pleases, has been rejected on the grounds that its actions are probably against the wishes of a majority of its own citizens and that the homelands policy is the foundation of a system deeply offensive to Western values.

"BACK DOOR"

There is a belief abroad that one of the purposes behind the Kankwane-Ingwavuma plan might be to use Swaziland's existing international status and recognition as a "back door" for acquiring recognition of the homelands policy and for the envisaged "constellation of states."

It is also seen by some as an attempt to punish Chief Gatsha Buthelezi for his refusal to accept independence for Kwazulu and his growing role in South African politics as the champion of the anti-homeland cause.

Chief Buthelezi is one of the few internal black leaders who is widely known and respected in Western countries and his firm rejection of the Kankwane-Ingwavuma plan is likely to be a weighty element in Western reaction to it.

We will rebel, Kangwane

chief

ARGUS
16/6/82

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —
The Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has vowed rebellion against the decision to incorporate his homeland into Swaziland.

The Kangwane and the Ingwavuma regions of Kwazulu are to be handed to Swaziland, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has announced.

Describing the move as "monstrous and despicable in the extreme," Mr Mabuza said:

"GAS CHAMBER"

"I shall never lead the South African Swazis to an inevitable gas chamber. I have told the South African Government in no uncertain terms that my family and I will not recognise the Swaziland regime and its laws which are being foisted on us.

"We shall never accept Swaziland citizenship, nor carry Swaziland identity documents.

FRANCHISE

"Even though we do not enjoy universal franchise in the land of our birth, no government has the right to strip us of our rights as South Africans.

"I shall therefore resist the alienation of the land of my people and the foisting of foreign status on them with all the means at my disposal and to the bitter end, because our cause is just. No amount of might or pressure will crush it into rubble.

"FULLY AWARE"

"The overwhelming majority of South African-born Swazis are fully aware that through their incorporation into Swaziland they will be in a position where they shall no longer strive for political accommodation with-



Mr Enos Mabuza

in the central constitutional framework of this country, nor have access to the wealth and prosperity they have helped to achieve, in exchange for poverty and misery."

If the South African Government did not reverse the decision, it would "have to bear the responsibility for the chaos, anarchy and internecine conflict that will ensue."

"BEST INTERESTS"

On SABC-TV last night Dr Koornhof said the Government was convinced that the incorporation of the areas into Swaziland would be in the best interests of all areas concerned, and in the interests of Southern Africa.

"We are bringing people that belong together, together," he said.

● See Pages 3 and 4.

CH 60-1

'Trust in Govt destroyed'

Land grab: last straw for Zulus

Political Staff

DURBAN — Government relations with kwaZulu have hit an all-time low because of the decision to cede a large chunk of the homeland to Swaziland.

There is concern about the effect of this excision on the whole Natal/kwaZulu region.

Relations have never been good, particularly when the Department of Co-operation and Development fell under Mr M C Botha and his successor, Dr Connie Mulder.

Mr Botha was an old-style Nationalist whose only objective was to clear blacks out of "white" South Africa by any means.

Dr Mulder had the same vision but paid lip service to a more humane manner of achieving his target.

Dr Piet Koornhof brought a new style to the department.

He has worked hard to improve Government relations not only with the homelands but with all blacks.

TRUST

No one could imagine Dr Mulder, let alone Mr M C Botha, embracing Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as a "brother in Christ" as Dr Koornhof has done.

Until this year Dr Koornhof had met with great success in building up the trust of black leaders.

To do so he has worked long hours and extensively toured black regions.

But Dr Koornhof, no matter how good his intentions, is a Nationalist, and as such must apply Nationalist policy.

It does not really matter that he "saved" the people of Crossroads in the Cape, because the policy of separate development

still has to go ahead.

Crossroads was only a tiny exception to the policy of apartheid under which hundreds of thousands of black South Africans face removal and resettlement.

BACK DOOR

Dr Koornhof has often tried to blunt the harsher aspects of apartheid, using the same tactics he employed when he was Minister of Sport and charged with "normalising" sport.

As he did then he has used back-door diplomacy — tying down people with confidential briefings and stifling public debate.

But the problem with this system is that eventually someone loses patience and the issue bursts on an unsuspecting public.



Dr Piet Koornhof ... a new style.

This is what has happened with the Swaziland issue, on which there have been years of behind-the-scenes manipulation.

The Government/kwaZulu confrontation over Ingwavuma has come as the most recent of a series of problems that Dr Koornhof has been unable to solve or even control.

A nagging problem which has been the source of much bitterness is the resettlement programme, which kwaZulu has consistently opposed.

This issue blew up earlier this year when Dr Koornhof implied in Parliament that kwaZulu was co-operating with the Government in removing and resettling Zulus.

Dr Koornhof's statements were immediately rejected by Chief Buthelezi, who flew to Cape Town to voice his objections.

Differing views on the role of the Buthelezi Commission exacerbated the situation.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Chief Buthelezi he would investigate only his "own country" — kwaZulu.

There followed a virtual out-of-hand rejection of the commission's report by Mr Owen Horwood, Natal leader of the National Party.

Then came a row with Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, who put legislation through Parliament this year to prevent kwaZulu nurses belonging to the South African Nursing Association.

In piloting the legislation through Parliament Dr Munnik related what he claimed as a conversation he had held with the kwaZulu Minister of Health Dr Dennis Madide.

Dr Madide immediately issued a strongly worded rejection of Dr Munnik's version of the discussion.

And in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly statements were made about how kwaZulu Cabinet Ministers would in future have to taperecord their conversations with South African Cabinet Ministers so that they were not misquoted.

The Ingwavuma issue has come as a final straw, destroying any trust that remained.

The situation has caused politicians like Mr Ray Swart MP, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, to warn of serious consequences.

Axe falls in three weeks

AKG 45 16/6/82

312

JOHANNESBURG. —
The Kangwane Legislative Assembly is to be dissolved by proclamation within three weeks to provide for the area's incorporation into Swaziland, the SABC reported today.

The chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr van der Walt, says the proclamation will be drawn up by the Department of Co-operation and Development and will come into effect on a date to be determined by the State President.

This means that the Legislative Assembly session scheduled for July 29 will not take place. —
Sapa,

Azapo urges Swazis to reject deal

By LEN KALANE

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has issued a statement urging the Swaziland Government not to accept the disputed Ingwavuma area in northern Natal handed over by South Africa.

Mr Ishmael Mkhabela of Azapo said the acceptance of the land by the Swazi Government would be interpreted as an indirect assault on the black people of South Africa, "by one of our neighbouring states". Mr Mkhabela said the land deal was seen

as part of a pact between South Africa and Swaziland in a bid to delay the black liberation struggle. The Azapo statement said Swaziland should not allow herself to be a buffer zone between apartheid, South Africa and the forces of emancipation.

Mr Mkhabela added: "We also advise Swaziland not to give more importance to economic issues than to human suffering."

"Azapo further urges the democratic forces of the world to apply all their influence in order to resolve this conflict."

In the statement Azapo said it expressed the indictment and anger of all black people about the unholy alliance which the Swazi Government has entered into with the "unpopular" government of South Africa.

"We reject the exercise of giving away land by the South African Government in pursuance of its policy of the constellation of South African states", Mr Mkhabela concluded.

Priests blame authorities for Winterveldt

THE negligence of the Winterveldt Community Authority has this week been blamed for the escalation of squatting, corruption and the squalid conditions of the area.

Reverend B I D Pule, chairman of the Winterveldt Property Owners' Association, revealed this in an interview with The SOWETAN and said squatters were made to pay between R50 and R80 for graves to bury their dead.

Mr Pule said the present community authority which came into office in 1976 had been redundant as administrators of the slum complex and instead members were engaged on corruption.

Mr Pule said the present community authority failed to obtain the homeland's citizenship they would be arrested.

Mr Pule said bogus leaders were going about collecting R2 from squatters with tuition for if they did they should have called for elections last year to elect a new office. On their election seven years ago they were mandated to improve

Sewerage causes a smelly problem



SEWERAGE PROBLEMS: The pool outside house number 1432 Mofolo North.

A REVERSE flow of the sewerage system at a house in Soweto does not only anger the family, but the smell has them hopping mad each time the night-soil is flushed back into the toilet basin.

The incident reached its "smelly" climax on Sunday when the housewife, Mrs Beatrice Radebe of 1432 Mofolo North, hosted some dignitaries at her home.

"There was a sudden burst and I immediately sensed that the whole house would soon be a mess",

visitors could stand the smell".

The reverse flow also occurred on the drainage and the yard, and the front entrance "is just a pool of sewage".

Mrs Radebe said the sewerage problem started in April this year, following a burst of a pipe leading to the main drainage in the street.

She said West Rand Administration Board plumbers worked on the sewerage for a month but their

Land deal better for all, says Koornhof

PRETORIA—The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday the incorporation of KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu into Swaziland promised greater political and economic development for the entire area and its people.

Dr Koornhof said the decision had been preceded by intensive negotiations over a period of two years with the Governments of Swaziland, KaNgwane and KwaZulu.

The decentralisation advantages planned for

Eastern Transvaal and Natal by the Government would remain effective after incorporation and could be utilised by Swaziland. He said the rights of the people of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane after incorporation would be safeguarded by agreements.

Affected

This included aspects such as the salaries of civil servants, nurses and teachers, and the payment of pensions.

It was estimated that about 750 000 people in KaNgwane and 66 000 in

KwaZulu would be affected by the incorporation.

Dr Koornhof said 1 000 000 ha of land was at stake. Only 22 000 ha of this would have to be bought from white farmers.

Meanwhile, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday the South African Government, as well as Swaziland, should know that the Zulu people would struggle until the Ingwavuma area was returned to them.

Our African affairs correspondent reports that Chief Buthelezi, who was

speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, emphasised that KwaZulu would in no way encourage the people in the area concerned to submit themselves to the administration of the Swazi Government.

Not acceptable

The KwaZulu Cabinet would have to review the continued existence of the newly-established Bureau of Natural Resources if the Maputland area and several game reserves were given away.

On the Government's proposal that three game reserves — Hluhluwe, Mkuze and Umfolozi — be handed to KwaZulu but administered by the Natal Parks Board, he said he could not accept that arrangement as part of an exchange whereby Zulu land was handed to the Swazis.

The game reserves belonged to the Zulu people and should be handed to them unconditionally.

Meanwhile, our political reporter writes that Natal's four MECs yesterday expressed their 'total opposition' to the handing over of any part of South Africa to Swaziland, amid speculation that there might be further shocks in store.

Dr Koornhof informed the Natal Executive Committee last Wednesday about additional aspects of the deal, on the understanding that he would be responsible for making them public.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, said

TURN TO PAGE 2

Man dies and one hurt in knifings

Crime Reporter

TWO men were knifed in a fight in the Durban suburb of Glenwood yesterday. One died last night and the second was said to be in a satisfactory condition in hospital.

An argument began in the Moore Road home of 31-year-old Mr Rod O'Donoghue shortly after midnight, police said yesterday, and ended in a nearby lane with Mr O'Donoghue and 24-year-old Mr Peter Cox lying in pools of blood.

Police found Mr Cox with a fountain of blood spurting from his leg — surgeons later found a main artery had been severed — and cartilage and muscle tissue showing where Mr O'Donoghue's neck had been hacked.

A hunting knife and a folding-type knife were found and taken away by investigating officers.

Both men underwent emergency surgery and a hospital spokesman last night said Mr Cox had died and described Mr O'Donoghue's condition as 'satisfactory'.

Police are investigating.

Man killed

MR Lucky Mncwango, 19, was killed by a car in Quality Street, Jacobs, yesterday.

Murder suspect shot in gun draw drama

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—A teenage murder suspect was shot dead in his flat here yesterday when he pulled a gun on detectives trying to detain him for questioning.

Nineteen-year-old Bruce Visser had allegedly shot dead Mr Stanley Best in Hillbrow on May 28 after Mr Best had kicked his Mercedes.

Police were also hunting Visser in connection

with the stabbing of a soldier and a policeman in separate incidents last month.

Early yesterday three Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad detectives went to the flat in Yeoville and waited for Visser to return home.

They said that as he saw them he drew a pistol. The detectives fired four shots, hitting him in the chest and arm, killing him

Ca Land deal

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FROM PAGE 1
yesterday. 'We find it difficult to comprehend why the problems of Swaziland should become our problems.'

Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, said Dr Koornhof had informed Exco last Wednesday that the Cabinet had decided on June 8 to go ahead.

'I would ask whether this Government, which only acts as a caretaker of the country between elections, has the right to give any part of the country away without holding a referendum or going to Parliament.'

Mr Stainbank said he and other Exco members rejected the reasons for the deal.

'People of all races in Natal must be extremely perturbed about this matter. I've said before that there should have been consensus and not an arbitrary decision by the Cabinet.'

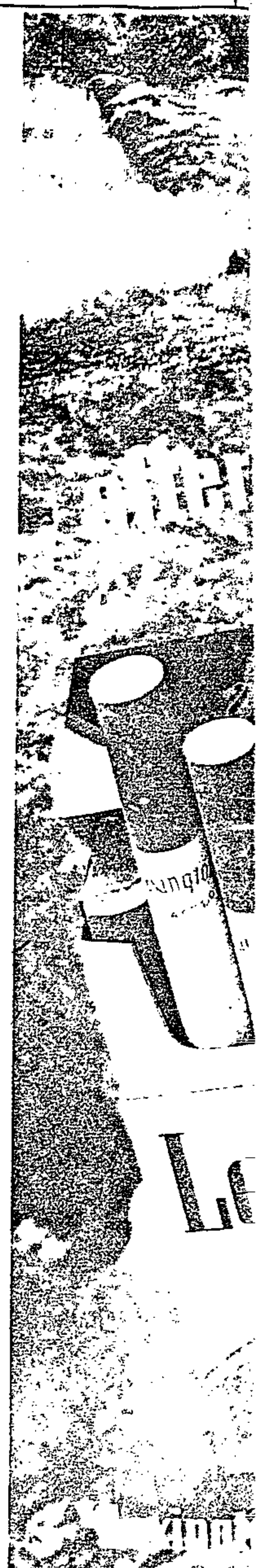
He said that Exco members had to oppose the deal, 'and I'm not talking about the game reserves — that is between KwaZulu and the Province'.
See Editorial Opinion

When it was on for use throughout the country, and since it was a cheap form of electricity South Africa would continue to use it as long as it was available.

However, he said, even with the Cabora Bassa supply

Escom had resumed on a regular basis.

The lines were knocked out last December during fighting between the army and guerillas opposed to Frelimo.



radily up the tightening on trs. Red tracer rrounding hills ward Tumble- ways moving line of shells. stance I could more regular ai guns, adding at to the bom- The ships fired that night. the night the nt on. But by he mountaintop cleared, al- fighting spread ridge behind it.

And then, quite sudden- ly, the resistance ceased. The Argentines were re- treating, not only from Tumbledown, but from the next objective, Mount Wil- liam, and also from Sapper Hill, the last high ground almost on the outskirts of Stanley itself. Then, just before 4 o'clock GMT, an officer emerged from the radio tent to announce: "Gentle- men, a white flag has been seen flying over Stanley." A sudden hushed pause was followed by a tremen- dous cheer. — Sapa-Reuter

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STEPHENSON
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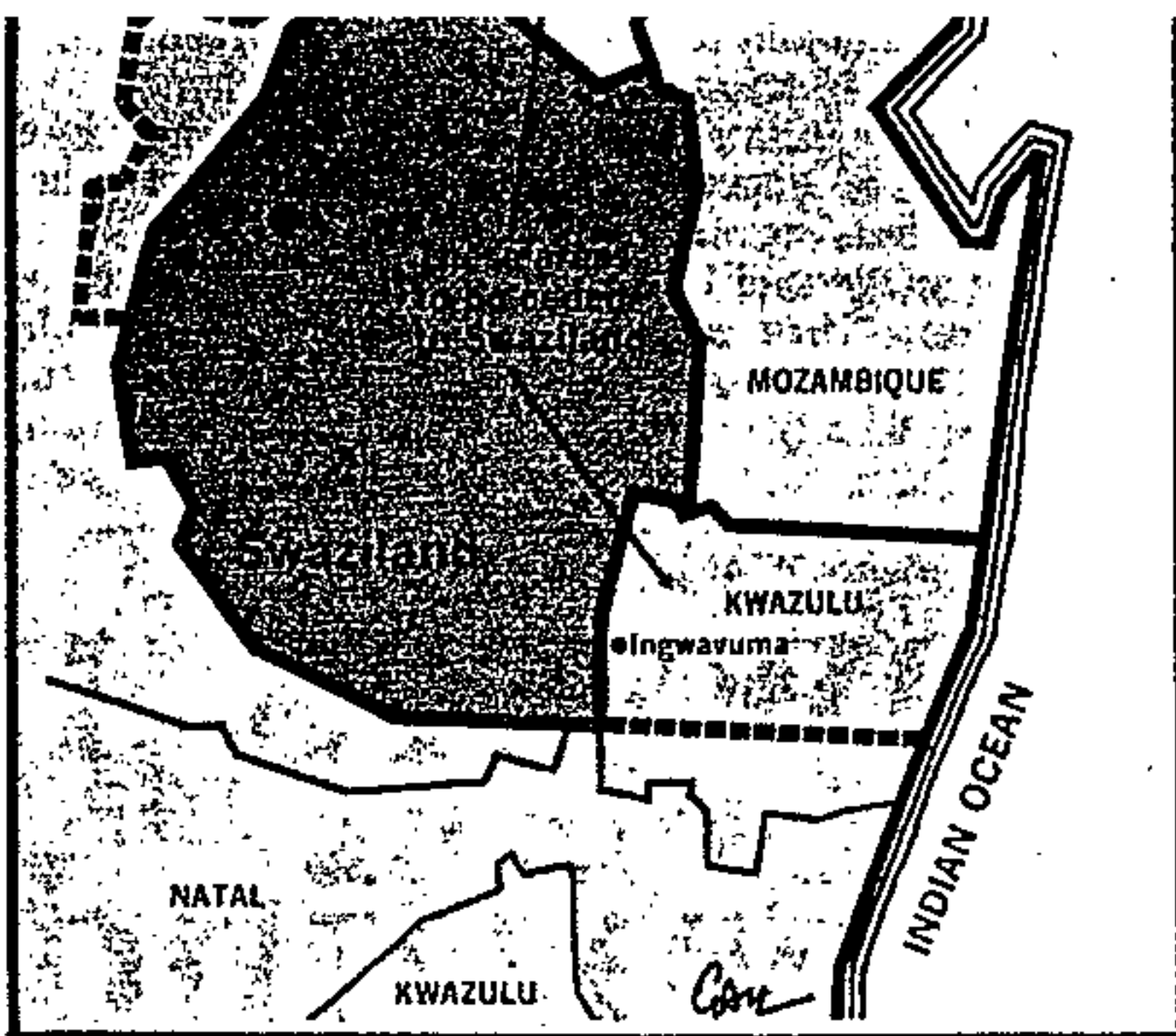
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She declared herself firmly opposed to negotia- tions with "the United Nations or anyone else" about the future of the Falklands, with the ex- ception of the islanders themselves.

In a tough, uncompromising statement to Par- liament, Mrs Thatcher told cheering MPs that in accepting the surrender of the Argentine garrison commander at Port Stan- ley, General Menendez, yesterday morning, the commander of the British land forces, General Jeremy Moore, had taken charge of about 15 000 Ar- gentine prisoners.

Sadly, 250 British ser- vicemen and civilians had died. The epitaph Mrs Thatcher bestowed on them was: "They died that others may live."

June 15 is to be com- memorated by the island- ers as Falklands Liberation Day



Slabbert attacks land deal

Cape Times
16/6/82
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DURBAN. — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday warned the government that its land deal with Swaziland could lead to conflict.

Dr Slabbert described the controversial swop as "disgusting" and said the government's decision was "beyond defence".

The Minister of Co- operation and Develop- ment, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced this week that the cabinet had decided that the Ingwavuma region of Kwazulu and the Kangwane homeland would be ceded to Swazi- land.

Dr Koornhof said in Pretoria yesterday that the move promised great- er political and economic development for the en- tire area and its people, but his announcement was met with anger by the government of Kwazulu.

Consultations

Dr Slabbert said the government had not both- ered to consult adequat- ely with the people involved and no accept- able procedure had been devised to determine to what extent the people of Kwazulu and Kangwane were prepared to accept the border adjustment.

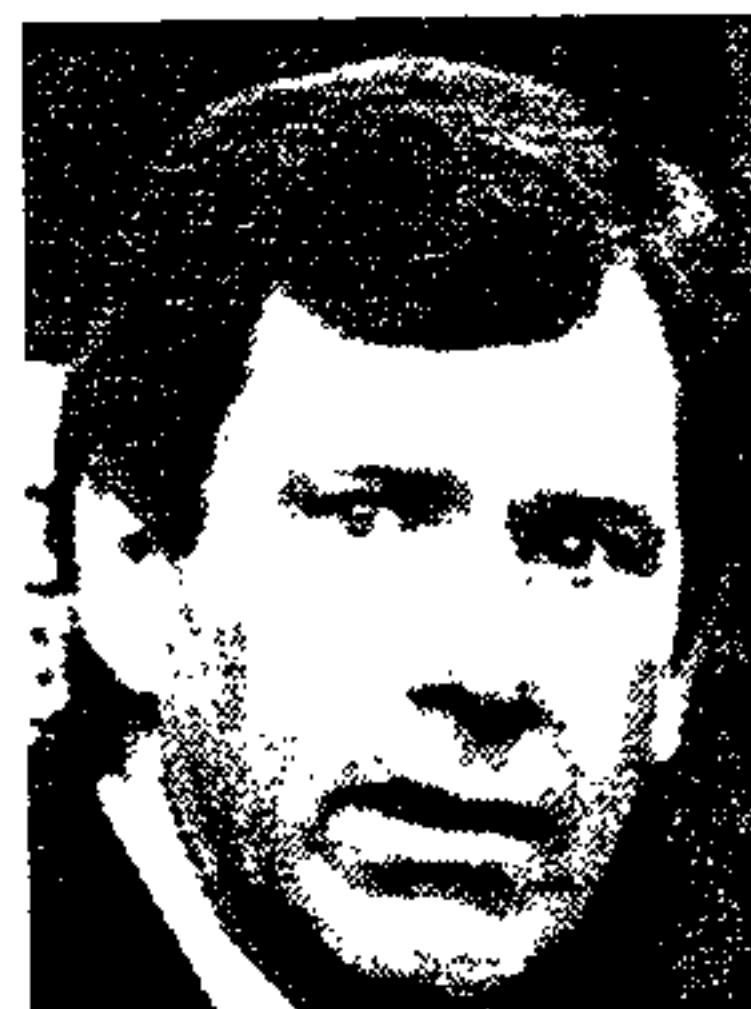
"The consequences ob- viously will be to under- mine co-operation and good relations between groups and lead to con- flict in these areas," he said.

"I find the manner in which this has been done disgusting, and riddled with cynicism."

Dr Koornhof said yes- terday that the decision to incorporate the areas was preceded by inten-



Dr Piet Koornhof



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

sive negotiations over a period of two years with the governments of Swazi- land, Kangwane and Kwa- zulu

The decentralization advantages planned for Eastern Transvaal and Natal by the government would remain effective after incorporation and could be used by Swazi- land. He said the rights of the people of Ingwavuma and Kangwane after incorporation would be safeguarded by agree- ments.

These included aspects such as the salaries of civil servants, nurses and teachers, and the pay-

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B From page 1

ment of pensions. It was estimated that about 750 000 people in Kangwane and 66 000 people in Kwazulu would be affected.

Dr Koornhof said one million hectares of land was at stake. Only 22 000 hectares of this would have to be bought from white farmers.

The chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has said in an interview that Kangwane rejected the decision and would not submit to it "even at the barrel of a gun".

Kangwane had made its opposition to the proposal known to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and he was surprised the government had simply overridden the wishes of both Kangwane and Kwazulu.

Mr Mabuza said Kangwane was not going to accept the decision.

In Johannesburg, the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) yesterday attacked the land deal as the act of "worst arrogance in the history of the country".

Mr Mkhabela said Azapo was expressing the indignation and anger of black people over the "unholy alliance" which the Swazi Government had entered into with the "unpopular" government of South Africa.

He said Azapo called on the Swaziland Government to reconsider its position "even in this late hour".

In Durban yesterday, Natal's MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, Mr Dering Stainbank, attacked the proposed land deal as "absolute madness".

He said he was particularly upset because if the deal went through, work done by his department over many years in the areas concerned could be taken away with the stroke of a pen. — Own Correspondent-Sapa

● See leading article, page 12

ARGUS 17/6/82

Land deal: 'All views on TV'

TV Reporter

SABC-TV-1 head of news, Mr S Burger, maintains that all the opposition to the Kwazulu - Swaziland land deal has been reflected in various news bulletins.

There has been widespread criticism of TV1's news coverage of the controversial deal on the past two nights. On June 15 the main 8 pm news mentioned criticism of the deal but concentrated on Government explana-

tions and reasons for it. Frederik van Zyl Slabbert. It concentrated on only visual coverage of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Chief Gatsha Buthelezi with a reporter's voice articulating some of his criticism. Piet Koornhof, and a Government land commissioner.

Mr Burger said today that all opposition points of view were reflected on the late news on June 15. The 8 pm main news did not carry all opposition objections but did contain some opposition views, he said.

However, this bulletin contained neither the views of Chief Buthelezi nor the Leader of the Official Opposition, Dr

INTERIOR

Last night there was coverage of Chief Buthelezi speaking but the technical quality of the recording of his voice was "very inferior," according to Mr Burger, and could not be used.

Mr Burger maintained that all opposition to the land deal, including the views of the PFP, NRP, HNP, Conservative Party as well as the views of the King of the Zulus had been reflected at some stage in TV1 bulletins.

But there has been no coverage so far on the 8 pm main news of either the PFP or NRP's views.

OAU won't object, say Swazis

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Swaziland government yesterday dismissed speculation that its land deal with South Africa would arouse opposition from the Organisation of African Unity and perhaps even jeopardise its membership of the OAU.

Conjecture along these lines failed to take account of two important facts, the Swazi Government said in a statement published in Swaziland yesterday.

"Under the OAU charter the special relationship between South Africa and the BLS (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland) countries is recognised and accepted," the statement said.

"The OAU does not and cannot under its charter object to any contact and dealings with SA that are designed to improve the lot of the black man."

Swaziland's governors clearly think the deal will be to the benefit rather

than detriment of blacks.

"The re-unification of hundreds of thousands of Swazi with their motherland, despite uninformed views to the contrary, is in the interests of the Swazis and the Swazi nation.

"Swaziland is a member of the OAU and it must be in the interests of the OAU."

The land deal — under which Swaziland will receive about 100 000ha of SA territory in return for accepting more than 800 000 South African-born Swazis as its citizens — was comparable in importance to the attainment of independence, the statement said.

Regarding the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to be transferred to Swaziland, the statement said: "The Swazis have no desire to estrange themselves from the Zulus, whom they consider their traditional brothers... but likewise Swaziland expects KwaZulu to support her in

what rightly belongs to Swaziland."

Swaziland said the Swazis in KaNgwane were descendants of people placed there by King Mswati, the founder of the Swazi nation, to protect the border.

The KaNgwane Legislative Assembly would be dissolved by proclamation within three weeks, the chairman of South Africa's Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said yesterday.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is due to meet members of the Legislative Assembly and SA-based Swazi chiefs tomorrow to inform them officially of the land deal decision.

The Legislative Assembly voted in favour of remaining part of South Africa by a decisive majority.

Western powers are likely to adopt a low wait-and-see profile on the land deal, according to foreign diplomats.

We'll fight to stay in SA — Kangwane chief

PRETORIA. — Kangwane's Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, said today his people would defend their South African citizenship rights "with our bare hands" as they did not have guns.

He was speaking to a Press conference during the lunch break in talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Mr Mabuza said his Government had gone out of its way to get peaceful negotiations, only to be met "with iron-fisted rebuffs and the granite walls of the Nationalist Government."

His people wanted to safeguard the inalienable right of being born citizens of South Africa. "We belong to South Africa and not Swaziland".

Dr Koornhof said in a statement after the talks that the Kangwane Legislative Assembly was to be dissolved and some territory excised from Kwazulu's jurisdiction to facilitate the controversial land deal with Swaziland.

In Ulundi yesterday, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly that the leader of the Conservative

Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, was preferable to Dr Koornhof.

He said: "I have much more respect for Dr Treurnicht because he is a man who shows his true colours, unlike Dr Koornhof, who is a wolf in sheep's clothing."

(Interjection: "He is a wolf with a long nose")

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof should stop adding fuel to the fire in Zulu hearts by making false statements every time he spoke.

"They have used their rotten SABC and television systems to deceive the people of South Africa."

"They told lies this very day when they said Dr Koornhof had consulted the Zulu people about the Ingwavuma handover."

SABC staff left the assembly when Chief Buthelezi threatened to throw them out.

He said: "I have not on any single occasion been given any chance to tell the public the Zulu side of this story."

He feared Zulus would be at enmity with the South African Government for all time.

DENIALS

Chief Buthelezi said he spoke to Dr Koornhof on February 11 about recurrent rumours that South Africa was to give Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof had denied this, saying he would never make any agreement on the issue behind the Chief Minister's back.

On March 8, he attended a meeting on industrial decentralisation with

Dr Koornhof and Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Later he presented Dr Koornhof with an aide memoire on the rumours.

Dr Koornhof had again denied they had substance, and said it was a pity Mr Botha had already left the meeting.

He again said he would never do anything behind Chief Buthelezi's back.

The only detailed discussion Kwazulu had had with the South African Government on the issue was in November 1979, Chief Buthelezi said.

He had then been told Swaziland had asked for Ingwavuma.

The Swazis had been told they should discuss the matter with the Zulus and the South African Government and the

(Contd on Page 3, col 1)

ARGus 17/6/82
Kangwane

(Continued from Page 1)
South African Government could indicate no line of action until the Zulu people had been consulted.

Later, when arrangements were made for a meeting between the South African Government, the Zulus and the

Swazis, the Swazis had refused to discuss the matter with a "bantustan or homeland".

"They could not be associated with us because we were a bantustan, although they did not mind coveting that Bantustan's land."

"That was the end of the matter as far as negotiations between Swazis and Zulus were concerned."

"Dr Koornhof assured me that if the issue arose again, or any problems occurred, he would not do anything behind my back", Chief Buthelezi said.

In Pretoria today, the deputy director of the SA Institute of Race Relations said the cession of land would "turn people into foreigners in the land of their birth".

CONTROL

Mrs Hazel Moolman, said: "A serious aspect of the issue is the de-nationalisation of up to a million more black South Africans."

The "foreigners" would find themselves subjected to even stricter influx control measures.

NRP

In Durban, New Republic Party leaders today denied they had accepted proposals that would enable the Government to cede tracts of land to Swaziland.

This follows a remark by Chief Buthelezi that he regretted Mr Vause Raw and Mr Frank Martin had agreed to administer three game reserves which are earmarked for inclusion into Kwazulu as part of the deal.

Mr Martin, said someone "has given Chief Buthelezi incorrect information."

"We have accepted nothing at all. We were briefed by Dr Koornhof on what the Cabinet had decided. We just listened and made no commitment."

NO BENEFITS

"We cannot see any benefits in any of the proposals, and I remain unconvinced that there are any benefits."

Mr Raw said: "I have not agreed directly or by implication to any part of the deal."

"The only thing I have committed myself to is that the people of the affected areas should decide on their own future."

Nats join land deal protests

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

WHITE RIVER — Many Nationalists are among the local farmers and businessmen who are protesting vigorously at the Government's decision to give the kaNgwane homeland to Swaziland.

Prominent members of the community are calling for a meeting with their member of Parliament, Mr Dolf Mare.

As protests mounted, the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, and a delegation of 70 from the homeland met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, in Pretoria today.

It is understood that Dr Koornhof will try to persuade senior kaNg-

wane office bearers to accept his decision to give away the homeland.

One of the chief opponents of the decision in the White River community is lawyer Mr Willem Janson who is the son of Mr Punt Janson, kaNgwane's Commissioner-General.

Mr Janson said: "Without involving my father as kaNgwane's Commissioner-General, my opinion is that the whole thing is impractical and not feasible."

"Something will have to be done before it is too late."

He was supported by an estate agent, Mr Johan van Heerden, who said the community was totally confused about the whole affair.

"According to the

To Page 3, Col 5

Protests growing over Koornhof land decision

▶ From page 1

existing border, a South African living in Kaapmuiden who wants to visit a relative in Malelane, 50 km away, will have to get a passport," he said.

"And to visit the game reserve South Africans will have to get a passport to enter at Numbi."

The Herstigte Nasionale Party says that if Swaziland gets its wish and Barberton is also given to Swaziland there would be a rebellion.

Mr Daan Nel, HNP candidate in the last general election, said that if Swaziland made more claims, Bophu-

thatswana and Lesotho would add their voices to the clamour for more land.

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has denied a statement by Dr Koornhof that there had been prolonged discussion between kwaZulu and the central Government about the Swaziland land deal, reports the SABC.

Chief Buthelezi said he had discussed the matter only once with the central Government — in December 1979.

At that meeting it had been agreed that further discussions would follow and a date was set.

Chief Buthelezi said that, just before that

date, Dr Koornhof phoned him and said the Swazis had refused to take part in the meeting because they did not recognise Chief Buthelezi as he was a homeland leader.

Chief Buthelezi said he told Dr Koornhof in February this year that he was worried about rumours that Swaziland wanted Ingwavuma. He said Dr Koornhof denied the rumours and said he would do nothing behind Chief Buthelezi's back.

Dirk Nel reports from Pietersburg that land deals related to the consolidation of Lebowa have angered many farmers in the Northern Transvaal.

Conservative Party supporters in the Zebediela district claim that members of the National Party are receiving preferential treatment and getting better prices for their land.

A State valuer dismissed the allegations and said that the farm valuations were in the Government's hands by June 1981, long before the breakaway by Dr Andries Treurnicht and his followers to form the Conservative Party.

NO COMPROMISE, SAY

Mercury 17/6/82

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312

THE Government of Swaziland is confident that the incorporation of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland will enhance that country's standing in the Organisation of African Unity.

The Swazi confidence is engendered by a provision in the OAU charter which says that 'any contact and dealings' with South Africa which is designed to improve the lot of the black man is acceptable.

At the same time, the possibility was raised by the Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, yesterday that one of the motivations behind the South African Government's decision was to 'open a back door' into the OAU.

In an official statement published in the Times of Swaziland yesterday, the Swazi Government hails the

move 'as the most significant political occurrence of the 20th century'.

'The success that has crowned the peaceful negotiations justifies the unshakable belief of King Sobhuza II in the resolution of political disputes through peaceful negotiations.'

'For Swaziland, his statement: "If somebody regards you as an enemy, go and talk to him; you will eventually iron out your difference", has born practical fruits.'

'For South Africa, too, the after-effects of these negotiations will be far reaching. No sovereign State in modern history has peacefully and willingly surrendered what has been considered part of their territory to another sovereign State. That South Africa has entered into such an agreement with an African State assumes greater significance,' the statement said.

Whatever the critics may say, as of today, most of the world governments will view the so-called intransigents of the South African Government from a different angle.

'Ingwavuma was ceded to KwaZulu by the South African Government in 1976, after Mr M C Botha, the then Minister of Bantu Affairs, had conceded at a public meeting in Barberton that Ingwavuma had always been regarded as Swazi area.'

'Swaziland protested to South Africa against the arbitrary ceding of land which was the subject of negotiations between the two Governments. The KwaZulu authority had been informed by King Sobhuza that the Ingwavuma area was the subject of negotiations with South Africa, and Chief Buthelezi had expressed his gratitude for being informed and conceded the historical background of the Swazi claim.'

'The King has conveyed to Chief Buthelezi that Swaziland will stand by KwaZulu in its struggle for what is justifiably theirs — but likewise Swaziland expects KwaZulu to support her in what rightly belongs to Swaziland. On this there can be no compromise.'

● See also Page 9

Swazis

The Natal Mercury, T

Natal may get land as compensation

Political Reporter

NATAL is likely to gain valuable tracts of lands from the Department of Forestry as compensation for losing at least two Zululand game reserves.

Dr Nak van der Merwe, the Minister of Forestry and Environmental Conservation, will tour the southern shores of Zululand by air today to identify suitable land between Mapelane and Sordwana.

He will fly over the Drakensberg between the Royal National Park and Swartberg tomorrow.

Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, said yesterday that Mr John Geddes Page, director of the Parks Board, would accompany the minister and officials of his department on the aerial inspection.

Mr Stainbank, who has voiced his opposition to the handover of land to

Swaziland 'or any other country', said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, had indicated in Cape Town last week that the Mkuze game reserve would not be part of the land deal.

However, the minister had said on television this week that Mkuze would also be given to KwaZulu as compensation for land ceded to Swaziland. He said he agreed with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, that the Government suggestion that Natal and KwaZulu share responsibility for running the Zululand reserves was unworkable 'because how can two authorities give orders in one area'.

However, if the Government insisted on the handover of the reserves against Natal's wishes, 'we will assist KwaZulu to the best of our ability in the interests of conservation'.

Koornhof to meet KaNgwane delegation today

Mercury Reporter

DR PIET Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, faces a major hurdle today in his efforts to get KaNgwane transferred to Swaziland.

A delegation of 45 KaNgwane Cabinet members, chiefs and Legislative Assembly members are to discuss the issue with him.

The chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said yesterday Dr Koornhof had turned down a request from the KaNgwane Cabinet to address the Legislative Assembly, but had invited a delegation to Pretoria.

The delegation would convey their rejection of the Government's decision to hand KaNgwane and Ingwavuma over to Swaziland, and also would hold a Press conference at Pretoria's Burgerspark Hotel after the meeting with Dr

Koornhof.

In an interview yesterday Mr Mabuza denied that 'intensive negotiations' between KaNgwane and the South African Government had preceded the decision to amalgamate Swaziland and KaNgwane, as stated by Dr Koornhof this week.

Mr Mabuza said the KaNgwane Cabinet had requested self-rule for the territory.

On June 12, 1981, Dr Koornhof had informed a KaNgwane delegation that the Cabinet had decided in principle to work towards the consolidation of the territory and Swaziland.

The KaNgwane Cabinet had submitted a memorandum to him early in November last year, and about two weeks later received a letter in which Dr Koornhof again stated that KaNgwane was to be incorporated into Swaziland.

**Exco
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by
surprise'**

Political Reporter

THE first inkling Natal had of the Government's intention to cede the Ingwavuma area to Swaziland was the statement by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu on May 4, Mr Frank Martin, MEC, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that negotiations had been underway for two years.

Mr Martin said the Executive Committee had been taken by surprise by the statement by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and subsequently had been called to Cape Town for a meeting with Dr Koornhof to learn details of the proposal for the first time.

The minister had said the talks involving the ceding were 'purely exploratory' and yet, within six weeks of the meeting, it emerged that the Government was going ahead with the hand-over.

At no stage had Natal agreed to the land deal in any form.

It's to get rid of 1-m blacks, says institute official

Mercury Reporter

THE Government's decision to hive off sections of South African territory and to give them to Swaziland was motivated by 'old-fashioned apartheid', Mr Michael Spicer, a senior official at the SA Institute for International Affairs, said yesterday.

'I have yet to encounter anyone who can advance any other logical reason for the decision,' he said in an interview yesterday.

Mr Spicer noted that no reason had been advanced by the Government so far for its decision to hand over Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

There wasn't much backing to the 'defence theory' put forward by some observers, he said. South African troops had access to the areas in question now, and there was no indication that Swazi troops would be more effective in policing the territory.

Swaziland was 'tough on the ANC' anyway, and was unlikely to be more active against infiltrators and an ANC presence than it was already.

The 'buffer zone' theory did not make much sense, because the Swazi army would not be very effective in keeping deter-

mined infiltrators out of the territory. It would just mean that these infiltrators would have to be hunted and neutralised by South African troops in South African territory.

The costs, on the other hand, were enormous. Apart from alienating the strongest of the black leaders, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, 6 000 000 Zulus were also being angered.

The only inescapable conclusion was that the temptation to 'hive off' almost 1 000 000 blacks had proved too strong to be ignored, Mr Spicer said.

'This decision can't be logically justified on any other grounds. The Government clearly wants to get rid of as many black South Africans as possible to get to the point where white citizens are not so much of a minority.'

It doesn't make sense sense, says Swart

Mercury Reporter

DR PIET Koornhof should state clearly what the Government's stand was on the subject of its financial obligations to KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area.

This was said yesterday by Mr Ray Swart, the Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, who added that a statement by Dr Koornhof on the subject this week was 'vague and doesn't make sense'.

Dr Koornhof said in a statement in Pretoria that 'the decentralisation advantages planned for the Eastern Transvaal and Natal by the Government would remain effective after incorporation and could be utilised by Swaziland'.

Asked to comment on this statement, Mr Swart said he did not understand what Dr Koornhof meant.

It was obviously not possible for tax and other incentives to remain operative once territory had been handed over to another government.

'I trust he doesn't mean we will continue to spend money in the areas in question after they become part of Swaziland,' Mr Swart said.

Legal opinion on 'deal' sought

Political Reporter

THE Government believes that intimidators in the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu are preventing people from showing support for the incorporation of the area into Swaziland.

It is believed that this view is held by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, who is handling the deal.

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Zulu chiefs in the Ingwavuma area have already stated their opposition to the cession at a public meeting.

Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, said he had called for legal opinion on the legality of the move by the South African Government.

There was a measure of doubt about whether the Government was legally competent to give away land to a foreign country.

Travel

AMERICAN

was a third-generation white resident of Swaziland.

Mr Mdhuli, a lawyer, was born in Swaziland in January, 1942. Despite that he was deprived of Swaziland citizenship in 1980 by a Special Tribunal, which was established to decide on cases where citizenship was in dispute.

Mr Mdhuli's father, Mr Josiah Mdhuli, was born in Sojane on the South African side of the border. He held a Swaziland travel document which said he as a citizen of Swaziland and paid tax to Swaziland.

His father served as a constable in the Swaziland Police at Piggs Peak and Mbabane in Swaziland. During the Second World War he joined Swaziland's African Pioneer Corps and saw active service.

Mr Mdhuli Snr's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all born at Ludzidzini in Swaziland.

Mr Godfrey Mdhuli was educated in South Africa but returned to Swaziland when it became independent in 1968 to take up a position with the Department of Finance. In 1972 he was admitted as an attorney in Swaziland's High Court.

In 1976, two years after the 1974 Citizenship Order, his Swazi citizenship was challenged by the Ministry of Local Administration. To counter the threat, he applied for, and was granted, a certificate of citizenship from the Deputy Prime Minister.

But the matter did not end there. Following an attempt in 1978 by then Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo, to declare Mr Mdhuli a prohibited immigrant, his right to Swaziland citizenship was challenged by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The dispute was referred to the Special Tribunal.

The tribunal accepted that Mr Mdhuli was born in Swaziland but declared that, in terms of the 1974 order, the question of whether he was a citizen would depend on whether his father was a citizen at the time of his birth.

The tribunal found that it had not been

established beyond reasonable doubt that Mr Mdhuli Snr was a Swaziland citizen and that, therefore, Mr Godfrey Mdhuli "does not belong to Swaziland".

Before 1974 there was no doubt about Mr Mdhuli Snr's Swazi citizenship. As the son of a "British Protected Person," he automatically qualified for Swaziland citizenship under the Independence Constitution.

An appeal by Mr Godfrey Mdhuli to the Deputy Prime Minister's Office against the decision was turned down on October 29, 1981. On the same day he was detained. No reasons were given for his detention.

He was released on January 21, 1982, after signing a statement in which he said: "I am disappointed that the (tribunal's) decision was confirmed. In the circumstances, I leave Swaziland of my own accord."

By an ironic twist of fate, Mr Mdhuli, as a Swaziland-born person of Swazi heritage, will be one of the 816 000 blacks Swaziland will have accept as its citizens as part of the quid pro quo for the cession of Kalingwane and Ingwavuma.

With a present population of only about 500 000, Swaziland may find it difficult to accommodate 816 000 new citizens politically, particularly as many of them are unlikely to be enamoured of Swaziland's traditional form of government.

Thus far Swaziland's governors have dealt with some of their opponents through the 1974 Order and related laws.

Mr Ngwenya, who was deported after the King's ruling Immbokodvo Party suffered a setback in the 1972 general election, is one example. Mr Mdhuli, who may have made enemies by his willingness to defend Pan-Africanist Congress and African National Congress exiles in Swaziland's courts, is another.

But the deportation weapon may not be available to Swaziland after the deal with Pretoria goes through. There will, in any case, be too many Swazis with South African connections for that to work.

Prolonged talks claim 'a blatant lie' says Buthelezi

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday it was a 'blatant lie' for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to claim that there had been prolonged negotiations with all parties involved in Swaziland claims to the Ingwavuma district.

Chief Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here that the matter had first been discussed at a meeting in Pretoria on November 12, 1979, with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Dr Koornhof.

Homeland

The Prime Minister had indicated that a future meeting was to be held between representatives of the Government, KwaZulu and Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof had subsequently informed him that the Swazis objected to taking part in such a discussion since KwaZulu was a 'homeland' and, therefore, a 'bantustan'.

Chief Buthelezi said that, apart from articles appearing in the Press, he had not heard anything further from the Government for more than two years.

However, because of rumours circulating to the

effect that Swaziland was serious about its claim to the Ingwavuma area, he had taken up the matter with Dr Koornhof at a meeting organised to discuss other points in Cape Town on February 11 this year.

Dr Koornhof had denied there was any substance in these rumours and had said he would not do anything behind Chief Buthelezi's back.

Subsequently he had been asked to attend a meeting in Cape Town on March 8, to discuss industrial decentralisation, and Mr Pik Botha had been present for the first part of the meeting.

'When I presented an aide-memoire on rumours surrounding Ingwavuma, Dr Koornhof regretted the fact that Mr Botha had already left,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'He appeared blank and

said that he would tell me if anything cropped up. He assured me again that he would never do anything behind my back.'

The Chief Minister said he could not understand how Dr Koornhof could now talk of 'prolonged negotiations with all parties' unless he was talking about negotiations between Swaziland and South Africa.

The Chief Minister said his 'heart bled' when he thought that a man such as Dr Koornhof, with whom he had had Christian fellowship over a couple of years, should turn out to be so untrustworthy.

'I am amazed that a man who behaves like this had the temerity on Monday to say to us: "God bless you".

'I think that was blasphemous. God is not mocked,' he said.

● See also Pages 7 and 9

In the mid 1800s there was no political boundary between South Africa and Mozambique. But Portugal and Britain had long disputed each other's rights to the land south of Delagoa Bay and in 1868 this dispute was brought to a head when President Pretorius of the South African Republic (now the Transvaal) issued a proclamation extending his boundary to the sea.

Cut

This line cut the Tembe-Thonga area into two sections.

Britain did not immediately annex Tongaland but made a number of treaties with the Tembe-Thonga people whereby Britain promised them protection on condition they entered into no treaties with other foreign powers without Britain's consent.

On December 27, 1897, Britain annexed Tongaland and on December 29, 1897, Tongaland and Zululand were incorporated into Natal.

In 1910 Tongaland was incorporated into the Union of South Africa and all ties with the British Government and the territory were cut.

Mixed groups in Swazi land deal area

However, W S Felgate, whose honours thesis on the area in 1968 refers to the inhabitants as the Tembe-Thonga, found that intermarriage had fused the various groups into a fairly homogenous people.

He found that around Kosi Bay, 50 percent of the people had Thonga names and about 40 percent had Zulu names. These proportions were reversed around Lake Sibayi, while in the north-western areas of Tongaland the proportions were roughly a third each of Zulu, Thonga and Swazi.

Collectors

The Tembe-Thonga claim to have migrated southwards from Karanga in Zimbabwe, and Prestrello, the Portuguese chronicler, records their presence in Mozambique around 1550.

They seem gradually to have moved south beyond what is now the South African border, to a land which was largely bypassed by the main European and African migratory routes because of the harsh climate, geographical isolation and the presence of malaria and tsetse flies.

These conditions made agriculture impossible on any large scale and the Tembe-Thonga people, with their extensive knowledge of the fauna and flora, survived by being more 'collectors' than cultivators.

Neighbour

During the reign of Shaka in the early 19th century there was a steady increase of Zulu influence into the area and north into Mozambique.

Regarding the Swazi influence in the area



Buthlezi accuses Koornhof of lying

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI.— Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, yesterday accused Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, of "a blatant lie" on the Ingwavuma land deal with Swaziland.

Speaking in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthlezi said Dr Koornhof's claim in a radio broadcast, that there had been prolonged negotiations with all the parties involved in Swazi land claims to the Ingwavuma district, was "a blatant lie".

Chief Buthlezi said the matter had first been discussed at a meeting at Pretoria on November 12, 1979 with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Dr Koornhof present.

The Prime Minister had indicated at the time that a future meeting was to be held between repre-

sentatives of the South African Government, Kwazulu and the Swaziland authorities.

The Chief Minister said Dr Koornhof had subsequently informed him that the Swazis objected to taking part in such a discussion since Kwazulu was a "homeland" and, therefore, a "Bantustan".

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"He appeared blank and said that he would tell me if anything cropped up. He assured me again that he would never do anything behind my back."

The Chief Minister said he could not understand how Dr Koornhof could now talk of "prolonged negotiations with all parties".



The Rev W Marhawu of the Gvice in the Catholic church he Ganjani, chairman of the regic tive Councils, and on his right

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Soweto b-police, de

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Stone-throwing youths and police clashed at the main June 16 service in Soweto yesterday, about 40 Putco buses were damaged and thousands of workers were stranded.

These were the main incidents in Johannesburg on the sixth anniversary of the 1976 unrest.

Speakers at services in Soweto, Lenasia and Pretoria yesterday said six years after 1976 the government had failed to respond to the real grievances of blacks.

But for sporadic disturbances the day had passed without serious incident, police said.

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Own Correspondent

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(April 1966)

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A large, stylized graphic featuring a banner on the left with the word "OSKAVA" written on it. To the right of the banner, the words "STAY WARM" are written in a large, bold, sans-serif font, and the word "SALE" is written below it in a similar font. The entire graphic is enclosed in a thick, black, irregular border.

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JOHANNES

KaNgwane, Ingwavuma land deal attracts hostile attention from the West

Swazis still want more land

MBABANE. — Swaziland does not view the incorporation of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma as the end of its claims on South African territory, a top Government source has said.

The Swazis are expected to negotiate further with South Africa for the return of other areas of former — Swazi territory, the source said.

The "other areas" include Barberton and the lands adjacent to KaNgwane, according to previous statements of top-ranking Swazis.

Swazis were delighted by the land transfer that South Africa has announced, the source said.

He dismissed the warning by Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi that the move could lead to bloodshed between Zulu and Swazi.

"Gatscha can know little of the strong bond between the ordinary people of Swaziland and Zululand. Swaziland has no enemies except possibly power-hungry people."

UN may challenge Swazi sovereignty

WESTERN governments are believed to have warned Swaziland that they might refuse to recognise its new borders if KaNgwane and Ingwavuma were incorporated into its territory by the South African Government, and that the whole status of Swaziland's sovereignty would be in dispute at the United Nations and elsewhere if the plan went ahead.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

The South African Government is expected to be told much the same, even though the proposed land deal would ostensibly be conducted between two sovereign and recognised governments, those of South Africa and Swaziland.

Some Western countries are understood to have picked up hints of the plan several weeks ago when there was speculation that KaNgwane might be incorporated in Swaziland.

Diplomatic sources say that although the proposed land deal has not been formally discussed with Swaziland, informal messages to Mbabane have made it clear that the deal would almost certainly be viewed in Western capitals — and at the UN, where recognition of Swaziland's new territorial sovereignty would probably be decided — as merely an extension of the South African

Government's discredited homeland policy.

By unanimous vote in the UN General Assembly, all governments have agreed not to recognise the sovereignty of "independent" homelands created by the South African Government within its own territory.

The South African Government's argument that it has the right in international law to dis-

pose of its own territory as it pleases, has been rejected on the grounds that its actions are probably against the wishes of a majority of its own citizens and that the homelands policy is the foundation of a system deeply offensive to Western values.

There is a belief abroad that one of the purposes behind the KaNgwane-Ingwavuma plan might be to use Swaziland's existing international status and recognition as a "back door" for acquiring recognition of the homelands policy and for the envisaged "constellation of states."

Prediction of unrest in Kwazulu

THE chairman of the Buthelezi Commission, Professor G D L Schreiner, has said the Government's decision and handling of the Kwazulu-Swazi land deal could only cause destabilisation in the region.

Widespread concern and condemnation have been expressed by political commentators over the internal and external ramifications of plans for the Kwazulu area.

"During its deliberations the Buthelezi Commission examined a number of factors that could lead to destabilisation in this (the Ingwavuma) area," he said.

"It did not enter our heads that a major cause of destabilisation would be introduced by the South African Government."

"This is what this unilateral decision by the Cabinet will achieve. The manner of its doing was callously inept and contradicts the South African Government's oft-repeated reference to Kwa-Zulu as a self-governing State."

SWAZI LAND DEAL (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

The axe falls

FM 18/6/82

By what will amount to an act of *force majeure*, the SA government announced this week that it intends formally to cede two regions of SA to the Kingdom of Swaziland "in due course." (*Current affairs* February 19, 26 and March 26 1982.)

More than 800 000 black South Africans of Swazi extraction will lose their SA rights and become Swazi nationals once the deal is ratified. It appears, however, that SA decentralisation incentives will still apply after the border has been adjusted — rather as they do in the independent homelands such as Ciskei. The details remain unclear, as does the extent of the deal. There is speculation that SA's major gain will be a new buffer zone against incursion.

The long-standing SA-Swazi negotiations over the land incorporation deal, now only a parliamentary break away, have been almost universally condemned — early on by the OAU (*Current affairs* February 19 1982), and, following Koornhof's announcement, by the official opposition, the NRP, HNP and Pretoria's hand-picked chief minister in KaNgwane, Enos Mabuza.

KwaZulu chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi, said there is now "nothing left" for the Zulus and the SA government to talk about, adding that "bad blood" could develop between Zulu and Swazi and also Zulu and Afrikaner because of the axe hanging over the Ingwavuma region in north Natal.

Buthelezi believes that the Zulus are being penalised by government in its attempt

to draw Swaziland into its grand design for a constellation of southern African states. And the fact that Koornhof has alluded to a better deal for all the people of the region after it is ceded can only mean that government intends pursuing some confederal formula, he told the *FM*.

"I also think that to some degree this thing is punitive. Our land is being excised because we have rejected independence and, with coloureds and Indians, we have been drawn together in the Black Alliance," Buthelezi said.

There is concern, shared by Buthelezi, that "trouble" could erupt in Ingwavuma, and "things are touchy" in KaNgwane also, says Mabuza.

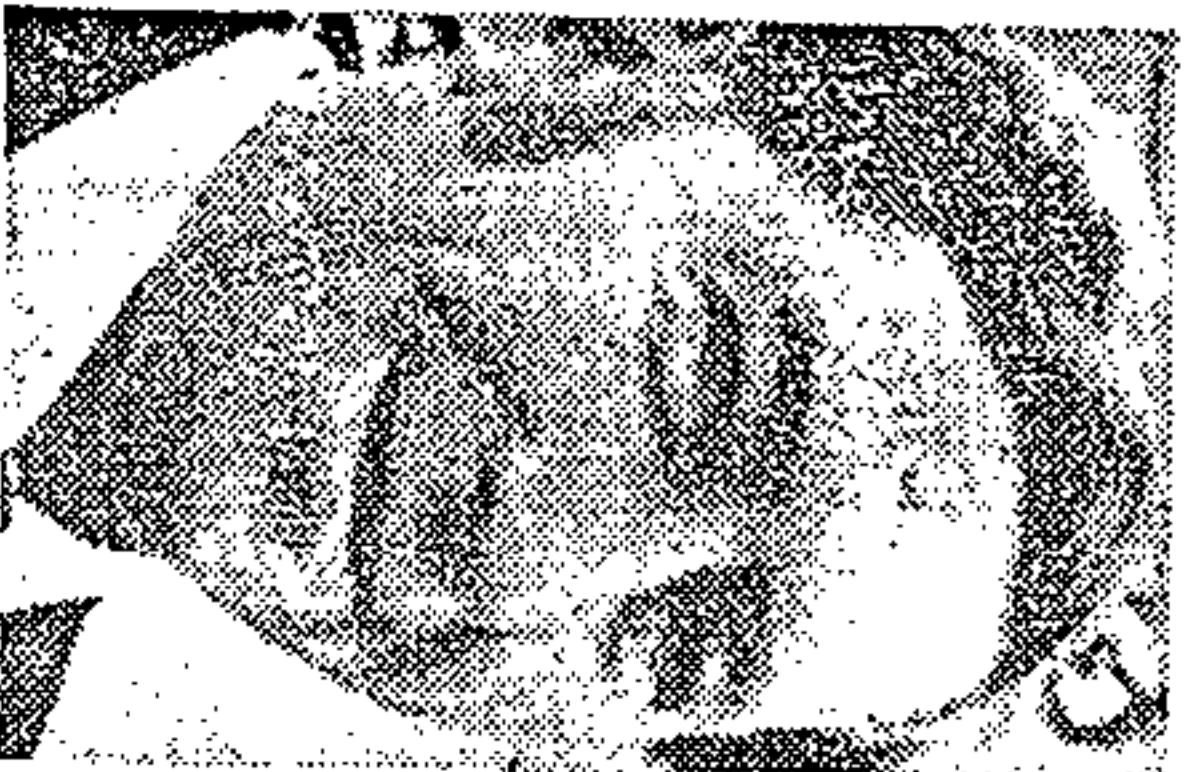
He and his colleagues in the KaNgwane "government" were due to meet Koornhof in Pretoria yesterday. The guess was that essentially the same message as was delivered in KwaZulu would be presented (as a *fait accompli*) to Mabuza, who intends to oppose the move "to the bitter end."

Retention of the decentralisation package in Ingwavuma and KaNgwane (or greater Swaziland) appears to support the "constellation trade-off" argument maintained by some but denied by Swaziland, a member of the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. The Swazi denial is, however, probably little more than a rhetorical flourish in view of its close economic ties with SA.

Land row: PM contradicts Koorhof

AGAS 18/6/82

3/2



Dr Piet Koorhof

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has contradicted statements made by Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, over the Swaziland issue.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the contradictions showed that not only was Dr Koorhof speaking with a

"two tongues" on the issue but "the Government is talking with two voices."

The Prime Minister said in an interview in South West Africa/Namibia yesterday that all that was taking place was a discussion to see whether the Swazi people could be reunited.

Mr Swart said this was a direct contradiction of

what Dr Koorhof was saying.

"The statement cannot be reconciled with Dr Koorhof's statements that negotiations have been taking place over two years, that a final agreement is to be signed as soon as possible and that the land at Ingwavuma will be excised from KwaZulu control within six weeks."

Mr Swart said the in-of their citizenship and habitants of the affected their land will not be areas had clearly voiced their view that they were South Africans and wanted to remain South Africans.

"In terms of the Prime Minister's statement the Government should free any further negotiations with Swaziland and assure the South African citizens concerned that they will not be deprived of their land."

See page 2.

Swaziland 'will look like a Bantustan'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SWAZILAND will consist of two separate blocks of territory after the addition of land from South Africa under its "border adjustment" accord with Pretoria, it was learnt yesterday.

Apart from those parts of KaNgwane which lie on its north-western border, Swaziland will absorb an piece of land — known as Nsikazi — separated from the rest of the country by a corridor of South Africa which carries the main railway line from Johannesburg to Maputo.

Situated near the towns of Nelspruit and White River, Nsikazi was due to be excised from KaNgwane under the 1975 consolidation proposals but is included in an official map of the ceded land released in Pretoria yesterday.

"Swaziland will look like a Bantustan," the Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, remarked at a news conference.

Mr Mabuza, backed by a 40-strong KaNgwane delegation of councillors and chiefs, was involved in talks with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in an 11th-hour bid to dissuade Pretoria from going ahead with the deal.

But even before the talks were complete a statement was released, in which Dr Koornhof reaffirmed that South Africa and Swaziland had agreed to a frontier adjustment providing for the cession of three blocks of KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof confirmed in his statement that Pretoria had demanded that Swazi-

land accept all South African-born Swazis as a pre-condition for the land transfer.

"The border adjustment is a step towards fulfilment of the long-cherished ideal of the Swazi people — who have for long been deprived of Swazi citizenship by an accident of history — to be united under one king in one country," he said.

Dr Koornhof stressed that all existing "rights, privileges or benefits" possessed by South African Swazi would not be forfeited as a result of their change in citizenship.

"The South African Government, in legislation now being prepared, will specifically provide for the retention of the right to remain in, or to find new employment in, South Africa," he said.

"It has also provided that those who have Section 10 qualifications will not forfeit them."

A coolly angry Mr Mabuza told newsmen that all but seven of KaNgwane's 45-member Legislative Assembly had opposed the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

"But all our submissions have, without exception, been contemptuously ignored," he said.

Mr Mabuza alleged that members of the Security Police and the National Intelligence Service had visited KaNgwane to assess the feelings of the people on unification with Swaziland.

Referring to "strange men who visited our chiefs in the night," Mr Mabuza said: "They identified themselves as members of the Security Police and the National Intelligence Service."

He could, if necessary, name the chiefs and the men who visited them, he added.

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Ste 18/6/82

MP urged to summon Pik

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau
NELSPRUIT — Disgruntled Nationalists, some of them card-bearing members, yesterday expressed grave concern over the Government's handling of the kaNgwane/Swaziland land deal.

At a meeting attended by representatives of Lowveld farmers' associations, chambers of commerce and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut as well as farmers, businessmen and lawyers, Nelspruit's MP, Mr. Dolf Mare was urged to get the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, and the Co-operation Minister, Dr. Piet Koornhof, to come to the lowveld to "tell us what it's all about."

STEP BACK

Mr. Willie Fick, chairman of the Nelspruit Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, accused the Government of withholding information.

He wanted to know from Mr. Mare whether the Government's deci-

Lowveld Nats lash land deal

sion was irrevocable or whether submissions could be made, as in a democratic country, to halt the disastrous decision.

"The object, we are told, is to maintain good relations between whites and members of other race groups but this is a definite step backwards," Mr. Fick said.

"Irrespective of the white man's politics the black will in future

accuse him of betrayal."

A Nelspruit lawyer, Mr. Dirk Bosman, a member of the National Party, said the move was totally against party policy.

"Our policy clearly states that every nation is entitled to self-determination as far as the future is concerned," he said.

"This has been totally ignored in the case of kaNgwane and

kwazulu, who simply had the Government's decision thrust upon them."

REASONS

The main reasons for concern as expressed to Mr. Mare are:

- King Sobhuza "the overall power in Swaziland" is an old man. South Africa's good relationship with Swaziland is mainly due to him. What guarantee is, there Swazi-

land will not turn against South Africa after his death?

- Swaziland, with its 500 000 inhabitants, will be getting 800 000 South African Swazis.

most of whom are opposed to the consolidation. This is not an ideal situation for peace.

- The incorporation of kaNgwane's Nsikazi area will cut off all South Africans living in the Hector'spruit/Ko-

matipoort area. Their only entry into their own country without a passport will be via the Kruger National Park.

- The lowveld, dependent on Swazi labour, could be deprived of it. This would cause suffering and hardship all round.

- Like the people of kaNgwane, nobody in South Africa was informed of the deal until it had taken place.

GIVEN AWAY

Another lawyer, Mr. Steve Heffernan, said: "I support the National Party but feel let down by their taking a drastic decision without consulting us, the people who voted for them."

A lowveld farmer, Mr. Doug Starling, said: "Wars are fought over land — we've given it away."

"We've upset the kaNgwane blacks and many whites. The question is, 'What is in it for us or the South African Swazi?'"

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Lesotho told: Ask for more land from SA, too

Mali Reporter

MASERU — A Lesotho opposition politician, Mr Charles Mofeli, has praised the land deal between South Africa and Swaziland.

Mr Mofeli is a leader of the opposition United Democratic Party and he was Minister of Mining, Energy and Water Affairs until last year.

He was sacked from Chief Jonathan's Cabinet for allegedly continuing to recruit members for his party while he was in the service of the government of the ruling Basotho National Party.

In a statement released to

the Press yesterday, Mr Mofeli said the cession of KaNgwane homeland and the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to Swaziland was a diplomatic breakthrough in the difficult attempts to normalise inter-territorial boundaries in Southern Africa.

He said the move deserved the applause of all nations of goodwill. He said both governments should be congratulated.

Mr Mofeli said Lesotho should follow Swaziland's example and negotiate with South Africa over Lesotho's claims to certain parts of South Africa.

'Kwazulu not on road to independence'

Cape Times 18/4/82
312

• Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said yesterday the South African Government had agreed to the excision of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu because it knew Kwazulu would never accept Pretoria's brand of independence.

He was arguing against the view, current in some Natal circles, that Kwazulu did not need "*de jure*" independence since it already had "*de facto*" independence in that it controlled its own affairs with respect to, for instance, a police force and a bureau of natural resources.

Chief Buthelezi said the proponents of this view should study the Homelands Constitution Act.

The act clearly set out all the powers from which the Kwazulu Government was excluded.

He said the Kwazulu Assembly had set up the Buthelezi Commission of inquiry precisely because it did not want independence "*à la Pretoria*".

There was nothing wrong, he declared, in decentralizing political power in any country if it



Chief Buthelezi

were not done for reasons of racism.

The Chief Minister said he did not understand why six-million Zulus could not have a small police force to protect their property and to defend them in the midst of the violence which surrounded them.

Even a city had a police force, he pointed out. It did not become an independent "city state" merely because it had a police force.

The establishment of a bureau of natural resources did not mean Kwazulu was on the "road to independence", Chief Buthelezi declared.

Zulus offered three game reserves

PRETORIA. — The government would hold talks with the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, on the possible incorporation of the Umfolozi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves into Kwazulu, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last night.

Dr Koornhof said in a statement in Pretoria that various other areas of land would, in terms of the consolidation plans approved by Parliament in 1975, be added to Kwazulu. This included a portion of the Makatini flats.

The two governments would also discuss the possible inclusion of areas initially set aside for whites, such as Sodwana Bay and small areas around the Hluhluwe and Mkuze reserves, and the area to the west of Ulundi, seat of the Kwazulu government.

Controversy

Dr Koornhof said the government had also decided that South Africa and Swaziland should enter into a final written agreement as soon as possible regarding the incorporation of Nsikazi, Nkomazi, Mswati and

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To page 5

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Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

"The borders of the areas concerned, which have already been decided upon in principle, are in due course to be properly surveyed and defined, subject to approval by Parliament," he said.

The border adjustments have reportedly caused controversy in political circles in South Africa and abroad.

In last night's statement Dr Koornhof defended them as a step towards the fulfilment of the "long-cherished ideal of the Swazi people, who have for long been deprived of Swazi citizenship by an accident of history, to be united under one king in one country".

'Spirit of goodwill'

Both governments had approached the question of border adjustments in the spirit of goodwill and friendship which had characterised relations between the two states, he added.

"The primary condition set by the South African Government throughout the long preliminary negotiations has been to ensure that the Swazi in the Republic, who will become citizens of the Kingdom of Swaziland, would retain all the rights, privileges and benefits which they presently enjoy."

In order to finalise the border adjustments it would be necessary to dissolve the Kangwane Legislative Assembly, to excise the Ingwavuma district from the area of jurisdiction of the Kwazulu Government and to transfer the administration of these areas to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Powers transferred

This would ensure that existing services, such as justice, health, welfare and education, would not be interrupted and that

the conditions of service of civil servants and teachers would remain unaffected, Dr Koornhof said.

"Authorities will also continue to function as before. The only change that will take place in the administration is that the powers formerly vested in the governments of Kangwane and Kwazulu in respect of the areas concerned, will be transferred to the Minister of Co-operation and Development."

'No need to fear'

Swazis living inside South Africa, including those in Kangwane and Ingwavuma, would become Swazi citizens but still be able to enjoy all existing rights and privileges when the border adjustments were made.

"These people therefore need not fear economic disruption and hardship."

"South Africa and Swaziland recognise and encourage private ownership of property and private investment and the Government of Swaziland has undertaken to respect all existing property rights and investments in the areas affected by the border adjustment," the statement said.

"Nobody therefore needs to fear that his property will be confiscated or that he will forfeit any claims to property or to investments registered in his name."

Border adjustments would not result in the resettlement of people living within the borders of Ingwavuma and Kangwane.

"The South African Government, in legislation now being prepared, will specifically provide for the retention of the right to remain in or to find new employment in the Republic and has also provided that those who have Section 10 qualifications will not forfeit them."

Only 'black' land

Teachers, nurses, other civil servants and pensioners in these areas would continue to receive their salaries, pensions and other benefits, the statement added.

Hospital services, education, industrial development, mining, and "many" other matters would be dealt with in formal agreements to be entered into between the two governments.

"Both governments have one purpose in mind and that is to avoid any disruption and hardship."

"Negotiations will take place between owners of land involved in the border adjustments and consequential transactions and the Commission for Co-operation and Development in the normal manner," the statement said. — Sapa

Swazi
ARGUS 18/6/82
deal not
final
— Botha

WINDHOEK.—The Swazi land deal had not been completed and still had to be dealt with by Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said at Oshivello military base yesterday.

He said in reply to a question that several national states in South Africa had exercised their option for independence in accordance with Government policy.

ALLEGIANCE

"They have a king whom they all owe allegiance to and in any case, the land under discussion is the same land that should have gone to the Swazis living alongside the border of Swaziland, which is a good neighbour of South Africa," he said.

Contrary to criticism of the Government, South Africa had not yet given away land to Swaziland.

OSHIVELLO (Operational area). — Elections would be held in SWA/Namibia by the end of March next year with or without international supervision, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said here.

Addressing a Press conference during a tour of the operational area, Mr Botha said his Government was prepared to accept phase two of the Western strategy aimed at a UN election and wanted now to move on to the third phase, implementation of the plan.

The third phase could not, however, be accepted unless the Cubans left Angola. "That is the most important point in the whole set-up," he said.

The Prime Minister was accompanied on his three-day visit to the operational area by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and top Defence Force officers.

The purpose of their trip, Mr Botha said, was to acquaint themselves first-hand with the security situation in northern SWA/Namibia "to help us in our negotiations."

of this country, the voters of this territory, must decide their own future, and the South African Government has never stood in the way of this territory's independence."

In answer to a question, Mr Botha said an election would still take place if a UN-supervised settlement fell through. It would be supervised by the "people of SWA/Namibia" and the Administrator-General, "who is in any case in command of the election."

"But surely we cannot take responsibility for reluctance on the part of other parties to come to terms with our desire to lead South West Africa/Namibia and its peoples to independence," Mr Botha said.

Questioned on party political campaigning for the election, he said all parties would be free to participate if "visible peace", came about in terms of agreement with the Western Five.

Asked about possible open co-operation between the SA Defence Force and the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, Mr Botha said the Defence Force was in SWA/Namibia to combat terrorism.

"It is interested alone in combating those across the borders who violate peace in SWA/Namibia," he said.

The South African Government had a duty to maintain the security of SWA/Namibia and would, as in the past, try to keep the situation under control "with the strongest possible means" at its disposal.

Control

Asked whether the size and composition of the proposed UN monitoring force (Untag) had been agreed, Mr Botha said proposals were made some years ago as a result of Security Council resolution 435 (the UN peace plan).

"Quite a lot of discussions have taken place in the meantime with representatives of the international community and you are fully aware that new initiatives have been taken which led to the acceptance by South Africa of phase one of the new initiative.

"But we also made it clear that we cannot complete these different phases eventually unless the Cubans leave Angola. And that is the most important point in the whole set-up".



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kwaZulu to lose areas -and gain more land

Political Correspondent

The kaNgwane Legislative Assembly would be dissolved and some territory excised from kwaZulu's jurisdiction to facilitate the controversial land deal with Swaziland, Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Pretoria.

After a two-hour meeting with the kaNgwane Chief Minister and 70 of his officials, Dr Koornhof said Swazi people living in South Africa would become Swazi citizens when the deal was ratified.

Those Swazis who had Section 10 qualifications allowing them to live and work in urban areas would not forfeit them, he said.

His statement came in the wake of objections from white and black political leaders.

Dr Koornhof said the South African Government would have talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi on the possibility of including several areas of land into kwaZulu, including the Umfolozi, Hluhluwe and Mkuzi game reserves.

Swaziland

18/6/82
deal is

'just talk

so far'

OSHIVELLO — The Swazi land deal has not been finalised and still has to be dealt with by the South African Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said at Oshivello military base yesterday.

"We have a policy in South Africa where we allow different peoples living in their part of the world to become independent if they prefer to become independent," Mr Botha told a media conference.

He said in reply to a question that several national states in South Africa had exercised their option for independence in accordance with Government policy.

DISCUSSIONS

"As far as the Swazis along the border with Swaziland are concerned, all that has happened so far is that discussions took place between the Government of Swaziland and the South African Government, and with leaders of Swazis living along the border."

The principal purpose of the discussions was to determine whether there was a possibility for the reunification of the Swazi people.

"They have a king whom they all owe allegiance to and, in any case, the land under discussion is the same land that should have gone to the Swazis living alongside the border of Swaziland — a good neighbour of South Africa."

REUNITED

"All that is taking place now is discussion to see whether the Swazi people can be reunited."

Mr Botha said that South Africa has not yet given away land to Swaziland, and Parliament still has to deal with the matter.

Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party has urged the Government to consider following Swaziland's example in negotiating with South Africa for the return of a large part of the

Orange Free State claimed by Maseru. — SAPA and The Star's Africa News Service.

● See Page 17.

'PW tried to mislead' claim

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had tried to 'mislead' South Africans when he said at Oshivello military base in South West Africa on Thursday that the Swaziland deal involving Ingwavuma and KaNgwane had not been finalised.

This accusation was made yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said the Prime Minister should have said the Swazi land deal had gone through and that all that remained was for it to be 'formalised' by Parliament.

The Chief Minister pointed out that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-

operation and Development, had told the KwaZulu Assembly on Monday that agreement in principle had been reached between the Government of South Africa and Swaziland.

He said black citizens of South Africa were ashamed of what Mr Botha had said.

While they were prepared to countenance the amount of lying they had heard from Dr L A P A Munnik, Minister of Health, and Dr Koornhof, they did not expect Mr Botha, as head of State, to do the same.

'I cannot believe that a man who spoke so profoundly at Upington and Springbok recently and who spoke so enthusiastically about his Christian commitment, can be in the mould of Dr Munnik and Dr Koornhof when they deceive us.'

Cronje holds protest meeting

Mercury Reporter
A MEETING to protest against the Government's Ingwavuma land deal will be held at the Hillcrest library hall at 7 30 pm on Monday.

The Progressive Federal Party's MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje, said he had planned to hold a report-back meeting but in view of latest developments the gathering would now be of several speakers, both individuals and those representing various organisations, who were opposed to the Ingwavuma move.

PLAN TO GIVE AREAS TO SWAZI LAND ANGERS THE ZULUS

Back to and dispute

12/11/82
19/6/82
3/12

INGWAVUMA, Tongaland and Kangwane — places virtually unknown to many South Africans — burst into the news this week. Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced that they would be incorporated into the Kingdom of Swaziland. The angry response — not least from people in Kangwane and Kwazulu — carried accusations that the Government had not negotiated the deal with the people affected. BRUCE CAMERON, of Weekend Argus political staff, looks at the history of land claims and border disputes in the areas at issue.

Bay. But the British thwarted this plan initially by annexing the Transvaal and declaring Swaziland a protectorate in 1877.

But, in terms of the Pretoria convention of 1881, Swaziland was reduced to its present borders with three-fifths of its citizens being left in South Africa.

The British finally put paid to Transvaal plans for the rail link by annexing Tongaland, which fell in the low-lying coastal plain east of the Lebombo mountains.

The Tonga people were not Swazi citizens but paid tribute to the Zulu king.

Claims

This position remained more or less stable until the independence of Swaziland in 1968 when it made known its land claims.

Simultaneously, the National Party's homeland policy was developing. It has played a significant part in the Government decision to cede the land to Swaziland.

The circumstances of the announcement differ in the two areas of Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

Kangwane is the Government proclaimed homeland for the Swazis who were left in South Africa by the Pretoria convention. Most of them pay some form of allegiance to the world's longest reigning monarch, King Sobhusa II of Swaziland, but the majority clearly see South Africa, and not Swaziland, as their country.

'White'

On top of this, only slightly more than 200 000 of the 750 000 South African Swazis live in the homeland.

Kangwane is the third smallest homeland and will obviously never be viable. By the sweep of a pen Pretoria would not only rid itself of the

THE controversy

stirred by the Government announcement that certain Kwazulu areas are to be handed over to Swaziland is one troubled chapter in a history of intrigue, border disputes and land claims that pre-date the advent of whites in the area.

The background to this week's controversy did not begin in 1979, when the Government first started negotiating with the Swazis, but in the 1800s.

In 1840, when King Sobhusa I died, Swaziland stretched westwards to Ermelo and Carolina, east to the Lebombo mountains and south to the Pongola River.

British

The Transvaal Republic gradually extended its influence into Swazi territory before finally laying claim to the whole kingdom in 1868.

The primary intention was to develop a rail link to the coast at Kosi

economic problems of the area but also of 750 000 black South Africans in its obsession to make South Africa "white."

Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, raises his objections to the Government proposals on the basis that South African Swazis have contributed to the growth of South Africa and have a claim equal to that of any other South African to share the fruits.

The Government, to the extent of ignoring its own policy of granting independence only at the request of the people concerned, has ridden roughshod over the Kangwane Legislative Assembly, refusing the Assembly's request last year for second phase self-government while secretly negotiating with the Swazi Government.

Confusion

The circumstances in Ingwavuma are totally different. Most of this area lies on the coastal plains of Tongaland.

In the west, in the Lebombo mountains, there is a confusion of tribal roots some of which indicate Swazi allegiance.

On the plains live the Tonga people who have paid tribute to the Zulu's since the days of Shaka. Even today a strange custom remains where the men mostly speak only Zulu and the women virtually only Tsonga. This developed when Shaka conscripted Tonga men into his armies and banned the use of Tsonga on pain of death.

The Swazis have never had control of the area and history makes nonsense of the claim by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that he is "bringing together people who belong together."

Over the past 10 years, however, a web of intrigue has been spun by Pretoria and Swaziland in the area.

A feature has been attempts to sow dissension between the Zulu King Goodwill Zwelitini and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

For different reasons Pretoria and Swaziland have wanted to reduce the power of Chief Buthelezi because it was obviously felt that the king would be more maleable.

The Swazis have also spent much time feting different factions in the area, which has led to one South African-appointed and later deposed chief fleeing to Swaziland with his followers and being accepted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as refugees from apartheid.

Chiefs

A group of South African Swazi chiefs has visited King Sobhusa to pay him allegiance, while the king offered a daughter in marriage to Chief Mzima Tembe of the Tongas in one of a number of attempts to get him to form a separate state by breaking away from KwaZulu.

Swaziland is obviously more interested in gaining this area, with its route to the sea, than the Kangwane area, and if it succeeds and develops Kosi Bay into a harbour one of the few unspoiled spots left in South Africa will be destroyed.

Kosi Bay, a string of lakes, is totally undeveloped. Tongas live on fish they spear in huge fish kraals brought in with the tide.

It is the only place in South Africa where the rare giant leatherback turtle breeds and is the breeding place of thousands upon thousands of pelicans and flamingoes.

The governments of South Africa and Swaziland are taking substantial risks by going ahead with the land deal.

Swaziland is risking its status in the international community and the possibility that its new borders would not be recognised.

When the process of decolonisation was at its height the newly independent countries of Africa agreed the colonial boundaries should be recognised. This is the policy of the Organisation of African Unity.

The African National Congress, which exerts weighty influence in the OAU, is highly unlikely to accept the land swap which in turn could result in Swaziland landing up in a similar situation to Transkei.



DR PIET KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Govt takes control of Kangwane

CAPE Times 19/6/82

(312)



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi



Dr Piet Koornhof

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—The Kangwane Legislative Assembly was yesterday dissolved by proclamation in the Government Gazette and placed under the direct control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Dissolution of the 42-member assembly came less than 24 hours after the Prime Minister. Mr P W Botha, told newsmen the cession of Kangwane to Swaziland had not been finalized and discussions were still taking place.

Made up of both commoners and chiefs, the assembly opposed incorporation into Swaziland and challenged Pretoria to hold a referendum on the issue among South Africa's 750 000 Swazis.

The government established the assembly as a separate "parliament" for South African Swazis on July 1, 1977.

The former Chief Executive Councillor of Kangwane, Mr E J Mabuza, was not available for comment last night, but on Thursday he condemned the decision to cede Kangwane to Swaziland.

"All our submissions have, without exception, been contemptuously ignored," he said.

'Risks'

Warning of the risks of adding Kangwane to Swaziland without popular consent, he said: "We shall have no alternative but to openly defy an imposed government and its laws."

Mr Mabuza's Inyandza Movement is a member of the Black Alliance headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of Kwazulu, who has already been angered by Pretoria's decision to cede to Swaziland the Ingwavuma region of Kwazulu.

"As far as I am concerned it is another dirty trick, a new ploy, to carry out the apartheid policy of getting rid of blacks," Chief Buthelezi said.

"They have found a another way of getting rid of black South Africans as citizens because they couldn't force us into ac-

cepting independence."

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has made clear that a condition of the cession of land is Swaziland's acceptance of all South African Swazis as its citizens.

Chief Buthelezi, who heads the Inkatha Movement, said of the dissolution of Kangwane's Legislative Assembly: "The government's abolition of its own creation means it has abandoned all pretence of carrying out its own fraudulent policy."

Of Mr Botha's statement that matters had not yet been finalized, he said: "The Prime Minister is talking through both sides of his mouth."

Mr Botha said earlier this week: "We have not given it away yet ... because these are (still) discussions and Parliament must still deal with the matter after the discussions have been completed."

Mr Botha emphasized that the land at stake "already belongs to the Swazis" and that what was taking place were merely "discussions to see whether the Swazi people cannot be reunited."

The magistrate and ten

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To page 2

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Referendums for Natal, Kwazulu

w/t Argus 19/6/82

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Natal Unopposed

REFERENDUMS will be held simultaneously in Natal and Kwazulu to test public reaction to the Government's proposed hand-over of land to Swaziland, which has blown up into a major political argument.

This new turn in the controversy comes in the wake of a decision by the head committee of the NRP to convene a special emergency sitting of the Natal Provincial Council to discuss the deal and to hold a referendum on the issue.

It also follows harsh criticism by the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party of the Government's abolition of the Kangele Legislative Assembly and excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu.

The plan to hand over the areas to Swaziland has drawn a hostile reaction, even from National Party supporters, and last night Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance and Natal leader of the party, faced a barrage of critical questions from a predominantly Natalist audience in Maritzburg.

Mr Frank Martin, senior Natal MEC and leader of the Provincial Council, has called on Kwazulu to hold a referendum on the issue simultaneously with Natal.

Buthelezi

In response Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said today: "I go along with that. This issue affects all population groups in Natal and Kwazulu and they should be consulted."

The Minister of Co-operation and Development

Weekend Argus Reporters

ment, Dr Piet Koorhof—a central figure in the storm—said in an interview that the Government had decided not to hold a referendum to test whether the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma wanted to be incorporated into Swaziland.

At the Maritzburg meeting, Mr Horwood was confronted by members of the audience and the chairman cut the question period short after unsuccessfully attempting to close the Ingwavuma issue.

One questioner asked Mr Horwood whether there had been consultations with the Kwazulu and Kangwane authorities before the decision to hand over substantial parts of their territory to Swaziland was made. He then said that "following the information scandal he was no longer able to accept the word of the Government without qualification. It's not enough to say—trust us," he said to a number of hearers from the audience.

The Natal Provincial Council is expected to meet at the end of the month to initiate plans for a referendum among whites, coloured people and Indians in the province.

As the council has no jurisdiction over blacks, they could not be included.

(Contd on Page 3, col 1)

Section B

AGUS 19/6/82 **Land deal**

(Continued from Page 1)

ded in the referendum — which could explain Mr Martin's call on Kwazulu to hold a simultaneous referendum.

The two referendums will see all population groups in the province voting on the same issue for the first time — and almost certain close co-operation between the NRP and the PFP.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP, said the issue transcended binary political differences.

"We believe that it is necessary for there to be massive mobilisation of public opinion in Natal against the Government's proposals," he said.

The PFP has already drafted a petition, which calls on the Government to abandon the land deal because "the will of the people" had not been tested, the hand-over would "threaten racial harmony and heighten potential for conflict in the region" and would "disrupt the lives of thousands of people by the arbitrary alteration of their citizenship."

⑧ In what circumstances the economy of a country is a result of external forces obliged and justified government is responsible of the people with in protect their people.

A frequent type of a rise and fall in no such perfect is running perfectly.

external happenings. These are summarised as basically war, droughts, increases in the oil prices, failure of crops etc. Other disturbances are caused by one country's activities affecting another ones. Trade is thrown into imbalance for example is a country's exports decreases. Thus the government must intervene and try and put the imbalance in the balance of payments right. They must impose ^{import} quotas and import duties on imports in order to decrease prices the amount of goods imported. Another method it can use to put its balance of payments problem right is to devalue its currency in terms of other country. This causes the price of goods ^{exports} in the country to decrease in terms of other countries ie it will be cheaper for other countries to buy the devaluing countries goods and thus the devaluing country will be able to increase its export and put its balance of payments imbalance right. Thus the intervention of the government in putting the imbalance of payments right leads to a

not justified to intervene in economy is not in balance. Yes, a government is in the economy. The both running a safety. so, it is up to them to then their borders.

The economy is the production of employment. There is can say the economy can due to internal and external. summarised as basically war, droughts, increases in the oil prices, failure of crops etc. Other disturbances are caused by one country's activities affecting another ones. Trade is thrown into imbalance for example is a country's exports decreases. Thus the government must intervene and try and put the imbalance in the balance of payments right. They must impose ^{import} quotas and import duties on imports in order to decrease prices the amount of goods imported. Another method it can use to put its balance of payments problem right is to devalue its currency in terms of other country. This causes the price of goods ^{exports} in the country to decrease in terms of other countries ie it will be cheaper for other countries to buy the devaluing countries goods and thus the devaluing country will be able to increase its export and put its balance of payments imbalance right. Thus the intervention of the government in putting the imbalance of payments right leads to a

SA is footing the bill for a R28m road it will never own...

By MICHAEL CADMAN

SOUTH Africa is building a 106km tarred road from the Swazi border through the heart of Ingwavuma to Kosi Bay which is to be handed over to Swaziland.

Work on the road was begun at the end of 1981, which was after Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister for Co-operation and Development, says he started negotiations with Swaziland about handing over Ingwavuma and kaNgwane.

The South African Government is paying more than R27-million for the road but it is not clear whether this cost, or at least some of it, will now be borne by Swaziland. This means the major part of the highway will be built after Swaziland has taken over the area.

It will run from Jozini to the town of Manguzi on the shores of Kosi Bay and will be completed in 1984. Jozini is near the present Swazi border town of Golela which means that it will link up with the existing

main highway through Swaziland to Mbabane and the north.

It will also provide easy access from Kosi Bay to the main roads to Durban and the Eastern Transvaal.

At present Kosi Bay can be reached only by four-wheel-drive vehicles and is used mainly by conservationists and wildlife enthusiasts.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Berea (Durban), said it was strange that the Government should start such an expensive project if it knew that the land would be given away.

"If Dr Koornhof is correct in saying that his negotiations with Swaziland started two years ago then the Government must answer for involving the taxpayer in expenditure of this magnitude when it knew the area might be given away," Mr Swart said this week.

"They must, at least, have anticipated that the area might be lost so it strikes me as very strange that they should have gone ahead with the road."

Mr Pierre Cronje, PFP MP, said the building of the road in an area which was to be given away indicated the double talk and secrecy of the negotiations.

"Why didn't someone do something about the expenditure of almost R28-million on a road which was to be given away?" Mr Cronje asked. "Another question that must be answered concerns the purpose of the road."

Mr Roy Hindle, director of the Roads Department in Natal, told the Sunday Express that construction of the road was continuing.

"As yet we have received no instruction to stop work," Mr Hindle said. "We have a contract to complete it and, as far as I know, this will be done."

Mr Hindle said that this was the only work being done by his department in the Ingwavuma area at the moment.

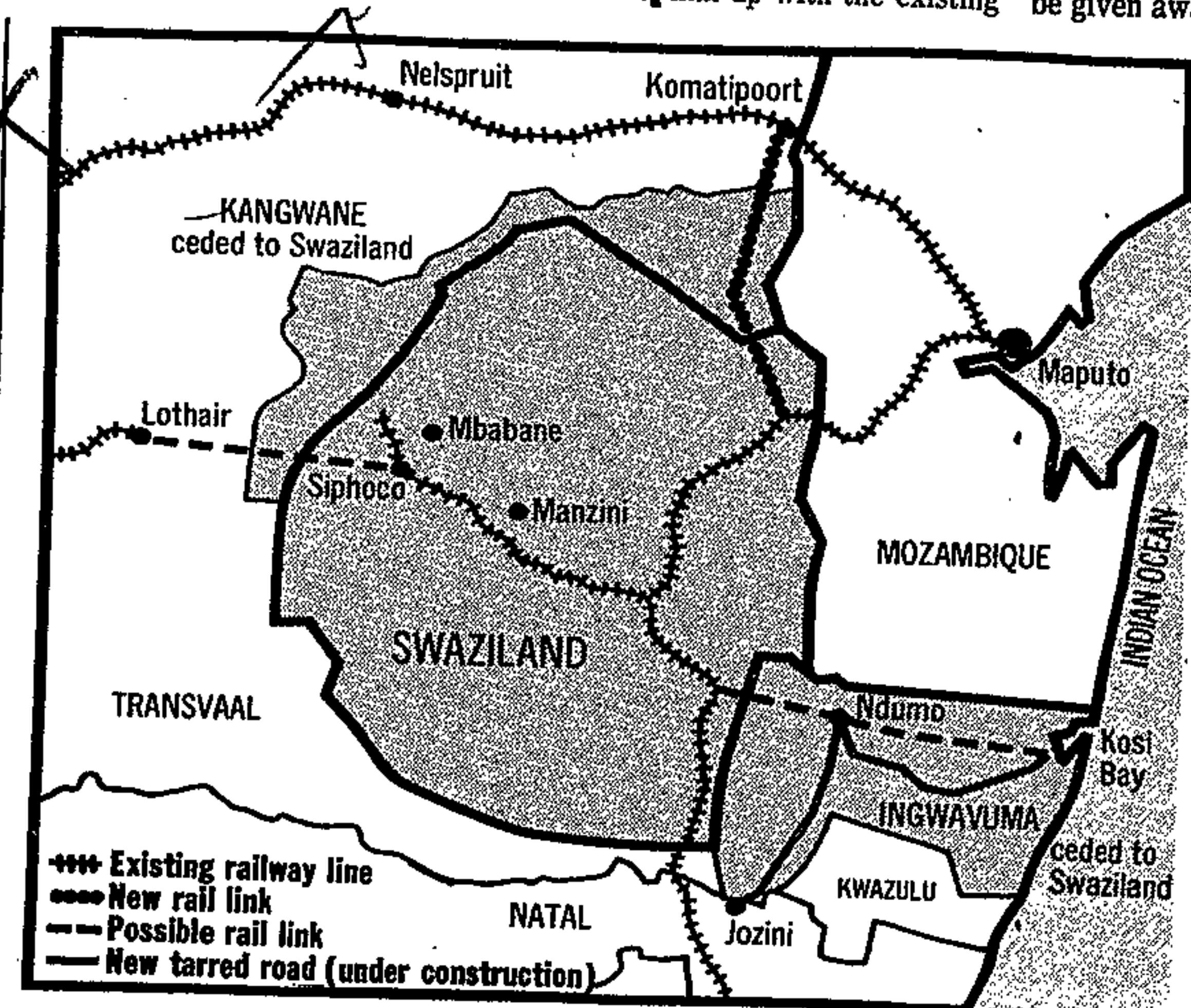
The road is being built by the Natal Provincial Administration at the request of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A spokesman for the department said he had not been able to find out why the road was planned.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen said: "It is most likely that the road is being built as part of the department's policy of helping to promote the infrastructure of homelands," Mr Oosthuizen said. "If there is another reason I am not aware of it."

When asked if any attempt to stop work on the road was made once the department knew of plans to hand the area to Swaziland, Mr Oosthuizen said he could not comment.

The director-general of the department, Mr Rudolph



● How a future Swazi seaport at Kosi Bay could be linked to the SA rail system — making a short-cut for mineral and agricultural exports from the Transvaal.

Kosi harbour offers huge benefits

A NEW seaport for Swaziland at Kosi Bay could have important long-term implications for the rich mining and agricultural regions of the Eastern Transvaal.

It could save millions of rands in transport costs for exporters of phosphates and other minerals from Phalaborwa, coal from Witbank and a range of agricultural products from the Eastern Transvaal, which are now mainly exported through Richard's Bay.

An independent transport consultant told the Sunday Express this week that the construction of a 70km rail link from Lothair, in the Eastern Transvaal, to join up with the Swaziland railway system would save the Transvaal coal producers almost 280km in transporting

their coal for shipment at Kosi Bay — instead of at Richard's Bay.

Political observers believe that a rail link to Kosi Bay — which could be financed by South Africa — may have been part of the Swazi land deal.

Significantly, South Africa is building a line from Komatipoort to link up with the railway system in Swaziland. This means that minerals from Phalaborwa could be railed by way of a short-cut to Kosi Bay instead of making the long haul to Richard's Bay.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association said: "In the very long term a coal terminal at Kosi Bay could be viable for Transvaal coal owners, but it would all depend on the

cost structure of the Swaziland Railways."

The Swazis are said to have insisted on the Ingwavuma region being thrown in with the transfer of KaNgwane in order to give them access to the sea, making the landlocked kingdom independent of both Mozambique and South Africa.

The Sunday Express understands a French construction firm has made a preliminary survey of Kosi Bay for a harbour and of a possible rail link with the Swazi railway north of Golela.

Mr Z L Mkhonta, permanent under-secretary in the Swaziland Department of Foreign Affairs, said "higher authorities" would make a statement at the appropriate time.

problem that he correctly identified early in his career as being central to monetary theory: the demand for a collection of highly substitutable "monetary" assets. (See, for example, Brainard and Tobin, 1968). At some point, we will need to be told exactly how these asset demands are to be linked to the characteristics of the earnings streams to which these assets are a claim. My guess is that rational expectations may come up at this point, but this is only a guess and we will have to wait and see.

IV

As I warned at the outset of this review, I have made no effort to allocate my attention to various topics in this review in proportion to the allocation in Tobin's lectures. Tobin has a remarkable gift for making difficult matters seem easy, a gift from which everyone working in monetary economics has reaped large benefits.

If we cannot trust economists guided by Keynesian doctrine to direct the fortunes of our economy, whom can we trust? This is the question with which Tobin deals in his lectures, and his answer mixes a masterful display of the use of conventional macroeconomic analysis with a caricature of the alternative offered by the "new classicals." It is an answer that struck me as false, but not because I am convinced that the "new classicals" have succeeded in identifying their "skull" with the precision claimed by the Keynesian economists of the 1960s. Its falseness lies rather in its refusal to face the serious arguments asserting that the guidance offered by Keynesian models is so unreliable and speculative as to render it unusable in practical discussions of economic policy.

The central question of macroeconomic policy today is not which set of

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The Swazi plan was born 28 years ago

By JEAN LE MAY

AFTER 30 years of experimenting with homelands the South African Government seems to be returning to the recommendations of the Tomlinson commission 28 years ago, which formed the original strategy for 'grand apartheid'.

This, said Professor Marinus Wiechers, head of the Institute for Comparative and International Law, is the effect of this week's shock land deal with Swaziland.

The handing-over of the South African Swazi homeland of KaNgwane to Swaziland was explicitly recommended by the Tomlinson commission, he said.

Prof Wiechers said he foresaw a host of further territorial amalgamations which were envisaged by the commission, including the handing over of the South Sotho homeland, QwaQwa, to Lesotho, and "a possible drawing-together of Bophuthatswana and Botswana" (See separate stories on these pages).

The Tomlinson commission identified "nuclear points around which

the fragmentary pattern (of the black population) can be woven into a unitary growth".

It recommended "the consolidation of the Bantu Areas into seven blocks which can be systematically constructed around the seven historical nuclei or 'heartlands'..."

Specifically, the commission proposed:

- A Swazi block, with Swaziland as a nucleus and the addition of adjacent areas (of South Africa) inhabited by Swazis.

- A Tswana block, with Bechuanaland (now Botswana) as nucleus and added areas of the northern Cape and parts of Transvaal (now Bophuthatswana).

- A South Sotho block, with Basutoland (now Lesotho) as its 'heart' and the addition of areas in South Africa

— Witsieshoek (now QwaQwa) and northern Transkei (now the Maluti region of Transkei).

The Tomlinson commission concluded its report by saying its proposed development plan would bring about "an eventual configuration of southern Africa under which certain parts of the continent would be reserved for Europeans, and to which the Bantu would be allowed entry as temporary migrant workers, without being able to claim political rights there".

Prof Wiechers added that Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana could run into trouble with the Organisation of African Unity — of which they are members — if they accept amalgamation with former South African territory.

One of the OAU's earliest meetings, held in Cairo in October 1964, declared that all member states should pledge themselves to respect the borders existing on the day they achieved their national independence.

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ANDERSON, FINN E. AND PRESCOTT, EDWARD

THE Government has made it clear that it is to push ahead with the Swaziland land deal, ignoring widespread opposition, historical facts and the feelings of the people in direct contradiction of its own policies.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, and Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said in hard-hitting statements today that this had become obvious in the television news review programme last night.

Both leaders labelled the programme as "totally dishonest and a disgrace".

Statements

Apart from only the Government side of the story being put to the public, many statements made by the three Nationalist politicians who dominated the programme were either untrue or half true, they said.

Mr Swart and Mr Raw, said that it had now become absolutely essential that opinions of the affected people be tested before any land was handed over to Swaziland.

They also demanded that SABC give "all the other parties involved an opportunity to express their views in full".

Comments

● The programme was devoted exclusively to comments from Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

The weekend SABC programmes disclosed Mr Botha's role in the whole dirty land deal with Swaziland, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly today.

Mr Botha was unbelievably overrated in Government circles because of his earlier posting to America as South African Ambassador, he said,

Political Staff

created by the Government?"

Mr Swart said over the years it had become obvious that "the louder Pik Botha shouts, the weaker his arguments.

"His arguments last night were particularly weak.

Mr Raw appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene immediately and to make sure the people affected would not be forced into Swaziland against their will.

"The programme was a direct contradiction of the Prime Minister's statement last week that the issue was still in the discussion stage.

"Clearly from what was said the Government has

made up its mind and it will use its majority in Parliament to push through this decision."

● The Ingwavuma constituency has been officially excised from Kwazulu.

This was done by proclamation R109 dated June 18, by the State President in Council at the request of Dr P G J Koornhof.

Legal opinion on the question of when the members of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly cease to hold office is being sought.

It was because of this exaggerated view of Mr Pik Botha's knowledge of international affairs that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his colleagues had put everybody into the present mess regarding the proposed incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi said the weekend's admissions had shown a prolonged and secret wheeling and dealing with Swaziland at the expense of its own black people.

Questions

Mr Swart said that many questions had been left unanswered, including the issue of what South Africa was receiving in return from Swaziland.

"The whole issue is a direct contradiction of the Government's own policy of self-determination.

"If it is so interested in bringing together people who belong together why have the Xhosas been placed in two separate states, both of which were

SWAZI: SNUB
TO CRITICS
THAT DEBAT

Arkus 21/6/82

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SABC accused of bias on Swaziland

Political Staff

News 21/6/82

OPPOSITION spokesmen accused the SABC today of broadcasting only the Government's viewpoint on the controversial plan to hand over land to Swaziland.

They said that in a television programme on the issue last night the SABC failed to give the other side of the argument.

Mr Brian Page, the New Republic Party's MP for Umhlanga and spokesman on the media, said: "This was quite the worst case of one-sidedness I have ever seen on SATV."

Not any mention was made of anybody else's

viewpoint other than their own interpretation of viewpoints."

Mr Page said the viewpoints expressed in the programme by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, needed to be heard.

"But South Africa should have been given the other side of the argument as well and not merely the mouthings of what the Government is thinking. It is sickening that we are constantly being subjected to this propaganda arm of the South African Government."

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), the official

Opposition's spokesman on the media, said the programme gave only the Government's viewpoint.

"It ignored the views of any of the black people concerned and living in the disputed areas. In doing so the SABC failed in its duty to keep South Africans informed."

Mr Dalling said that in this particular case the SABC's negligence or its deliberate bias could have serious consequences because most of South Africa's population remained unaware of the tensions over the land issue.

The SABC said last night's News Review was not intended to be a fair debate about the advantages or disadvantages of the Swaziland

dispute.

It said the presentation was intended to be "an explanatory programme by the people who will implement" the ceding of the Ingwavuma region of Kwazulu to Swaziland.

"It was not intended to be a debate about the advantages or disadvantages of the deal," said a public relations spokesman.

He said the fact that the programme was meant to be an explanatory one only was an admission that it did "not intend to be anything else."

SABC Radio News Service today described the programme, however, as a "discussion."

Swazi pledge on rights and benefits

LOBAMBA—Swaziland assured the inhabitants of KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu that when these territories were incorporated into Swaziland all their rights, pensions and social benefits would be safeguarded and, with the help of friends, Swaziland would promote the economic development of the areas, according to an SABC report.

The Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr K Dhlamini, has told a news conference at Lobamba that his Government welcomed the South African decision. He said those who alleged that Swaziland was being wooed by South Africa to accept the idea of a constellation of states were making deliberate attempts to destroy stability

and peace in southern Africa.

He said Swaziland had been trying to negotiate border adjustments since the previous century.

He said Swaziland was a sovereign independent State which had only exercised its rights under international law and the United Nations Charter to claim territory which was historically hers.

Mr Dhlamini said there had been a threat by prophets of doom about the transfer of land by South Africa to Swaziland. He said these pseudo-politicians were only promoting their own selfish interests. Their conduct was not conducive to solving the complex problems of the region.

Mr Dhlamini said the Swazi nation had one king and one country and they needed one another and one another's skills to exploit effectively the vast potential of the country.

Mr Dhlamini said he wanted to make the position of Swaziland in regard to the African National Congress abundantly clear to the whole world.

Swaziland was a signatory to the United Nations declaration on refugees, but it would never allow its territory to be used as a base for attacks on other states. In accordance with international law, Swaziland would grant transit facilities alone to real refugees. — (Sapa)

Plebiscite planned on Swazi land deal

CAPL TIMES 21/6/82

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119
312

JOHANNESBURG. — Pretoria would soon be presented with indisputable evidence that its plans to cede the Ingwavuma region of Kwazulu to Swaziland were strongly rejected by the vast majority of people of all races in Natal and Kwazulu, Mr Frank Martin, senior member of the Natal Executive Committee, said yesterday.

A referendum under the aegis of the Natal Provincial Council among whites, coloured people and Indians on the issue was planned before the end of the month, Mr Martin said.

A second referendum among blacks, organized by the Kwazulu Government, was understood to be in the offing.

The majority party in the Provincial Council, the New Republic Party, had already decided to hold a referendum and it would thus appear to be a mere formality.

Mr Martin said: "A referendum can be called in one of two ways. Either the Administrator can call one without delay — or a majority of MPCs can petition the chairman to call one, in which case seven days' notice is required."

PFP support

The Progressive Federal Party is certain to support a protest vote against the incorporation of Ingwavuma. Mr Ray Swart, a Natal-based PFP MP, has already sharply condemned the pending cession.

The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the entire Kwazulu Legislative Assembly are to visit the Ingwavuma district this week.

Chief Buthelezi said the assembly had a moral obligation to tell the people of the area about the government's decision to excise Ingwavuma and hand it to Swaziland. He said there would be a visit to Manguzi on Thursday and to Ingwavuma on Friday.

Chief Buthelezi said he could not recall any other government decision which had caused such an outcry from so many diverse quarters.

The Kangwane Legisla-

ears to have been qu-
shelved
discussions with the
Assistant Secretary of
Dr Chester Crocker
other Western offi-
is, the Africans say
were assured a
eakthrough" had been
ieved with Pretoria.

Apart from agreeing on
the composition of a UN
force, many of points have
to be resolved. They in-
clude a ceasefire proce-
dure and the disposition
of any Swapo forces in-
side the territory at that
moment.

negotiate openly with
South Africa over the uni-
fication of its people.
The minister said South
Africa would then have

black involvement in the
land deal have not been
consulted on the matter.
said Mr Dalling — Own
Correspondent. Sapa

10.46: Nuus
10.56: Oordenking. Dr Bobbv Louber
TV 2 & 3 Programs

on Falklands: stands firm



Mr John Nott

rutiny through a most
de-angled lens, the
fence Secretary, Mr
hn Nott, who was ex-
cted to have to battle
his political life once
oting on the Falklands
ased, now seems likely
be let off the hook.

Labour leader Mr
ichael Foot has made it
car he wants a swift in-
iry into the immediate
cumstances surround-
g the Argentine inva-
on, with the results
blished before Parlia-
ent breaks for the sum-
er recess next month.
The Labour view is that
rs Thatcher and Lord

Carrington, who resigned
as Foreign Secretary
three days after the inva-
sion, misread intelligence
reports from Buenos
Aires.

Opposition MPs also
claim that the Defence
Ministry was unprepared
militarily for the attack
and that the government,
over the preceding
months, had indicated
that Britain was no longer
interested in the
Falklands.

An important focus of
the inquiry will be the in-
telligence reports submit-
ted to the Foreign Office
and Downing Street in
late March as tensions
mounted over the landing
of scrap merchants on
South Georgia.

How much of the result-
ing information will ever
be made public remains
to be seen, as much of
what is uncovered will be
classified information.

A clear sign of Mr Nott's
renewed confidence that
he has the Prime Minis-
ter's backing is his deci-
sion to press ahead with
the publication this week
of the annual defence
White Paper which was
delayed because of the
Falklands crisis.

He appears to remain
confident that the basic
thrust of his policy, par-
ticularly moving to a
smaller but better armed
fleet with more emphasis
on submarines, has been
borne out.

ive Assembly was dis-
solved by proclamation
on Friday. Before its dis-
solution, all but seven of
its 42 members protested
vehemently against
incorporation

Chiefs' petition

A petition from 17 of
South Africa's 21 Swazi
chiefs against Kangwane's
incorporation was given
to the Minister of Co-
operation and Develop-
ment, Dr Piet Koornhof,
in April

Meanwhile, Swaziland
has assured the inhabi-
tants of Kangwane and
the Ingwavuma region of
Kwazulu that when these
territories are incorporat-
ed in Swaziland all their
rights, pensions and so-
cial benefits will be safe-
guarded and, with the
help of friends, Swaziland
would promote the eco-
nomic development of the
areas.

The Swazi Foreign Min-
ister, Mr Dhlamini, has
told a news conference at
Lobamba, Swaziland, that
his government welcomed
the South African deci-
sion. He said those who
alleged that Swaziland
was being wooed by South
Africa to accept the idea
of a constellation of
States were trying to des-
troy stability and peace in
Southern Africa.

Since last century

He said Swaziland had
been trying to negotiate
border adjustments since
the previous century.

Mr Dhlamini said
Swaziland had become a
member of the United
Nations, the Organization
of African Unity, the non-
aligned movement, the
Commonwealth and the
Southern African Cus-
toms Union with the full
knowledge of other mem-
bers of the border history
of Swaziland.

Swaziland was a sover-
eign independent State
which had only exercised
its rights under interna-
tional law and the United
Nations Charter to claim
territory which was
historically hers.

Mr Dhlamini said he
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tion of Swaziland in re-
gard to the African
National Congress abun-
dantly clear to the whole
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Swaziland was a signa-
tory to the United Nations
declaration on refugees,
but it would never allow
its territory to be used as
a base for attacks on

other States. In accor-
dance with international
law, Swaziland would
grant transit facilities
alone to real refugees.

Mr Vause Raw, the
leader of the New Repub-
lic Party, has appealed to
the Prime Minister, Mr P
W Botha, to reconsider
the decision to hand over
Ingwavuma and the
Kangwane homeland
"against the wishes of the
people affected".

Speaking at a public
meeting at Warrenton
near Kimberley on Satur-
day night, Mr Raw said Mr
Botha had himself given
the assurance in Parlia-
ment that any incorpora-
tion would be of their
own free will. — Own Cor-
respondent, Sapa

Parcel bomb injures two

PARIS. — A 32-year-old
Iranian was critically in-
jured and a passer-by
hurt yesterday when a
parcel bomb exploded as
the Iranian opened it on a
Paris street.

Police at first thought
the blast could be linked
to a demonstration in Par-
is that afternoon by
Iranians opposed to
Ayatollah Khomeini.

But they said the
Iranian, Hossein Ali
Pour, was a student with
no known political affili-
ations. The package ex-
ploded as he opened it
after picking it up at a
local post office.

Police said Mr Pour was
in a critical condition
after losing an arm and
receiving burns. The
second man, whose iden-
tity was not released, was
described as a 50-year-old
passer-by, whose condi-
tion was stable. — Sapa-
AP

14 guerillas killed in Iran

LONDON. — Fourteen
members of the radical
People's Mujahedin, six
of them women, were
killed when Revolution-
ary Guards raided their
hideouts in the Iranian
capital, Tehran Radio
said.

Have Your
Colour film
Developed

- 6.30: Ezikasikhova (Fabels). Boris, t
the Beaver Brothers to fix his
the party continues.
- 6.35: Ubhokoloshe Ibhere (Bolke D
the Badger decides to leave t
- 6.45: Unolitye Nezakhe. Itch. Mr Sd
give money to Nolitye during
tion for underprivileged child
she tubs her special green etc
happens to Mr Sdudla. Prod
Shreeve.
- 7.00: Izindaba/lindaba (News).
- 7.10: Izimbali Zesizwe/lintyaty
(Womens Forum). The prog
with malnutrition, followed by
on maternity benefits offered
ployment Fund. Produced by
- 7.30: Ezemidlalo (Sport). Goals sco
Durban City and Iwisa Kaizer
Park. The WBA world heavyw
between Larry Holmes and G
Las Vegas. The entire fight w
- 8.00: Metshameko (sport). Game of
programme on the history of
Cup Final.
- 8.30: Di A Rora. A programme of
- 8.40: Tse Di Tswago Pitseng (g
gramme).
- 9.00: Ditaba/Dikgang (News).
- 9.25: Ralesoko: Lerato Go Meagi
Produced by J M Mamabolo
by D L Mokebe.

Review of week

TV 1

SATURDAY night's super
creepy film, "Satins Tri-
angle", focussed on the
notorious stretch of sea
off Burmuda. Kim Novak
provided the female inter-
est, as well as the sto-
ry's final, chilling twist.

Alan van der Merwe's
all too brief piano inter-
lude on Saturday remind-
ed one of the late Freddie
Carle's music "In the
Blue of Evening". SATV
would do well to consider
a permanent Saturday
programme featuring
music in Van der Merwe's
style.

I wish Wilfred Hyde-
White would stick to his
natural habitat — English
croquet lawns or rural
vicarages. The spectacle,
in "Buck Rogers", of this
distinguished British ac-
tor speaking Afrikaans
against a backdrop of
space ship paraphernalia
strained one's willingness
to suspend disbelief to
the utmost.

NEIL VEITCH

TV

IN Satur-
mate epis-
lar soap
kile" man
have been
prise by
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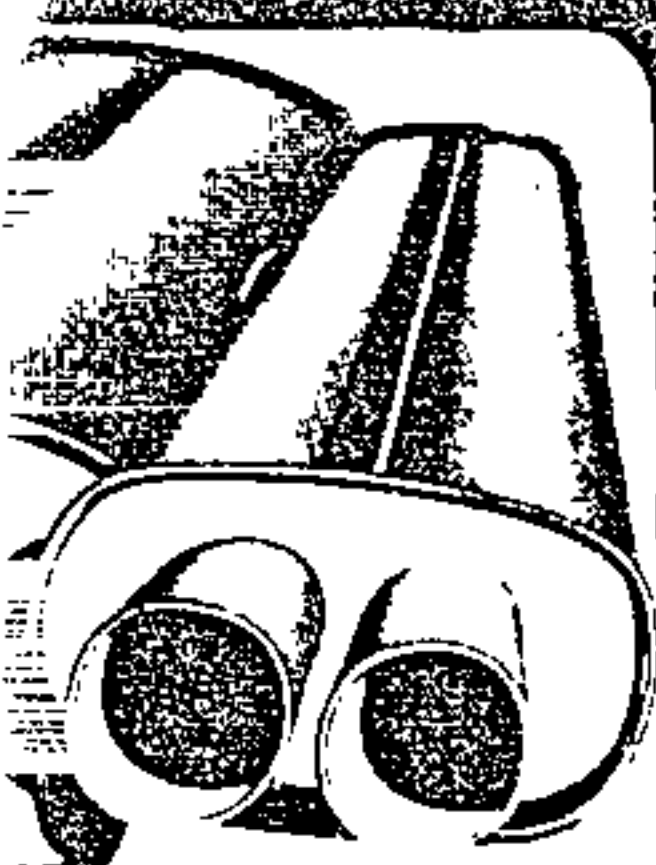
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DEATHS

SCHNEBLI. — Irene Ethel Jean,
passed away peacefully on June 20.
Deeply mourned and missed by lov-
ing Siena.

SCHNEBLI. — Irene Ethel Jean,
passed away peacefully on June 20
after a short illness. Deeply mourned
by her loving husband Paul. You will
always be remembered and loved
by us. Service to be held at the St
Barnabas Church, Kloof Nek Road,
on Tuesday, June 22, at 10.30am.
Arrangements Goodall and Wil-
liams, Wasserfall and Hardick,
Phone 47-1150.

CROFTON. — Agnes Marjorie, for-
merly Osborn, widow of Brigadier
Roger Crofton C.I.E.M.C., went hap-
pily into the next world at the great
age of 100 years on Tuesday, June
18, 1982. Will be missed by her lov-
ing family. Service at Maitland Cre-
matorium on Wednesday, June 23,
at 3.20pm. No flowers by request.
Donations may be sent to Lady
Buxton Home. Arrangements
Goodall & Williams, Wasserfall and
Hardick, Phone 47-1150.

CAPE TOWN'S FIRST AT
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WE ARE HERE!



Plebiscite planned on Swazi land deal

CAPE TIMES 21/6/82

102

109

312

JOHANNESBURG. — Pretoria would soon be presented with indisputable evidence that its plans to cede the Ingwavuma region of Kwazulu to Swaziland were strongly rejected by the vast majority of people of all races in Natal and Kwazulu, Mr Frank Martin, senior member of the Natal Executive Committee, said yesterday.

A referendum under the aegis of the Natal Provincial Council among whites, coloured people and Indians on the issue was planned before the end of the month, Mr Martin said.

A second referendum among blacks, organized by the Kwazulu Government, was understood to be in the offing.

The majority party in the Provincial Council, the New Republic Party, had already decided to hold a referendum and it would thus appear to be a mere formality.

Mr Martin said: "A referendum can be called in one of two ways. Either the Administrator can call one without delay — or a majority of MPCs can petition the chairman to call one, in which case seven days' notice is required."

PFP support

The Progressive Federal Party is certain to support a protest vote against the incorporation of Ingwavuma. Mr Ray Swart, a Natal-based PFP MP, has already sharply condemned the pending cession.

The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the entire Kwazulu Legislative Assembly are to visit the Ingwavuma district this week.

Chief Buthelezi said the assembly had a moral obligation to tell the people of the area about the government's decision to excise Ingwavuma and hand it to Swaziland. He said there would be a visit to Manguzi on Thursday and to Ingwavuma on Friday.

Chief Buthelezi said he could not recall any other government decision which had caused such an outcry from so many diverse quarters.

The Kangwane Legisla-

To page 2

A

cars to have been qu-
shelved
discussions with the
Assistant Secretary of
Dr Chester Crocker.
other Western offi-
s. the Africans say
y were assured a
eakthrough" had been
ieved with Pretoria.

Apart from agreeing on
the composition of a UN
force, many of points have
to be resolved. They in-
clude a ceasefire proce-
dure and the disposition
of any Swapo forces in-
side the territory at that
moment.

negotiate openly with
South Africa over the uni-
fication of its people.
The minister said South
Africa would then have

blacks involved in the
land deal have not been
consulted on the matter.
said Mr Dalling — Own
Correspondent Sapa

10.46: Nuus
10.56: Oordenking Dr Bobby Loubsa
TV 2 & 3 Program

on Falklands: stands firm



Mr John Nott

...tutiny through a most
-angled lens, the
nce Secretary, Mr
Nott, who was ex-
ed to have to battle
his political life once
oting on the Falklands
ased, now seems likely
be let off the hook.

Labour leader Mr
chael Foot has made it
ar he wants a swift in-
iry into the immediate
cumstances surround-
g the Argentine inva-
on, with the results
blished before Parlia-
ent breaks for the sum-
er recess next month.
The Labour view is that
rs Thatcher and Lord

Carrington, who resigned
as Foreign Secretary
three days after the inva-
sion, misread intelligence
reports from Buenos
Aires.

Opposition MPs also
claim that the Defence
Ministry was unprepared
militarily for the attack
and that the government,
over the preceding
months, had indicated
that Britain was no longer
interested in the
Falklands.

An important focus of
the inquiry will be the in-
telligence reports submit-
ted to the Foreign Office
and Downing Street in
late March as tensions
mounted over the landing
of scrap merchants on
South Georgia.

How much of the result-
ing information will ever
be made public remains
to be seen, as much of
what is uncovered will be
classified information.

A clear sign of Mr Nott's
renewed confidence that
he has the Prime Minis-
ter's backing is his deci-
sion to press ahead with
the publication this week
of the annual defence
White Paper which was
delayed because of the
Falklands crisis.

He appears to remain
confident that the basic
thrust of his policy, par-
ticularly moving to a
smaller but better armed
fleet with more emphasis
on submarines, has been
borne out.

...tive Assembly was dis-
solved by proclamation
on Friday. Before its dis-
solution, all but seven of
its 42 members protested
vehemently against
incorporation.

Chiefs' petition

A petition from 17 of
South Africa's 21 Swazi
chiefs against Kangwane's
incorporation was given
to the Minister of Co-
operation and Develop-
ment, Dr Piet Koornhof,
in April.

Meanwhile, Swaziland
has assured the inhabi-
tants of Kangwane and
the Ingwavuma region of
Kwazulu that when these
territories are incorporat-
ed in Swaziland all their
rights, pensions and so-
cial benefits will be safe-
guarded and, with the
help of friends, Swaziland
would promote the eco-
nomic development of the
areas.

The Swazi Foreign Min-
ister, Mr Dhlamini, has
told a news conference at
Lobamba, Swaziland, that
his government welcomed
the South African deci-
sion. He said those who
alleged that Swaziland
was being wooed by South
Africa to accept the idea
of a constellation of
States were trying to des-
troy stability and peace in
Southern Africa.

Since last century

He said Swaziland had
been trying to negotiate
border adjustments since
the previous century.

Mr Dhlamini said
Swaziland had become a
member of the United
Nations, the Organization
of African Unity, the non-
aligned movement, the
Commonwealth and the
Southern African Cus-
toms Union with the full
knowledge of other mem-
bers of the border history
of Swaziland.

Swaziland was a sover-
eign independent State
which had only exercised
its rights under interna-
tional law and the United
Nations Charter to claim
territory which was
historically hers.

Mr Dhlamini said he
wanted to make the posi-
tion of Swaziland in re-
gard to the African
National Congress abun-
dantly clear to the whole
world.

Swaziland was a signa-
tory to the United Nations
declaration on refugees,
but it would never allow
its territory to be used as
a base for attacks on

other States. In accor-
dance with international
law, Swaziland would
grant transit facilities
alone to real refugees.

Mr Vause Raw, the
leader of the New Repub-
lic Party, has appealed to
the Prime Minister, Mr P
W Botha, to reconsider
the decision to hand over
Ingwavuma and the
Kangwane homeland
"against the wishes of the
people affected".

Speaking at a public
meeting at Warrenton
near Kimberley on Satur-
day night, Mr Raw said Mr
Botha had himself given
the assurance in Parlia-
ment that any incorpora-
tion would be of their
own free will. — Own Cor-
respondent, Sapa

Parcel bomb injures two

PARIS. — A 32-year-old
Iranian was critically in-
jured and a passer-by
hurt yesterday when a
parcel bomb exploded as
the Iranian opened it on a
Paris street.

Police at first thought
the blast could be linked
to a demonstration in Par-
is that afternoon by
Iranians opposed to
Ayatollah Khomeini.

But they said the
Iranian, Hossein Ali
Pour, was a student with
no known political affili-
ations. The package ex-
ploded as he opened it
after picking it up at a
local post office.

Police said Mr Pour was
in a critical condition
after losing an arm and
receiving burns. The
second man, whose iden-
tity was not released, was
described as a 50-year-old
passer-by, whose condi-
tion was stable. — Sapa-
AP

14 guerillas killed in Iran

LONDON. — Fourteen
members of the radical
People's Mujahedin, six
of them women, were
killed when Revolution-
ary Guards raided their
hideouts in the Iranian
capital, Tehran Radio
said.

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the Beaver Brothers to fix his
the party continues

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the Badger decides to leave

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tion for underprivileged child
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Shreeve.

7.00: Izindaba/lindaba (News)

7.10: Izimbali Zesizwe/Intyatyar
(Womens Forum). The prog
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on maternity benefits offered
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7.30: Ezemidlalo (Sport) Goals sco
Durban City and Iwisa Kaizer
Park. The WBA won a heavy
between Larry Holmes and G
Las Vegas. The entire fight wi

8.00: Metshameko (sport). Game of
programme on the history of t
Cup Final.

8.30: Di A Rora. A programme of I

8.40: Tse Di Tswago Pitseng (g
gramme).

9.00: Ditaba/Dikgang (News).

9.25: Ralesoko: Lerato Go Moagis
Produced by J M Mamabolo
by D L Mokebe.

Review of week

TV 1

SATURDAY night's super
creepy film, "Satins Tri-
angle", focussed on the
notorious stretch of sea
off Burmuda. Kim Novak
provided the female inter-
est, as well as the sto-
ry's final, chilling twist

Alan van der Merwe's
all too brief piano inter-
lude on Saturday remind-
ed one of the late Freddie
Carle's music "In the
Blue of Evening". SATV
would do well to consider
a permanent Saturday
programme featuring
music in Van der Merwe's
style

I wish Wilfred Hyde-
White would stick to his
natural habitat — English
croquet lawns or rural
vicarages. The spectacle,
in "Buck Rogers", of this
distinguished British ac-
tor speaking Afrikaans
against a backdrop of
space ship paraphernalia
strained one's willingness
to suspend disbelief to
the utmost.

NEIL VEITCH

TV

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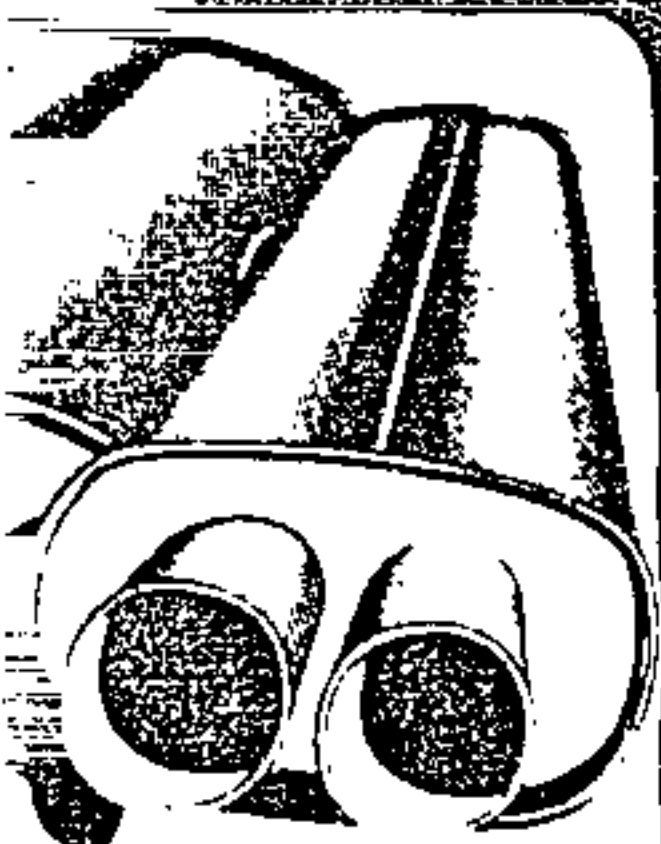
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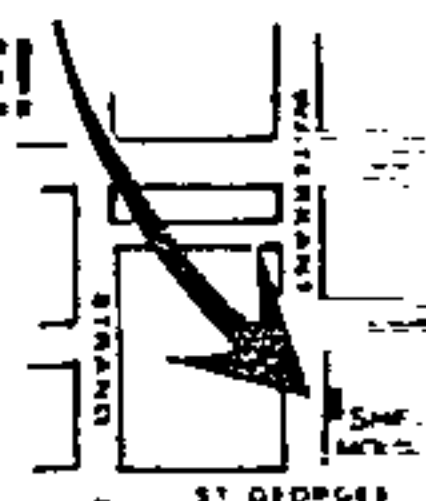
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age of 100 years on Tuesday, June
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at 3.20pm. No flowers by request.
Donations may be sent to Lady
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Mounting opposition to land deal

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

Pretoria will soon be presented with indisputable evidence that its plans to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to Swaziland are strongly rejected by the vast majority of people of all races in Natal and KwaZulu, Mr Frank Martin, senior member of the Natal Executive Committee, said yesterday.

Mr Martin said there were plans to hold a referendum, under the aegis of the Natal Provincial Council, among whites, coloureds and Indians before the end of the month.

The KwaZulu government is understood to be organising a referendum among blacks.

The majority party in the Provincial Council, the New Republic Party, has already taken a decision to hold a referendum and it would thus appear to be a mere matter of time before one is held.

Mr Martin said: "A referendum can be called in one of two ways. Either the Administrator can call one without delay — or a majority of MPCs can petition the chairman to call one, in which case seven days' notice is required."

The Progressive Federal Party is certain to support a protest vote against the incorporation of Ingwavuma.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, is understood to be in favour of mobilising a massive display of Zulu opposition to the pending transfer.

Chief Buthelezi has already protested in the strongest language against the cession of Ingwavuma.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told a meeting in Upington at the weekend that the majority of blacks in Ingwavuma were in favour of unification with Swaziland.

The same was true of KaNgwane, another black area earmarked for cession, Mr Botha said.

But Ingwavuma members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly have declared their opposition to the transfer.

The KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was dissolved by proclamation on Friday. Before its dissolution, however, all but seven of its 42 members protested against incorporation.

A petition from 17 of South Africa's 21 Swazi chiefs against KaNgwane's incorporation was given to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in April.

In the first official public acknowledgement of the petition, Mr Botha said the Government had been advised by "South African Swazi leaders" to ignore the petition as it had been signed out of fear.

Mr Mabuza repeatedly invited Pretoria to settle the dispute by holding a referendum by secret ballot among South Africa's 750 000 Swazis. His challenge was ignored.

The Afrikaans newspaper, Rapport, yesterday indirectly supported the idea of putting the issue to the vote.

The Mail's Correspondent in Maritzburg reports that Chief Buthelezi and the entire KwaZulu Legislative Assembly will visit the Ingwavuma district this week — although the area now falls under the control of the Department of Co-Operation and Development in terms of a proclamation in last week's Government Gazette.

The proposed visit was confirmed yesterday by Chief Buthelezi who said he made regular visits to Soweto — an area not under KwaZulu jurisdiction.

The Chief Minister hit out at the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who was quoted in SABC new bulletins yesterday as having said during the weekend that the Government wished to bring together people who belonged together culturally and in terms of history.

"I could not believe my ears when I heard this," Chief Buthelezi said.

"I am completely flabbergasted that a man in his position could so deliberately distort a serious situation."

To be consistent, he declared, Mr Botha should insist that the black people of the Orange Free State be incorporated into Lesotho.

These people shared a common language, the Chief Minister emphasised.

The people of Ingwavuma had never been Swazis.

Much at risk in deal with S

CAPE TOWN — Places virtually unknown to most South Africans — Ingwavuma, Tongaland and kaNgwane — burst on to the front pages of newspapers last week.

The huge controversy stirred by the Government announcement that the areas are to be handed over to Swaziland is but another troubled chapter in a history of intrigue, border disputes and land claims that stretch back to before the advent of whites in the area.

To establish the background to the latest row one needs to go back not to 1979 when the Government first started negotiating with the Swazis but back to the 1800s.

In 1840, when Sobhusa I died, Swaziland stretched westwards to Ermelo and Carolina, east to the Lebombo Mountains and south to the Pongola River.

After the Boers trekked north they formed the Transvaal Republic which gradually extended its influence into Swazi territory before finally laying claim to the whole kingdom in 1868.

The primary intention of this move was to develop a rail link to the coast at Kosi Bay. But the British thwarted this plan initially by annexing the Transvaal and declaring Swaziland a protectorate in 1877.

But in terms of the

Pretoria Convention of 1881, Swaziland was reduced to its present borders with three-fifths of its citizens being left in South Africa.

The British finally put paid to Transvaal plans for the rail link by annexing Tongaland which fell in the low-lying coastal plain east of the Lebombo Mountains.

The Tonga people were not Swazi citizens but paid tribute to the Zulu king.

This position remained more or less stable until the independence of Swaziland in 1968 when Swaziland made known its land claims.

Simultaneously the National Party's homeland policy was developing and the policy has played a significant part in the Government decision to cede the land to Swaziland.

The circumstances of the announcement differ in the two areas of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

kaNgwane is the



Piet Koornhof . . . nonsensical claims.

Government-proclaimed homeland for the Swazis who were left in South Africa by the Pretoria Convention. Most pay some form of allegiance to the world's longest reigning monarch, King Sobhusa II of Swaziland, but the majority clearly see South Africa and not Swaziland as their country.

On top of this only slightly more than 200 000 of the 750 000 South African Swazis live in the homeland.

kaNgwane is the third smallest homeland and will obviously never be viable. By the sweep of a pen Pretoria would not only rid itself of the economic problems of the area but also of 750 000 black South Africans in its obsession to make

South Africa "white."

The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, bases his objections to the Government proposals on the fact that South African Swazis have contributed to the growth of South Africa and have a claim equal to that of any other South African to share the fruits.

The Government, to the extent of ignoring its own policy of granting independence only at the request of the people concerned, has ridden roughshod over the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly, refusing the assembly's request last year for second phase self-government while secretly negotiating with the Swazi Government.

The circumstances in

Enos Mabuza

Ingwavuma are different.

Most of this area is on the coastal plain of Tongaland. In the northern side of the Lebombo Mountains there is a mixture of tribal allegiance, some of which is Swazi allegiance.

On the plains the Tonga people have paid tribute to Zulus back to the days of Shaka.

The Swazis never had any claim of the area and makes arrant nonsense of the claims of Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that "bringing together people who are together."

Over the past years, however, there has been a wave

DOMESTIC NOTICES

Domestic advertisements for Births, Deaths, Engagements, Marriages and Funeral Notices are not accepted by telephone but must be placed personally at all Star offices and Computicket offices where advertisers are required to sign the advertisement. In case of difficulty Tel 833-0111.

Deaths

ANTHONY
Alec, passed away peacefully on June 20 1982. Beloved father of Francis, George, Peter, Hilda, Josephine, Tereza and Sarah. Rest in peace. We will always miss you.

Deaths

BRENER
Debbie, passed away peacefully, deepest sympathy to family and sadly missed by Benny Miller and Charles and Cynthia Eppel.

BRENER
Debbie, passed away peacefully. Sadly missed by Benny Miller and Charles and Cynthia Eppel.

BRENER
Debbie, passed away peacefully. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her son

Deaths

FARBER
Saul, passed away suddenly June 21. Mourned and sadly missed by Montie and Bonita Goldberg and family.

FARBER
Saul, passed away suddenly June 21. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by Michael and Beverlee Steele and family.

FARBER
Saul, passed away suddenly June 21. Deeply mourned

Deaths

GORK
Sholem, passed away June 20. Sadly missed by Maurice Pearl, and Michelle

GORK
Sholem, passed away June 20. Sadly missed by Rosalyn, Gay, Shaun

HAAS
Siomund, beloved father, passed away on June 18 at Our

(312) 199 star 197 22/6/82 Bruce Cameron outlines the troubled history of the area involved in the controversy aroused by last week's Government announcement.

(312) 199 star 197 22/6/82 Bruce Cameron outlines the troubled history of the area involved in the controversy aroused by last week's Government announcement.



Enos Mabuza ... nonsensical claims.

claimed the Swaziland left in by the invention. form of to the reigning Sobhuza, Swaziland, by clear-rica and as their

us only than 750 000 Swazis land. s the home-viously By the n Pre-ot only he eco-of the 750 000 means in o make

South Africa "white." The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, bases his objections to the Government proposals on the fact that South African Swazis have contributed to the growth of South Africa and have a claim equal to that of any other South African to share the fruits.

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The circumstances in

Enos Mabuza ... proposals opposed.

Ingwavuma are totally different.

Most of this area lies on the coastal plains of Tongaland. In the western side of the area in the Lebombo Mountains there is a confusion of tribal roots, some of which indicate Swazi allegiance.

On the plains live the Tonga people who have paid tribute to the Zulus back to the days of Shaka.

The Swazis have never had any control of the area and history makes arrant nonsense of the claims of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that he is "bringing together people who belong together."

Over the past 10 years, however, there has been a web of

intrigue spun by Pretoria and Swaziland in the area which has caused confusion and sown dissension between Zulu King Goodwill Zwelitini and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

On top of this the Swazis have spent much time feting different factions in the area which has led to one South African-appointed and later deposed chief fleeing across the border to Swaziland with his followers and being accepted by the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees as refugees from apartheid.

A group of South African Swazi chiefs have visited King Sobhuza to pay him allegiance while the king also offered a daughter

in marriage to Chief Mzima Tembe of the Tongas in one of a number of attempts to get him to form a separate state breaking away from kwaZulu

Swaziland is obviously more interested in gaining this area with its route to the sea than the kaNgwane area and if it succeeds and develops Kosi Bay into a harbour one of the few unspoiled spots left in South Africa will be destroyed

The Governments of South Africa and Swaziland are taking substantial risks by going ahead with the land deal.

Swaziland is risking its status in the international community and the likelihood that its new borders would not be recognised.

When the process of decolonisation was at its height the newly independent countries of Africa agreed that the colonial boundaries should be recognised and this is the policy of the Organisation of African Unity today.

The African National Congress, which exerts weighty influence in the OAU, is highly unlikely to accept the land swap which in turn could result in Swaziland landing up in a similar situation to Transkei.

The South African Government is risking the anger of the South African Swazis and Zulus which could have a serious impact on race relations in the country.

NAIROBI — The world's population in the year 2000 will be 20 percent less than the 7500 million that some major international agencies had predicted, says a report by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Rafael M Salas, the agency's director, says in the report that as a result of population control programmes the world's population growth rate dropped from 1.99 percent in 1960 - 1965 to 1.7 percent in 1975-80

He says the United Nations is now predicting that the annual growth rate could fall to 1.5 percent by the year 2000

That would mean the world's population would reach 6100 million by the end of the century. Midway through 1981 UN statisticians estimated the world's population at 4495 million.

The report, released in Kenya, which has one of the highest birth rates in the world, also says the while birth rates have been dropping because of increased education and birth control programmes, the decline

Racia

BERLIN — A deceptively routine legal wrangle in West Berlin regarded as one of West Germany's most tolerant cities, has created race friction.

The court case involves the owners of tenement seeking to evict tenants to obtain the flats for themselves. Such cases are frequent, although often it is property speculators who evict tenants.

But the owners of 30 Burgermeisterstrasse in the Tempelhof district are five Turkish "gastarbeiter" (guest workers) families who recently scraped

Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
<p>FARBER Saul passed away suddenly June 21. Mourned and sadly missed by Montie and Bonita Goldberg and family.</p>	<p>GORK Sholem passed away June 20. Sadly missed by Maurice Pearl, Beverly and Michelle</p>	<p>JONES (Devine) of Sunwich Port Imelda passed away suddenly June 19. Deeply mourned. Will always be missed by her everloving family. Stella, Dennis, George, Gail, Lynette, Richard and her great granddaughters Leigh-Ann and Cerise</p>	<p>KRUGER Eddie, dearly beloved husband of Edith passed away June 20 1982, after a long illness, bravely borne. You were my life, you are my love, you were God's greatest gift to me, darling I will always remember you. RIP. Your loving wife Edith.</p>	<p>OLIVIER Peter, Passed away suddenly June 21. Affectionately remembered and sadly missed by the directors, management and staff of De Beers Industrial Diamond Division. Condolences to his family.</p>
<p>FARBER Saul, passed away suddenly June 21. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by Michael and Beverlee Steele and family.</p>	<p>GORK Sholem passed away June 20. Sadly missed by Raymond, Rosalyn, Gail and Shaun.</p>	<p>JONES Imelda, passed away June 19. Loving thoughts from your brothers and sisters Arthur, Edward, Hermione and Sylvia.</p>	<p>KRUGER Eddy, In loving memory of our beloved friend, sadly missed by Blikkies Evelyn, Yvonne and family. Gone but never forgotten. Rest in peace.</p>	<p>OLIVIER Peter, passed away suddenly. Sadly missed. Will always be remembered. Rest in peace. June.</p>
<p>FARBER Saul, passed away suddenly June 21. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by Jack and Pearl Steele</p>	<p>HAAS Sigmund, beloved father of Lynette and Yvonne, passed away on Friday June 18 at Our Parents' Home after a long drawn out illness. Deeply mourned.</p>	<p>JOSEPH Joe passed away peacefully missed by Eric, Camilla and family.</p>	<p>LAZARUS Walter, Our dearly loved uncle and great uncle</p>	<p>PAYNE Hilda (Loomis) passed away peacefully Sunday afternoon. Sadly missed by Francis Ann, Chris, Alta, Alice, James and ...</p>
<p>FARBER Saul passed away suddenly</p>	<p>HAAS</p>			

The Ingwavuma question

Referendum meeting

Political Reporter

THE Province's Executive Committee meets today to discuss the holding of a referendum in Natal over the Government proposal to hand the Ingwavuma district to Swaziland.

Mr Frank Martin, MEC, leader of the Natal Provincial Council, was given a brief by the New Republic Party's Natal head committee on Saturday to set in motion arrangements to call an urgent meeting of the council to discuss the holding of a referendum among whites, col-

oureds and Indians.

Mr Martin was also asked to hold talks with KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, on the possibility of joint action.

The Progressive Federal Party's Natal leader, Mr Ray Swart, will hold talks with Chief Buthelezi at Ulundi tomorrow to discuss the issue and to decide on joint action.

The PFP is launching a petition, possibly jointly with Inkatha. The Mercury established yesterday that the cost of a referendum, to be born by Natal, would be at least R1 000 000.

Mr Hennie Brink, Natal secretary of the NRP, said it appeared that separate

polling stations would have to be set up because of the ban on mixed political activities in terms of the Political Interferences Act.

Meanwhile, the Pietermaritzburg branch of the National Council of Women (South Africa) has come out in support of a simultaneous referendum on the issue.

Mrs Carol Hanks, branch vice-president, said in a statement that 'whatever reasons may still come to light for the incorporation of the Ingwavuma area and KaNgwane into Swaziland, no one in their right mind can sanction the manner in which it has been handled'.

**New
harbour
'not
needed'**

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Zulus did not need Swazis to erect a harbour at Kosi Bay for them, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Referring to a statement made during the weekend by Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Consolidation Commission, that such a harbour would be to the benefit of Swaziland, KwaZulu and South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said that, if there had been a necessity to build a harbour at Kosi Bay, KwaZulu would have constructed the facility itself.

He said the people of KwaZulu were South Africans and already had Durban and Richards Bay in the middle of their territory.

It was 'cheeky' he maintained, for Mr van der Walt to talk like this when plans to incorporate the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu, including Kosi Bay, were not acceptable to the Zulu people and were being enforced at the point of the gun.

Chief ready for talks on shebeens

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday he had received no representations from the Zulu public concerning the legalising of shebeens in the region.

Replying to a question in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi, who is also Minister of Police, said shebeens were illegal at present in KwaZulu.

He was not, however, averse to discussion on their future status in Zulu society.

It was not possible to eliminate shebeens overnight from urban areas, he declared.

Land deal sinks

Inkatha, ASB meeting

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Inkatha Youth Brigade has cancelled a meeting it was to have held with the Afrikaanse Studentebond this weekend as a result of the Government's decision.

This was announced yesterday by Chief Buthelezi, who said the decision to cancel the meeting had been taken by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, in consultation with the executive.

It had been felt that under the circumstances, there was nothing to discuss with the student movement.

Chief Buthelezi said this type of thing made his 'heart bleed'.

At the stroke of a pen, the South African Government had destroyed goodwill which had been built up between the youth brigade and young Afrikaners, he said.

The Pretoria authorities had taken this step because they wanted to placate the Swazis and to please King Sobhuza.

Game movement 'only culling'

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Allegations that animals were being moved out of the Umfolozi Game Reserve in large numbers because the reserve was to be handed over to KwaZulu were made in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi, who heads the region's Bureau for Natural Resources, said that members of the Assembly had expressed alarm at the movement of animals.

They were of the opinion that the Natal Parks Board was transporting the animals because the people of KwaZulu were not responsible enough to look after them.

Dr John Vincent of the Natal Parks Board said last night that any game being moved out of the reserves was being done as part of the normal culling and game removal programme carried out by the board every year.

'The allegations are totally untrue. Game being taken out of the reserves has no relation whatsoever to any developments during the past week,' Dr Vincent said.

Swazi land deal: Chief Buthelezi speaks

CAPE TIMES 22/6/82

KQ

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ULUNDI. — The following statement was made by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, here yesterday:

"The Ingwavuma issue is bound to incite feelings of hostility between the races because of the hurtling political statements with which Mr P W Botha and his cabinet ministers are choosing to lace up what is no doubt one of

the most tragic events in the political history of our times.

"We do disagree with the Prime Minister and the government politically, but we have always respected him as the Prime Minister of South Africa, who is at least entitled to some credit for personal integrity."

The Ingwavuma issue had severely corroded the

'Heart of hearts'

"We cannot believe our eyes when we read in the newspapers and hear over the radio some of the utterances which the Prime Minister is making on the issue of the proposed excision of Ingwavuma and Kangwane."

"The Prime Minister knows in his heart of hearts that apart from the meeting we had with him on November 14 1979, where he mentioned Swazi claims for the first time, he has not had any other discussion with either the Zulu King or the Kwazulu cabinet."

"He promised me that there was going to be a discussion in which the South African Government and the Swaziland Government would be involved which I was also supposed to attend."

"Mr Botha knows that when the Swazis insulted me by refusing to talk with the South African Government in my presence because they regarded me as a so-called 'Bantustan leader', that he deferred to them."

'Dirty deal'

"He allowed his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, to carry on and conclude the dirty deal with Swaziland behind our backs."

Now Mr P W Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, was misleading the public as if there had been full-dress discussion

with the Zulus on the issue, and that he was faced by claims from the Swazi King, the Zulu King and other claimants.

"At what stage was the Prime Minister or his cabinet ministers engaged in any discussion with the Zulu King or, for that matter, with myself?"

"At no stage was the Zulu King even told by them of these sinister plans the South African Government concluded in order to curry favour with the Swazi King."

"To add insult to injury, the Prime Minister makes a statement to the effect that only radicals who want one man, one vote within a unitary state are opposing this excision of Ingwavuma and Kangwane."

'Uninformed?'

"Should we assume that the Prime Minister is so uninformed that he does not know that Mr G Botha, the Kangwane Commissioner-General, resigned because he disagrees with him on this issue."

"Is the Prime Minister unaware that Mr Janson, the son of the present Kangwane Commissioner-General, Mr Punt Janson, has voiced his opposition to the scheme openly."

"Is the Prime Minister of South Africa so uninformed that he is not aware that there are many Nationalists in Natal and the Transvaal who are opposed to his dirty deal with Swaziland at the expense of South African blacks."

"Both the NRP and the Progressive Federal Party have expressed vehement opposition to the proposed excision."

"Did Dr Koornhof, who

was here on June 14, not inform the Prime Minister about strong Zulu opposition to the proposed excision of Ingwavuma."

"If he did not, then Dr Koornhof must be extremely irresponsible."

"Did Dr Koornhof not inform the Prime Minister how strongly the Zulu King feels about the issue."

"Did Dr Koornhof not inform the Prime Minister that the chiefs of the area are so strongly opposed to this excision of their areas in favour of Swaziland."

"Are all these white and black opponents of the proposed excision, the radicals who want one man, one vote in a unitary state. Or are Mr Mabuza and I the radicals who, according to the Prime Minister, are opposing his scheme because we want only one man, one vote within a unitary state."

"The Prime Minister is well aware that all whites in South Africa are opposed to one man, one vote within a unitary state. Therefore, taking advantage of this fact, the Prime Minister is distorting the issue of one man, one vote, which has nothing to do with the proposed excision of Ingwavuma and Kangwane."

'Red herring'

"And he is dragging these into the scene as a red herring to confuse the minds of white South Africa so as to make it impossible for white South Africans to deal with his act of giving away a piece of South African territory to a foreign state, in total disregard of the needs

and feelings of the people of the area, their chiefs, the feelings of the King of the Zulus and of the cabinet, the feelings of the Zulu people and the feelings of members of this Legislative Assembly."

Mr Botha's politics were such that they prompted him to speak on such a explosive issue as if he were a small-town politician who was concerned with scoring political points, rather than allowing the people of South Africa to judge for themselves."

"What is more, it would be grossly irresponsible for a Prime Minister in any country to operate as Mr P W Botha does."

He appealed to Mr P W Botha to present the matter to the public in a manner that was becoming to a Prime Minister of South Africa."

"The other serious aspect of this issue is that the Zulu people regard the government's act in the giving away of ground on which the mortal remains of their king, King Dingane, are buried, as an act of desecration *par excellence*."

"This is a serious issue, as I pointed out to Dr Koornhof on June 14, because it revives and brings to the surface the fight of 1838 between the Zulus and Afrikaners which was by now forgotten."

"We see it is an act of vengeance for the 1838 assassination of Piet Retief at King Dingane's royal place at Emgungundlovu."

"We Zulus would have thought that the Battle of Blood River was enough vengeance, thus the yearly celebrations of Dingaan's Day (only re-

cently named the Day of the Covenant).

"Is that not sufficient gloating?"

"We have respect for the graves of Piet Retief and his fellow Voortrekkers buried a few kilometres from Ulundi."

"We would never think of desecrating their resting place situated in our midst. But the South African Government has demonstrated to us beyond any doubt that they do not care for the feelings of Zulu people."

'Respected'

"The Zulu people were split in 1838 and only a section of them were annihilated by the Boers in 1838."

"But King Dingane is respected as a king just like any of his predecessors and/or successors."

"His praises are never excluded at any ceremonial occasion or when Zulus praise even their present king or any other member of the Zulu royal house or when Zulu conduct ceremonial prayers."

"So the feelings of the Zulu people can only be imagined to compare with what the feelings of the Afrikaners would be if the Zulus desecrated the grave of Piet Retief and his followers at Kwamatwane (or as now called Dingaanstad)."

'What omen?'

"One wonders what this means for our common future. What kind of omen it is for all of us in South Africa that the two Piets, the Prime Minister, Mr Piet Botha and Dr Piet Koornhof, are in the forefront of this controversy?"

Chief: 'We could build our own harbour'

CAPE TIMES 22/6/82

KQ

312

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI.—Zulus did not need Swazis to erect a harbour at Kosi Bay for them, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

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He said the people of Kwazulu were South Africans and already had Durban and Richards Bay in the middle of their territory.

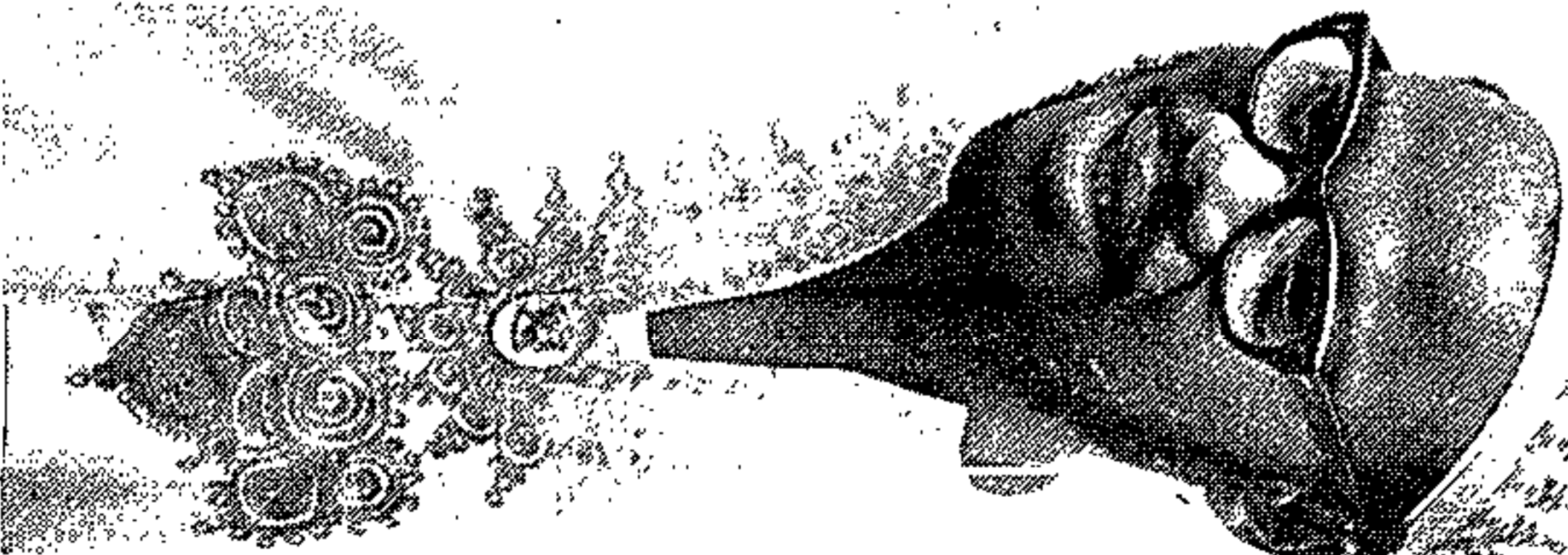
It was "cheeky", he

maintained, for Mr Vanders Walt to talk like this when plans to incorporate the Ingwavuma area of Kwazulu, including Kosi Bay, were not acceptable to the Zulu people.

The Chief Minister criticized the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for saying that if the Swazis could be united on a basis acceptable to "all parties", there would be benefits for the whole of Southern Africa.

Dr Koornhof did not seem to regard Kwazulu as part of what he called "all parties concerned", Chief Buthelezi maintained.

If Dr Koornhof did include Kwazulu, he would not keep on reiterating this statement, Chief Buthelezi said. The minister knew full well that the Zulu people totally rejected these plans.



Chief Buthelezi

Made in South Africa

Slabbert challenge to PM on land deal

CRH Times 22/6/82

Chief Reporter

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday challenged the government to hold a referendum on its land deal with Swaziland and to accept the outcome of it, where the people of Kangwane and Kwazulu were concerned.

"It is absolutely pointless," he said, "for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to claim that the people in Kangwane as well as Ingwavuma are in favour of this land deal if he and the government are not prepared to let this be demonstrated in the clearest possible manner — namely by an agreed-upon referendum of the people involved."

The Kangwane Legislative Assembly was dissolved by proclamation last week and placed under the direct control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The former chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Mr E J Mabuza, has promised rebellion against the South African Government's decision to cede his homeland to Swaziland.

'Eminently fair'

Dr Slabbert, in a statement in Cape Town yesterday, said: "I was told by Mr Mabuza himself that he was in favour of a referendum and that should the majority decide in favour of incorporation, he would accept this provided no South African citizen lost his or her rights of South African citizenship against his or her will. : "This seems to me to be an eminently fair attitude."

Dr Slabbert said that

unless the government was prepared to act in this manner, it would be seen by any sensible person as having acted high-handedly in a one-sided action, in which the government simply imposed its will on people who had no power to fight for their interests.

'Laughable'

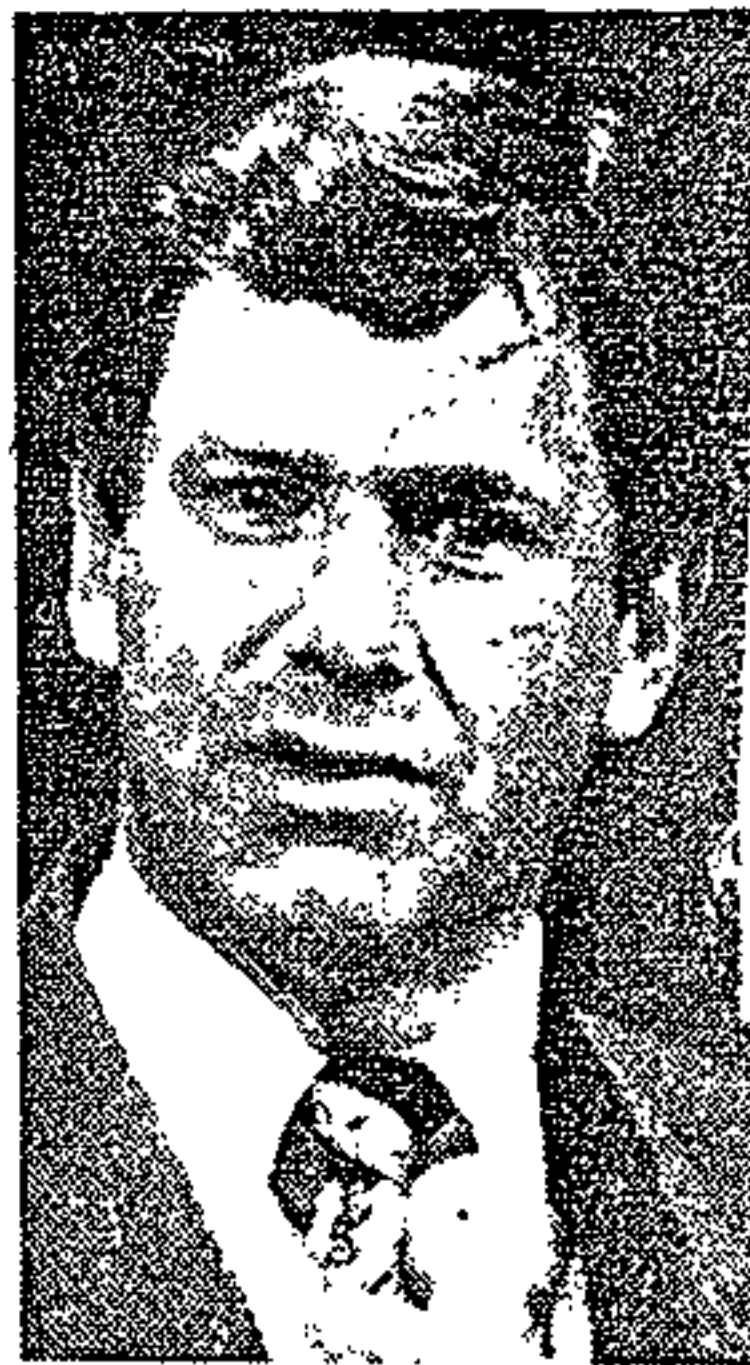
"The government's action thus far makes a mockery of the principle of self-determination, and for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to simply say there is a clash of black interests, thereby attempting to absolve the government from its role, is laughable.

"If this line of argument is going to be followed, we will reduce the whole of Southern Africa into an inter-tribal/racial vortex in which claims and counter-claims on land will be a hallmark of the conflict."

● Last week Dr Slabbert warned the government that its land deal with Swaziland could lead to conflict. He described the controversial land-swap as "disgusting", and said the government's decision was beyond defence.

● Statement made by Chief Buthelezi yesterday, page 5

● 'Denationalization' of up to 1m SA blacks, page 2



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

1 Farmers fear the future

By Hannes Ferguson,
Farming Correspondent

Lowveld farmers are showing deep concern over the implications of the Swazi land deal.

The Onderberg Farmers Union, representing the area between Komatipoort and Louw's Creek, will discuss the kaNgwane question at Malelane today.

Onderberg is one of the two main regions affected by the proposed land deal. It is a plumb area of the Lowveld, producing sugar, bananas, citrus, cotton and tropical fruit.

If kaNgwane becomes part of Swaziland, the Onderberg would be linked to the rest of South Africa only by a narrow corridor, farmers have warned.

Squeezed between the Nsikazi and Mswati blocks of kaNgwane, this umbilical cord along the main road and rail links would become vulnerable.

With an unfriendly Mozambique on the eastern border, Onderberg farmers fear that their safety will be undermined.

The southern Lowveld area of Nelspruit and White River is equally affected. It borders on the Nsikazi block of kaNgwane, wedged between the Lowveld and the Kruger National Park.

Farmers there say they feel threatened by the sovereign status the Nsikazi block would acquire if it became part of Swaziland, because Nsikazi is "a breeding ground of crime."

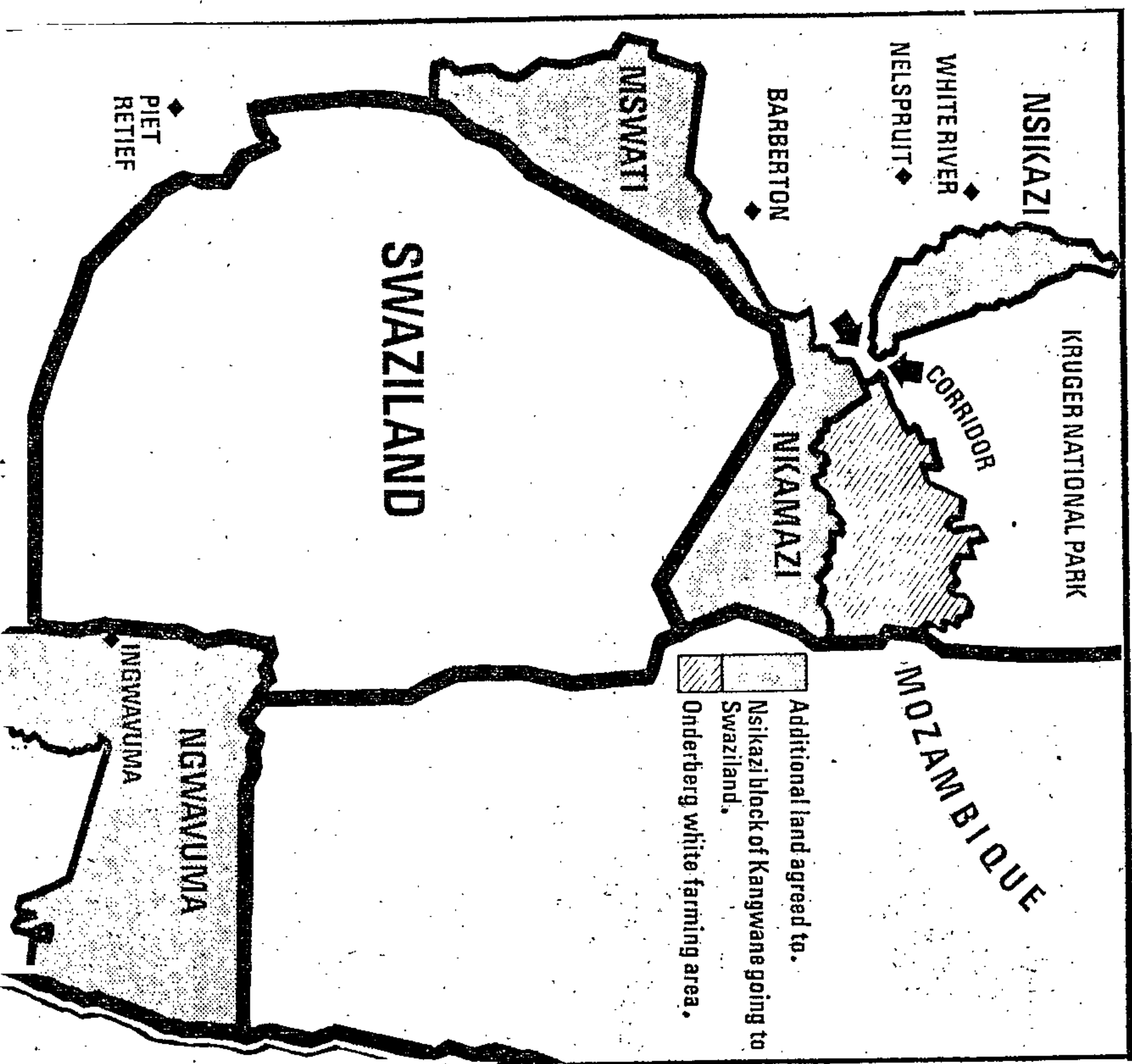
The District Commandant of police at Nelspruit, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Naude, has said Nsikazi is the source of most of the crime in his district. In 1981 people from Nsikazi were responsible for 553 out of 612 cases of shopbreaking, 1 401

'Land deal threatens Lowveld security'

policy, and that it is blindly applying the brakes to the growth of the sugar industry. If overtaken by Swaziland, South Africa will find it difficult to realise its own sugar potential farmers say.

● The Star's Uundi correspondent reports that the Ingwavuma constituency has been officially excised from kwaZulu.

This was done by



Swazis pension voice fears

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

MALELANE — "I hear strange rumours of my country being taken over by Swaziland. I don't believe it but please explain this all to me and tell me it's not true."

Speaking in a high-pitched voice, the frail old man was overcome by fear, bewilderment and concern when he asked the question at a labour recruiting agency where for years he has collected his pension.

INQUIRIES

Mr Mike Ponter, a representative for the recruiting agency at Malelane, said he was inundated by inquiries from Swazis, many elderly, wanting to know the truth about the Swaziland/kaNgwane land deal.

One of them, an office clerk, Mr Victor Nkwanya, said he understood that England had bought kaNgwane from South Africa and given it to Swaziland.

"The South Africans themselves would never have done this

Threatens

Lowveld

'Security'

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Colonel Naude said that fighting crime in the Nelspruit and White River areas would become much more difficult if Nsikazi became part of Swaziland. Nsikazi was a sore finger stuck between the Kruger National Park and the White River farming area. Both would become infected.

Another fear is that the incorporation of kaNgwane into Swaziland will cause a huge sugar-growing expansion in the black state, which will inherit the water resources needed for the growth of South African sugar production.

Sugar farmers fear that the department of industries has no coherent development

policy, and that it is blindly applying the brakes to the growth of the sugar industry. If overtaken by Swaziland, South Africa will find it difficult to realise its own sugar potential farmers say.

● The Star's Ulundi correspondent reports that the Ingwavuma constituency has been officially excised from kwaZulu.

This was done by proclamation R109 dated June 18, by the State President in council.

Legal opinion on the question of when the members of the kwaZulu legislative assembly cease to hold office is being sought.

Euphoria turns to embarrassment

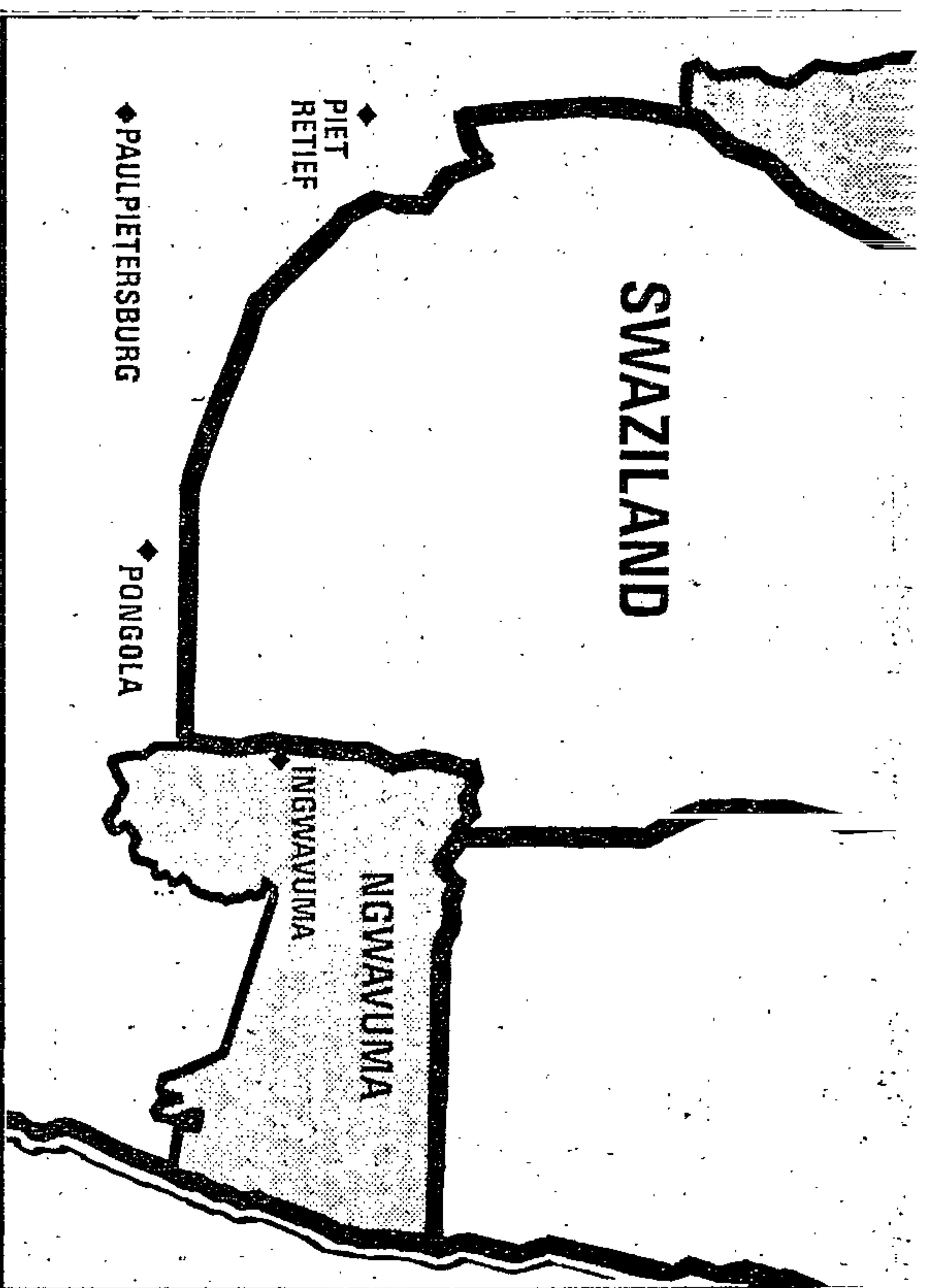
The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — King Sobhuza II of Swaziland is believed to be embarrassed by the rising Zulu outcry against the proposed annexation of Ingwavuma.

Whereas the initial Swazi reaction to South Africa's land offer was euphoric, political commentators here now perceive the government is slowly becoming worried by the growing opposition to the move.

In contrast to the definite announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, Prime Minister P. W. Botha said in Oshihavello last week that only "discussions" had occurred and the deal had yet to be finalised.

The proposed border adjustments between the Republic of South Africa and Swaziland.



The Swazi Government would be staggered by any South African reversal, say observers in Mbabane. It believes it has regained land that belonged to Swaziland historically or, as in the case of the Tembe tribe in Ingwavuma, was occupied by people who gave their allegiance to the Swazi throne.

Only five days after Dr Koornhof's announcement did the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R. V. Dlamini, issue a statement. "Swaziland is now ready to welcome back all her sons and daughters. We are all Swazis," he said.

Mr Dlamini is known as one of the staunch royalists in the Cabinet — one of those who reportedly put historic claims above all other considerations. Dissenters in the Cabinet are

believed to be worried about the economic consequences of this sudden 145 percent increase in population.

The King's ambassador extraordinary, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, said recently he did not think the new citizens would pose political or economic problems.

"Our knowledge of the Swazis in South Africa does not suggest there could be any radical demands," he said. "Even Mr Mabuza (Mr Enos Mabuza, former chief councillor of the now-disbanded kaNgwane executive council) cannot really be called radical; he merely holds an individual viewpoint."

Judging by the virulent heckling Dr Koornhof received when he went to the kwaZulu capital, Ulundi, last week, the "new Swazis" could indeed pose a political problem.

the question at a labour recruiting agency where for years he has collected his pension.

INQUIRIES

Mr Mike Ponter, a representative for the recruiting agency at Malelane, said he was inundated by inquiries from Swazis, many elderly, wanting to know the truth about the Swaziland/kaNgwane land deal.

One of them, an office clerk, Mr Victor Nkwenya, said he understood that England had bought kaNgwane from South Africa and given it to Swaziland.

"The South Africans themselves would never have done this to us," he said.

But it's the old people, says Mr Ponter, who are really in the dark.

SUSPICIONS

Those drawing pensions fear losing them, and employees who have contributed to a fund all their lives feel they will never reap the benefits.

"What guarantee do we have that the Swazis of Swaziland will not take the money and keep it for themselves?" they ask.

The younger generation, however, are not quite as docile: "kaNgwane is ours, the country for which our forefathers fought and died," said one young man.

"We do not have weapons, but there could be ugly scenes of axeing and thuburning if Swaziland's authority is thrust on us."



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

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Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — Reaction in Swaziland to the controversial Ingwavuma land deal has ranged from euphoria to apathy to cynicism.

The euphoria came in a statement by a Government official who described it as "the most significant political occurrence of the century." He called it a triumph for King Sobhuza who master-minded the negotiations. achieved in that area. But I think it is far less than we have achieved here. With the 800 000 new people, the nature of the whole country could change."

Terence Stevens, an

"The English, the South African Government, the Zulus and Gathsha Buthelezi, have always known that Ingqayuma belongs to Swaziland," said Chief Lusendro Fakudzen, president of Thembabane traditional court.

"I am surprised at Gatscha's behaviour on the whole border issue. The chiefs in the area pay allegiance to King Sobhuza and nobody else as far as I know."

EXCLUDED

But there was also concern that the towns of any significance are excluded.

Civil servant Mr William Msibi said he was concerned about the size of the land being released.

"The map I have seen shows rocks and mountains. Towns like Barber-ton and further north should have been included."

Bank manager Mr A Vkunene said Swazi resources would be strained by the increased population of the greater kingdom.

A company director, Mr Reg Taft, said: "I don't know how much economic development has been

achieved in that area. But I think it is far less than ... we have achieved here. With the 800 000 new people, the nature of the whole country could change."

Terence Stevens, an artist, said the "new" Swazis live in a dry arid zone with no agricultural facilities. "The people will flock to our towns to seek employment and to settle.

"With the South African borders closed to them, they will have nowhere else but Mbabane and Manzini to look for work."

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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.

Kangwane to defy dissolution decree

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Kangwane Legislative Assembly would defy a government decree dissolving it and would meet as scheduled next month, Kangwane's Chief Executive Councillor, Mr E J Mabuza, said yesterday.

Also, a lawyer representing Kangwane's Executive Council, Mr Christopher Albertyn, said yesterday that an application contesting the validity of the dissolution was expected to be filed in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

The assembly was dissolved on Friday as a prelude to cession of Kangwane, nominal "homeland" of South Africa's Swazis, to Swaziland.

Mr Mabuza said: "The Executive Council regards the disestablishment of the Kangwane Legislative Assembly and the transfer of its functions to the Department of Co-operation and Development as being of no force and impact.

"The Kangwane Legislative Assembly will, as scheduled, hold its fifth ordinary session from July 29 and deliberate on normal legislative processes."

Administrator

Meanwhile, it was established yesterday that the Commissioner for Black Affairs in Nelspruit, Mr N J Badenhorst, had been appointed Administrator for Swazi Affairs and would formally assume responsibility for Kangwane.

Referring to the appointment yesterday, Mr Mabuza said: "We would like to make it clear that the Executive Council regards Mr Badenhorst as an ordinary official of the Department of Co-operation and Development who has been seconded to the Kangwane Government."

Mr Albertyn said the dissolution of the Kangwane Legislative Assembly would be contested on two grounds: That the South African Government had not consulted the Kangwane Legislative Assembly and that it had dissolved the Assembly by proclamation and not by statute, as required by law.

Urgent application

In a separate but related development, the Kwazulu government will make an urgent application to the Supreme Court in Durban on Friday, challenging the validity of a proclamation transferring administration of the Ingwavuma region from Kwazulu to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The application will assert that the transfer could be effected only

♦♦♦♦
To page 2

after consultation with Kwazulu or at the request of the Kwazulu government and that neither of these conditions were fulfilled, Mr Albertyn said.

Deal condemned

The outlawed African National Congress has condemned the deal, according to reports reaching Lesotho yesterday.

● Professor Eileen Krige said yesterday that the government was either hoodwinking the public or was "very dangerously ill-informed" when they said the people of Ingwavuma were actually Swazi.

Professor Krige, emeritus professor and former head of the Department of African Studies at the University of Natal, said the vast majority of people in the area were Tembe-Thongas or Zulus, except in the west, where there were equal proportions of Zulu, Thongas and Swazi.

CAPL TIMES

23/6/82

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From page 1/82

The Ingwavuma debate

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday expressed doubt as to whether Swaziland could provide jobs for the 800 000 extra blacks who would form part of the kingdom when the incorporation of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma went through.

Replying in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to an assurance by the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Dhlamini, that all existing rights, social pensions and benefits of the inhabitants of

What about jobs, asks Chief

The Chief Minister was skeptical as to whether South Africans of Swazi extraction valued their Swazi connection so much that they were prepared to starve to death in the kingdom, together with other Swazis.

He attacked the 'intransigence' of the Swaziland authorities in claiming territory which did not belong to them.

Chief Buthelezi said it was all very well for Mr Dhlamini to speak of guarantees as regards pensions and other benefits. The issue at stake, however, was that of South African citizenship.

Political Reporter THE Government could dash Natal's plan to hold a referendum on the Ingwavuma hand-over.

But the Executive Committee decided yesterday to push ahead with a special sitting of the Provincial Council to discuss the issue. The sitting will be held on Wednesday next week.

The Province's legal advisors were studying legislation to determine if Natal has the power to call a referendum on the Ingwavuma issue.

Mr Frank Martin, MEC, said there was a possibility that the Government could rule the Ingwavuma hand-over was not within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Council and therefore bar the Province from holding a referendum.

The question of whether the Province had the power to include coloureds and Indians in the referendum was also under scrutiny.

We are definitely going ahead with the special sitting. And we will take things from there. The Government may rule it beyond our competence to hold a referendum.

Mr Martin said he had talked with KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, on the referendum question and Chief Buthelezi had agreed to consider holding a referendum among the Zulu people.

Mr Geoff Oldfield, chairman of the Provincial Council, said he had received a request from 13 MPCs early yesterday afternoon for a special sitting of the council.

All 19 MPCs would be advised by telephone by Mr Tony Harvey Williams, clerk of the council, that the sitting would be held next Wednesday, starting at 11 a.m. Written confirmation would follow.

Govt may scotch referendum plan

Talked

Mr Martin said that in the past provinces had to agree to their boundaries being changed. But the Government had changed the Constitution Act last year, following Court action to oppose the granting of independence to Ciskei, so that the go-ahead from a province

was not required when a boundary was changed for the purposes of giving land to another State.

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Court bid to halt handover

Mercury Reporter
KWAZULU and KaNgwane are going to Court in a bid to stop the Government's planned handover of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

In support of applications to have last week's Government Gazette proclamations declared unlawful, papers were filed in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday on behalf of the KwaZulu Government, and extensive documents are to be filed in the Pretoria Supreme Court today by KaNgwane.

Meanwhile, the chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said yesterday the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and the executive council would be conducting their business as usual in spite of the State President's proclamation last week 'disestablishing' both.

The Assembly's next session would go ahead as planned on July 29, Mr Mabuza said.

Asking

In the Supreme Court yesterday, notice of an urgent application to have a Government Gazette proclamation on the Ingwavuma issue declared invalid was filed.

The KwaZulu Government is asking the Court to rule that it should be reinstated as the authority in Ingwavuma, on the basis that a proclamation published in the gazette last Friday was invalid.

The proclamation removed authority over Ingwavuma from the KwaZulu Government's schedule of powers.

The State has 72 hours to file a responding affidavit, and argument will probably be heard on Friday.

In Pretoria today, notice of an application to have another Government Gazette proclamation, affecting KaNgwane, declared invalid will be filed.

Not urgent

The Durban attorney who is acting for KwaZulu and KaNgwane, Mr Christopher Albertyn, said yesterday that today's application will be supported by 'very extensive' documents.

The application would not be filed as urgent, and he did not expect that final argument on the application would take place before August, once the State had filed its papers and KaNgwane had replied.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Mabuza said the KaNgwane Legislative As-

sembly would be conducting its next session as planned.

'The man appointed by the Government to administer the affairs of KaNgwane, a Mr Badenhorst, will be regarded as an ordinary official seconded to the KaNgwane Government's service,' he said.

In an interview yesterday, the Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, criticised the Government's action in disestablishing the KaNgwane Government 'at the stroke of a pen'.

'Whatever one thinks of the Government's homelands/independent States policy, this shows an unbelievable lack of permanence. With the stroke of a pen a self-governing State can simply be erased as if it never existed. This raises an interesting precedent for others,' Mr Swart said.

They are not Swazi, says prof

Mercury Reporter
THE Government was either hoodwinking the public or was 'very dangerously ill-informed' when they said the people of Ingwavuma were actually Swazi, Prof Eileen Krige said yesterday.

Prof Krige, emeritus professor and former head of the Department of African Studies at the University of Natal, said the vast majority of people in the area were Tembe-Thongas or Zulus, except in the west where there were equal proportions of Zulu, Thongas and Swazi.

'The Government gives the impression that they are reuniting the people of Tongaland with the Swazis to whom they belong. This is not true at all,' Prof Krige said.

She said if any outside country was to claim the area on the basis of ethnic affinities, it would be Mozambique. The same Tembe-Thonga people were living on either side of the border.

Migrated

Prof Krige said the people who later became the Swazi had never lived in Tongaland. They had originally been called the people of Dlamini and had migrated down to Delagoa Bay where they had lived for 200 years side by side with the Tembe-Thonga.

During the reign of Ngawane II, who died in 1780, the Dlamini people migrated across the Lebombo mountains into what is now Swaziland.

Towards the end of the 19th century the chief of the Maputo section of the Tembe-Thonga people fell foul of the Portuguese and fled south with a following into what is now Tongaland.

suggested measures were
measured means (for
encourage the buying
not thus affect the share
could impose a death
not be impractical as
whenever do pay.
could be nationalised
create public assets (for
etc). It is, however, argued that
loss of efficiency when an asset is nationalised
since it no longer faces competition and there
is therefore no little motivation to decrease
costs. But the goal of equity overrides efficiency
when a govt considers a govt to be a mere govt

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E. Post 23/6/82

Inconsistencies in Swazi land deal

Grand apartheid becomes 'a dog's breakfast'

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE proposed — and bitterly opposed — incorporation of Kangwane and the Ingwavuma portion of Kwazulu into Swaziland makes historical sense but in contemporary Southern African terms it also holds obvious dangers.

The incorporation of nearly one million South African hectares into Swaziland will realise a century-old dream of the Swazi monarchy but it could destroy that same monarchy, create regional instability, domestic problems in South Africa and greater international ostracism.

If carried through, the incorporation would have another effect — reduce much of the hallowed "principle" in terms of which the Government carries out grand apartheid to what Professor Lawrie Schlemmer, Director of the Inkatha Institute, calls a "dog's breakfast".

The incorporation of the land has some historical validity. During the 1860s vast tracts of traditional Swazi land was given out haphazardly under concession by King Sobhuza I's son, Mswati, and his successor, Mbandzeni, to whites.

The Swazi leaders did not intend to cede full title. Much of the Swazis' efforts since independence has been geared to reclaiming concession land within the mountain kingdom and pressing for a return of the old concession land now outside its borders.

In particular the Swazi Government claims documentary proof dating from the 1880s under the British royal seal giving them title to vast tracts of land along

the Mozambique border (Ingwavuma) and to the sea at Kosi Bay. The Swazis claim that during the turn-of-the-century manoeuvrings between colonial Britain and the Transvaal Boer Republic they lost out.

The Swazis' grand land claim amounts to three million hectares. Under the new deal they will get one million.

The claim to the loyalty of the South African-born Swazis living outside the borders of the kingdom is historically and topically shaky.

Most Swazis living in Kangwane are descendants of clans driven out of Swaziland by Mswati in the 1860s. In Ingwavuma, meanwhile, many of the Swazis have become completely acculturated with the Zulus.

Already in the 1880s — under the rule of the Zulu chief Dinizulu — they supported Chief Usiohepu of the Mandlakazi clan in Ngwavuma against Swazi armies thus testifying to their loyalty to the Zulu monarchy.

In contemporary times the strong resistance to incorporation has been manifested on a number of occasions.

In 1974 King Goodwill Zwelithini refused to install the Swazi Chief Ntunja — a staunch Sobhuza loyalist — in Ngwavuma and instead seated Chief Kethwayo. The outraged Ntunja fled across the border into Swaziland, from where he

launched guerilla raids into Ngwavuma. A number of lives — including a member of the Kwazulu legislative assembly — were lost.

Resistance in Kangwane has been no less tough. In November 1977 Chief Johannes Dhlamini — the executive chairman of the then Kangwane Territorial Authority — refused to endorse a South African-sponsored move to hand over territory and 30 000 South African Swazis in the Badplaas area to Swaziland.

The South African Government deposed Chief Dhlamini and appointed a little-known inspector of education as chairman, who obligingly signed the transfer. The Supreme Court later overturned the deposition and the treaty.

Ironically, the inspector of education who took over as "Pretoria's man" was none other than Mr Enos Mabuza, present chairman of the Legislative Assembly and arch-opponent of the incorporation.

In the course of the Government's determined bid to incorporate Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland, a number of inconsistencies in terms of their own philosophy and past actions arise.

Among some of the major ones:

● **The question of self-determination:** The Government argues that minority groups in South Africa have the right to self-determination. On that basis they will grant self-determination (local independence) to the people of Kwanabele, which consists of 16 farms, eight resettlement camps and not a single doctor.

But the 750 000 Swazis living on much larger land area in Kangwane are not to be granted their right to "self-determination". A re-

quest by them for self-government was turned down because of the pending incorporation.

● **Duplication of services:** Foreign Minister Pik Botha has argued it would make no sense to have an independent Swazi homeland next to a sovereign Swazi state.

That consideration appeared not to have concerned Pretoria in the creation of two separate Xhosa states in the Eastern Cape — Transkei and Ciskei — where the cultural differences between the two is no greater and possibly much less than between Swazi South Africans and Swazis.

● **Validity of land claims:** The South African Government has argued the action in terms of the moral validity of Swazi land claims. Such morality apparently played no part when deciding on the valid land claims of the Ciskei for an area three times its final settled size.

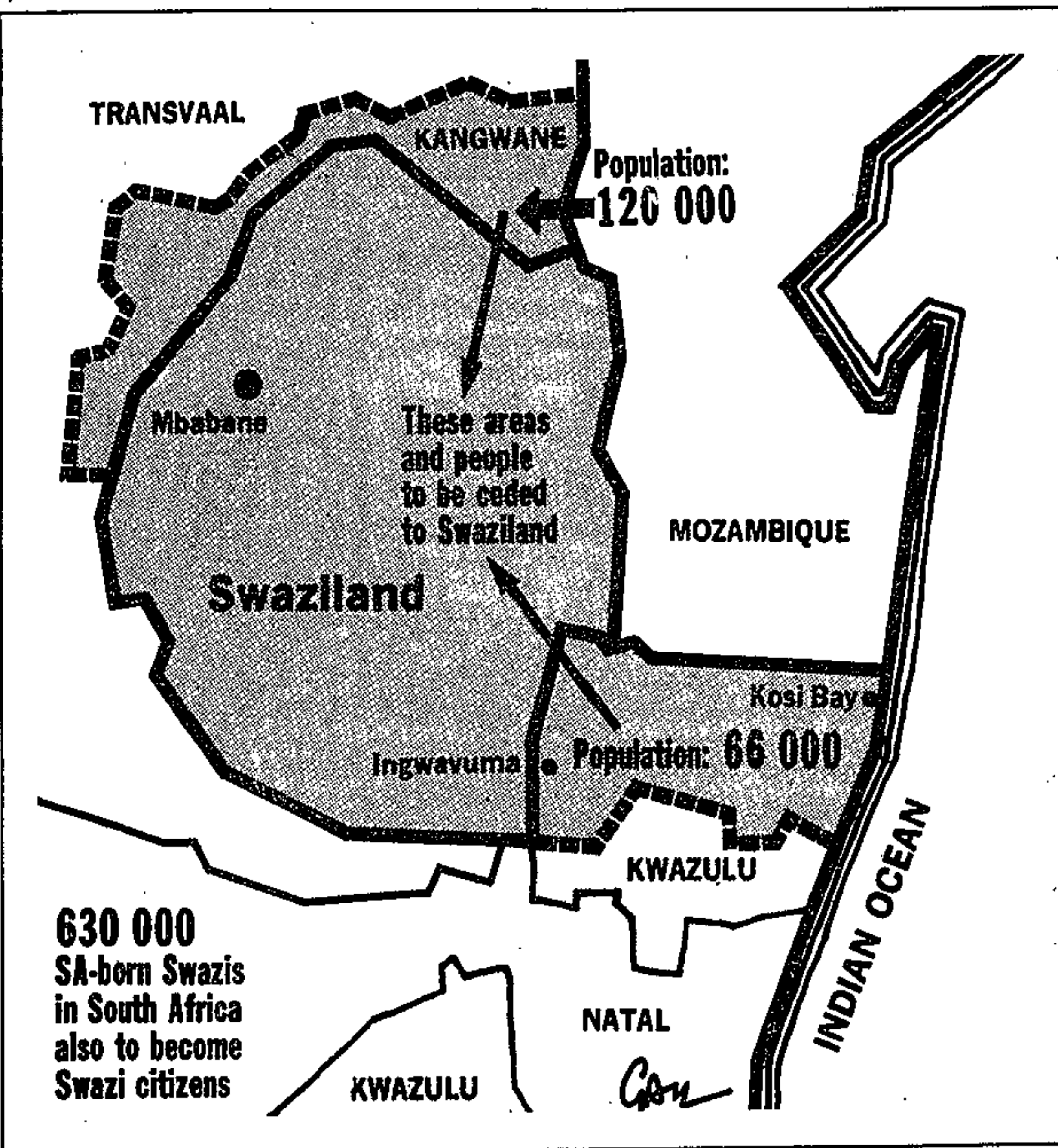
● **Refusal to hold a referendum:** Pretoria refuses to allow a referendum among the people concerned because of fear of intimidation. No such quibbles arose over the holding and outcome of the dubious Ciskei independence referendum.

● **Economic advancement for all Swazis:** Pretoria has suggested the incorporation will lead to a greater economic advancement for Swaziland. This is doubtful.

Although Swaziland will get one million hectares it will also get one million extra citizens — Pretoria insists — for which it will have to find work opportunities.

Economic assistance through decentralisation proposals is possible but could never be equal to the massive task of increasing Swaziland's viability to cope with all its new citizens.

If the Government is genuine in its desire for



economic advancement it could grant the land to Swaziland, resettle those who do not wish to become Swazi citizens, continue with economic aid to Swaziland and also channel money to Swazi-settled areas. A carving up of borders is not a *sine qua non* for development.

● **Strengthening the bond between Swaziland and South Africa:** This is probably the biggest contradiction. The Swazi monarchy has survived astonishingly well despite the effects of modernisation. But the cracks are appearing.

In 1977 the country was shaken with teacher and student boycotts. A bid by the monarch to halt dissatisfaction by calling a meeting of people at the royal cattle byre was only partially successful.

King Sobhuza II is not expected to live much longer. His possible successor is unknown and the institution

of the monarchy is under threat. The introduction of one million unwilling citizens into the body politic is in the eyes of a number of experts likely to mean the end of the monarchy.

The incorporation — likely to be seen as collaboration with apartheid — could also isolate Swaziland from the OAU and development aid with further domestic political consequences.

The succeeding regime could well be more radical; leading not to an improvement of relations with South Africa but a marked deterioration.

● **No loss of privileges:** Pretoria has insisted that those South Africans deprived of their citizenship will lose no privileges. Under proposed new legislation they would in fact be permanently deprived of ever acquiring permanent urban status (unless they already have Section 10

rights) in South African cities no matter how long they had lived there.

● **Claims on negotiations:** A major dispute has erupted over whether the Government did or did not fully consult Kwazulu and Kangwane. Government spokesmen say they did while Kwazulu and Kangwane say they did not.

Whatever the respective truths of the claims, the subsequent actions of the Government have done much to arouse mistrust. In April this year Dr Koornhof told Parliament talks were "purely exploratory". Two months later a Cabinet decision on incorporation was announced.

On Wednesday last week the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, implied the matter was still not finalised. Two days later Kangwane's Legislative Assembly was dissolved and Ingwavuma handed over to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Inkatha and PFP to mount joint protest

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Inkatha movement and the Progressive Federal Party will launch a public petition and a series of joint public meetings on the issue of the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

This was announced last night by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the Natal leader of the PFP, Mr Ray Swart.

In a joint statement the two leaders said they were deeply conscious of

the enormous public outrage in Natal and Kwazulu over the proposed handing over of Ingwavuma and other areas to Swaziland, in terms of agreement which was to be formally entered into by the South African Government.

The leaders said the land which the South African cabinet was proposing to give away did not belong to the National Party or to the cabinet.

It belonged to the people of South Africa, and especially the people of Natal.

rs threaten action

the MSOA's claims. When the court was established, observers believed its key function would be to rule on cases in which whites were "unfairly" replaced by blacks. If the MSOA goes ahead, its action will provide a test of the court's attitude to these issues.

In the document, Mr Botha repeats claims that mines have been guilty of "thousands" of violations of an agreement to consult MSOA members when blacks are promoted to officials' jobs.

He says the Chamber was asked to put a stop to the "violations" and it re-issued its circular advising mines of the agreement but the MSOA wrote to it on June 18 saying this was "insufficient".

The association demanded an "explicit undertaking" from the Chamber that the agreement would be adhered to and reminded the Chamber that it had to notify the MSOA of each appointment made in accordance with the agreement.

Each notification

should contain the minimum salary attached to the job and the actual salary of the promoted man. "The minimum salary for the non-white appointment must at all times be not less than that which would have been applicable to a white attached to the post".

On wages, the MSOA alleges that the Chamber's offer of a 9 percent increase on minimum pay rates is "incomplete" because it relates only to "designated" and not to "non-designated" jobs — the majority, it says, of officials' jobs.

It says the Chamber told it "non-designated" jobs would be taken care of by individual mining groups' schedules but that it has not been given these.

● The SABC reported yesterday that the Council of Mining Unions would hold a strike ballot on July 7, according to Sapa. The decision had been taken at a special meeting of the council following the breakdown in pay talks with the Chamber.

Nats 'fanned flames of bitterness'

Staff Reporter

THE "arrogant and sordid grabbing of Kangwane and Ingwavuma" was only a single example of a government which shows scant respect for individual and group rights, the chairman of the PFP's federal executive, Dr Alex Boraine, said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting in Port Elizabeth, he said the greatest single indictment against the Nationalist government was its "deliberate carving up of South Africa and their dividing of our country into endless groupings".

"In their pursuit of the apartheid ideology, they have destroyed a long-cherished ideal of 'unity is strength'.

"Not only have they tragically bedevilled race relations, but they have fanned the flames of resentment and bitterness. The legacy they are bequeathing to the future is conflict and polarisation. Their 34 years of rule has made them insensitive and apparently incapable of any understanding of the meaning of negotiation," Dr Boraine said.

'Grim monument'

He said South Africans were less safe, less secure and more divided than at any time in history. "The long list of laws which divide us from the cradle to the grave stands as a grim and ominous monument to white privilege at all costs."

Dr Boraine said District Six remained a "grisly eye-sore" and a grim reminder of the unjust treatment meted out to its former residents. He also condemned the government's decision to take land from the Fingo people and the resettlement of thousands of black families.

He said black people were deliberately ex-



Dr Alex Boraine

cluded in the search for a new constitution and the President's Council had become "a living example of further division" instead of being a symbol of reform and unity.

● The South African Institute of Race Relations condemned the government's intention to include Ingwavuma in Swaziland, the director of the institute, Mr John Rees, said in a statement yesterday.

Emergency talks

He said the general purposes committee had met in emergency session to learn of the legal, international, and citizenship issue surrounding the "incomprehensible" act of the transfer of land to Swaziland.

● The South African Bureau for Racial Affairs has announced its support of the government's decision to consolidate most of the present Kangwane area as well as the Ingwavuma district with Swaziland.

Professor Carel Boshoff, Sabra's chairman, said in a statement released in Pretoria yesterday that one of the major advantages of the step would be to counteract the fragmentation of the Swazi nation caused by the colonial era and the restoration of national unity. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

Inkatha and PFP to mount joint protest

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Inkatha movement and the Progressive Federal Party will launch a public petition and a series of joint public meetings on the issue of the incorporation

the enormous public outrage in Natal and Kwa-zulu over the proposed handing over of Ingwavuma and other areas to Swaziland, in terms of agreement which was to be formally en-

sorry for Frans when his Hennie feels guilty because of Stanley's loss.

- 8.00: The News
- 8.28: The Weather Report
- 8.37: Westgate II. Warren Bartlett the fact that Joan is not when the tractor naming into a farce, even Muriel ties.
- 9.38: Goldie and Liza Together. Liza Mineili complement first programme together a run-down to the open.
- 10.27: Western Civilization. Eli Who Shaped An Age in the grammes we take a look helped shape the West both I, who came to the times, forged a great power, a glorious home-mercy and exploration. Renaissance belief in the
- 10.56: The News.
- 11.06: Epilogue. The Rev Tom

TV 2 & 3 Pro

- 6.30: Ralofo Le Rali (Ruff En R. phant realizes too late li own mother. Ruff, Red Lion rush to her aid.
- 6.45: Melodi Dikolong (Chor. Walmalsthal H. Primary mary School Choirs are by R. Nkwe and prese-
- 7.00: Ditaba/Dikgang (News).
- 7.10: Sedibeng (Women's Fe-
- 7.30: Dinaledi. Featuring The anna Field, John Foriri, Kekana, The Rockets at
- 8.00: Izigameko Zomlando: i When). A programme events from 1891 to 198 Coetzee.
- 8.30: Impi Yesibili Yomhla lsiwombe Sasasaipan. Thi marines and a young the bitterly contested i
- 9.00: Izindaba/lindaba (News
- 9.25: Iphunga Elimnandi: Im logue). Produced by A. sented by J.A. Sithebe

Last night

TV 1

TELEVISION critics came under the spotlight themselves last night on Midweek, when presenter Norman Bisby invited a panel comprising SABC officials and critics to consider the quality of TV1.

The panel agreed that viewers who had the privilege of speaking their minds in newsprint had a responsibility to be as constructive as possible and not simply to carp. This was especially true in respect of a relatively new organization such as SATV which offered only one channel to English and Afrikaans viewers.

Some of the explanations concerning poor programmes and inappropriate transmission times by Mr Ronnie Wilson (head of TV1) rang hollow. Nobody is accusing

posed for hotel

pal Reporter

Hotel — a Southern Suburbsored to its original character surgeries or doctors' rooms. were yesterday discussed by planning committee which plan from the City Engineer.

that local ratepayers comment. existing usage requires the present occupation is non-residential zone.

ation in loco of the Nautilus built at Bantry Bay with the committee, the town planning objection to the building of a council property.

ill goes back to the amenities the town planning committee in by JER Investments to lease

River site for town houses

Municipal Reporter

THE Liesbeek River area in Bishopscourt was yesterday chosen by the City Council's town planning committee as the new site for the controversial Kirstenbosch town-house scheme.

This 4,1ha site and a 3,7ha area zoned for school purposes in Kirstenbosch Drive were advertised by the council as alternatives to the development of the site adjacent to Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens.

Yesterday's recommendation — considered in the light of strong objections received to both alternatives — still has to go to the Executive Committee as well as the full council for a final decision.

MORRIS SAY
BER OUR GUARANTEE.
ILL BEAT ANY
OGRAPHIC PRICE.



IR ANIMALS WITH
MIRROR LENS"

Supreme Court move on land deal

Own Correspondent

Supreme Court papers challenging the Government's controversial Swazi land deal were today served on the South African Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The court action, initiated in the Pretoria Supreme Court by the former Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Chief Enos Mabuza, and the Executive Council asks for the proclamation abolishing the Legislative Assembly to be set aside.

The Government has been told to reply by July 15 and the application will be brought on July 20.

The action will be brought in the Pretoria Supreme Court and will follow a similar action due to be brought tomorrow in the Natal Supreme Court.

A call for calm has come from Dr Koornhof, who also said the issue would be put to Parliament.

Zulus claim raid from Swaziland

Staff Reporters

A raiding party from Swaziland attacked people in the disputed Ingwavuma area yesterday, kwaZulu officials have claimed.

Radio messages saying there had been an attack were beamed from the town of Ingwavuma to Ulundi, the kwaZulu capital.

Officials in Ulundi said members of the Mngomezulu tribe who went to Swaziland about six years ago launched the attack on Mngomezulu people living in kwaZulu.

The Mngomezulu are one of four tribes living in the disputed north-western part of kwaZulu which Swaziland wants.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said the head of the tribe, Chief Johannes Mngomezulu, met him on Monday.

"He had received a threat that he was going to be killed," said Chief Buthelezi.

He added that he had arranged for Chief Mngomezulu to stay in

a safe place.

Ulundi officials are investigating the reported attack, but spokesmen for the South African Police at Newcastle and Jozini said they had not heard of it.

Chief Buthelezi is expected to bring up the matter today in a speech at Manguzi, in the eastern part of Ingwavuma.

In Pretoria the chairman of the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr B D T Boshoff, today refused a call for a special sitting of the council to debate the Swazi land deal.

Mr Boshoff said he had considered the request by the leader of the Opposition, Mr Douglas Gibson (PFP), to call a special sitting to discuss the transfer of kaNgwane to Swaziland. But he had decided there was no urgent reason for such a sitting.

Chief Buthelezi is also expected to deal soon with a rebuke from the Prime Minis-

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It's business as usual for kaNgwane's Janson

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — As protests continue to mount over the Swaziland land deal, it is business as usual for kaNgwane's Commissioner-General, Mr Punt Janson.

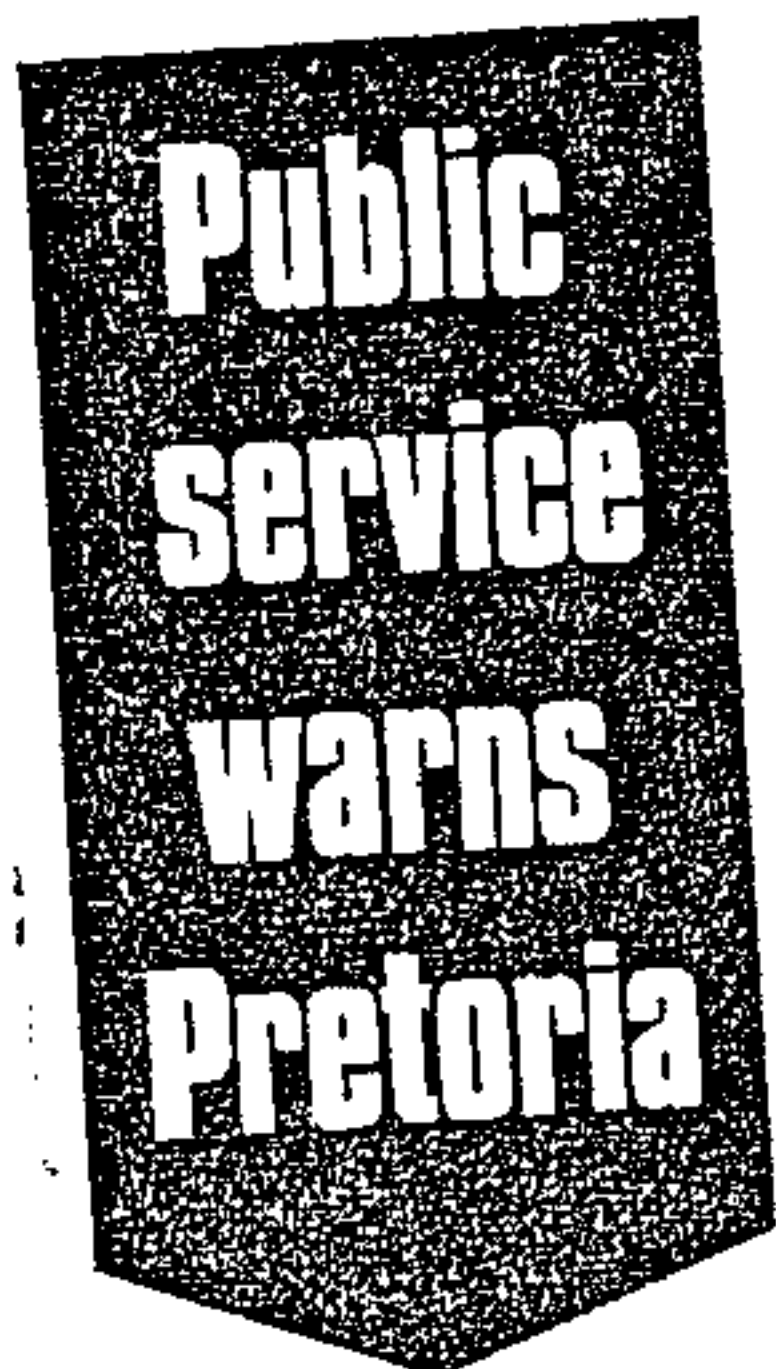
"No one has advised me that my function as Commissioner-General has ceased, so I will continue to do the job I was appointed to do," he said.

Mr Janson said his function was to strive for unity, attend to the requirements of the people of kaNgwane and liaise with the Government.

"And until the land deal is endorsed as final — or otherwise — by Parliament, I will continue to do my work to the best of my ability," he said.

Asked whether his succession to Mr George Botha, who resigned as Commissioner-General because of kaNgwane's pending incorporation into Swaziland, meant he was in favour of the deal, he said:

"If, in any way, I am biased it is in the sense that I would like to see people — be they Swazi, Xhosa or whatever — with the same ties and language, culturally bound together."



Zulus claim

Swazi raid

star 24/6/82

from page 1

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

LOUIEVILLE — Unless the South African Government ceases to negotiate land and citizenship transactions with Swaziland both countries have been warned they will reap what they have sown.

The warning to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development came from the kaNgwane Public Service Association.

In a strongly worded memorandum the association calls on "The ruthless Pretoria regime" to reinstate the kaNgwane Constitution and Legislative Assembly or we will do everything in our power to fight the Department of Co-operation and Development until victory."

GO SLOW

The document was prepared by representatives of the employees at Louieville, kaNgwane's government headquarters, who since last Friday have been on a go-slow strike.

The employees have refused to take instructions from Mr N J Badenhorst, the newly appointed Administrator for Swazi Affairs.

Stressing they will never abandon South African citizenship "which God Almighty has bestowed upon us," they ask:

● If we cannot trust Dr Koornhof on our citizen rights how can we accept his undertaking on pension and other rights?

● We do not trust the Kingdom of Swaziland which basically is run by the Dlamini gang.

ter. Mr P W Botha, over disparaging references to two Cabinet Ministers.

The Commissioner-General for kwaZulu, Mr P N Hansmeyer, has handed Chief Buthelezi a note saying:

"I have been instructed by the Prime Minister to make it clear that the South African Government takes the strictest possible exception to the insulting language you used in respect of South African Cabinet members."

Chief Buthelezi referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr P W Botha, as a "skunk," and to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as "a wolf in sheep's clothing".

"This type of thing can only do untold harm," the note said.

Chief Buthelezi used the phrases in attacks on the South African Government for its plan to cede 296 000 ha of kwaZulu territory in the Ingwavuma area to Swaziland.

He said the ceding of

the area and the kaNgwane homeland to Swaziland was punishment meted out by Pretoria to himself and Mr Enos Mabuza of kaNgwane for their opposition to apartheid.

Dr Koornhof has appealed to South Africans to be calm and allow the Government to conduct constructive negotiations with Swaziland.

He said the Government was negotiating border adjustments for land which had been in dispute for more than 80 years.

Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the Progressive Federal Party decided jointly in Ulundi last night to fight the Government on the largest possible scale over the proposed land deal.

Two South African Swazi chiefs claimed at a Press conference in Mbabane, Swaziland, that Mr Mabuza had intimidated South African Swazis who supported union with Swaziland.

The right-wing SA Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) has supported the land deal, but the SA Institute of Race Relations has condemned it.

Botha and Natal on collision course

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Natal Provincial Council were heading for a direct clash yesterday over the planned referendum on the Swaziland land deal.

There will be a special meeting in Pretoria tomorrow between two senior cabinet ministers and the Natal Executive Committee on the issue.

Mr Botha has rejected the Provincial Council's competence to hold a referendum on the matter. Mr Frank Martin, senior member of the Natal Executive Committee, has confirmed that the New Republic Party (NRP), the majority party in the council, still intends to hold a referendum.

The controversy over the decision to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland was fuelled when:

Rebuked

● Mr Botha rebuked Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, for making "insulting" references to the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

● Dr Koornhof declared that the proposed "border adjustments" did not mean land belonging to South Africa was being given away.

● Black civil servants in Kangwane went on strike in protest against last week's dissolution of

the Kangwane Legislative Assembly.

Mr Botha's rebuke came after Chief Buthelezi, who has vigorously opposed the transfer of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland, described Mr Pik Botha as the "skunk" behind the land deal and Dr Koornhof as a "wolf in sheep's clothing".

Jurisdiction

In response to a question on the land transfer, the Prime Minister said: "This matter concerns certain black nations, including an independent black state... and it does not fall within the jurisdiction of a provincial council to hold a referendum on such an issue."

Mr Botha added: "Insofar as the interests of Natal are affected it is envisaged that Ministers Koornhof and Horwood will hold further discussions with the Administrator of Natal and his Executive Committee. The idea is that important proposals be made to Natal."

Disagreed

Mr Martin — who confirmed that the executive committee will meet Dr Koornhof and Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, in Pretoria tomorrow — disagreed with Mr Botha.

He said the excision of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu would affect Natal because of proposals to give Kwazulu the Mkuzi,

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CAPE TIMES
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B

From page 1

Hluhluwe and Umtlozi game reserves as compensation.

He reaffirmed that the NRP would formally ask for a referendum to be held among Natal's whites, coloured people and Indians when the Provincial Council meets in special session next week.

not disposing of land belonging to the Republic of South Africa but is negotiations border adjustments which have been in dispute for more than 80 years.

He pledged: "The government will satisfy itself regarding the true feelings of the people concerned."

'Insulting'

In a message conveyed to Chief Buthelezi by the Commissioner-General for Kwazulu, Mr P N Hansmeyer, the Prime Minister said: "The South African Government takes the strongest possible exception to the insulting language used in respect of South African cabinet ministers."

Chief Buthelezi declined to comment, as his references to Mr Pik Botha and Dr Koornhof were backed by the Kwazulu cabinet and he wanted to discuss it with them first.

Dr Koornhof yesterday appealed for calm, saying: "The government is

B

SWAZI DEAL FM 25/6/82

PM talks to Natal

PM P W Botha is to meet with Natal's Executive Council to make "important proposals to Natal." This is the latest move in the saga surrounding plans to cede Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland — a saga which, in Alice's all too appropriate words, becomes "curiouser and curiouser."

Government, we are told, in order to bring together those whom history set apart, and incidentally to shed a million-odd black South Africans, plans to cede the two areas. This without any revealed *quid pro quo* from Swaziland.

That a *quid pro quo* exists, few doubt. And the nature of the "important proposals" to be put to Natal remains to be seen.

Sources in Pretoria claim not to know the answers. They point out, however, that a major issue between government and NRP-controlled Natal is the province's plan to bring coloureds and Asians into an umbrella local government set-up.

Although the move was vetoed by government it was not too dissimilar from the local government proposals of the President's Council. NRP leader Vause Raw has predicted that government would soon lift its veto. It might do so now as part of an effort to overcome Natal's opposition to the land deal.

Possible benefits to Natal from the deal are also likely to be stressed. These would include provision of a buffer zone against ANC infiltrators through Swazi control of Ingwavuma and economic spin-offs through construction of a port at Kosi Bay.

It is widely believed that Pretoria has promised Swaziland financial and technical backing to build the port.

Other developments in the row over the land deal include:

- ☐ A KwaZulu court application in Durban to have the proclamation excising Ingwavuma set aside;
- ☐ A Kangwane court application in Pretoria to have the proclamation dissolving

the territory's legislature set aside;

- ☐ The calling of an emergency meeting of the Natal Provincial Council to discuss holding a referendum on the land deal among whites coloureds and Asians in the Ingwavuma area;
- ☐ A request from the PFP for a meeting of the Transvaal Provincial Council to discuss the plan to give away Kangwane; and
- ☐ A Kangwane decision that its legislature will meet on July 29 in defiance of the proclamation dissolving it.

'Historical' land claim by Swazis disputed

25/6/80
Star 312

By Carina le Grange

The controversy over the South African-Swaziland land deal has raised questions about the validity of "historical claims" to the disputed land.

According to King Sobhuza of Swaziland, the British Government incorrectly drew up Swaziland's borders in 1910, depriving his country of some of its land.

But maps more than a century old give no indication that Amatongaland — the greater part of the Ingwavuma district which is part of the land deal — ever belonged to Swaziland.

Johnston's 1879 War Map of Zulu-land and adjoining districts, which pre-dates the 1910 "error" by Britain by 31 years, clearly demarcates the border between Swaziland and Amatongaland as well

cuts right across the Tonga people and before the independence of Mozambique there was much informal movement across the border by the inhabitants.

ETHNICITY

The precise ethnicity of inhabitants of the Ingwavuma district has been thrown into confusion but there are no doubts among the people themselves — only surprise that Zulu's and Tongas could become Swazis virtually overnight.

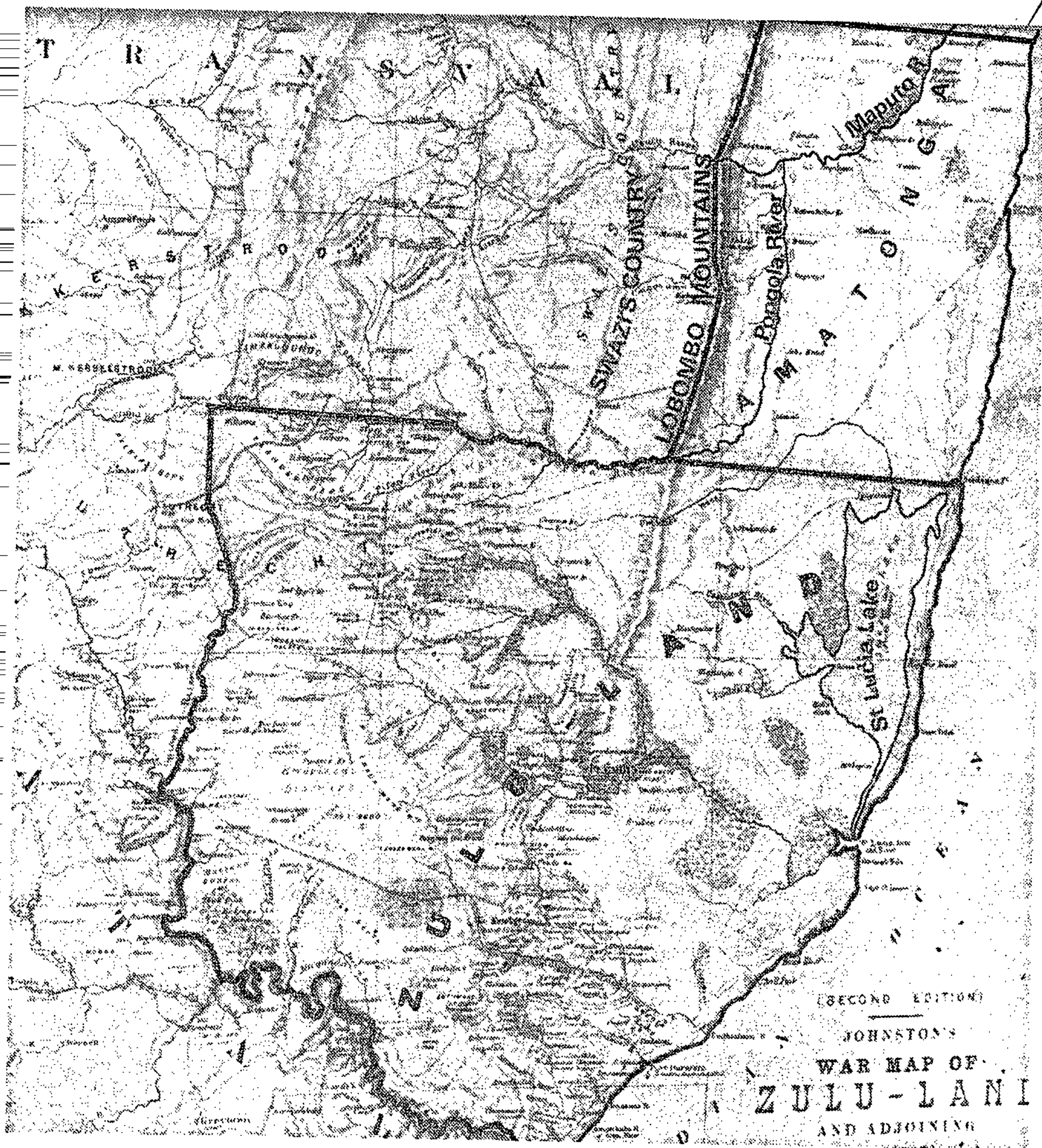
The three small Zulu tribes who live in the Lebombo Mountains are aghast about their fate. The previous Zulu chief in the area defected to Swaziland in 1978 and he has since conducted a hostile campaign against the present Chief Mngomezulu.

pearance of the border, Chief Mngomezulu feels more vulnerable than ever against his predecessor, Ntunja Sihlongonyane, and it seems possible that about 300 Zulus will flee south into kwaZulu.

ALLEGIANCE

Historical claims based on so-called allegiance paid by the Tonga people to the Swazis has been discounted by anthropologists. The Tonga people, says Dr David Webster of the University of the Witwatersrand, was never conquered by the Swazis or the Zulus and the royal marriage exchange was a sign of equality.

One of the old names for Amatongaland was Maputaland — a name that seems to affirm a close tie with Mozam-



Johnston's War Map of Zululand, dated 1879, shows that Amatongaland (the present Ingwavuma district) was

DISTINCT

Other early documents also support the independence of Amatongaland. In Jutta's Illustrated Handbook of the Cape and South Africa of 1893, a chapter clearly deals with Zululand, Amatongaland and Swaziland as distinct territories.

Despite the deal, Swaziland may still be thwarted in attempts to have its own harbour — Jutta's Handbook says experts of the time believed the Kosi Mouth was unsuitable to be developed for this use.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof said this week that Tongaland belonged with Mozambique — a point which was raised by historians and anthropologists after the announcement of the deal.

The present Natal-Mozambique border

KaNgwane: This land is our land

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Until last week little was really known about KaNgwane, the Swazi national state which borders Swaziland.

People knew the homeland existed, that the chief Executive Minister was Mr E. J. Mabuza and, though the South African Swazis rejected independence, their aim was to become economically self sufficient.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof's announcement on the Swaziland deal changed all that and resulted in KaNgwane becoming a major news topic.

Situated in the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld, KaNgwane, on a map, resembles a human backbone with the chief regions Nsikazi and Nkomazi like lungs on either side. The other two areas in the south are Mswati and Londoni.

It has an area of 391,750 ha with a population of nearly 800 000.

Agriculturally it is divided into highveld and lowveld regions which offer considerable opportunity for the production of tobacco, citrus, cotton, maize and timber. KaNgwane is rich in minerals, particularly anthracite, while other mining opportu-

nities include gold, silver, asbestos, iron, antimony, nickel and ver-dite.

The seat of government is at Louverture where former Chief Executive Councillor, Mr Mabuza, and the members of his now disbanded council ran the homeland's internal affairs.

One of KaNgwane's major resources is its huge labour force which is extensively employed by farmers, industries, businesses and householders in the Eastern Transvaal. Modern highways connect densely populated Kanyamazane and Kabokweni to Nelspruit and White River regular bus services bring

tens of thousands of people to their place of work.

Through the years KaNgwane has had no direct association with Swaziland. All its dealings and connections have been with South Africa.

Employees have contributed to pension schemes, medical aids and all preferred to be called South African Swazis.

Likewise, the white South African in the Lowveld and Eastern Transvaal highveld considers the Swazi labour market a local asset which is vital to the existence and development of the region.

The Swazi land deal is causing deep concern

to whites and blacks, a fact which has become evident by the number of meetings being called during the past week.

The blacks object to being stripped of South African citizenship and thrust into Swaziland against their will.

They resent the uncertainty regarding pensions, housing and other benefits to which they have contributed.

"We have been betrayed by the South African Government on citizen rights. How can we be expected to trust Dr Koornhof when he guarantees our pensions?" they ask.

They also fear losing their jobs and being stripped of their assets

once Swaziland takes control.

Kiung Sobhuza of Swaziland is an old man and South Africa's good relations with that country are mainly due to him. Whites ask what guarantee there is that Swaziland will not turn against South Africa after his death.

Swaziland, with 500 000 inhabitants, will be getting 800 000 South African Swazis, most of whom are opposed to consolidation. This is not an ideal situation for peace, say whites.

The incorporation of the Nsikazi area into the land deal ill cut off South Africans living in the Ondenberg area of Komatipoort and

Hectorspruit. Their own entry into their own country without a passport will be through the Kruger National Park.

Mr Mabuza, backed by his people, has made application to the Supreme Court to have proclamation concerning KaNgwane set aside.

As far as the whites are concerned, urgent meetings are being called by worried representatives of agriculture, industry, business and the man in the street.

Both whites and blacks are asking whether this can all be stopped before it is too late or whether it should be allowed to take place despite the consequences.

Civil servants reject giveaway

By STAN MAHER

LOUIEVILLE. — More than 100 placard-carrying public servants paraded outside the KaNgwane government offices yesterday to express their rejection of South Africa's decision to give the homeland to Swaziland.

Spokesmen for the KaNgwane Public Service Association said members would refuse to be stripped of their SA citizenship and "be made foreigners in our land of birth".

They issued a statement rejecting the Government proclamation dissolving the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, saying it had "no force and effect".

They would refuse to recognise the new Administrator, Mr N J Badenhorst, who has been appointed to replace KaNgwane's Chief

Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza and his executive council, they said.

Mr Badenhorst was away yesterday but while officials watched silently from their offices, the group's spokesmen said a mass meeting would be held in the Nyamazane area, near Nelspruit, on Sunday.

They said they expected "the whole of KaNgwane" to attend.

The association's statement called on "the ruthless Pretoria regime" to reinstate the constitution and the Legislative Assembly.

"We are under no illusions as to the capacity of the department to act more ruthlessly against us," it said. "We are prepared to sacrifice everything we have put together so far for the sake of our South African citizenship and our land."

NOTICE

KANGWANE AND INGWAVUMA TO
BECOME PART OF THE KINGDOM OF
SWAZILAND

The Government of the RSA and the Kingdom of Swaziland have agreed
between them.

Notices in KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma district announcing the proposed Swaziland merger urge residents to listen to their radios for more details.

Slabbert appeals on land issue

BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, has made an emotional eleventh-hour appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to reconsider his refusal to hold a referendum on the Government's controversial land deal with Swaziland.

Dr Slabbert's appeal follows Mr Botha's indication he will not allow the Natal Provincial Council to hold a referendum on the issue.

Representatives of the Natal executive committee will meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in Pretoria later today.

The PFP leader had earlier challenged Mr

Botha to hold a referendum among the people involved.

"As an Afrikaner the Prime Minister should know that we as a people should never tolerate being treated the way the people of KwaZulu and KaNgwane are being treated now.

"Our history provides ample evidence of how we reacted when others tried to impose their will on us in such a manner.

"Why does the Prime Minister refuse to consult with the people who are going to be affected.

"By refusing to consult them Mr Botha is making a mockery of his own principle of self-determination.

The handing over of the land would lead to conflict and violence, Dr Slabbert warned.

Call for referendum to back Govt claims

Political Reporter

THE Government should hold a referendum among Zulus at Ingwavuma to back up claims by Cabinet ministers that the local people supported the area being ceded to Swaziland, Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, said yesterday.

'If Government claims are correct, then there is nothing to be afraid of.'

Mr Stainbank was reacting to a statement in which the Prime Minister ruled out the possibility of a referendum by Natal.

The Administrator in Executive Committee will hold discussions in Pretoria today with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, on the Ingwavuma issue.

Mr Stainbank said legal opinion differed on whether or not Natal had the power to hold a referendum in spite of the Government censure of the move. However, problems arose with meeting the costs of a referendum and with the fact that the Government could ignore the outcome of a referendum because it was not sanctioned at the highest level.

Slabbert says deal will lead to violence

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should as an Afrikaner know 'that we as a people would never tolerate the kind of treatment now being meted out to the people of KwaZulu and KaNgwane'.

History provided ample evidence of how the Afrikaner had reacted when others had tried to impose their will on him in a similar manner, he said in the PFP publication, Deurbraak.

Dr Slabbert said the Prime Minister, by refusing to consult the people who were going to be affected by the Swazi land deal, was 'making a total mockery of his own principle of self-determination'.

'By handing these two pieces of land over to Swaziland, the Government is turning the issue of land into the central issue of conflict between the races in South Africa.'

'This will lead to conflict and violence.'

The Ingwavuma question

Chief slams Swaziland's secret 'love affair' with S A

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Thousands of Tembe people pledged at Manguzi yesterday that they would not allow the Ingwavuma area to be ceded to Swaziland even if they were killed in the attempt.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and members of the Legislative Assembly received overwhelming support for their opposition to the land

deal from an enthusiastic crowd.

Chief Buthelezi called on the whole of black Africa to condemn the 'immoral relations' which Swaziland — a 'supposedly black state' — was having with white South Africa at the expense of her fellow blacks who were victims of white oppression.

He said many people had been aware of the 'clandestine love affair' which Swaziland had always had with the 'racist

regime' of South Africa.

Now it was out in the open to the extent that the 'man and his mistress' had exchanged Christmas presents in front of all.

The Chief Minister, who is also president of Inkatha, emphasised that the movement was committed to non-violence.

However, non-violence did not mean non-action or non-reaction in the face of such 'provocation' by South Africa and Swaziland, he declared.

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

CPPL Times 26/6/82 (1670) 312

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — An unidentified black policeman, said to be a member of the South African security police, was seriously injured at Ingwavuma yesterday when he was beaten up by angry members of a crowd of nearly 5 000

The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who was reporting on the terms of which the Ingwavuma district would be ceded to Swaziland, was nearing the end of his address when the policeman walked past the press table amid shouts of anger from members of the

Angry Zulu mob beats up policeman

Kwazulu Legislative Assembly.

A man leaped from the crowd and struck at the policeman's back with a stick. Others joined in the attack with whips and clubs

Chief Buthelezi ran from the platform and appealed to the enraged men to stop the assault. Security guards also attempted to stop it.

The policeman was pursued by an mob to the edge of a steep cliff where he was rescued by another policeman from Ingwavuma

The injured policeman received first aid from Red Cross workers on duty and was later treated at the Mosvold hospital for serious head injuries.

Police took possession

of a portable tape recorder and a revolver.

The Kwazulu Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mthethwa, confirmed that the man was a member of the South African Police and was well known in the local community.

Members of the Legislative Assembly said afterwards that they had remonstrated with the policeman for sitting in

their midst.

He had refused to move, saying that he was "working". When he was pressed about the nature of his work, he produced his police card. Angry Assembly members then ordered him to leave.

Soon after the incident, a member of the Kwazulu police force caused a stir among the crowd when he accidentally let off his FN rifle while unloading it.

A contingent of South African border police gathered at the entrance of the sports ground immediately after the black policeman had been attacked.

There were no further incidents.

Swazis have no claim to Ingwavuma — Prof

Swazis have no claim

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

A FORMER head of the Department of African Studies at the University of Natal, Professor Eileen Krige, said yesterday that the Swazis had no historic or ethnic basis on which to lay claim to the "tremendous" corridor to the sea that the South African government had decided to cede to Swaziland.

She told the Cape Times from Durban that the population of the area being referred to as Ingwavuma was predominantly Tembe-Tonga, a people with close connections with Mozambique.

In fact, the boundary between Natal and Mozambique cut the Tembe-Tonga people in two, and those living in southern Mozambique paid allegiance to a chief who lived on the Natal side of the border.

Historically, the Tembe-Tonga people had never owed allegiance to the Swazis, she said.

There were also a large number of Zulus living in the area being ceded to Swaziland. The only Swazis to

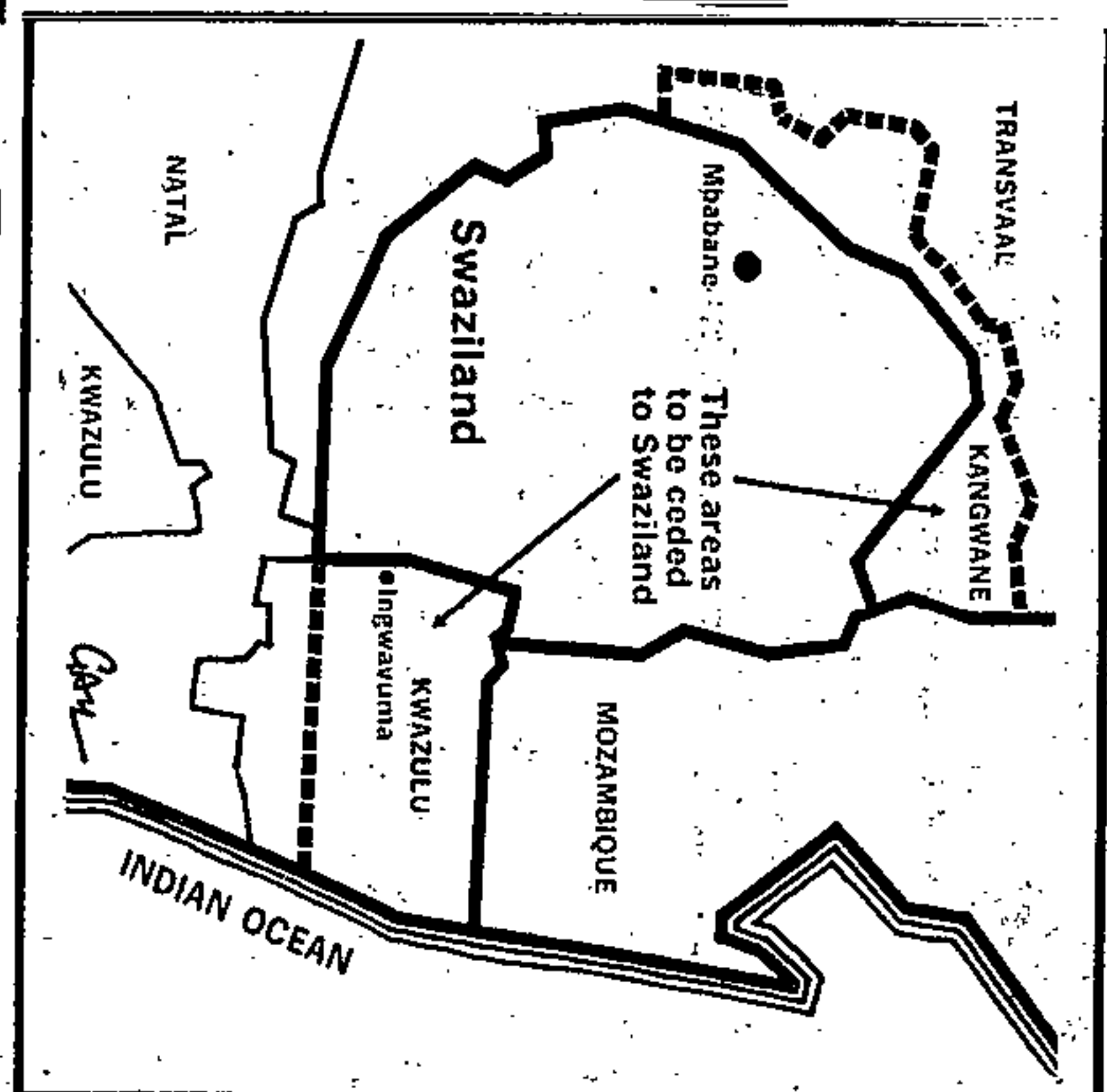
be found in any number lived along the eastern side of the Lebombo mountains, which formed a natural border between Swaziland and Natal.

Professor Krige's observations were made against the background of statements by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that by ceding Ingwavuma to the Swazis he would be "bringing together people who belong together".

She said: "This is a very old-established area, and our studies have shown that the Swazis have always been a small minority group there."

"Although the entire area through to the coast is being referred to as Ingwavuma, only the little town of Ingwavuma near the Lebombo mountains, and its immediate surroundings, have till now been known by this name; the rest of the area, through to Kosi Bay, has been known as Tongaland."

Professor Krige said there were no up-to-date population figures for the area to be ceded. It was sparsely populated, low-lying and swampy in the centre and had three distinct ecological areas, which were quite



different from anything to be seen in South Africa. People in the area also had a distinctive way of life, close to that of the Mozambicans with whom they had blood-ties.

Professor Krige said that until the 1960s there had been a free flow of people — particularly migrant labourers — across the border between Tongaland and Mozambique. It was only in recent years that this border had been policed, on the South African side.

Roads in the area were generally poor, but the coastal ecological area, with its chain of lakes and lagoons, was "quite magnificent and beautiful", with abundant bird and animal life and fish-kraals and sub-tropical fruits.

● Kangwane, the other area the government has decided, amid a storm of protest, to cede to Swaziland is a strategically-situated "homeland" of the 750 000 Swazis living in South Africa. Only about 200 000 of them actually live in Kangwane, most of them paying some form of allegiance to King Sobhuza of Swaziland

but most seeing South Africa, not Swaziland, as their home country.

Kangwane is the second-smallest "national State" in South Africa. The 1975 consolidation proposals envisaged this state as a single block of land of about 315 000 hectares on the northern and north-western boundaries of Swaziland.

The "State" is made up of two blocks — the Nsikazi area north-east of Nelspruit, on the border of the Kruger National Park, and the Nkomazi, Mlondozi and Mswati districts, which have a common border on the north and west sides of Swaziland.

● The Kangwane Legislative Assembly was established in October 1977, after a request for self-government had been made by the chief executive officer of the area, Mr E J Mabuza.

Senator G F Botha was appointed as Commissioner-General for Kangwane, but he subsequently resigned in protest against the government's plan to cede the area to Swaziland. Mr Botha, formerly the MP for Ermelo, also resigned from the National Party.

Land deal

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CAPE TIMES
26/6/82

312

External

(3)

DURBAN. — A Durban judge yesterday ordered that the Ingwavuma district in Natal revert to the control of the Kwazulu Government pending a court action challenging the South African Government's decision to take over administration of the area.

The action will be brought by the Kwazulu Government on August 2. It will seek to have declared null and void the June 18 proclamation placing Ingwavuma under the control of the South African Government.

The application will be brought against the South African Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Yesterday's order was made by Mr Justice Shearer in the Durban Supreme Court after a hearing lasting nearly five hours.

Earlier the judge refused an application by Mr I W de Villiers, SC, representing the South African Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, for yesterday's application not to be heard.

Mr D A Gordon, SC, for the Kwazulu Government, said the takeover of Ingwavuma was only a few days old.

10 years

The new administration had not yet been fully established while the previous administration had been there for 10 years and there were no suggestions of it being an improper administration.

He said last Friday's proclamation was invalid and therefore null and void.

Mr Gordon said that, according to the law relating to Kwazulu, the proclamation could be amended "after consultation with the Minister".

He contended that there had never been con-

on the matter.

He said on June 8 a cabinet decision was taken that Ingwavuma be excised as soon as possible from Kwazulu and its administration be taken over.

Mr Gordon submitted that because Dr Koornhof was a party to the decision he had attended later discussions in Kwazulu with a closed mind.

That had not been consultation.

Opposing the application, Mr De Villiers argued that, as an organ of the State, Kwazulu could not bring an action against another State organ or against the State itself.

He said it was undesirable to have such an issue stand over for more than a month. It was of such great public importance that it should be finalised as soon as possible.

Mr De Villiers applied for a postponement until Monday or Tuesday. He said Kwazulu would not suffer prejudice through a postponement.

Interim

Mr Justice Shearer granted an interim interdict until August 2.

He said it had been established that a final decision on the excision of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu had been reached on



A policeman is led to safety after being assaulted by an angry mob at a meeting in Ingwavuma yesterday. Angry mob beats up policeman, page 2.

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He said last Friday's proclamation was invalid and therefore null and void.

Mr Gordon said that, according to the law relating to Kwazulu, the proclamation could be amended "after consultation with the Minister".

He contended that there had never been consultation with the Kwazulu Government on the excision of Ingwavuma from its territory.

Since 1972 Kwazulu had looked after Ingwavuma and there was no suggestion that people there were unhappy or that their interests were not being looked after.

On the other hand, the week-old administration of the South African Government was not in accordance with the desires of the people.

If, in the interim, the area was given back to Kwazulu there would be continuation. If it remained under the control of the South African Government the present confusion and uncertainty would continue and the interests of the people would be prejudiced.

There had been *prime facie* action which had caused upheaval in the area.

Mr Gordon remarked on the fact that Dr Koornhof had not made an affidavit

on the matter.

He said on June 8 a cabinet decision was taken that Ingwavuma be excised as soon as possible from Kwazulu and its administration be taken over.

Mr Gordon submitted that because Dr Koornhof was a party to the decision he had attended later discussions in Kwazulu with a closed mind.

That had not been consultation.

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Interim

Mr Justice Shearer granted an interim interdict until August 2.

He said it had been established that a final decision on the excision of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu had been reached on June 8.

What happened afterwards was not consultation within the meaning of the National States Constitution Act.

It had been established on a *prime facie* basis that what was involved was the replacement of the lawful government of the area with an administration which did not have the proper sanction of legislation or proclamation in terms of the Act.

The judge said it was possible on the return date that the court considering the matter might come to a different conclusion.

There were also financial implications but it was preferable to have an administration which had been there for 10 years to one which had replaced it only last week. — Sapa

● Swazis have no claim to Ingwavuma — Prof. page 9

● Natal MPCs in land deal talks, page 19



A policeman is led to safety after being assaulted by an angry mob at a meeting in Ingwavuma yesterday. Angry mob beats up policeman, page 2.

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Court says Ingwavuma deal is illegal

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**Victim of angry mob
is led away to safety**

Court Reporter

SOUTH Africa's action in excising Ingwavuma from Kwa-Zulu's control was declared illegal in the Supreme Court, Durban, last night.



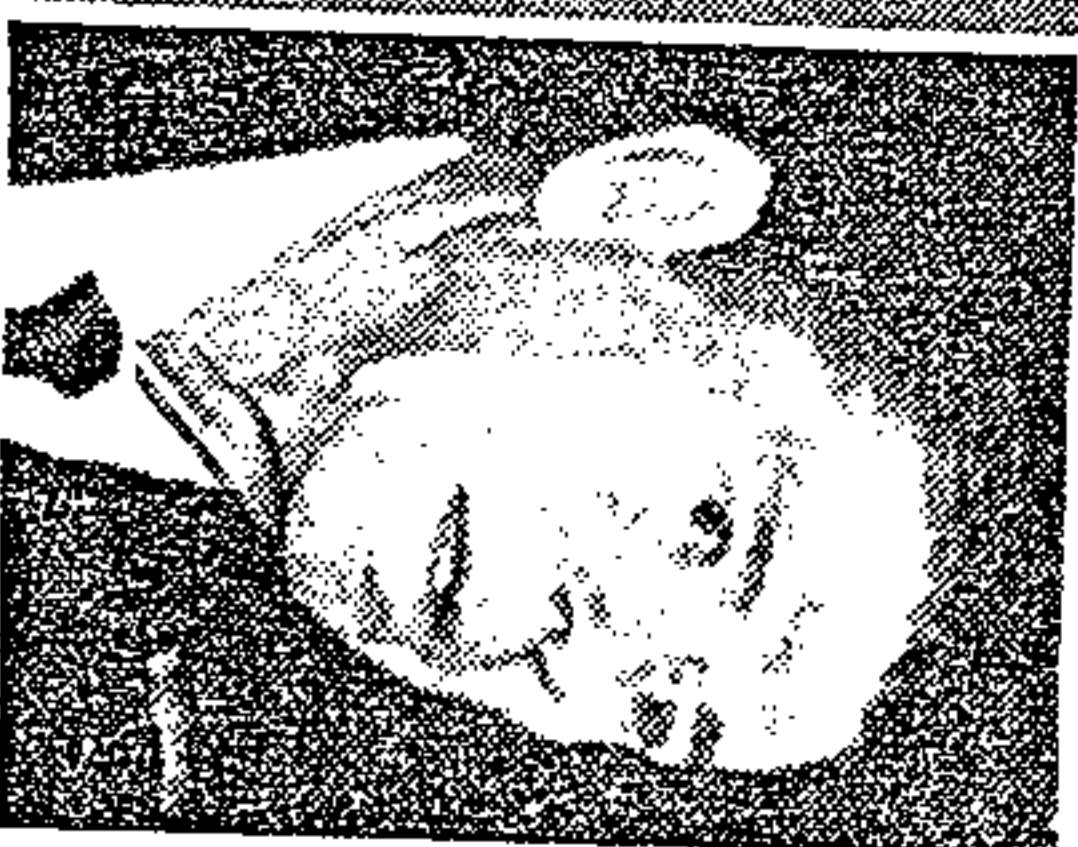
In a marathon urgent application hearing, Mr Justice Shearer gave a *rule nisi* declaring the action illegal on the grounds that there had been insufficient consultation with the KwaZulu Cabinet.

The order, returnable on August 2, also granted KwaZulu the right, on a temporary basis, to resume administration of the territory, taken over by the Department of Co-operation and Development following a proclamation published in the Government Gazette on June 18.

The Judge said that, in view of the fact that it was in the interests of all that



SECRETARY
Haig... served his country for 40 years.



PRESIDENT Reagan...
... announcement made with great regret

Haig res

WASHINGTON—President Reagan, in a shock announcement, said yesterday that Secretary of State Alexander Haig had resigned.

Mr Reagan, grim-faced, made the announcement in a brief televised statement in the White House Press room. He gave no explanation and took no questions from reporters.

He had accepted the resignation, he said, with deep regret.

Mr Haig, 57, a retired U.S. Army general and former supreme commander of Nato forces in Europe, has been enmeshed in controversy throughout his term with the conservative Republican administration.

Nominated

Mr Haig was nominated by President Reagan on December 16, 1980, more than a month before he took office and the appointment was confirmed by the

Senate a day after his nomination, a grilling action.

Mr Haig's resignation was announced in a brief statement in the White House Press room.

There was no word on the future of Mr Haig's term.

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Jumbo jet in
7 FMM



BLEEDING from a head injury after being attacked by an angry crowd of people at a meeting at Ingwavuma yesterday, this unidentified member of the South African Police was led to safety.

Picture by
ELIJAH ZONDI

Policeman beaten up at Buthelezi meeting

African Affairs Correspondent
ULUNDI—An unidentified black policeman, thought to be a member of the Security Branch, was

beaten up at Ingwavuma yesterday in an angry crowd of nearly 5 000.

The crowd had gathered to hear Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, report back on the latest position concerning the Swazi land deal.

Chief Buthelezi was nearing the end of his address when a black man walked past the Press table amid shouts of anger from members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

A man leaped from the crowd and struck at his back with a stick. Others joined in the attack with whips and clubs.

The chief immediately ran from the platform and appealed for calm.

The policeman was

chased to the edge of a steep cliff where he was rescued by a white policeman from Ingwavuma.

The KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mthethwa, confirmed that the man was a member of the South African Police.

Members of the Legislative Assembly said afterwards that they had remonstrated with the policeman for sitting in their midst.

He had refused to move, saying that he was 'working'. When he was pressed as to the nature of his work, he produced his police card.

Angry Assembly members then ordered him to leave.

Soon after the incident, a member of the KwaZulu police force let off his FN rifle while unloading it.

June 18

The Judge said that, in view of the fact that it was in the interests of all that the matter be brought to finality as quickly as possible, he proposed to make it possible for the hearing to be held earlier on an application being made to the Courts once all replying affidavits had been filed.

In a relatively short judgment the Judge said the KwaZulu Government had established that what transpired during Dr Piet Koornhof's visit to Ulundi on June 14 had fallen short of consultation in terms of the National States Constitution Act.

Open mind

He said he was influenced by the wording of the South African Cabinet's resolution taken on June 8 and the instruction given by the Cabinet to Dr Koornhof to communicate the decision in KwaZulu

Mr D Gordon, SC, who appeared for the KwaZulu Government, had contended that the Cabinet's decision had been final and that the minister had not gone to KwaZulu with 'an open mind'.

He drew attention to the fact that the minister had not made an affidavit dealing with his 'openness to consultation'.

In reply Mr I W B de Villiers, for the Government, submitted that it was clear, on the affidavits in court, that there had been a substantial level of consultation through various office bearers and there had been discussions on the subject from time to time.

'In my judgment these do not amount to sufficient consultation with the Cabinet in terms of

'THANK HEAVENS FOR LITTLE GIRLS & BOYS!'



Our heartiest congratulations to the
ETHELBERT CHILDREN'S HOME
on their
75th ANNIVERSARY

A very worthy cause deserving a lot of support



Mathie Brothers

140 000 ha of land for Parks Board

PRETORIA—The Government announced in Pretoria yesterday that a large portion of land would be placed at the disposal of the Natal Parks Board for the establishment of a new park.

The land is apparently in return for the game reserves and other tracts of land being incorporated into KwaZulu.

The announcement followed talks yesterday afternoon between the Government and senior members of the Natal Executive Committee on the controversial inclusion of Ingwavuma and other areas into Swaziland and on the consolidation of KwaZulu.

The statement, issued jointly by the Minister of

Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Finance Minister, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Minister of Environmen-

■ TURN TO PAGE 2

● TURN TO PAGE 2

He's Benoni's ri

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—There's this right royal Van der Merwe out in Benoni, and it's time Buck House did him a good turn.

Most Van der Merwes go by reasonable Christian names, but a certain quality controller in Benoni has been lumbered from birth by a certificate which reads like a royal circular.

Mr Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David van der Merwe was born in 1936, the year Britain's King Edward VIII abdicated to marry his Mrs Wallace Simpson.

This particular Mrs van der Merwe, coming from Irish

Refugees claim Swazis intimidated

Mercury Reporter
MBABANE—Swaziland had absorbed 20 000 refugees from the Ingwavuma area during the past seven years, a Swazi Government spokesman said yesterday.

Swaziland had spent about R3 000 000 to accommodate the flow of Swazis from Ingwavuma during that period.

The United Nations Commission for Refugees had assisted Swaziland to set up their large refugee settlement, known as Ndzevane, near the border between Ingwavuma and Swaziland.

A number of Swazis who had fled Ingwavuma said in interviews here yesterday that 'mass intimidation' of Swazis in Ingwavuma was being carried out by supporters of Chief Buthelezi.

One elderly man said: 'My heart goes out to those Swazis who are still in Ingwavuma because they are being threatened with

death and imprisonment if they do decide to come this side.'

It was at Ndzevane that about 10 000 Swazis, refugees from Ingwavuma, demonstrated their support this week for the ceding of Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Placards bearing messages of defiance against Chief Buthelezi and the Zulu Government were carried.

In an interview here yesterday, a Swazi Government spokesman, a senior official in the Ministry of Justice, said he knew nothing about alleged border raids from Swaziland into KwaZulu.

He said the Swazi Government was looking forward to the inclusion of Ingwavuma into Swaziland, which would put an end to 'years of uncertainty' as well as the expenditure of large sums of money to accommodate Swazis who had fled from KwaZulu.

Land deal 'not final'

PRETORIA—The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhoff, reiterated yesterday that South Africa would not cede any land to Swaziland before first consulting the people in the areas involved.

He added that no final decision could be taken on the proposed Swaziland border adjustment programme before Parliament had discussed the issue.

Dr Koornhoff and the Finance Minister, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Dr Nak van der Merwe, met members of the Natal Provincial Council in Pretoria yesterday.

They discussed the Ingwavuma situation and the consolidation of KwaZulu. Little detail was given about the meeting, which was described by both parties afterwards as an 'airing and exchange of views on the matter.'

Study

A joint statement issued by the three Cabinet ministers after the discussions said they were 'cordial and comprehensive', adding that further talks on the issue could take place.

The Natal delegation declined to comment on the meeting.

The group, led by the leader of the Provincial Council, Mr Frank Martin,

'Don't assist hangman' warns Chief

African Affairs Correspondent

U L U N D I — C h i e f
Buthelezi yesterday advised the people of the Ingwavuma not to co-operate in any way with the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Speaking at Ingwavuma, Chief Buthelezi said co-operation with this department — the body which now administers the area — was like 'assisting the hangman'.

The crowd responded angrily to the contents of a circular and a poster which have been distributed in the Ingwavuma district by the Department of Co-operation and

Nine chiefs support land deal

Mercury Reporter

MBABANE—A delegation of nine chiefs from KaNgwane has been in Swaziland this week to express their support for the inclusion of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

The chiefs as well as a number of former members of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, were received by King Sobhuza II, and yesterday afternoon, by the Queen Mother.

At a Press conference yesterday they said they had come to express their solidarity with King Sobhuza.

The delegation also denied claims by Mr Enos Mabuza, chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, that most of the chiefs in KaNgwane opposed the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

A former Minister of Community Affairs in KaNgwane, Mr David Lukhele, said that only four reigning chiefs in KaNgwane had said they opposed incorporation. This was because they had been intimidated by Mr Mabuza, Mr Lukhele said.

Two of the chiefs at yesterday's Press conference,

Robamba, Chief M Z Mbuli and Chief M S Mngomane, are now in hiding in Swaziland after being threatened by Mr Mabuza's supporters.

At the Press conference the chiefs said they could not agree to a referendum as suggested by Mr Mabuza. The referendum would not be fair because for some years Mr Mabuza had been intimidating many people in KaNgwane.

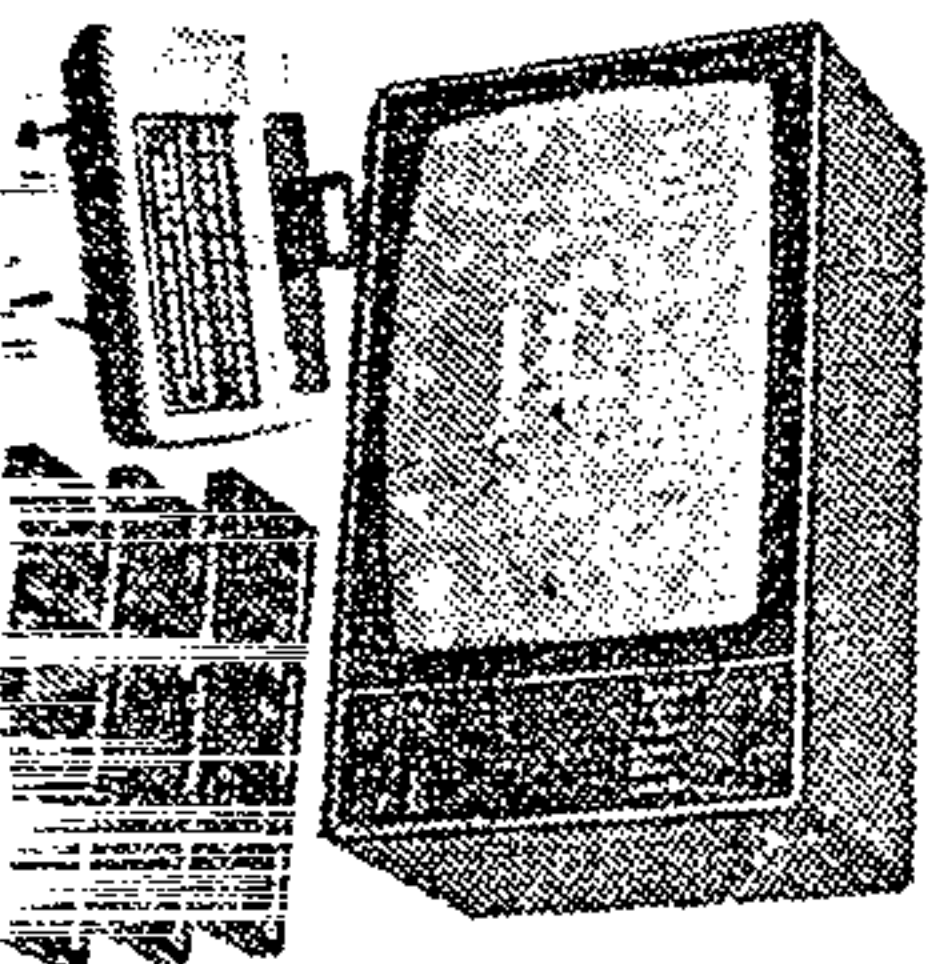
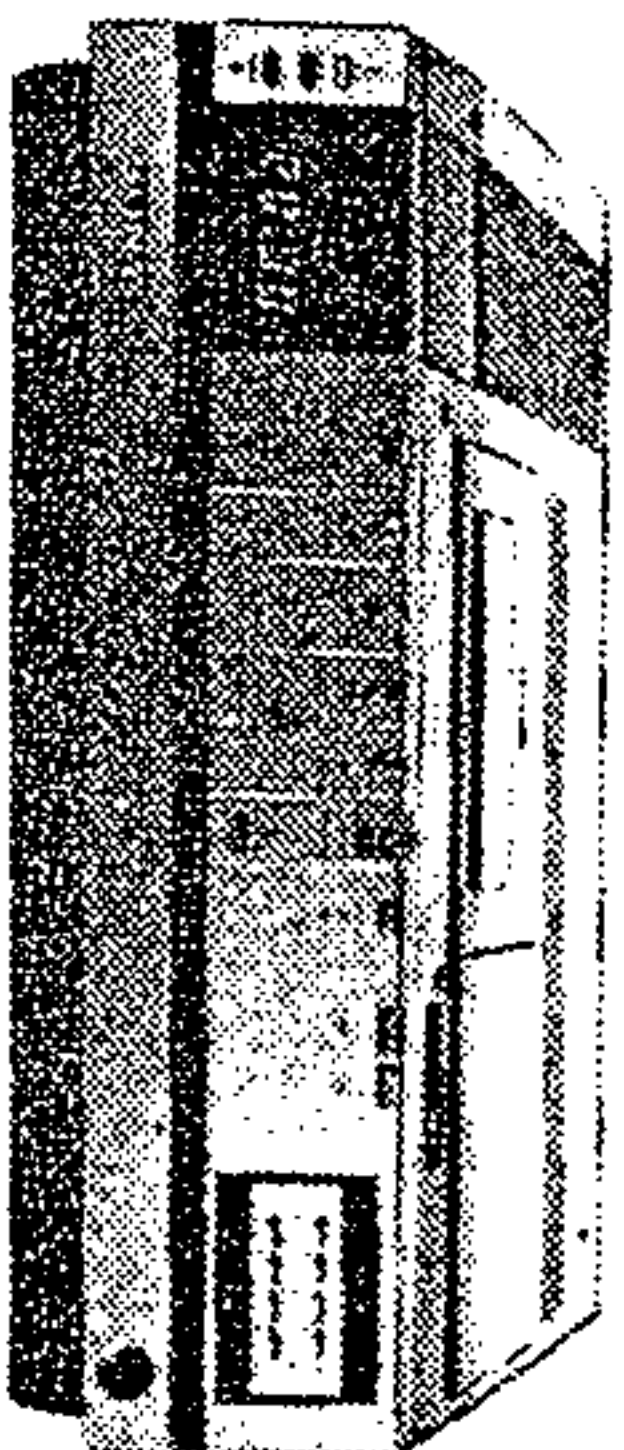
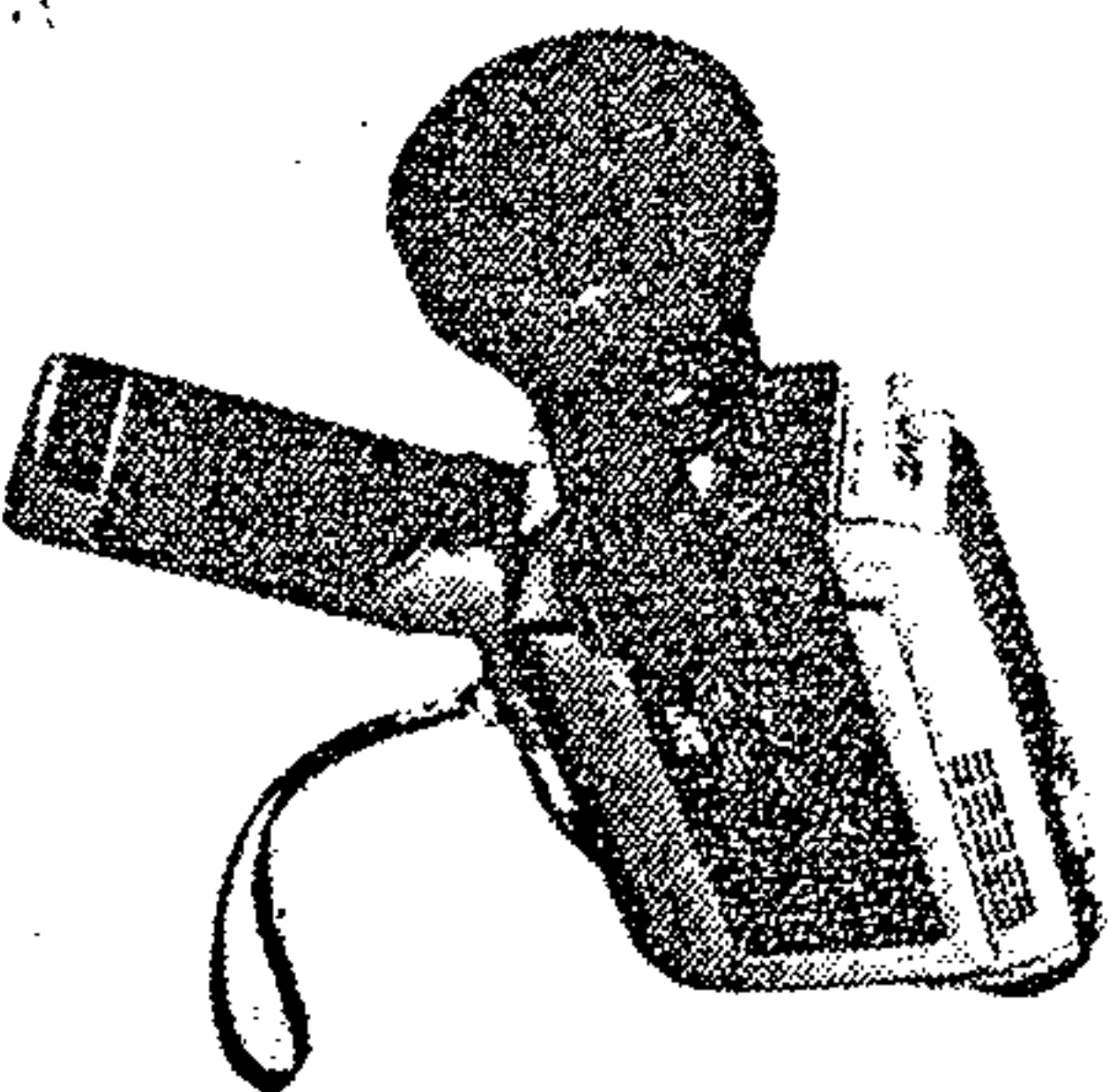
Teachers had been told they would lose their jobs if they supported incorporation.

Mr Lukhele said that a member of the Legislative Assembly, a Mr Shongwe, and himself had been assaulted by a busload of Mr Mabuza's supporters while they were addressing a meeting in Nsikazi on January 17 this year.

Mr Lukhele said he wanted to assure people in KaNgwane that, contrary to what Mr Mabuza was saying, they had continued to receive pensions. Teachers and all civil servants would continue to receive their present salaries.

Mr Lukhele estimated that about 55 percent of the people in KaNgwane supported incorporation

VIDEO GUIDE



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declined to comment on the meeting.

The group, led by the leader of the Provincial Council, Mr Frank Martin, MEC, said it would first like to study the proposals put to it by the Government before making any statement.

The delegation's views would probably be made known during a special sitting of the council on Wednesday, Mr Martin said.

The Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, accompanied the group.

The Government said it had assured the Natal delegation that it was prepared to discuss the matter further.

Neither party would comment on whether the question of a referendum in Natal had been discussed.

The NRP-ruled Natal Provincial Council had threatened to hold a referendum.

But the Prime Minister had informed the councilors this week that they did not have the jurisdiction to do so.

Dr Koornhof said that the Government had abolished the KaNgwane and Ingwavuma Legislative Assemblies and placed the two areas back under the control of his department — (Sapa)

a circular and which have been distributed in the Ingwavuma district by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The crowd shouted:

'The Swazis are lying

Only 48 Swazis in the district

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI.—The latest census statistics for the Ingwavuma district in north-east Kwazulu show that there are 95 649 Zulus in the area and only 48 Swazis.

This was revealed at Ingwavuma yesterday by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, when he addressed a crowd of thousands of members of the Mangomezulu, Mathenjwa and Nyawo tribes.

Chief Buthelezi said the census figures, provided

been oppressed by the Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that members of the Mangomezulu tribe had resided in Swaziland long before the dispute over tribal leadership occurred in 1976.

by the magistrate for the Ingwavuma district, spoke for themselves.

They ended once and for all the 'lies' which were being spread by South African Cabinet ministers that the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland was intended to 'bring together those who belonged together'.

He appealed — 'even at this late hour' — to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet to heed warnings which had been given that, if they enforced this 'unjust and unfair decision', they would unleash a spate of destructive forces.

The crowd roared its opposition when Chief Buthelezi asked: 'Are you prepared to resist this planned alienation with all the power at your command'.

Meanwhile the secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oeder (Ithemo), has issued a statement calling on the international community to oppose the agreement between Swaziland and South Africa.

had been intimidated by Mr Mabusa, Mr Lukhele said.

Mr Lukhele estimated that about 55 percent of the people in KaNgwane supported incorporation with Swaziland.

Land offered to Parks Board

FROM PAGE 1

National Park and the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, this will be the largest, undivided, multi-purpose conservation area in the country, the statement said.

The area includes the entire Lake St Lucia and surrounding area in part of the Mkuzi reserve and the area around Bangazi Lake.

'The area comprises a large variety of habitats and eco-systems and, apart from its own distinctive fauna and flora, it will be exceptionally suitable for the resettlement of various game species.'

— (Sapa)

Land deal illegal

FROM PAGE 1

the Act, the Judge said. Mr Justice Shearer said he had to conclude that it had been established that the action taken following the publication of the proclamation did not have the proper sanction of legislation.

Bus driver robbed of R200

Crime Reporter

AN Asherville bus driver was forced off the road, threatened with a firearm and robbed of about R200 while transporting 30 passengers along Umgenti Road on Thursday night. Police said the driver of

City arson probe

Crime Reporter

POLICE are investigating the possibility of arson following the fire which caused several thousand rands of damage to the fifth floor of a Durban building on Thursday night.

Firemen battled for several hours to reach the

blaze, which spread through the clothing shops rapidly, because they were unable to use the fire escape which had been locked.

The entire floor, which contained the offices of a group of clothing manufacturers, was gutted in the blaze.

eventually settled but later two cars forced my driver to stop. The men got out of the cars and several windows of the bus were broken,' Mr Singh said.

He added that one of the men produced a gun

312 (5/5) S. Times 27/5/75
Ingwavuma: Zulus

back in control

By FAY SALEH
and TUCKS CHETTY

LESS than 10 days after taking over the administration of the Ingwavuma area from KwaZulu, the Department of Co-operation and Development was ordered to withdraw its administration from the area.

The order was made by Mr Justice Shearer in the Durban Supreme Court on Friday night after a marathon five-hour legal battle.

The judge's ruling was welcomed with cheering and huge smiles by KwaZulu government officials and members of Inkatha, who wore the green gold and black Inkatha colours and badges of Chief

Minister Gatscha Buthelezi. Mr Justice Shearer said he bore in mind that "the matter was fraught with considerable complexity and had far reaching implications".

Because of this, he realised that the matter should be brought to a finality as quickly as possible.

He made his temporary ruling returnable on August 2, the first available date.

But he made the provision that if papers were completed before this date, the matter should receive precedence on the court roll.

He was satisfied that there had been no consultation with the KwaZulu Government on the excision of Ingwavuma as spelt out in the National States Constitution Act.

He therefore declared the State President's proclamation of June 18 illegal, and the Department of Co-operation and Development's administration in the area invalid.

Resistance

Meanwhile, an emotion-charged gathering of more than 5 000 angry Zulus this week urged Chief Gatscha Buthelezi to declare war on the Swazis if the Swaziland Government tried to impose its control on the people of Ingwavuma and other areas.

A resistance campaign was launched to fight the ceding of the area — hours before the court ruling.

The 95 000 people living in the Ingwavuma District were told at the meeting not to co-operate with a South African magistrate, Mr Danie van Zyl.

In another gesture of defiance, people were also urged to burn circulars from the

Department of Co-operation and Development.

The circulars were sent to Ingwavuma people telling them that the area was now under the control of the department.

In one of his strongest speeches yet on the issue, Chief Buthelezi said:

"We are determined not to obey these worst excesses of the Pretoria regime in selling us to their Swazi friends.

"But we must realise that while our non-obedience to their impositions must be total, we must ensure that we do not indulge in acts of violence and play into the hands of the racist Pretoria regime."

Chief Buthelezi said that the success of the campaign would depend largely on the

extent to which the people were prepared to stand together to face the challenge.

"To be alienated as citizens of your country is one of those things for which people have been prepared to die throughout history," Chief Buthelezi said.

"This has always been the case because people owe it to their dignity to die, rather than be vassals of others, especially the vassals of the Swazis, who have never conquered the Zulus.

"In any violent confrontation we can lose as many people as there are Swazis, without the Zulus risking their elimination from the surface of the earth as a national group."

It was revealed at the meeting that the latest census for the area showed that

Land offer slammed

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

After Friday's meeting, the Natal delegation left before the government statement was issued and made it clear they had nothing to do with the announcement.

Yesterday, Mr Martin told the Sunday Times: "It is a red herring."

"It has nothing whatsoever to do with what we are arguing about, namely the Government's plan to placate 500 000 Swazis and annoy 5 million Zulus with their proposed land deal."

Mr Martin said Natal had

there were only 48 Swazis in the area and more than 95 000 Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi said the figures ended once and for all the "lies that are being used about bringing together what belongs together in the present dirty deal with Swaziland".

People, many in tribal dress, came to the meeting at the Ingwavuma High School in cars, buses, trucks and on foot.

The meeting was temporarily disrupted when an unidentified black policeman, thought to be a member of the Security Branch, was beaten up as he walked past the Press table.

He was attacked with sticks, clubs and whips.

Chief Buthelezi ran from the platform and appealed for calm, but by then the man had run to the edge of a steep cliff with a mob after him.

He was rescued by a white policeman from Ingwavuma.

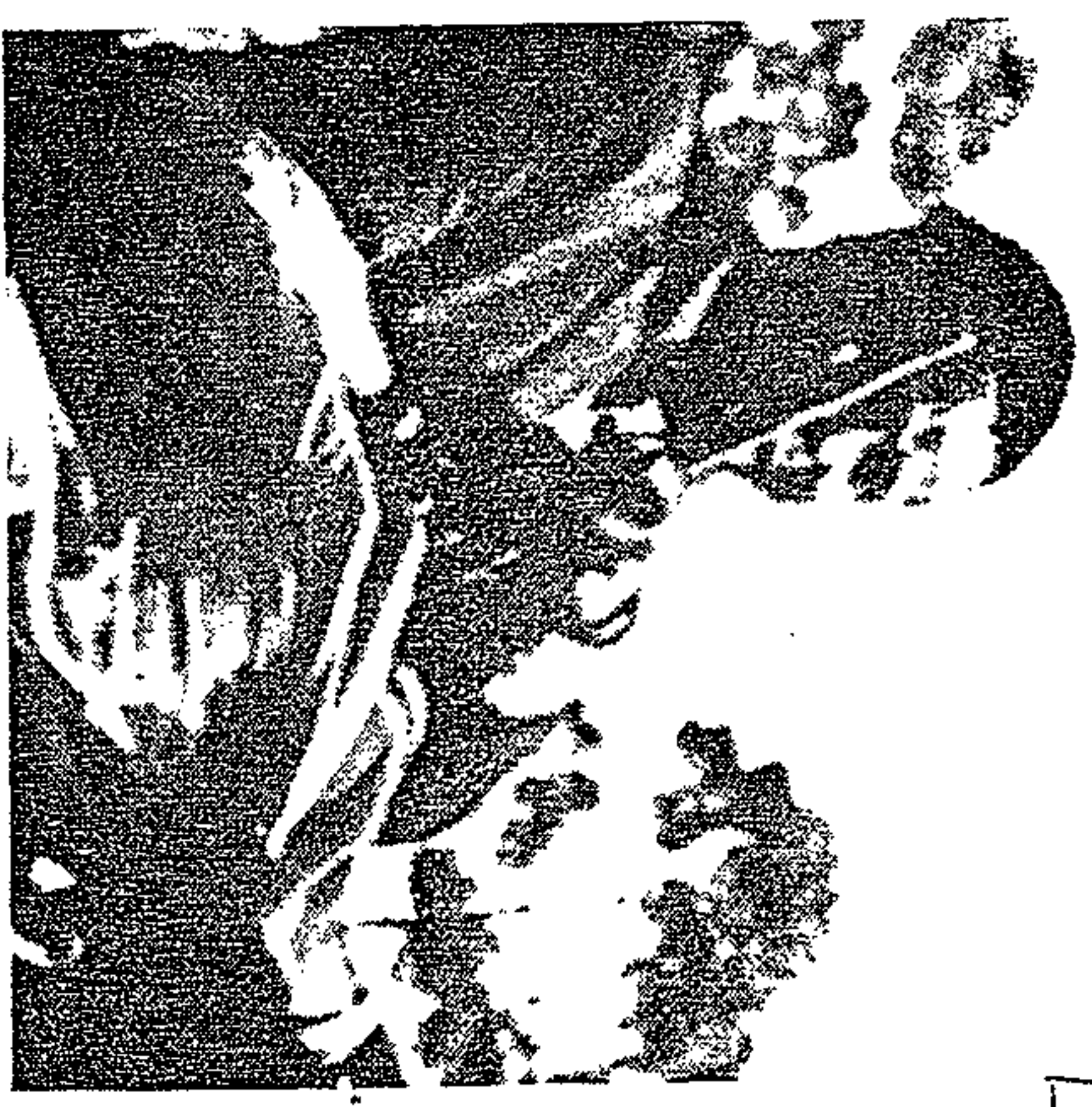
Mr C J Mthethwa, KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, said the man was a member of the South African Police.

been requesting the administration of the conservation of the proposed game reserve for about 20 years.

It was a pity the Government had tried to link the game reserve issue to the row over the "completely separate" Swazi land deal.

He said plans to call an emergency session of the Natal Provincial Council on Wednesday were going ahead.

There had been doubts whether Friday's ruling by the Natal Supreme Court in favour of an application by KwaZulu to cancel the government takeover of Ingwavuma might affect the emergency session.



An unidentified member of the SAP is attacked



The victim is led away bleeding from a head wound

Inkatha vows to regain its land from the Swazis

CHIEF Gatscha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has vowed that a liberated South Africa would one day take whatever steps were necessary to retrieve any land the Government gave to Swaziland.

In a statement clearly meant to warn the Swazis off the deal, the secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, pointed out the dangers of accepting the gift of South African territory.

"Whatever the Government of South Africa might say, its real motive is to bring the kingdom of Swaziland within the orbit of the apartheid system and to deprive the people of Swaziland of their independence," Mr Dhlomo said.

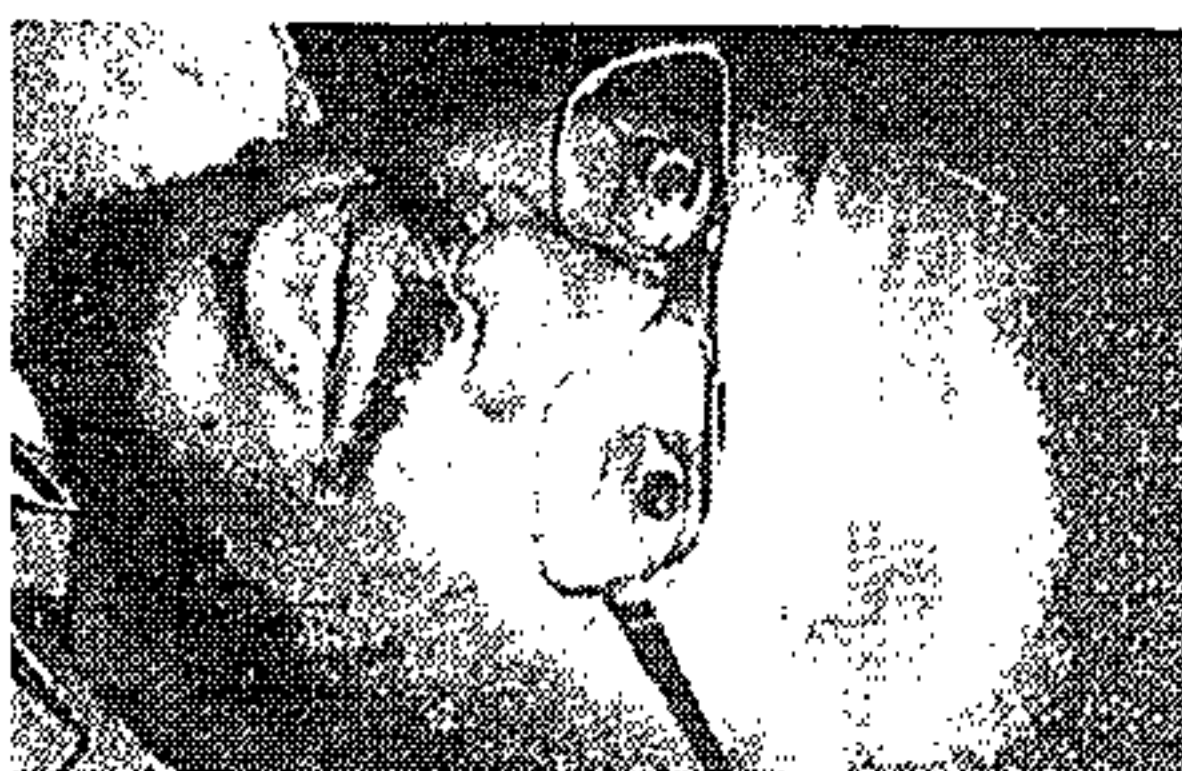
"There is a real danger that the addition of almost a million South Africans into Swaziland against their wishes will promote instability within Swaziland and compel it to rely more and more on the South African Defence Force for its security.

"The Kingdom of Swaziland is bound by the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity and the resolution on border disputes among African states, adopted at the Cairo summit in 1964, to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each state and its inalienable right to independent existence."

SA PLANS TO BRING SWAZILAND INTO THE APARTHEID ORBIT, SAYS DHLOMO



● Chief Enos Mabuza ... his claim denied



● Chief Gatscha Buthelezi ... Inkatha leader

BY MIKE CADDAM

Dr Dhlomo also appealed to the international community, saying that Inkatha did not recognise the "immoral deal".

"It should be noted that this agreement was concluded between a government which the international community regards as illegitimate, and a member state of the UN, the OAU, and the Commonwealth."

In Mbabane, reports BOB BY SIMELANE, the Swazi Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Velaphi Dlamini, welcomed the South African announcement of the land deal.

In the first official comment by the Swazi Government, Mr Dlamini said: "The current threat by the prophets of doom and disunity was designed to serve man's pa-

rochial and selfish political interest and in no way relates to the welfare and political problems of the blacks in Southern Africa.

"Nor are these pseudo politicians concerned with promoting economic stability and a political climate conducive to a peaceful resolution of our complex problems in this region."

Referring to citizenship, Mr Dlamini said the border adjustment settlement would in no way affect:

- Employment opportunities and the improvement of living standards of people in the affected areas.
- Social and welfare benefits.

He said there would be no forced movement of people from the kaNgwane and Ingwavuma areas.

Mr Dlamini said that Swaziland was ready to welcome back all her "sons and daughters" who had been left outside Swazi territory in the colonial era of the 19th century.

"It has been the cry of their parents for years. We are all Swazis. We need each other and all the skills we can muster to exploit the vast natural resources God gave us," he said.

Mr Dlamini rejected allegations made by kaNgwane Chief Mr Enos Mabuza that the Swaziland Government had offered him the post of deputy Prime Minister if he agreed to the incorporation of kaNgwane into Swaziland.

Initials

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

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.
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WARNING

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Swazis were 'intimidated'

Mercury Reporter
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi was able to say that there were only 48 Swazis in Ingwavuma because since 1976 tens of thousands of Swazis in the area had been intimidated into registering as Zulus.

This was said yesterday by Swazi Government sources and a Swazi chief

who fled Ingwavuma and is living in the Big Bend area of Swaziland.

Chief Joseph Matsenjwa, in an interview at the Ndzevane refugee camp at the weekend, said people were living in fear over the border in Ingwavuma 'because they are intimidated and assaulted if

they say they are Swazi'.

If they did not go to rallies planned to show support for the KwaZulu government their names were written down, and threats made to their lives, he said.

Chief Joseph, who said he left Ingwavuma with his family in 1976 because of intimidation when he

refused to change his nationality from Swazi to Zulu, claimed that when KwaZulu took over the administration of Ingwavuma in 1976 tens of thousands of Swazis were forced to reregister as Zulus.

'People who applied for traders licences had their forms torn up if they filled in "Swazi" as their nationality. Old people were refused their pensions if they said they were Swazis, and at all the offices in Ingwavuma where KwaZulu officials were working people who said they were Swazis were shown the door', he said.

Official

'In 1976 reference books with "Swazi" written in them were torn up by officials at the revenue offices. This happened even to the old people, who were told to apply for new pass books as Zulus', he said.

Most of the Tembe, Nyawo, Mnogomezulu and Matsenjwa people in Ingwavuma had acceded to the pressure applied on them, and this was why Chief Buthelezi was able to quote official figures to the effect that there were only 48 Swazis in Ingwavuma, Chief Joseph said.

A senior official in the Swazi Government who accompanied the Mercury to the Ndzevane refugee camp said the Nyawos, Mnogomezulu, and Matsenjwa people were 'all Swazis'.

When the Transvaal was administering Swaziland in the late 1890's, Ingwavuma was part of Swaziland, he said. The British annexed Ingwavuma and made it part of Natal in 1894 because they did not want the Transvaal to have access to the sea through Swaziland.

External

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Lawyers slam Swazi land deal

Cape Times 28/6/82 (312)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government's handover of land to Swaziland and the consequent loss of citizenship for many thousands of South Africans was condemned at the annual meeting of the Lawyers for Human Rights this weekend.

About 80 lawyers and legal academics attended the meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand. Opening addresses were delivered by Mr Clive Mennell of Anglo-Vaal and Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times.

In a resolution, the lawyers said it was "essential

to reiterate" that it was a fundamental human right that no-one be deprived of his citizenship without his consent.

From Durban it is reported that a Swazi chief, Chief Joseph Matsenjwa, has said that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was able to say that there were only 48 Swazis in Ingwavuma because, since 1976 tens of thousands of Swazis in the area had been intimidated into registering as Zulus.

Chief Joseph, who fled Ingwavuma and is living in the Big Bend area of Swaziland, said at the weekend that people were living in fear in

Ingwavuma "because they are intimidated and assaulted if they say they are Swazi".

If they did not go to rallies planned to show support for the Kwazulu government their names were written down, and their lives were threatened, he said.

Intimidation

Chief Joseph, who said he left Ingwavuma with his family in 1976 because of intimidation when he refused to change his nationality from Swazi to Zulu, claimed that when Kwazulu took over the administration of Ingwavuma in 1976 tens of thousands of Swazis were forced to reregister as Zulus.

Most of the Tembe, Nyawo, Mnogomezulu and Matsenjwa people in Ingwavuma had succumbed to pressure put on them, and this was why Chief Buthelezi was able to quote an official figure of only 48 Swazis in Ingwavuma, Chief Joseph said.

Support

● Libya supports the decision to incorporate Ingwavuma and Kangwane into Swaziland, the Libyan Foreign Minister said in Swaziland at the weekend.

Speaking at Matsapa airport, Mr Abdulati Obeidi said Libya supported Swaziland in its stand to get her people together as a member of the Organization of African Unity.

Mr Obeidi had been on a two-day visit to Swaziland to see the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, as a personal envoy to the Prince from the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

Shock new mov on Swazi land de

Mercury Reporter

INGWAVUMA was again placed under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development by an official proclamation yesterday by the State President, which overrides an earlier proclamation ruled invalid by the Supreme Court, Durban.

KwaZulu took immediate steps instructing attorneys to take urgent court action against the new proclamation, and papers are to be filed today.

In a reference to the recent Durban Court action, a Government Gazette notice yesterday said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P J Koornhof, had decided it was in the interests of the country to remove the dispute which had arisen over Ingwavuma.

According to the notice, Dr Koornhof also felt any delay in the matter would be prejudicial to the public interest.

The proclamation amends the KwaZulu Constitution Proclamation, No R 70 of 1972.

Last night a spokesman for the attorneys said an application would be made asking for a Court order declaring the proclamation *ultra vires*.

'They want to amend legislation by proclamation and it should properly be done by Parliament,' he said.

The proclamation was also 'deemed to have

come into effect on June 18' the date of the earlier proclamation, according to the Gazette.

In terms of yesterday's notice, chiefs appointed by the Ingwavuma regional authority 'shall cease to be members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly', and no member of the assembly shall be elected from the areas concerned.

And in a statement issued in Pretoria last night, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the excised areas would be placed under the direct control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Botha reiterated that no final decision on the proposed land deal could be taken without the approval of Parliament.

Buthelezi

Our African Affairs Correspondent reported from Ulundi that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said he could not be responsible for what might happen as a result of the latest proclamation.

He said he had thought that last Friday's decision by the Supreme Court had provided a respite.

Relations between KwaZulu and the Government had become frayed as a result of the proposed incorporation.

The Chief Minister said it now seemed, however, that the Government was prepared to 'stoke the fires'.

'I am surprised the Government did not wait until the date of return of the Supreme Court order but instead showed this kind of "kragdadigheid"', Chief Buthelezi continued.

'This is the end of any further relations between

Commute chaos in

London Bureau

CHAOS hit Britain yesterday as all trains, tubes and many buses stopped in a crippling national rail strike.

Millions of commuters walked, cycled and drove to work but car owners and hired buses took up to six hours to travel 48 km.

The general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, Mr Sid Weighell, said: 'I am not pleased that I have crippled Britain but what I have shown is that this union can stop Britain.'

Sapa-AP reported that leaders of the NUR called off the strike last night. Delegates at the union's annual conference in Plymouth voted 47-30 to suspend the strike after thousands of their 177 500 members had defied the strike call and kept some trains running.

Rail workers return to work at midnight tonight,

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HE way three-year-old Maria Freeman handling Jet the two-month-old lioness cub is proof of her ability with ferociouselines, then maybe she'll follow in her dad's footsteps and become Boswell-Vilkie circus's lion trainer. Behind the young couple the big tent is almost up with the circus holding its first performance tonight. Maria's father, Mr Dave Freeman, will be one of the many in the ring doing his act, but his lions will be slightly bigger than Jet!

● Picture by STEVE BLAKE

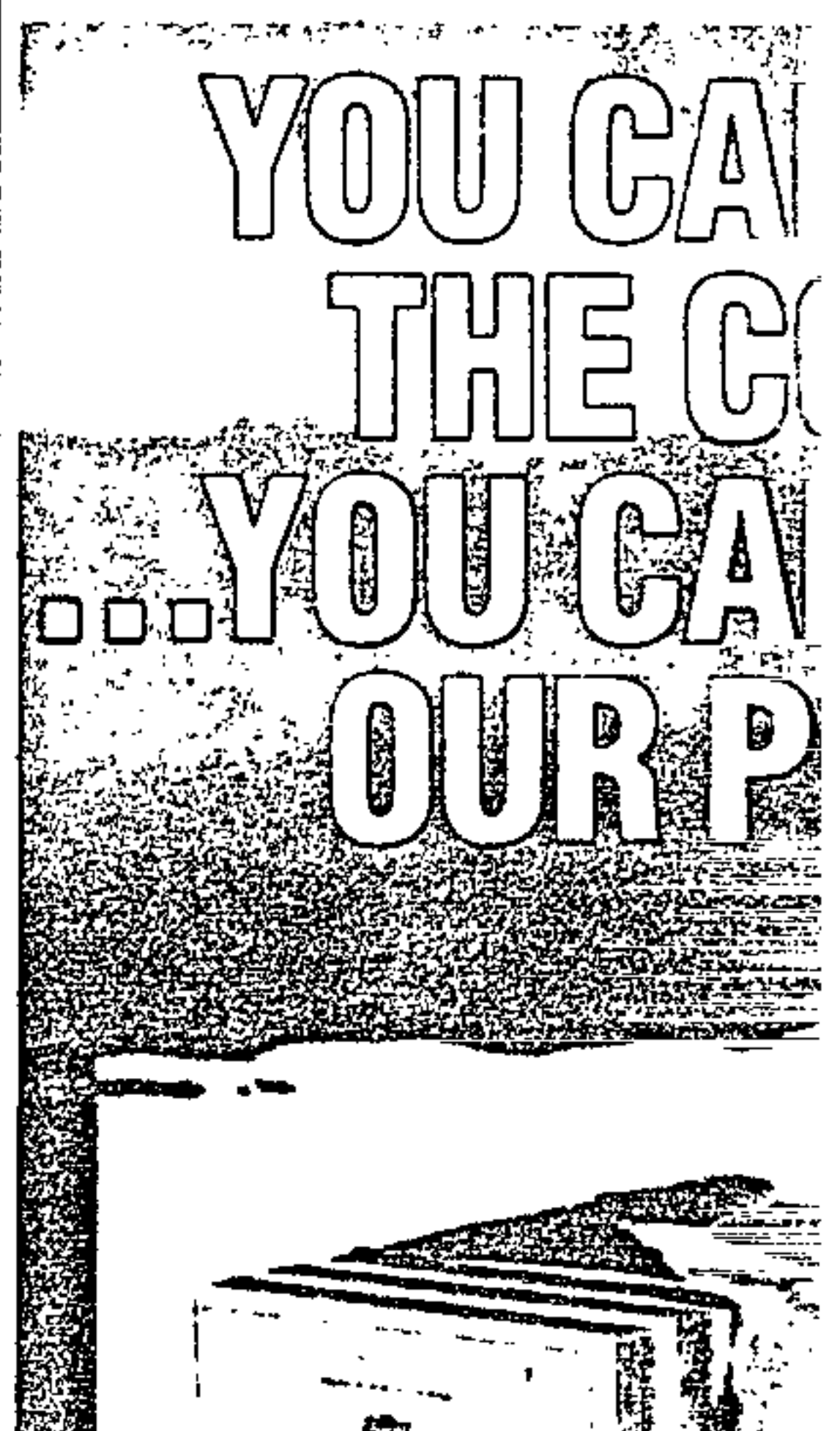
Knock-out sensation

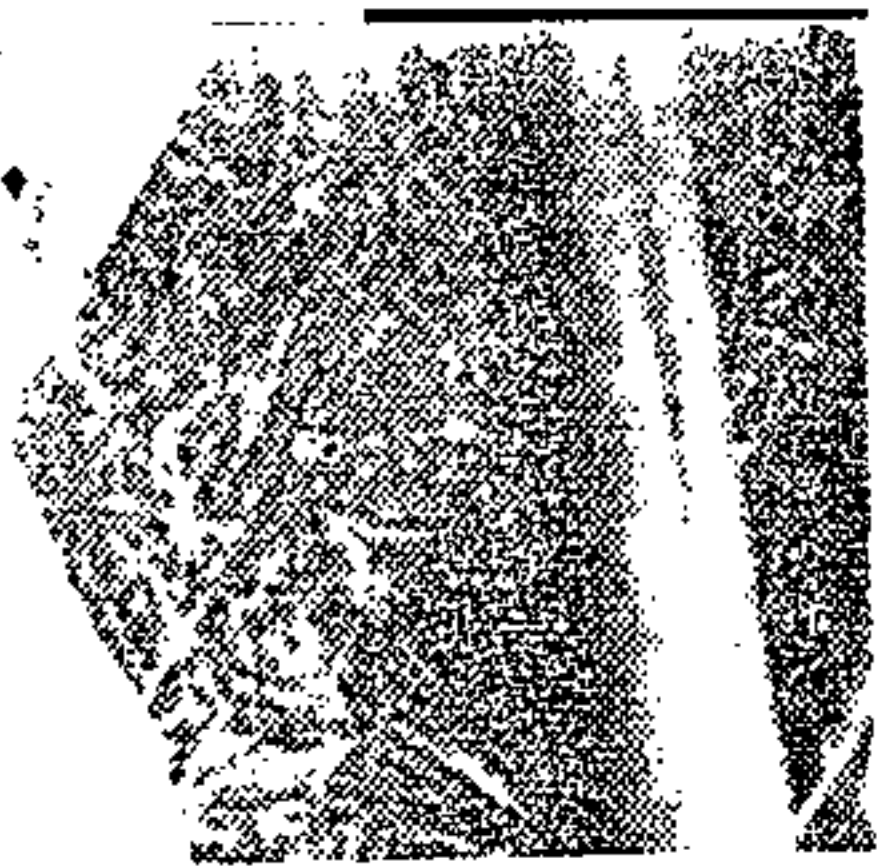
BENNIE Knoetze won his ten-round heavyweight bout against Robbie Williams at Westridge Park, Durban, last night, with a sensational first-round knockout.

● See also Page 24

iversity
team

Argentina accepts
UN resolution,





by three-year-old Maria Freeman
 ig Jet the two-month-old lioness
 oof of her ability with ferocious
 hen maybe she'll follow in her
 otsteps and become Boswell-
 rcus's lion trainer. Behind the
 uple the big tent is almost up
 circus holding its first perfor-
 onight. Maria's father, Mr Dave
 , will be one of the many in the
 ig his act, but his lions will be
 slightly bigger than Jet!

© Picture by STEVE BLAKE

No R 70 of 1972

Last night a spokesman
 for the attorneys said an
 application would be
 made asking for a Court
 order declaring the pro-
 clamations *ultra vires*

'They want to amend
 legislation by proclama-
 tion and it should prop-
 erly be done by Parliament,'
 he said

The proclamation was
 also 'deemed to have

could be taken without
 the approval of Parlia-
 ment

Buthlezi

Our African Affairs Cor-
 respondent reported from
 Ulundi that Chief Gatsha
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 Buthelezi continued.

'This is the end of any
 further relations between
 us. What happens from
 now on I do not know.'

A legal observer in Jo-
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 night that by issuing a
 new proclamation the
 Government seemed to be
 conceding that the origi-
 nal proclamation was
 invalid.

He believed it likely
 that the Government
 would now concede judg-
 ment in the case and pay
 the costs of the action.

The Progressive Federal
 Party's Natal leader, Mr
 Ray Swart, said the issu-
 ing of a further proclama-
 tion seemed to affirm the
 Government's 'indecent
 haste' to make their plans
 a *fait accompli* in the face
 of open hostility by all
 concerned and without
 due consultation.

© See also Pages 2 and 19

Knock-out sensation

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 ten-round heavyweight
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 liams at Westridge Park
 Druban, last night, with a
 sensational first-round
 knockout.

© See also Page 24

University team try

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still looking for
 for them,' he
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 to August 29.'

aris University
 an old friend of
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 with old and deep
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 Springbok and
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Argentina accepts UN resolution, claims newspaper

BUENOS AIRES—Argen-
 tina was reported yester-
 day to have accepted a
 formal cessation of hostil-
 ities with Britain, two
 weeks after its troops on
 the Falkland Islands sur-
 rendered to British for-
 ces.

The daily Clarin said
 Argentina had accepted
 UN Security Council Res-
 olution 502, which called
 for an end to the fighting
 and negotiations to re-
 solve the dispute.

Buenos Aires had pre-
 viously rejected the April
 3 resolution.

There was no immedi-
 ate official confirmation
 of the report. But Clarin,
 which has accurately
 tracked Government poli-

cy during the crisis, said
 Argentina had informed
 the Security Council of
 the decision.

The newspaper quoted
 authoritative sources as
 saying the move would
 pave the way for the re-
 lease of Argentinian offi-
 cers still being held by
 Britain — but it did not
 mean that Argentina had
 renounced its claim to the
 islands.

Britain said last Friday
 it would be ready to lift
 air and sea exclusion
 zones in the South Atlan-
 tic, as well as economic
 sanctions, as soon as it re-
 ceived 'positive indica-
 tions' that Argentina
 accepted an end to all
 hostilities in the region. —
 (Sapa-Reuter)

adition' dies . . .

D
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 son, now 70.

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the rest had
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'I pleaded with the officer and the Town Clerk, but
 the answer was a very firm no.'

The Kokstad Advertiser appears just once a week and
 locals said yesterday that Dead Man's Tree was the only
 real avenue of publication for black funerals.

A spokesman for the Kokstad Town Clerk's office said
 yesterday: 'We have never been aware of this so-called
 tradition.'

'The first we knew of notices pinned to this tree was
 two weeks ago when one of our staff reported the tree to
 be unrecognisably littered.'

'It looked like a Christmas tree. We took the action
 because this littering of the tree is against the bylaws.'

Mrs Wilmot retorted: 'That litter argument is a load of
 nonsense. There are lots of people in town who are very
 upset and indignant at what's happened. We always
 take down our notices the day after the funeral.'

'Anyway, if the Town Clerk is so concerned about lit-
 ter, why doesn't he have the streets cleaned . . . they're a
 disgrace.'

Laugh with Lessing



'I KNOW HE WAS AN
 ACTOR, BUT YOU STILL
 CAN'T CALL HIM AN
 ACTING PRESIDENT'

pend the strike after
 thousands of their 177 500
 members had defied the
 strike call and kept some
 trains running.

Rail workers return to
 work at midnight tonight

London, where a
 ground rail staff
 been on strike for the
 week. Many buses
 also affected when
 ers walked out in a
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YOU CAN B
 THE GOLD
 YOU CAN'T
 OUR PRI



Benson & Hedges
 Special Mild and
 Special Filter
 200's

5,69



GST Excluded. While stocks last. No dealers

SPAR

There's a friendly Spa

Pik: Swazi land deal not well handled

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told a meeting of the Transvaal National Party's head committee at the weekend he acknowledged that the land deals with Swaziland had not been correctly and effectively handled initially.

According to informed sources both Mr Botha and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, addressed the head committee meeting on the controversial land deals following requests for clarification from concerned delegates.

'Koornhof's fault'

However, there is a strong feeling in certain Nationalist quarters that it is Dr Koornhof, and not Mr Botha, that should be taking the rap for the way in which the government's handling of the land deals was communicated to the public.

While it is clear from yesterday's proclamation that the government intends forging ahead with its plans, in spite of a court ruling, the images of both Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof have suffered within the party.

The Nationalist criticism of Dr Koornhof centres on the way in which he projected what the government was doing rather than what was, in fact, being done.

The Transvaal leader of the NP, Mr F W de Klerk, said at the weekend that the explanation by the two ministers to the head committee had been accepted by the head committee.

Saturday's meeting followed a ruling by the Dur-



Mr Pik Botha

ban Supreme Court on Friday that the government's administration of Ingwavuma, following the June 18 proclamation, was illegal on the grounds that there had not been consultation with the Kwazulu cabinet on the meaning of the Constitution of National States Act.

Press comment

Sections of the Afrikaans-language press have been openly critical of the government's handling of the matter, particularly the lack of consultation, but have stopped short of supporting the idea of a referendum among the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

Mr Pik Botha was not available for comment last night.

● According to sources the government's cautious guidelines on constitutional reform presented little problem at Saturday's head committee meeting and were approved without any dissent.

Administration Act to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court."

A legal observer in Johannesburg said last night that by issuing a new proclamation, the government seemed to be conceding that the original proclamation was invalid.

He said, however, that he would have expected the government to wait for the pending court case to be finalized before further action was taken. He believed it likely that the government would now concede judgment in the court case and pay the costs of the action.

The Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, said the issuing of a further proclamation seemed to affirm the Government's "indecent haste" to make their plans a *fait accompli* in the face of open hostility by all people concerned and without due consultation.

"This makes a farce of any (government) suggestion that the matter has not yet been finalized," Mr Swart said.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said that if yesterday's proclamation was a deliberate circumvention of the Supreme Court injunction, then it was a "typical example of the government's arrogant contempt for the judicial process in South Africa".

● Botha calls for calm, page 4

● Intimidation claim a lie — Buthelezi, page 4

New govt move on Swazi land deal

CAPE TIMES
29/6/82
312

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — The government yesterday removed the disputed Ingwavuma region from Kwazulu by proclamation — less than three days after the Supreme Court had ordered it be returned to Kwa-

zulu.
Also in terms of yesterday's notice, chiefs appointed by the Ingwavuma regional authority "shall cease to be members of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly", and no members of the assembly shall be elected from the areas concerned.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu, who has fought to keep Ingwavuma as part of Kwazulu, warned last night that he could not be held responsible for what might happen as a result of the new proclamation.



Dr Koornhof

The government plans to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland, but Zulu feelings are running high over the deal. Ingwavuma contains the grave of the Zulu king Dingaan.

In Durban on Friday, Mr Justice DL Shearer found the original proclamation of June 18 excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu and placing it under the Department of Co-operation and Devel-



Chief Buthelezi

opment, to be illegal because the action had been taken with insufficient consultation with the Kwazulu cabinet.

Judgment

Giving judgment on an urgent application against the June 18 proclamation by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the Kwazulu Minister of Education, Mr Justice Shearer ordered that the territory be returned to Kwazulu till the matter was heard by the Supreme Court on August 2.

The original proclamation was issued under the Black States Constitution Act and it was in terms of that Act that Mr Justice Shearer found the required consultation had not taken place.

Yesterday's proclamation was issued in terms of the Black Administration Act of 1927, which, according to Professor Marinus Wiechers of Unisa, grants the State President power to alter the borders of Kwazulu

Cape horses



The Cape Town gelding Arctic Cove, now will attempt to join the select band of ti been run over the Greyville 2 200 m. Ar Millard, who is having an excellent se jockey Felix Coetzee. ● On Thursday the the July handicap with colour picture

Rain threata Wimbledon 'disaster'

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The Wimbledon tennis championships are on the brink of disaster, with players threatening to leave after rain seriously disrupted play yesterday for the seventh day.

The rain was so severe that all but five of the 15 back courts were out of action and the main tour-

namment is now a matches behind s Including championships, and plate matc championships a 500 matches behi

Committee m last night admitte cially that the and plate section have to be aba and at least th doubles as well. players had to let the popular me women's double have to be scrap

Already the have been red three sets and t mittee is desper

WP team

By DAN RETIEF
FORMER Zimbabwean Rod Smith was a shock choice at centre yester-

**ROMENS
WINTER SALE
NOW ON
TOP QUALITY**

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pen as a result of the new
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of the Black Administra-
tion Act of 1927, which,
according to Professor
Marinus Wiechers of
Unisa, grants the State
President power to alter
the borders of Kwazulu
without consultation.

It repealed the original
proclamation and was
made retroactively opera-
tive from June 18.

Describing the latest
move on the Ingwavuma
dispute as "stoking the
fires", Chief Buthelezi
said: "I am surprised the
government did not wait
till the date of return of
the Supreme Court order,
but instead showed krag-
dadigheid."

The Kwazulu Govern-
ment, however, is deter-
mined to contest the
validity of the new procla-
mation.

'Going to court'

Dr Dhlomo said: "We
are going to court. We are
going to challenge it. I
will be going to Durban
soon for consultations
with our lawyers."

Professor Wiechers said
of the new proclamation:
"It is a pity they have
made use of a notorious
section of the Black

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don tennis championships
are on the brink of disas-
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Committee —
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● Match repo
page

WP team

By DAN RETIEF

FORMER Zimbabwean
Rod Smith was a shock
choice at centre yester-
day for the Western Pro-
vince rugby side to play
Northern Transvaal at
Newlands on Saturday.
He replaces John Villet.

"You're joking," said an
astounded Smith last
night. "I don't know what
to say. It's been my ambi-
tion to play for Western
Province, but this has tak-
en me by surprise."

● Full report, back page



BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) ... \$303,75
RDM 100 508,60

♦♦♦♦
To page 2



ROMENS WINTER SALE NOW ON

TOP QUALITY CLOTHING

ALL
WELL-KNOWN
MAKES

ALL REGULAR
MERCHANDISE—
WE
DO NOT
"BUY-IN"
FOR OUR
SALE

AT ROCK-
BOTTOM
PRICES

e.g. Trevira/Wool Suits
from only R79,95

- ★ GST Excluded
- ★ Alterations free
- ★ All Credit Cards welcome

- ★ We are on Buy Aid
- ★ Accounts gladly opened



ROMENS

1 WATERKANT ST. C.T. PH. 43 7663
ALSO AT PAROW BRANCH

SEE OUR WINDOWS

and beard grow so fast overnight that he looks like a
baboon he has to get to a barber quickly. Produced
by Ted Berenson.
5.39: Willelme Wallie. A visit to the Willelme Wallie playroom.
Presented by Magda van Biljon.
6.00: Nuns
6.14: Roep Van Die Visarend. Dr Estelle decides to search
for the lost treasure her late father spoke about in
his last letter to her. But she comes up against Boel
Bredenkamp who'll commit murder to get the trea-
sure. Produced by Jan Engelen.
6.41: Sportokus. Tennis from the All England
championships at Wimbledon.
7.09: Ons Beste Jare. 'n Ondereikebare Droom. A beautiful
French cycling champion visits the town of Bloom-
ington and from the moment Dave sees her, he tries
his best to get to know her. Cyril decides he needs
more experience if he's going to be a good writer,
but soon learns how easily things can go wrong.
8.00: News
8.28: Weather

From STEPHEN TAYLOR
**Mugabe
home
attack:
Arrests**

● Call for fuller use of
chemists, page 3
iatrogenic disease.



not healthy and
buying. Pharmacies were
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Astonishing

act, says

Buthelezi

ARGUS 29/6/82

312

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Kwazulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said today that the South African Government action in re-proclaiming Ingwavuma as a white controlled area, in spite of a Supreme Court injunction, was an astonishing act of kragdadigheid.

News of the Department of Co-Operation and Development's actions in issuing a second proclamation was received here yesterday after the Kwazulu Assembly had been prorogued until March 2.

The Kwazulu Cabinet is to meet today to discuss the matter, Chief Buthelezi said.

It is not yet known whether the assembly will be reconvened.

The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party today accused the Government of abusing its power and ignoring the judicial rights and democratic processes of the country in its "indecent haste" to hand over large tracts of South African land to Swaziland.

Mr Frank Martin, the senior member of the executive of the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council, said: "This is an abuse of power. I am flabbergasted. This points at making a mockery of the courts of this country."

Mr Ray Swarf, the Natal leader of the PFP, said: "The Government seems determined to proceed with the irresponsible excision of Kanyawane and Ingwavuma at all costs."

"The whole process has confirmed the duplicity of the Government and has shown contempt for Parliament and the virtual disregard of the courts."

In Pretoria, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the proclamation — which effectively nullified the Natal Supreme Court ruling on Ingwavuma — was issued to ensure stability and effective administration in the area while negotiations were under way.

In a statement released in Pretoria last night, Mr Botha said he would not comment at this stage on any matter which dealt with the court proceedings.

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A new Supreme Court challenge will be made today to set aside the South African Government's second bid to remove Ingwavuma from Kwazulu control.

This follows only days after a Durban Supreme Court ruling returning Ingwavuma to Kwazulu control and hours after a second Government proclamation which effectively nullified the court ruling.

The court action will seek an order setting aside the latest proclamation and will be brought on an urgent basis.

A Durban attorney, Mr Chris Albertyn, said today the application would be made on the ground that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koornhof acted beyond his statutory powers (ultra vires).

The application will be brought again by the Kwazulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.



Dr Piet Koornhof

Natal Institution Court vires

Argus
29/6/82
3/2

On Friday, Mr Justice Shearer found the origi-

nal proclamation of June 18, excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu and placing it under the Department of Co-operation and Development to be illegal because the action had been taken with insufficient consultation with the Kwazulu Cabinet.

Mr Albertyn said this proclamation would not affect the legal proceedings in the Pretoria Supreme Court as it had now been made under the same Act as the Kanguane proclamation.

New action

The new proclamation was issued yesterday in terms of the Black Administration Act, and the original one in terms of the Black States Constitution Act.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, asked why the new proclamation had not been made in the first place instead of the one already suspended by court.

Swart

Mr Ray Swart, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal, said the new proclamation — issued with a lengthy explanation by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha — was a tacit admission that the first one was irregular.

Both men have labelled the new proclamation as further proof of the Government's bungling of the Swaziland deal.

Kwazulu cannot sue Govt — Counsel

ARBUS

30/6/82



3/2

MARITZBURG. — The Kwazulu Government was an organ of the State and as such could not bring an action against the State, Mr I W de Villiers, SC, appearing for the Government submitted to the Supreme Court here today.

possible exclusion from the

to be torn out.

in except the invi-

examination room

er or other mate-

He was speaking at the hearing of the application by the Kwazulu Government to have its control of the Ingwavuma District reinstated.

Mr de Villiers said the State was one juristic personality and in law it was impossible for one organ to sue another.

Not independent

He submitted the Kwazulu Government could only sue the South African Government if it was an independent state.

"Although Kwazulu is a self-governing territory it is not an independent state and not a juristic person. The Kwazulu Government is attempting to sue the State which in our submission it cannot do."

Full Bench

The case is being heard by the full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court comprising the Judge President-elect, Mr Justice Milne, Mr Justice van Heerden and Mr Justice Kriek.

An impressive array of four Senior Counsel and a Queen's Counsel, assisted by four advocates, appeared in the court.

Mr de Villiers, SC, and Mr J Buys, SC, appeared for the State. Mr D J Shaw, QC, appeared for the Kwazulu Government and Mr A Rindlay, SC, appeared for Mr Eric Ngubane, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's private secretary, who has joined the

ARGUS CORRESPONDENT

Kwazulu Government in its application against the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof.

A Government proclamation on June 18 took the administration of the Ingwavuma out of the hands of the Kwazulu Government and transferred its control to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Subsequently, last Friday, in an action before Mr Justice Shearer in the Supreme Court, Durban, the Kwazulu Government successfully applied for it to be returned to its control.

On Monday the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, issued a proclamation removing Ingwavuma once again from the administration of Kwazulu

handing it back to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Earlier, a chanting group of Inkatha supporters demonstrated outside the Supreme Court.

The group of about 200 from the Mpumalanga branch of Inkatha held aloft placards saying "Ingwavuma is ours".

(Proceeding)

CAPE TOWN
ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	8	7	(1)	
	4	7	(2)	Internal
			(3)	External

**KwaZulu
Cabinet
discusses
Ingwavuma**

Mercury Reporter

While counsel for KwaZulu had expected the hearing to be held in Durban, the Acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice James, ordered that it should be heard in Pietermaritzburg before a full Bench.

Today's hearing is a sequel to the proclamation issued by the State President on Monday re-establishing the Department of Co-operation and Development's control over Ingwavuma after the Supreme Court in Durban had handed it back earlier to KwaZulu.

There was a difference of opinion in legal circles yesterday concerning Monday's proclamation issued in terms of the Black Administration Act of 1927.

A leading Natal advocate pointed out that the first proclamation, declared unlawful last week, had been issued in terms of the Black States Constitution Act of 1971.

Boundaries

That Act laid down that there had to be consultation before boundaries could be changed. The Court ruled that there had not been sufficient consultation, and declared the proclamation invalid.

However, Monday's proclamation was issued under the Black Administration Act of 1927, which gives the State President powers to vary, amend or repeal laws applicable to black states.

Prof Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa said this Act entitled the State President to change the boundaries of KwaZulu without consultation.

He said it was a pity that the Government had made use of a 'notorious section of the Black Ad-

ministration Act to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision.

However, a leading Natal advocate maintained yesterday that the State President's powers in terms of the 1927 Act were limited by a stipulation in the 1971 Act.

'While it is true that the 1927 Act gives him unlimited powers to change or repeal laws relating to the black states, the 1971 Act specifically limits those powers.

'Section 30 (4) of the latter Act says the State President may only exercise those powers in relation to matters on which a legislative assembly does itself not have powers to legislate'.

One of the powers a legislative assembly had was to request the State President to amend its boundaries, which meant that the State President could not legislate in this area without consultation with the black state concerned, the advocate said.

Inkatha to discuss deal

African Affairs Correspondent

THIS week's eighth general conference of Inkatha at Ulundi is likely to attract even larger crowds than usual, because of the strong feelings concerning the Ingwavuma land deal.

The secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said yesterday that keen interest had been shown in the three-day conference from all parts of South Africa.

He said the president of the 300 000-strong movement, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, would brief delegates on the background to the deal as well as the most recent situation.

Dr Dhlomo said the Inkatha leadership would explain the multi-strategy approach which had been adopted towards the Ingwavuma issue.

This approach included legal action, the organisation of protest meetings, approaches to the Organisation of African Unity, and a policy of 'passive resistance' as far as the inhabitants of Ingwavuma were concerned.

Referring to Inkatha's non-violent stance, the secretary-general said this would be discussed if members thought it needed to be reviewed.

Dr Dhlomo said the national council of Inkatha would meet on Friday afternoon and the conference would be opened by Chief Buthelezi on Saturday morning.

KwaZulu Cabinet discusses

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE KwaZulu Cabinet met for several hours at Ulundi yesterday to discuss the latest developments concerning the Ingwavuma land deal. No statement was issued after the meeting.

Chief Mzimba Tembe, who heads the Tembe tribe of Maputaland — one of the four tribes involved in the incorporation — was called in to the meeting at one stage.

They want to 'oust Progs'

Political Reporter

A MAN who was among a group of Conservative Party supporters who complained to the police about the holding of a multiracial symposium in Durban recently on the Buthelezi commission report believes there is nothing wrong with all race protest meetings on the Ingwavuma land deal.

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Mr Brendan Williams, Natal spokesman for the CP, said yesterday that the Ingwavuma deal was not a party political issue as he believed had been the case with the meeting on the Buthelezi commission report.

He said the holding of multiracial meetings in central Durban — as proposed by the Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha to protest the Ingwavuma deal — could set 'a dangerous precedent' for future meetings.

Turning to the Durban City Council decision to open Battery Beach Two and the Rachel Finlayson Baths to all races, Mr Willmer said the South African First campaign

was arranging a meeting to protest the council decision. The meeting would be held in the Durban City Hall on July 12.

A programme of action to oust 'Progressive Party' city councillors would be outlined. He said 30 000 leaflets advertising the protest rally would be distributed in Durban.

3 judges for land deal hearing

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — In the Supreme Court in Maritzburg today, a full bench of three judges of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court will hear Kwazulu's second application to have its control over Ingwavuma reinstated.

Although counsel for the Kwazulu Government had expected the hearing to be held in Durban, the Acting Judge-President of Natal, Mr Justice James, ordered that it should be heard before a full bench in Maritzburg.

Today's hearing is a sequel to the proclamation by the State President on Monday re-establishing the Department of Co-operation and Development's control over Ingwavuma after the Supreme Court in Durban had earlier handed it back to Kwazulu.

There was a difference of opinion in legal circles yesterday on Monday's proclamation, issued in terms of the Black

Administration Act of 1927.

A leading Natal advocate said the first proclamation, declared unlawful by the Durban Supreme Court last week, had been issued in terms of the Black States Constitution Act of 1971.

Special sitting

That Act laid down that there had to be consultation before boundaries could be changed. The court ruled that there had not been sufficient consultation, and declared the proclamation invalid.

Monday's proclamation, however, was issued under the Black Administration Act of 1927, which gives the State President

powers to vary, amend or repeal laws applicable to black states.

The advocate maintained yesterday that the State President's powers in terms of the 1927 Act were limited by a stipulation in the 1971 Act.

"While it is true that the 1927 Act gives him unimpeded powers to change or repeal laws relating to the black states, the 1971 Act specifically limits those powers. Section 30 (4) of the later Act says the President may only exercise those powers in relation to matters on which a legislative assembly does itself not have powers to legislate."

One of the powers of a legislative assembly was to request the State President to amend its boundaries, which meant the President could not legislate in this area without consulting the black state concerned, the advocate said.

Boundaries

At a special sitting of the Natal Provincial Council today secret reasons for the government hand-over of the Ingwavuma district in Swaziland will be made public by Mr Frank Martin, NRP MEC and leader of the Natal Provincial Council.

Mr Martin claims his information comes from top government sources.

Mr Martin has described official government reasons for the deal as being "too childish to repeat".

The special sitting is the first since provincial councillors met to discuss South Africa becoming a republic 21 years ago.

The full National Party caucus in the Provincial Council met three cabinet ministers in Pretoria on Friday for a full briefing.

● The Kwazulu Cabinet met for several hours at Ulundi yesterday to discuss the Ingwavuma land deal. No statement was issued after the meeting.

● This week's eighth general conference of Inkatha at Ulundi is likely to attract even larger crowds than usual as a result of strong feelings about Ingwavuma.

Secrets

of land

Mercury deal to

30/6/85 be told

Political Reporter

SECRET reasons for the Government hand-over of the Ingwavuma district to Swaziland would be revealed by Mr Frank Martin, MEC, during a special sitting of the Natal Provincial Council today.

Mr Martin, leader of the Provincial Council, has discounted during the past few weeks, official Government reasons for the deal as being 'too childish to repeat'.

His decision to reveal further reasons why the Government was pushing ahead with the deal had been taken because his information had come from top Government sources.

Oppose

At least five New Republic Party speakers are expected to address a motion decrying the Government deal. Mr Rodney Haxton of the Progressive Federal Party is also expected to speak.

The National Party Opposition could field all five of its MPCs in the debate but is unlikely to make full use of the 40 minutes allowed for each speaker.

The Nats have already indicated that they would oppose any motion to hold a referendum in Natal on the grounds that the Province did not have the power to take such a step on the issue in question.

However, the fact that a number of Nat public representatives have expressed disquiet in private about the deal could mean they might not use their full team in the debate.

The full Nat caucus in the Provincial Council met three Cabinet ministers in Pretoria on Friday for full briefing on the deal.

The special sitting is the first since provincial councillors met to discuss South Africa becoming a republic 21 years ago.

● See Editorial Opinion and Page 8

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Political Correspondent

THE Government's actions in the Swazi land deal were probably ultra vires because of the lack of consultation, one of the Opposition's top legal experts said today.

He is Mr Nic Olivier, the Progressive Federal Party's nominated MP and a former professor in African law and government at the University of Stellenbosch.

STUDY

After an in-depth study of the Government's moves to excise parts of Kwazulu and to disband the Legislative Assembly of Kangwane in order to hand over these areas to Swaziland, Mr Olivier said today:

"By its latest action the Government is making a travesty of its own policy of separate development. What it is in effect saying to blacks in the homelands or national states is that they can have self-government, provided they are prepared to acquiesce in whatever the republican Government deems to be in their alleged interest.

"It would seem that the Government is intent on creating not only a situation of confrontation in South Africa, but one of open conflict between the Governments of Kwazulu and Swaziland, between Zulu and Swazi and between white and black in South Africa."

CONSULTATIONS

Mr Olivier pointed out that, in terms of the National States Constitution Act of 1971 the area controlled by an executive council can only be changed after consultation by the Minister with the council of the area concerned.

In view of the Natal Supreme Court's provisional judgment on the Government's first proclamation, he found the Government's action in issuing the latest proclamation incomprehensible. It would seem as if the Kwazulu Government in this case had an even stronger case to apply to the court for intercession.

CONTENTIOUS

In a letter to Die Burger, the Cape Nationalist newspaper today, the well-known Afrikaans author W A de Klerk said the highly controversial Swaziland action seemed to him to be one of the most contentious things the authorities had ever undertaken in the history of South Africa.



Mr Nic Olivier

The spontaneous resistance of many who could usually be regarded as supporters of the Government was adequate proof of this.

He said, inevitably, one had the feeling that the full story had not yet been heard.

Land deal
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THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, gave an assurance during the Parliamentary debate on his Vote in April that the Government would only proceed with moves to unite "nations which belonged together" if the people affected wanted it "of their own free will".

He was clearly referring to Government moves to hand over to Swaziland the KaNgwane homeland in the Eastern Transvaal and the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu in Northern Zululand.

He said at the time: "I believe that if we have a proper understanding of the economic welfare and the distribution of wealth which has to take place in Southern Africa, we should accept a second principle, namely that we shall not stand in the way of nations that wish to unite with one another anew in cases where they have predominantly common pasts, cultural ties and a common future."

"... of course, this has nothing to do with driving people out of the Republic of South Africa."

"It has everything to do with the concept of self-determination and the proper structuring in a peaceful way of nations which belong together."

The New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, interjected: "Of their own free will?"

Replied Mr Botha: "Of course, of their own free will and without interference."

That was on April 15 — barely two months before the Government suddenly announced it had decided to hand over to Swaziland large tracts of the Eastern Transvaal and Northern Zululand.

The decision has been vigorously opposed by personalities and organisations as intimately involved in the deals as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of KaNgwane, and the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council.

To date the Government has been unable to show that it is acting in accordance with the will of the people affected.

Instead, it has landed in a storm which is threatening to jeopardise any goodwill it may have secured among black leaders through consultation and the promise of reform.

The storm of protest has forced the Government to circumvent a temporary Supreme Court ruling against it by resorting to an earlier law — the Black Administration Act of 1927 — which enables it to incorporate Ingwavuma without prior consultation with the affected parties.

The voice of the people affected by the land swaps has not been consulted by way of a referendum, although the Government has consulted tribal chiefs in the areas and claims proof that SA Swazis would welcome "border adjustments" with Swaziland as long as their rights as SA citizens are not affected.

The Minister of Co-operation and Develop-

Consultation — what consultation?

Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY reports on the Government's extraordinary handling of the Swaziland land deals.

ment, Dr Piet Koornhof, has given an assurance that the process of consultation and negotiation is still underway. He and the Prime Minister have said that Parliament will ultimately have to approve the deal.

However, at a series of meetings with Mr Mabuza since January 1980, Dr Koornhof has met with uncompromising resistance from the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

And, in "exploratory talks" with Chief Buthelezi, Dr Koornhof has been left in no doubt that the KwaZulu leader firmly opposes the plan to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

The NRP's Mr Vause Raw raised the proposed land deals several times during the Parliamentary session.

In a speech during the Budget debate on March 31, Mr Raw forcefully argued the right of the 700 000 KaNgwane citizens to a referendum to determine their views on the matter.

"If the Government tries to impose a policy without a referendum, without those people wishing it and without their co-operation, it will be going against fundamental NP policy and philosophy," he warned.

The next time the matter was brought to Parliament's attention was on May 5 during the Foreign Affairs Vote when Mr Raw quoted an announcement by Chief Buthelezi the previous day that he had been offered certain land in exchange for the incorporation of South African land into Swaziland.

"I believe that before one starts horse-trading South African soil, this Parliament should deal with the matter, because it is this Parliament which represents the people of South Africa and in which the sovereignty of this country rests," Mr Raw said.

Responding to Mr Raw's criticism about the lack of consultation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said his colleague, Dr Koornhof, had informed him that he had just held the first exploratory talks with Chief Buthelezi on the matter, and had repeatedly held discussions with Mr Mabuza to keep him informed of developments.

"Should agreement be reached, a whole range

of matters, besides border adjustments, will of course have to be dealt with to ensure that the existing rights, amenities and living standards of the people who might be affected by border adjustments should not be impaired.

"... there is as yet no agreement, and therefore I cannot come to Parliament with what I have," Mr Botha said.

The Foreign Minister was at pains to show why it was not practical to involve Parliament at that stage.

"It is not a breach of any practice not to bring a measure of this nature to Parliament before agreement with another independent sovereign State has been reached."

"... Let me put it this way: I am not looking for more work. I can assure the House that I have enough work, and if Parliament wants to take over this task, it can do so."

"It involves hours of travelling to meeting places with a host of representatives, the studying of maps to iron out all the various alternatives, negotiating claims and counter-claims."

"If Parliament wants to do that, I will be quite happy. I do not say this in a spiteful manner. I will gladly stand back for Parliament to carry on the negotiations, and we will see where we get," Mr Botha said.

He said that when clarity had been reached a law would be made and brought before Parliament.

"How else should I deal with this matter? Can I do it more openly or more clearly?"

"Here we have a unique opportunity which, in my opinion, can be supported by the PFP, the NRP, by the CP, by the NP, by Chief Minister Buthelezi, by the King of Swaziland, by Mr Mabuza, by the Natal Parks Board, by organised agriculture — what a unique opportunity!" Mr Botha said.

It is now history that the weekend that the Parliamentary session ended the Government proceeded with the implementation of its plan before any agreement had been reached with three of the main parties concerned — the representatives of KaNgwane, KwaZulu and the Natal Provincial Executive.

Judging by the Government's latest action in circumventing the court ruling against it and the Prime Minister's refusal to allow Natal to hold a referendum, the Government is determined to proceed with its plan no matter what the cost and without recognised forms of consulting the people.

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.

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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SWAZILAND - GENERAL

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Swazi land deal

Court rules against govt again

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A proclamation by the State President placing the disputed Ingwavuma area of Zululand under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development has been declared "null and void" by a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court here.

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After a hearing which continued through the day and into the night, the Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice Milne, with Mr Justice Van Heerden and Mr Justice Kriek, said that the State President's proclamation in the Government Gazette of June 28 was of no effect as the State President had exceeded the powers conferred on him.

It is the second time in a week that the government has been ordered to hand over control of the area to the Kwazulu Government.

An interdict handed down in the Durban Supreme Court by Mr Justice Shearer last week, restraining the State from taking control of the area till further court action on August 2, was still in effect, Mr Justice Milne said.

In a short judgment, Mr Justice Milne said the judges were agreed that the proclamation, Number 121 of 1982, was null and void and that the State should pay the costs of the applicants — the Kwazulu Government and the private secretary of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr Eric Ngubane, who brought a separate application in his personal capacity.

Legality the only concern

The judgment only determined the legality of the proclamation and not the desirability or otherwise of the incorporation or removal of land or any other question, Mr Justice Milne said.

Although the judgment would normally have had the effect of immediately removing the area from the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development and passing it back to Kwazulu, this has been delayed because of action by counsel for the State, Mr W de Villiers, SC, who notified the court immediately of his intention to appeal.

The ruling of Mr Justice Milne may now only be put into action after the Appeal Court has ruled on the dispute.

During argument, Mr De Villiers contended that the Kwazulu Government had no right to bring an action against the South African Government.

Although the area was self-governing, it was not independent, he said. As it was not independent it was an extension of the South African Government and could not bring an action as it was impossible in law for one government department to sue another, he said.

Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, for the Kwazulu Government, said that the Kwazulu Government was a separate entity capable of bringing court actions and being sued.

The Kwazulu Government ran its own affairs, ran

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courts controlled the issuing of business licences, agricultural matters and other business without control from the South African Government, he said.

Throughout the day members of the Inkatha movement sat on the court lawns awaiting the outcome after arriving in a column during the morning.

The singing protestors marched up Maritzburg's main thoroughfare Longmarket Street before taking up their positions under police surveillance.

Most of the group were school children and they were led by adults.

Several uniformed Inkatha members were in court and Mr Ray Swart, the Natal leader of the Inkatha National Party, sat for several hours listening to the case.

He was accompanied by local PFF MP Mr Moke Tarr, Mr Dannie Schutte, a nominated National Party MP and Maritzburg advocate, also attended the hearing yesterday afternoon.

Mr W de Villiers, SC, assisted by Mr A Buys, SC, and instructed by Mr S Mynhard and Mr C Mann, appeared for the State. Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, with Mr M Wallis and Mr M Piliemer, appeared for the Kwazulu Government. Mr A Findlay, SC, with Mr M Daly, appeared for Mr Ngubane.

Appeals, insults at council sitting on Ingwavuma

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Members of the Natal Provincial Council yesterday spent five hours hurling appeals and insults at each other before calling — by way of a split vote — on the Government to ensure that the people of Ingwavuma were given a say in their own destiny.

The special council sitting on the Ingwavuma Swazi land deal started only after a two-hour delay while the Nationalist opposition fought to prevent it being held at all, on technical grounds.

In all, seven members of the ruling New Republic Party, supported by the sole representative of the Progressive Federal Party, rose to denounce the Government for "raping the borders" of South Africa, "betraying a sacred trust" in guarding its land, and infuriating the largest black group in the country, the Zulus.

TRUST

The five Nationalist members described the debate variously as a "storm in a teacup" and "an irrelevance", while pleading for trust and faith in the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, who, they said, had the best interests of the country at heart.

Much of the debate in the Provincial Council centred on the historical claims of the Swazis to Ingwavuma, with Mr Der-jing Stainbank, MEC, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Thys Wessels, quoting extensively from references in support of their standpoints.

REFERENDUM

Several NRP speakers, including the Leader of the House, Mr Frank Martin, said, however, that if a referendum among the people affected proved they did in fact want to join Swaziland, the NRP would have no further objection.

A Nationalist speaker, Mr Robbie Viljoen (Port Natal) gave an assurance that consultations with the people of Ingwavuma would take place once they no longer fell under the jurisdiction of Kwa-zulu.

Another thorny question was whether the NRP provincial councilors had been consulted on the issue.

Mr Wessels said the presence on the Eastern Region committee of Vander Walt Consolidation Commission several years ago of NRP commissioners and observers disproved their claim to ignorance.

DENIAL

The NRP in turn pointed out that no decision on the incorporation of Ingwavuma was taken, and denied that the matter had even been discussed in their presence.

Mr Martin called on the government "in the interests of democracy, to take all steps in its power or at its disposal — including the summoning of Parliament for the enactment of suitable legislation should this be necessary — to ensure that the views of the people affected are obtained by the way of referendums and given effect to as early a date as possible."

The motion was carried by 12 votes to 5 after a division.

SWAZI LAND DEAL ⁽³²⁾

Mbabane's view

^{FM 2/7/82}
The Swazi government is disenchanted with press coverage of its "border adjustments" with SA. Interviewed by the *FM* last weekend, Swazi Foreign Minister, Richard Dlamini, accused SA newspapers of favouring homeland leaders who oppose "Swazi unification," to the detriment and neglect of Swaziland's case.

Dlamini emphasised that "there are no internationally recognised boundaries between the Kingdom of Swaziland and SA. What we are trying to do is to normalise these. In trying to settle this age-old dispute, it must be remembered that Swaziland is exercising her own right as a sovereign independent state under international law, as is SA, to peacefully negotiate."

Swaziland's claims go back to 1895. Documents recording British and SA involvement bear this out. Settling the matter was again raised by the British embassy and SA in 1966, when Swazi independence was on the cards. But, with independence two years away, the King wanted personally to deal with the matter. Indeed, King Sobhuza regards unification of Swazi lands as his primary concern. The claims long pre-date the creation of the SA homelands KaNgwane and Kwazulu, Dlamini pointed out. "People should not confuse this with the homelands issue ... the fact is that we are preparing boundaries."

Certainly, Swaziland did not anticipate the embarrassing storm that has now broken over the deal since SA announced its intention to cede KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area of northern Natal. Aside from the areas being roughly congruent to lands claimed by Swaziland, they are, perhaps conveniently for Pretoria, designated homelands and as such tainted with grand

by Prince Mcwayizeni visited Sobhuza to seek clarification about Ingwavuma. After the King had explained the history of the region and the 1894 Convention which "guaranteed Swazi sovereignty over that area," the Zulu delegation, according to Dlamini, said it "cannot even reply to the authentic statements you (Sobhuza) have made." Dlamini said "we don't know whether the delegation was sent by Buthelezi or the King, but we are still waiting for their reply."

He drew attention to the 20 000 refugees from Ingwavuma now in Ndzivane in Swaziland as further evidence. Dlamini said Swaziland would never fight anyone over the matter. It had the patience to wait for a settlement, he said.

A former minister in the KaNgwane legislative assembly until his expulsion by Chief Minister Enas Mabuza for favouring incorporation, David Lukhele, was present at the *FM* interview. Lukhele acts as an aide to the Swazi government. According to Lukhele, Mabuza is a nominated leader. He is not entitled to speak on behalf of the KaNgwane people and could not, in Swazi custom, challenge the King to a referendum.

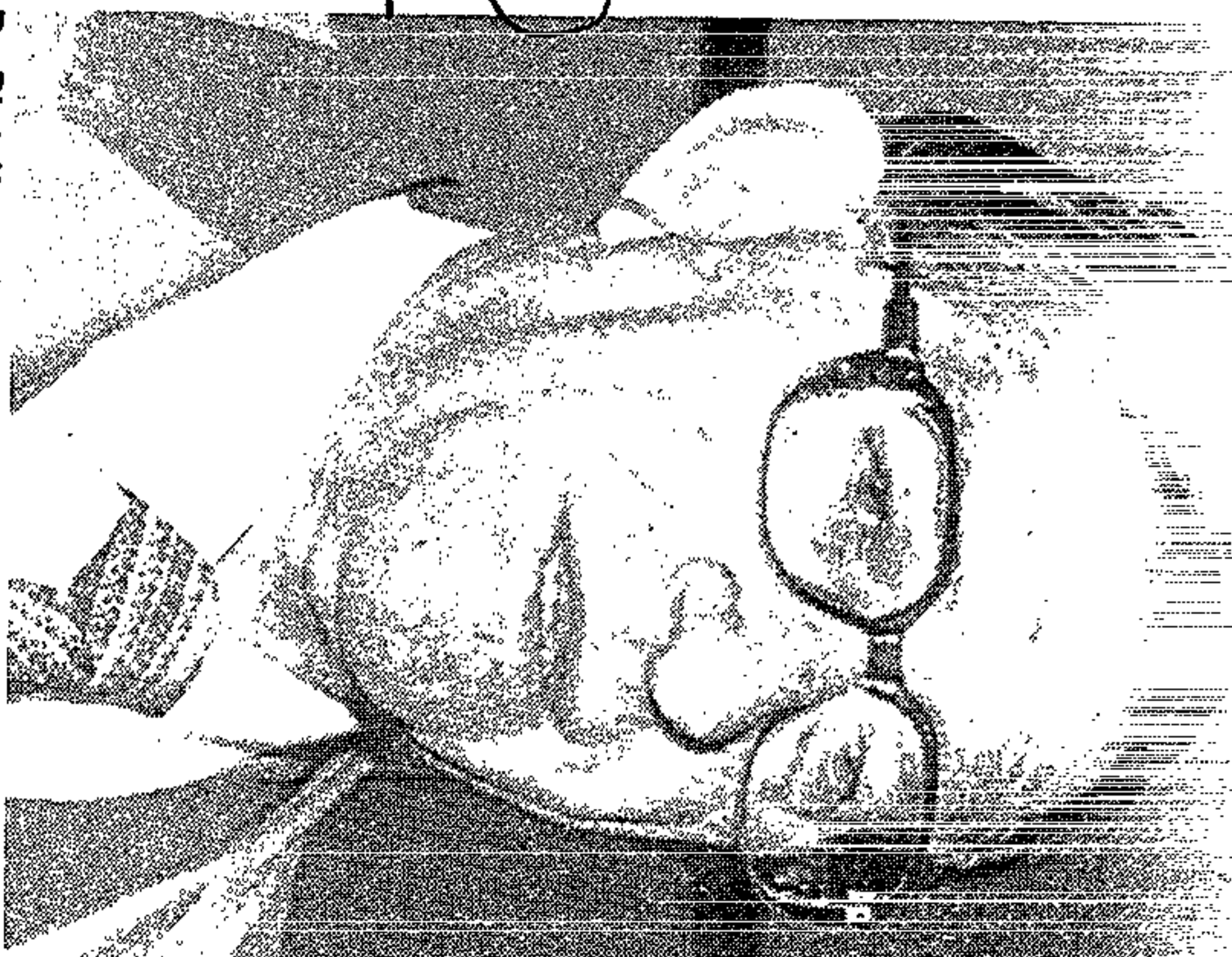
Lukhele alleged that Mabuza refuses his opponents the chance to convene meetings supporting incorporation and is responsible for threats and assaults on pro-incorporationists like himself. Lukhele said

nine of the 17 chiefs who signed a recent petition against incorporation did so under duress and afterwards came to Swaziland to pay their respects to Sobhuza.

Ingwavuma: hottest legal potato since the 1950s

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PATRICK LAURENCE traces the series of events leading to the legal dispute over Ingwavuma and gives the assessment of four experts on constitutional law on the latest position in the tussle. Even here, dispute arises over who should administer the territory until the case again comes before the courts on August 2.



Dr Piet Koornhof, whose announcement on June 14 that Ingwavuma and KaNgwane would be ceded to Swaziland started the dispute.



Chief Gatscha Buthelezi has already had two court rulings on Ingwavuma in his favour, but the territory's fate is still in the hands of the judiciary.

UNTIL last week few South Africans outside Natal and KwaZulu had heard of Ingwavuma, but since mid-June it has been in the public eye as major news and — since last Friday — at the centre of the most intense legal dispute since the removal of coloured voters from the common roll in the Cape in the 1950s.

Ingwavuma, a stretch of territory running through KwaZulu along the SA-Mozambique border, first began to attract wider public attention on June 14 with the announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof of South Africa's intention to cede it — together with KaNgwane — to Swaziland.

Amid cries of anger from Zulus and a chorus of protest across a political spectrum from the Azanian People's Organisation to the New Republic Party, the next step came on June 18 with publication of Proclamation R109.

Under it Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, purported to take Ingwavuma from KwaZulu's jurisdiction and place it under his department. Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, acting through his Minister of Education, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, brought an urgent application before the Natal Supreme Court asking for an interdict against a takeover of the

area by Dr Koornhof's department.

On Friday night Mr Justice Shearer, of the Natal Supreme Court, declared the excision of Ingwavuma illegal on the grounds that there had been insufficient consultation with the KwaZulu Cabinet, as required by the Black States Constitution Act of 1971.

He ordered that Ingwavuma revert to KwaZulu's control until the dispute is heard before the Natal Supreme Court on August 2.

Less than three days later, on Monday June 28, the Government issued a second proclamation, R121, re-excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu and placing it once more under the Department of Co-operation and Development. The second proclamation was issued under a different Act from the first.

Instead of the Black States Constitution Act, the second proclamation relied primarily for its authority on the Black Administration Act of 1927, which was thought to empower the Government to alter the borders of "black homelands" without consultation.

The second proclamation repealed the first and was declared to be operative from June 18, the date on which the first was promulgated.

But within hours of publication of the second proclamation in the Government

Gazette lawyers for the KwaZulu Cabinet were preparing to test its validity with another urgent application to the Natal Supreme Court.

The second application was heard before a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court on Wednesday.

Three judges, Mr Justice Milne, Mr Justice Van Heerden, and Mr Justice Kriek, found that the State President had exceeded his powers in the second proclamation and that the proclamation was therefore null and void. Lawyers for the Government immediately notified the court of their intention to appeal.

But the question of who should lawfully administer Ingwavuma — KwaZulu or the Department of Co-operation and Development — until the Appeal Court gives its decision was unclear yesterday.

Lawyers for KwaZulu contended that when the Natal Supreme Court declared the second proclamation invalid, the situation reverted to what it was last Friday after Mr Justice Shearer's judgment.

He ordered the return of Ingwavuma to KwaZulu until August 2, when the first proclamation's validity will again be argued before the Natal Supreme Court. Lawyers for the Government, however, hold that Ingwavuma should be under the Department of Co-operation and Development until their appeal on the second

proclamation is heard by the Appeal Court.

The Rand Daily Mail approached four specialists in constitutional law for their opinion on the dispute yesterday.

Three of the four felt that Wednesday's Natal Supreme Court decision meant that Mr Justice Shearer's order should be brought into operation until August 2 — or, if it comes before August 2, the judgment of the Appeal Court on the second proclamation.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies, said: "I cannot see how the State can suggest that a proclamation found to be invalid by the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court should become valid because the matter is taken on appeal."

He added: "In my view the second proclamation under the Black Administration Act is invalid until it is found to be valid by a higher court. Mr Justice Shearer's interdict therefore holds."

Dr Laurence Boule, senior lecturer in law at the University of Natal, said of Wednesday's court decision: "The position seems to be that the judgment is effective until it is reversed. To do otherwise would be to render the court decision ineffective."

The pending appeal to the Appeal Court, he added, did not amount to a stay

on the court decision and the "authority claimed in the second proclamation of Ingwavuma" could not, therefore, be asserted.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, said: "The second proclamation has been declared invalid. The first stands. Mr Justice Shearer's order on the first is therefore operative. I cannot see how they can rely on an appeal to suspend a Supreme Court ruling. Nothing has happened to overrule Mr Justice Shearer's decision."

Mr Jerold Taitz, senior lecturer in law at the University of Cape Town, took a different view.

He cited the possibility of a man sentenced to death for murder but given leave to appeal. If the court decision was carried, the man would be executed and the position irrevocable. The court decision had to be suspended until the appeal was heard.

The same principles hold, he argued, in the Ingwavuma dispute, the more so as the Natal Supreme Court did not rule that KwaZulu's interests would be prejudiced by a delay in the execution of its decision.

The dispute should be settled by early next week. Chief Buthelezi's lawyers have been instructed to obtain an order from the Natal Supreme Court for its order to come into immediate effect.

Buthelezi refuses to withdraw official

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The struggle for control of Ingwavuma between Kwazulu and the Department of Co-operation and Development intensified yesterday as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi refused a request from the department to withdraw his magistrate, Mr E S Mhlongo, from the area.

The request to Chief Buthelezi came in spite of the decision by a full bench of the Supreme Court declaring Monday's proclamation removing Ingwavuma from Kwazulu null and void.

An appeal to the Appeal Court has, however, been made against the Supreme Court decision and the department contends that the proclamation is valid until the appeal is heard, and that its administration over Ingwavuma is thus lawful.

But Mr Christopher Albertyn, instructing attorney in the legal team which represented Kwazulu in the Supreme Court case, yesterday contended that the Supreme Court's decision meant that an order given by Mr Justice Shearer on Friday for the department to relinquish control to Kwazulu comes into force until August 2.

Mr Justice Shearer

granted an interim order reinstating Kwazulu's control until August 2 and restraining the department from interfering with it. His order related to proclamation R 109 of June 18 excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu.

The government responded with a second proclamation, R 121 of June 28, reasserting its control under a different law. But that was found by the Natal Supreme Court to be invalid.

The dispute over who are the lawful administrators of Ingwavuma until the Appeal Court gives its definitive decision is likely to be settled early next week.

Mr Albertyn said: "We have been instructed to obtain an order from the Supreme Court that its decision declaring the second proclamation null and void be put into immediate effect."

Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, yesterday agreed with a statement on Wednesday by Mr Justice Shearer that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, might even risk being in contempt of court if his officials remained in Ingwavuma on his orders.

Legal observers yesterday considered three possible options open to the government if the Appeal Court upheld the Natal Supreme Court decision on Proclamation R 121:

- Abandonment of its declared intention of excising Ingwavuma and ceding it to Swaziland.

- Declaring a state of emergency in Ingwavuma and taking control of it under emergency powers.

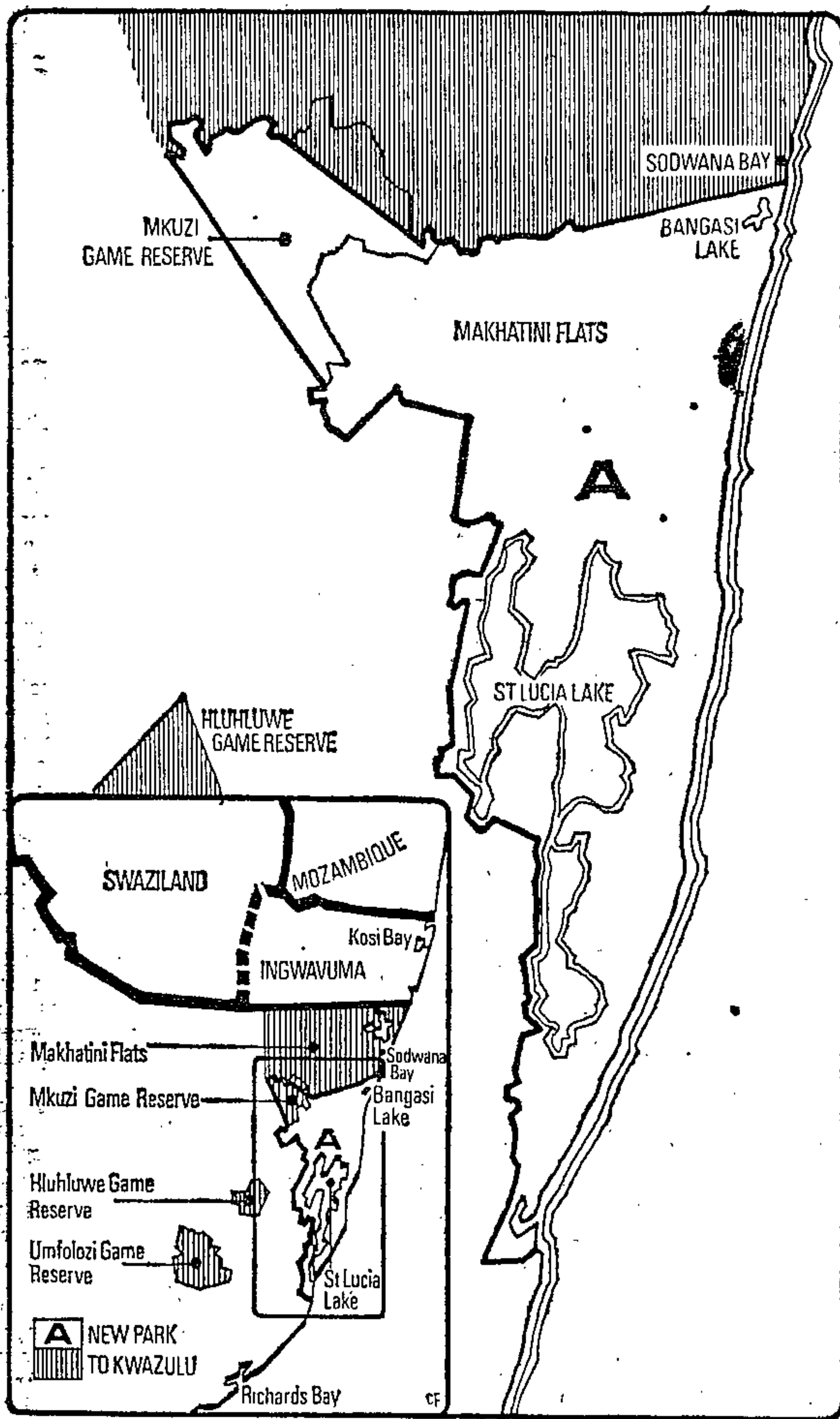
- Recalling Parliament and passing a law specific-

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To page 2

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(312)

2/7/82

BACKGROUND to the news

This is the land the Government proposes to give to the Natal Parks Board in return for existing game reserves being given to kwaZulu. The land being given to kwaZulu is meant to compensate it for the inclusion of Ingwavuma into Swaziland. Much of the Mkuzi game reserve will be incorporated into the new park while the rest of Mkuzi is to go to kwaZulu. The proposed new areas of the reserve including the Makhatini flats will cover 140 000 ha. The ceded land will also include the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves.

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.

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

I'll lead the end

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Mr Enos J Mabuza, former chief executive councillor of Kangwane, has promised to lead his people "to the bitter end."

"Even in a unified Swaziland, I will — through the Inyandzi national movement — continue to mobilise my people and keep them informed," he said.

Asked about his future plans, Mr Mabuza said much depended on the outcome of the Supreme Court application.

"Should the Government go ahead with its plan no matter what the court says, I will probably find a job in the private sector.

"This will give me the opportunity to fulfill my leadership role as well as care for my family."

Mr Mabuza said he and his colleagues still met regularly and, through the Inyandzi movement, of which he is national president, were still advising the people of the disadvantages of incorporation into Swaziland.

"Surely a leader cannot be labelled an intimidator if, in a democratic way, he advises his people against something he believes is wrong," he said.

"If the Swaziland deal goes through, my people will not have been given the opportunity to decide for or against it, so nobody can blame them if they vent their views afterwards in a unified Swaziland."

The quietly spoken politician again appealed to the South African Government: "Don't make enemies out of friends."

"In Kangwane we have three-quarters of

Townsh SA's lai

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — The Mayor of mazane, Mr E M Ginindza; the of Matsulu, Mr S Zwane; Mayor of kaBokweni, Mr Matsana, kaNgwane's three townships, have rejected "posed Swazi land deal.

After a joint meeting three town councils, the may represent 80 percent of kaN population, approached N lawyers, Mr Steve Hefferman Dirk Bosman, regarding the aspects of the proposed annex kaNgwane into Swaziland.

"If a referendum had been the vast majority would have against incorporation. How it be legally be thrust upon out our consent?" they ask

missioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

312

The quietly spoken politician again appealed to the South African Government: "Don't make enemies out of friends. . . . I in KwaNawa we have three-quarters of

continue to label him an intimidator until the Government had achieved what they had set out to do.

"The South African Government is aware of the tremendous fol-

It is not an attitude of nature nor outlook to intimidate anybody. In fact I am often accused of being too restrained and Christian-like in my approach.

Mr Mabuza said that by far the majority of kaNgwane's citizens were totally opposed to incorporation.

"In Swaziland we have been labelled 'second class Swazis' and the people fear severe discrimination once incorporation takes place.

Lowveld Bureau

After a joint meeting of the three town councils, the mayors, who represent 80 percent of KaNgwane's population, approached Nelspruit lawyers, Mr Steve Heffernan and Mr Dirk Bosman, regarding the legal aspects of the proposed alienation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

● The Lowveld men were not prepared to sacrifice their sweat, energy and time that had been devoted to the moulding and building up of the Lowveld.

● All the people employed in their businesses and homes should ask their employers to make their feel

Jobs in Swaziland were harder to come by than in South Africa and feared that through

discrimination the
might lose their wel
paid positions to th
"pure" Swazis, he said.



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

THERE'S something harder than looking for a needle in a haystack — it's called finding a Swazi in Ingwavuma.

The 1980 SA Census managed to find 48 Swazis living among 96 000 Zulus in the area the Government has announced it will give to Swaziland "to bring together what belongs together".

But nobody seems to know who they are, or where they live.

If you want to hear a good laugh, try asking people on the flats: "Are there any Swazis living in the area?"

If you want to get them steamed up, ask them "Do you want to be ruled by the Swazis?"

If you want to hear fighting talk, ask them "What will you do when the Swazi Government takes over?"

I have just come back from a very dusty week travelling the bone-jarring roads which link such tiny outposts as Mbazwane, Sodwana Bay, Manguzi, Nduma and Ingwavuma.

No-one I spoke to, black or white, knew where any Swazis were to be found.

No-one seemed to have any idea why the land which is as Zulu as the blood of the great chiefs Shaka, Dingane and Ceshwayo should be given away to anyone.

If there is a gallant little band of Swazis somewhere in Ingwavuma beating a drum for King Sobhuza, it must be a very muffled drum. Last week the area was visited by more than a score of pressmen and photographers, including an American woman and a representative of the London Sunday Times. Nobody came to them to plead the Swazi cause. Nobody suggested that there might be another side to the story. SABC-TV was there. They didn't find any Swazis, either.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi confidently challenged the SA Government "to find even 50 Swazis in Ingwavuma".

After the political meetings were over, I drove through the Ingwavuma district asking all and sundry the same question: "Where are the Swazis?"

The most hopeful lead I got came from Mr George Davies, warden at Sodwana Bay, which has the finest beach I have seen in southern Africa. "You will have to look a long time", he said.

The Zulus just laughed, the way they laughed at the meeting at Manguzi when they heard Chief Buthelezi say, in English, that only a Government "drunk with power" could think

Beating the bush in Search of 48 Swazis

"Bringing together what belongs together" is the name of the Government game in Ingwavuma, the huge chunk of northern Zululand which is to be excised from South Africa and handed over to Swaziland. BRIAN ROSS-ADAMS spent a week in the area to see if he could find anyone who is looking forward to the coming of Swazi rule.

of "selling South African Zulus into Swazi slavery".

The people of Ingwavuma have a funning understanding of English. But they do know what the word "drunk" means. "Hau, dagiwe", they laughed, only people who are drunk could have done such a thing as has been done by Mr Pk Botha and Dr Piet Koornhof in the name of "bringing together those who belong together".

The conclusion is inescapable: the 1980 Census figures are correct; there are no Swazis in Ingwavuma.

What is one to do or say in the face of this? Swaziland has no title to Ingwavuma. There are no Swazis in the area who want to take the area out of South Africa. The Zulus all want to stay under South African rule, not because they love Pretoria, rather because they regard it as the lesser of two great evils.

They have absolutely no wish to become Swazis, or Zulus trapped under a Swazi king they now hate. They won't accept it. "We will resist", chief Mzimba Tembe, patriarch of the biggest of the four Zulu tribes in the area, said with pious dignity when I found him in Mbazwane, his tired old bones comfortable in the passenger seat of a large American car.

At first he would not speak to me at all. When I showed him a letter from Chief Buthelezi, asking all the tribes in the area to give me "every assistance", he consented to answer questions — through an induna.

He did not deign to look at me; he did not volunteer a word.

That's what the Zulus still have today, pride and dignity.

Gatsha Buthelezi did not know, or was not saying. His people did not go beyond the label of "drunk". They have no say in what Government does.

They know only that they are being faced with something they cannot accept. Swazis do not rule Zulus. Zulus may take Swazi women in marriage because they have nice backsides, but that is the end of it. In Ingwavuma I heard a prominent Zulu, his eyes and voice burning with hate and passion, tell a meeting of 2 000 inflamed Zulus that, if he had a Swazi wife, he would stab her to death; if his son was to marry a Swazi woman, he would urge him to stab her. This, in public, from a man who falls under a King who has as a wife a Swazi of royal blood.

But even before this row arose, many Zulus had warned they would not be ruled by the children of a Swazi princess.

It has been suggested that King Goodwill Zwelithini should send his Swazi wife home to Mbabane until "the troubles" are over.

The Zulu chief Dingane, remembered by white South African school-children for his treacherous murder of Piet Retief and his men, lies buried in an unmarked grave near the hamlet of Ingwavuma in the Lebombo Mountains, a bare 2km from the Swazi border.

The Zulus seem to remember Dingane rather differently. He was the man who foresaw that the coming of the white man with guns into Zulu country would mean the eventual end of Zulu power. So, in a pre-emptive strike, he slew the band of Voortrekkers who came to secure for the Afrikaners the right to enter and settle in Zululand.

Erecting a monument to Dingane

has suddenly become a popular cause in KwaZulu.

After addressing a meeting in Ingwavuma on Friday, Chief Buthelezi flew back to the KwaZulu capital, Ulundi, to preside at a meeting of the KwaZulu monuments commission at which it was decided to press ahead with plans for the erection of a monument on Dingane's grave.

Are six million Zulus going to let 700 000 Swazis take over even Ingwavuma village, where the great Dingane lies buried?

The Zulus are the biggest ethnic group in Southern Africa — bigger than the Afrikaners, bigger than the English, bigger than the Xhosa, bigger by far than the Swazis, more feared, more famous. There is no Swazi to stand even in the shadow of Shaka, one of the great figures in South African history.

What is the South African Government trying to do?

So far, it has opened old wounds between white and black, and between Swazi and Zulu.

Last week Chief Buthelezi warned the white Ingwavuma magistrate Mr Danie van Zyl that he should immediately leave the area as "while I am not in Ingwavuma I cannot guarantee his safety". When I asked for permission to drive through the area on a fact-finding trip, the Chief took the trouble to drive to his office from his home several kilometres away to draft and sign a letter asking the people of Ingwavuma to give me every help. The letter was a great comfort.

When I got to Nduma reserve, possibly the finest birdlife sanctuary in the world, the warden, Mr Garnet Jackson, advised me not to travel at night "as the area is no longer safe for whites after dark".

And there is now open hatred between Swazi and Zulu. No-one who attended the Buthelezi meetings in Manguzi and Ingwavuma last week can doubt this.

If the South African Government presses ahead, blood must flow. Chief Buthelezi has warned repeatedly that this is inevitable, that nothing can prevent it. The Zulus believe they must fight, or sacrifice what dignity is left to people who have no rights and no vote in South Africa, the land of their birth. The only alternative would be to leave the area. Swazi rule is unthinkable.

At the Ingwavuma meeting, the spark that almost led to a bloody massacre was supplied by a South African Security Policeman who was caught tape recording the private conversations of members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

In America, the parallel was Watergate, and it led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon.

A South African white policeman stationed at Ingwavuma kept a cool head, and prevented a mob of 200 Zulus from killing the Security Policeman. In the immediate vicinity were scores of policemen from South Africa as well as KwaZulu, many armed with R1 rifles, as well as a squad of South African troops. Had he failed, we would have seen a massacre as police tried to save their man from an enraged mob.

The actions of the South African Government could precipitate a bloody confrontation between two peoples who were, until a few weeks ago, living in harmony, and even cementing friendly relations through royal marriages.

What is the Government trying to do?

We may learn the answer if fighting breaks out in the Ingwavuma district between Swazi and Zulu. Even before that happens, Government mouthpieces have suggested, South African Army and police may move in to keep the peace. One way and another, the Government has created the conditions for a strong "peacekeeping force" in the area.

In the end, perhaps the simple tribesmen of Ingwavuma are right; the decision to "sell" Ingwavuma and 96 000 Zulus into Swazi "slavery" is explained only by saying that the perpetrators must have been "dagiwe".

Only one thing is certain. The decision was not taken to "bring together what belongs together."

Selling people like cattle — Buthelezi

10/11/82

3/7/82

10/11

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Chief Gatsha
Buthelezi

WEEKEND ARGUS
CORRESPONDENT

ULUNDI — Although all South African Prime Ministers from Dr Malan to Mr B J Vorster were proponents of apartheid none of them had gone as far as the present South African Government in following a policy which treated people as inanimate objects, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said last night.

"I have yet to see worse political action than the South African Government's attempt to dispose of nearly a million South African citizens by selling them like cattle to a neighbouring state," Chief Buthelezi

told an Inkatha national council meeting here last night.

Several thousand people converged here yesterday and today for one of the most important Inkatha meetings yet to be held. Among them are about a dozen lorry loads of people from Ingwavuma.

Chief Buthelezi said the South African Government had dealt with the Zulus "very clumsily" in this matter. Zulus had always been patient and prudent in trying to seek a negotiated settlement.

But, he warned, the Government should not misread the Zulu commitment to peaceful change or read into it wrongly that they could ride roughshod over the dignity and feeling of the people.

In a fierce attack on the SABC, Chief Buthelezi said Mr Pik Botha's television and radio had gone "as low as Government organs could go" to propagate lies on the Ingwavuma issue.

The conference continues throughout the weekend.

Buthelezi says Govt was clumsy

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI.—THE proposed excision of KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma district from South Africa had highlighted the truth in the saying: 'Whom the gods seek to destroy, they first make mad'.

This point was made last night by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, when he addressed a meeting of the National Council of Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi said the South African Government had handled the Ingwavuma affair in a clumsy manner.

They had misunderstood the prudence of the Zulu people in wanting a negotiated settlement rather than to 'shoot first'.

'They have read into this commitment of ours to peaceful change a wrong meaning, as if we will not squeal regardless of how they ride over us roughshod in complete disregard for our dignity and feelings,' he said.

'Our prudence has been mistaken for passivity in any circumstances.'

Chief Buthelezi said no self-respecting Zulu who was not in the Defence Force could ever put his trust in this force, which he said was controlled by men who were 'full of guile'.

He accused SABC-TV and radio service of being 'biased' in its reporting of the Ingwavuma issue.

The old legal maxim of 'listening to the other side' did not appear to exist as far as the SABC was concerned, he complained.

Natal Nats hold hush-hush meeting

Mercury Reporter

INTRIGUING behind-closed-doors discussions of the National Party in Natal took place at a Durban hotel yesterday at which the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was the main speaker.

The meeting, described as a 'confidential briefing', was chaired by Umfolozi MP Willie Heine, who is also the party's information officer.

Topics on the agenda were apparently aimed at

formulating and adopting a united provincial strategy on how best to counter opposition to the Government's efforts to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu, and to gather local party member opinions on repercussions of the move.

Government efforts to remove the area from KwaZulu control have twice been thwarted within a week by Supreme Court interdicts, but are continuing through an appeal against the latest ruling made by a full Bench sitting in Pietermaritzburg on Wednesday night.

Tight-lipped delegates at yesterday's meeting — among whom were former senator Hendrik Klopper, MP Con Botha, MPCs Neels Vosloo and Robbie Viljoen and a surprising cross-section of Durban businessmen and other leading local figures — refused to comment after the talks, but the Mercury has reliably learned the gist of what transpired.

Dr Koornhof is believed to have said that the land deal would be discussed in Parliament next February and he re-read the Prime Minister's statement on the issue.

Earlier, Dr Koornhof, when met at Louis Botha Airport, had refused to answer questions on who was legally governing KwaZulu. He said the matter was *sub judice* and therefore precluded comment, before stalking from the airport terminal, briefcase in hand, and entering a chauffeur-driven limousine in which he was whisked away.

The secretary of the National Party in Natal, Mr Renier Schoeman, said yesterday morning that the meeting was 'an opportunity for a confidential briefing by the National Party to our urban supporters concerning the Swazi land deal'.

Matanzima backs land deal

Mercury Reporter

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, has issued a statement supporting the Government's proposed handover of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

Chief Matanzima said in a radio broadcast last night that he regarded the move as a 'praiseworthy step' on the part of the Government and added that he had watched the attempts at consolidation of KwaZulu with 'great interest and appreciation'.

He commended the Government for its Ingwavuma proposals — 'especially in the face of such severe criticism' from certain sections of the population.

A member of the Inkatha Youth Brigade's executive, Mr M J Bhengu, slammed Chief Matanzima's statement and said it showed the 'carelessness and ineptitude' of the Transkei leader.

'It is clear that Chief Matanzima knows nothing about KwaZulu politics and what he has said will discredit the Transkeian Government internationally.'

'He is a black man of South Africa and his move to support the opposite ideology shows that he is a supporter of apartheid in the extreme.'

'What will Matanzima say or do if we Zulus claim the Transkei land?' he asked.

SUNDAY EXPRESS July 4, 1982

From Page 1

THE LAND CONTROVERSY

Koornhof's amazing offers as Govt moves to clinch Swazi deal

"A South African Government official" But Mr Mabuza said he had reason to believe the Swaziland Government had asked Dr Koornhof to approach him.

"When Dr Koornhof asked me to be the first South African Ambassador to Swaziland, I said: 'How can that be, as I shall be a citizen of Swaziland if your plans succeed?'"

"He said I would be given honorary citizenship of South Africa."

"As I was born a South African citizen, his attitude showed me that the South African Government was treating the people of kaNgwane as pawns in its game."

Mr Mabuza said he was convinced that South Africa was eager to achieve the incorporation of kaNgwane and the Ingwavuma region of kwaZulu into

Swaziland so that it could establish a "presence" in Swaziland before the death of King Sobhuza II.

Asked what form the "presence" would take, Mr Mabuza said:

"It could be military, as it is known that the South African Government is worried about ANC activities in Swaziland and concerned for the security of its eastern border now that a Marxist government controls Mozambique."

"It could also take the form of financial aid to the extent that Swaziland

becomes another 'independent homeland' receiving massive injections of capital and aid from South Africa."

"South Africa would like to see Swaziland sitting at the conference table as a member of a confederation of Southern African states, with South Africa and the independent homelands

"The South African Government appears to think that, in this way, it will gain an African state as a friend, gain access to the Organisation of African

Unity and perhaps even recognition for its Southern African confederation."

But the people of kaNgwane were "terrified" of losing their South African citizenship and becoming citizens of a foreign country, he said.

"I will go so far as to say that the establishment of a South African 'presence' in Swaziland could even involve a political dimension," he said.

Mr Mabuza intends calling a meeting of the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly this month, even though it was dissolved

in terms of a South African Government proclamation issued on June 18.

The proclamation transferred the administration of kaNgwane — and the Ingwavuma region of kwaZulu — to the Department of Co-operation and Development as a preliminary step to the formal handover of the two territories.

Last week the kwaZulu Government, in an application to the Natal Supreme Court, succeeded in having the proclamation suspended.

The Government issued a further proclamation this week returning control of Ingwavuma to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

But a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court ruled that the second proclamation was null and void.

The Government intends to lodge an appeal. Dr Koornhof was not available for comment.

Unification talks 'behind our backs'

KANGWANE LEADER

SAYS SA DID NOT

A MEMORANDUM tabled in the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly last year shows that the South African Government discussed the unification of the homeland

eration and Development saying the executive had discussed the granting of "political independence" with Dr Koornhof in April 1981.

This was not so, said the

Moreover, the executive learnt from Press reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had, that same weekend, gone to Swaziland to discuss kaNgwane's independence.



A MEMORANDUM tabled in the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly last year shows that the South African Government discussed the unification of the homeland with Swaziland while negotiations were underway for kaNgwane's self-government.

Last December, kaNgwane's chief executive councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza, outlined details of the tangled

KANGWANE LEADER SAYS SA DID NOT HAVE A MANDATE

By JEAN LE MAY

land deal to his Legislative Assembly in Louieville. In the memorandum, he disclosed that the executive

had been "disturbed" and the kaNgwane people "confused" by a Press statement by the Department of Co-op-

eration and Development saying the executive had discussed the granting of "political independence" with Dr Koorhof in April 1981.

This was not so, said the memorandum. The executive had never requested Phase 3 or Franskel-type independence and was, in fact, opposed to it.

Nothing was done to correct these distortions, the memorandum said, although this was specifically requested.

Moreover, the executive learnt from Press reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, had, that same weekend, gone to Swaziland to discuss kaNgwane's independence.

"It is inconceivable that the Minister would discuss the political-constitutional future of kaNgwane with Swaziland behind the backs of, and without a mandate from, the kaNgwane people," the memorandum said. The Legislative Assembly, at a meeting in May 1981, passed a resolution asking formally for Phase 2 self-government.

The executive met Dr Koorhof in June 1981 and repeated the request. They were told that when this was tabled at a Cabinet meeting, Mr Botha asked for time to investigate the request with Swaziland.

"The next thing that happened was that the Prime Minister received a letter from Swaziland expressing misgivings about self-government until the question of boundaries had been settled."

The executive was then told that the Prime Minister would reply saying that the South African Government was "positively disposed to the unification of Swaziland and kaNgwane," said the memorandum.

To this the executive objected strongly. At another meeting in Cape Town in June 1981 Mr Pk Botha asked whether the Swazis were one nation with one culture, the memorandum said.

The meeting ended with

● Mr Enos Mabuza — Chief Minister of kaNgwane offered a top post in Swaziland.

Mr Botha saying the matter was to be left with him and Dr Koorhof

The memorandum, then said that, in October 1981, Dr Koorhof told the executive that the Government was not in a position to grant Phase 2 self-government to kaNgwane and that "preference should be given to unification with Swaziland."

"If Pretoria is willing to cede us in a political trade-off, are we not being driven through the back-door of po-

litical independence in order to bring the policy of separate development to its logical conclusion" asked the memorandum

Mr Mabuza proposed in the memorandum that the Legislative Assembly should ask again for kaNgwane to be declared a self-governing territory within South Africa

It was passed by a large majority — only six members voted in favour of incorporation with Swaziland

Breathalysers are put on the line

BREATHALYSERS have been put to the test by the South African Bureau of Standards.

They will not be used as evidence in court against drunken drivers until suitable devices have been found to replace blood tests, which are the only evidence courts will accept to prove drunken driving.

The reason breathalysers

By LESLEY LAMBERT

are not accepted, said Mr T J Botha of the National Institute for Transport and Road Research at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, is the difficulty of proving in court that their readings are accurate.

Mr Botha said breathalysers were being tested to

reassure the public that devices used against them were accurate in indicating drunken drivers.

He said breathalyser readings would be used only to indicate to the police that the driver had been drinking. A subsequent blood sample taken from the offender to ascertain the alcohol content in the blood would be used in evidence.

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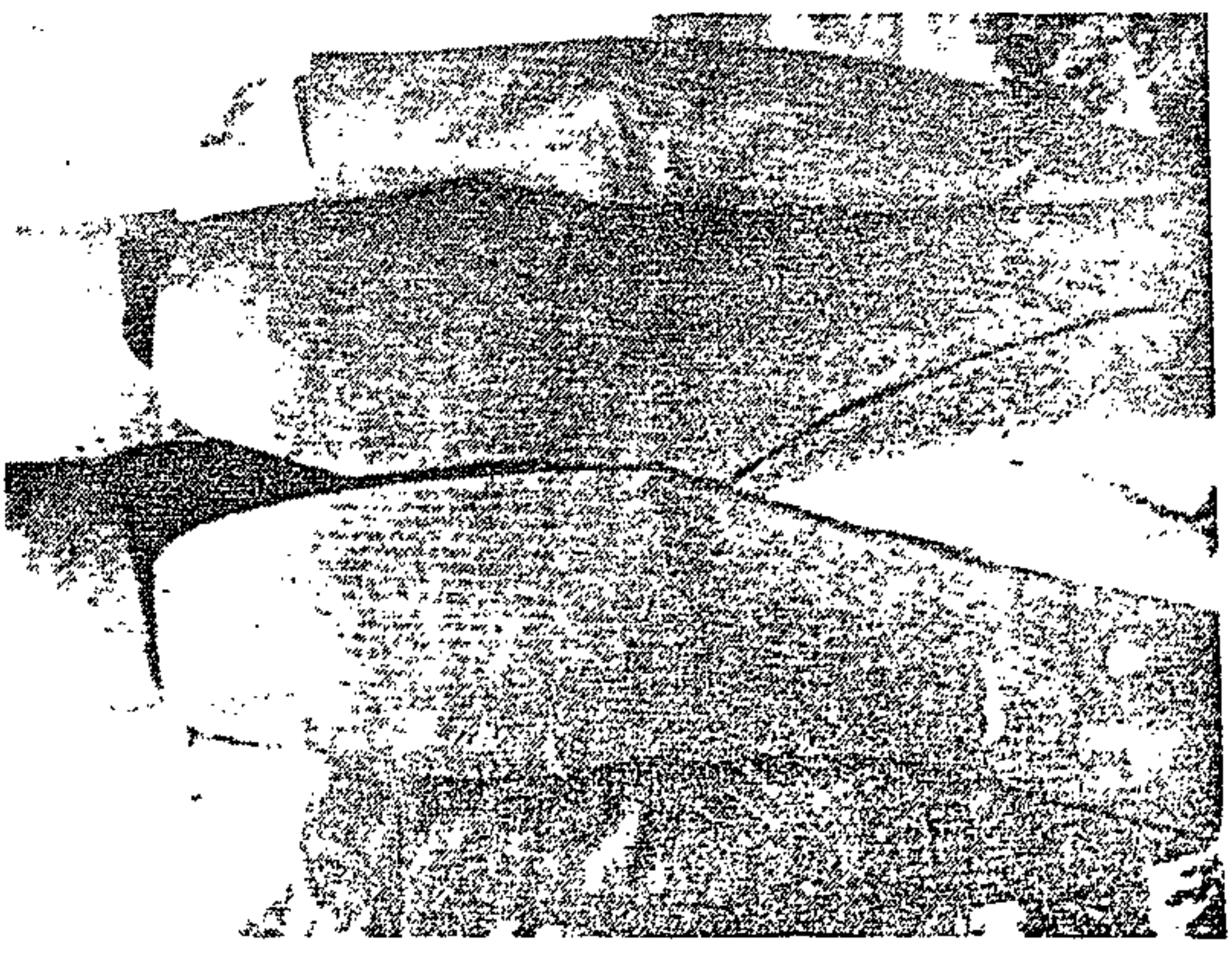
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Shootout feared as hunters close on Britain's laughing cop killer

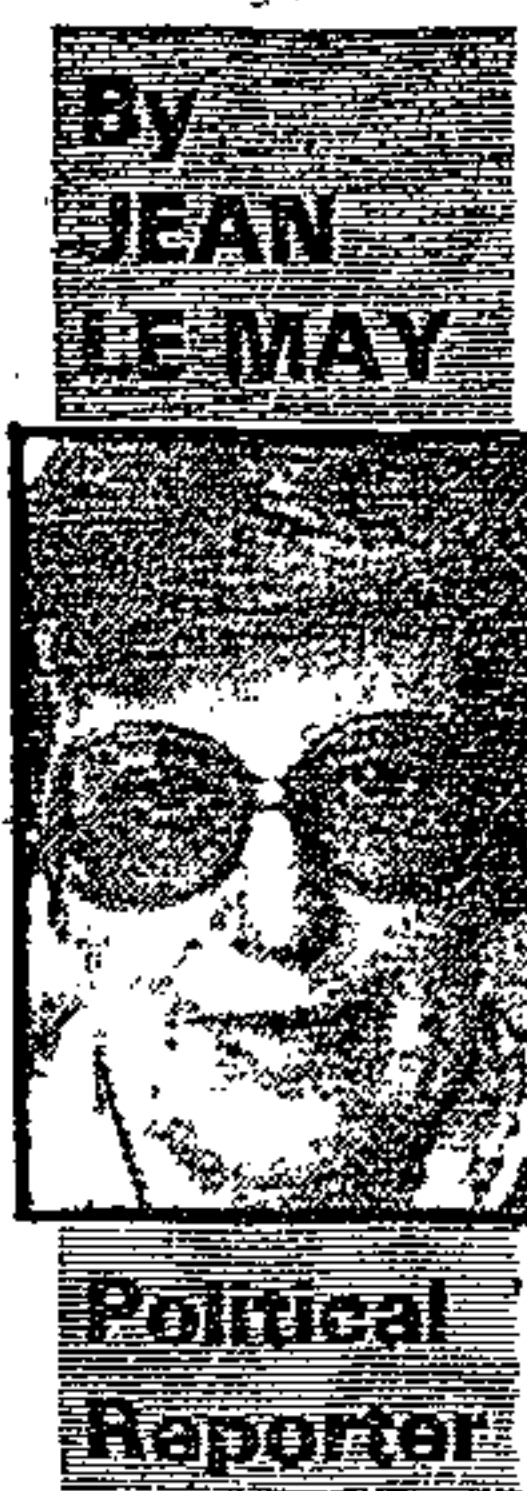
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DR PIET'S AMAZING

OFFERS IN SWAZI DEAL



THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who is at the centre of the Swazi land-deal row, offered the deputy premiership of Swaziland to the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza.

He did so in a behind-the-scenes move to gain the Chief Minister's support for the Government's plans to incorporate kaNgwane into Swaziland.

This disclosure was made to the Sunday Express this week by Mr Mabuza, who said he turned down Dr Koornhof's offer "with contempt".

Mr Mabuza, who has filed an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court challenging the

Chief Minister was 'offered' top Swazi post

South African Government's first steps towards incorporating kaNgwane into Swaziland, also made a second surprising disclosure.

He claimed that, after he had refused the deputy premiership, Dr Koornhof then asked

him if he would like to be South Africa's first ambassador to Swaziland.

"But I also rejected that," said Mr Mabuza. He said he believed that Dr Koornhof's offers were an attempt to win his, and kaNgwane's, support for the South African Government's controversial decision to incorporate kaNgwane into Swaziland.

He said the South African plan is bitterly opposed by the majority of Swazis living in South Africa.

Mr Richard Dhlamini, Foreign Minister of Swaziland, denied last week that Mr Mabuza had been offered the deputy-premiership by

To Page 2

Ingwavuma — 3rd court action

ARGUS 5/7/82 312

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The South African Government was behaving like a petulant child which had had its toy taken away over the two Supreme Court rulings against it in the Ingwavuma land swop saga, it was claimed today.

Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, was opening Kwazulu's case in the Supreme Court here for an order which would force the South African Government to stay out of Ingwavuma until the issue had been considered by the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein.

Mr Shaw said the Kwazulu Government wanted a temporary interdict against the Government's Department of Co-operation and Development restraining it from exercising control over the Ingwavuma district and putting the order into effect.

Appeal

The application follows last week's decision which ruled that a Government proclamation, removing Kwazulu's authority over the area, was invalid. The Government appealed against this judgement, however, which had the effect of suspending it until the appeal was heard.

Referring to a large quantity of documents submitted by the Government's legal team, Mr Shaw said that, with the greatest respect, they had exactly nothing to do with the case.

Swazis

He said there were papers claiming that the people of Ingwavuma were Swazis, and should therefore be under the control of Swaziland — "but the papers do not deal with why the area has been under the control of Kwazulu for the past ten years."

There were other papers alleging that the army commander in the area was "worried because a lot of strange cars were coming into the area." However the army was not affected by last week's court ruling as the defence of the area had never been under the control of Kwazulu.

Urgency

"We have a situation where the area has been under the control of Kwazulu for the past 10 years. Suddenly it becomes a matter of desperate urgency that it be handed back to the South African Government for administration."

"Nobody suggests what the urgency is, or why control was not returned to South Africa by an Act of Parliament."

Referring to the suspension of the Government's first proclamation by Mr Justice Shearer, Mr Shaw said that "having had its sweetie taken away, it (the Government) is now screaming to get it back."

(Proceeding)

● See pages 3 and 4.

Swazis 'will have to answer'

312
1971
African Affairs
Correspondent

SWAZILAND was not coming to KaNgwane to pass laws over the people of that territory, the former Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, vowed in Ulundi at the weekend.

Mr Mabuza, who has initiated a Supreme Court action against the Department of Co-operation and Development as a result of a proclamation in the Government Gazette on June 18 dissolving the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, was loudly cheered when he told 5 000 people at the national conference of Inkatha that Swaziland would have to answer to future generations for what the country had received from the South African Government for the land deal.

He said the people of KaNgwane would continue to oppose incorporation with Swaziland, otherwise figures of a similar mould to the Matanzima brothers would appear in order to give 'credibility' to the deal.

'We will protect our liberty to the end,' he declared to thunderous applause.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, disclosed during the conference that a special prayer meeting of the South African Black Alliance — of which he is chairman — would be held at Kanyamazane, the capital of KaNgwane, on Sunday, July 25. Mr Mabuza heads the Inyandza movement, a constituent member of the alliance.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party — another member of the Black Alliance — said in a speech read on his behalf that arguments advanced by the South African Government for incorporating KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area into Swaziland were 'empty' ones.

He said it was 'ridiculous' to hear Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, say that the Government wanted to see King Sobhuza II of Swaziland a 'happy man' in the realisation of his dream of a united Swazi people before his death.

'Who is this man trying to bluff?' he asked.

Mr Hendrickse said the Government was creating a 'homeland' for 80 000 people out of 18 farms for a national state called Kwa Ndebela, yet it wanted to force 750 000 people in KaNgwane into Swaziland.

'Would it then not be logical to give the whole of the Orange Free State to Lesotho, where it historically belongs?' he asked.



Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Swazi nation would have to answer to all future generations for the lands and peoples they had gained from their secret dealings with the South African Government, Mr Enos Mabuza, chief executive officer of Kangwane until he was unseated by the South African Government, said here at the weekend.

About 5 000 delegates to the annual Inkatha congress roared their approval as Mr Mabuza said that the people of Kangwane would not withdraw their opposition to the deal South Africa had reached with Swaziland over the heads of the people concerned.

IN DEFIANCE

In spite of the fact that the Kangwane Legislative Assembly had been abruptly disbanded by the South African Government it would meet on July 29 in defiance of the Government's ban.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the delegates that more common ground now existed between the Zulus and the African National Congress than before.

The Zulu Chief Minister disclosed that he

Swazi nation condemned for land deal

had written to the ANC mission in exile informing them of the Ingwavuma issue and its possible consequences.

"Never before has the South African Government done quite so much to make me realise the deep sense of brotherhood between myself and people like President Samora Machel (of

Mazambique) and President Kenneth Kaunda (of Zambia). I have also written in brotherly love to Mr Sam Nujoma, Chief Buthelezi said.

"Maybe this is the direction that Mr P W Botha would like us to move in, because he has his plans all worked out on how he will deal with us when we take it."

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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.

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

Swazi deal forces Zulus towards ANC Inkatha told

312 Star 7/82

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Swazi nation will have to answer to future generation for the lands and peoples it had gained from secret dealings with South Africa, Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Executive Officer of kaNgwane until he was unseated by the South African Government, said in Ulundi this weekend.

About 5 000 delegates to the annual Inkatha congress roared their approval as Mr Mabuza said the people of kaNgwane would not withdraw their opposition to the deal South Africa had made with Swaziland over the heads of the people concerned.

"We are not going to stop because people like the Matanzima brothers try to give credibility to this deal with Swaziland.

"Swaziland is not coming to kaNgwane to pass laws over our land.

"The people of kaNgwane have suffered enough. They have been denied their land and their right to existence. But kaNgwane will defend its liberty to the end," Mr Mabuza said.

Even though the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly had been abruptly disbanded by the South African Government it would meet on July 29 in defiance of the Government's ban, Mr Mabuza said.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, told

Among the many telegrams from Germany, New York, Washington and South Africa received by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi this weekend, one read "Buthelezi two, Koornhof nil."

the congress that more common ground now existed between the Zulus and the African National Congress than ever before.

Chief Buthelezi said that he had written to the ANC mission in exile, telling them of the Ingwavuma issue and its possible consequences.

"Never before has the South African Government done quite so much to make me realise the deep sense of brotherhood between me and people like President Samora Machel and President Kenneth Kaunda. I have also written in brotherly love to Mr Sam Nujoma," Chief Buthelezi said.

When Mr P W Botha entered into secret deals with Swaziland to dispose of 800 000 South Africans, he gave a new dimension to politics in this country," the chief continued.

Mr Botha forced kwaZulu to discuss the matter with Organisation of African Unity countries and, if necessary, with the United Nations.

Zulu efforts, over many years, to achieve reconciliation between races had been smashed by Mr Botha's action in Ingwavuma and kaNgwane.

"People like the Matanzimas had already taken part in the devastation of the black people. They are political carrion living on the bones and scraps from white political feasts," the chief said.

The Swazi people should not be fooled into believing they could conquer the Zulus just because they had a small defence force, Chief Buthelezi said.

In the past Zulus had faced mighty armies with little more than their bare hands.

Zulus had the same right to exist as any other national group. It was insulting to talk down to them when they were the largest national group — bigger than the white group, the Swazis or the Sotho — even though they did not want national sovereignty as spelled out by Pretoria.

Chief Buthelezi referred to court decisions on the land deal and added: "We have not yet won the war. We have just won two battles in a long drawn-out war. But even that will not be the end of the story. It will be only the beginning of another phase of the black struggle for liberation."

Third court action today

Mercury
5/7/82

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African Affairs Correspondent

AN URGENT application by the KwaZulu Government, seeking the removal of officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development from the disputed Ingwavuma region, will be heard by a Full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg today.

This was confirmed at the weekend by spokesmen for Inkatha after the eighth annual conference of the movement at Ulundi.

The national council of Inkatha passed a resolution calling on the movement to establish a special fund to cover the costs of the court actions entered into so far. A collection held yesterday among delegates and observers raised nearly R2 000.

Today's action will be the third Supreme Court application initiated by KwaZulu.

It follows the issuing of two proclamations by the State President, placing the Ingwavuma area in

north-east KwaZulu under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The first one, Proclamation R109 of June 14, excised Ingwavuma from KwaZulu and the second, Proclamation R121 of June 28, re-asserted the control of the Government under a different law.

In the case of the first proclamation, an order given by Mr Justice Shearer in the Durban Supreme Court on Friday, June 25, called on the department to relinquish

control to KwaZulu until August 2.

The second proclamation was found to be invalid by a Full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg last Wednesday.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is, however, following the line of reasoning that, in view of the fact that an appeal has been lodged against the Supreme Court decision, the proclamation is valid until the appeal is heard in the Appeal Court.

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ANC trial

Star
5/7/84
The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE—Two members of the African National Congress Mr Richard Dladla and Mr Velaphi Msane, both of Soweto, have been charged in the Manzini Magistrate's Court with unlawful possession of arms of war.

Indians upset about land issue

Pretoria Bureau

THE South African Indian Council, at its meeting later this month, is expected to condemn the lack of consultation which preceded the Government's efforts arbitrarily to cede a chunk of KwaZulu to Swaziland, some council members said yesterday.

And the chairman of the council's executive, Mr A Rajbansi, said from Durban that he would introduce a special debate on the Ingwavuma give-away issue at the full session of the council in Durban on July 26.

Mr Rajbansi said he did not want to anticipate the

council's debate on the issue but he stressed that throughout history people had been prepared to fight and die to protect their land rights.

The problem was aggravated if efforts were made to cede land to another country without proper consultation and negotiation with the local population.

Mr Rajbansi said the Prime Minister had made it clear on a number of occasions that his policy was self-determination.

"To ignore this principle and to ignore the large number of people involved in the Ingwavuma issue is a recipe for trouble," Mr Rajbansi said.

He added that if the Government was determined to press the issue and to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland, the fairest way of approaching the problem was a referendum.

Meanwhile strong condemnation of the Government's actions in Ingwavuma and KaNgwane is also expected at a special meeting of the Labour Party scheduled for the end of the month in Cape Town.

Although the party has made no official comment the leadership is known to be "seriously disturbed" at the potential for unrest created by the arbitrary action of the Government.

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Third court order on govt

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development have been ordered to leave the disputed Ingwavuma area of Zululand for the third time in two weeks by the Supreme Court.

In a sitting that lasted till nearly 9pm, Mr Justice Leon, with Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Page, ordered the officials to leave the area and interdicted the department and the South African Government from interfering in the administration of Ingwavuma.

On two previous occasions the government has lost its battle to gain control of the area which it wants to excise from Kwa-

zulu and hand to Swaziland.

The last attempt was made last week, when another three judges declared a proclamation by the State President to be invalid and ordered the government to leave.

The government has noted an appeal.

Yesterday's urgent application was brought by the Kwazulu Government and Mr Eric Ngubane,

secretary to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Giving judgment for the full bench, Mr Justice Leon said Mr W de Villiers, SC, for the State had based his argument on the fact that once an appeal had been noted a judgment could not be put into action till the matter had been finally decided on by the Appellate Division.

Rejecting this argument, Mr Justice Leon said there was support in law for the courts to exercise their discretion in such matters.

In the present case, the potentiality of harm to the applicants if the application was dismissed was greater than that of harm to the State.

able. Red or green ink may be used on underlining, emphasis or for diagrams which pencil may also be used.

- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
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State President's first proclamation was turned down by Mr Justice Shearer in the Durban Supreme Court

It was therefore ordered that Proclamation 121 — deemed illegal by Mr Justice Milne, the Deputy Judge President, last week — should be again declared null and void and not be suspended by the noting of an appeal

The costs of two counsel for each of the applicants should be paid by the State, the judge ordered

'Unique case'

Immediately after judgment was given, Mr W de Villiers asked for leave to appeal against the decision, stating that another court could take another view.

Mr De Villiers said that the consequences of yesterday's order could be "grave and irreversible" as the case was unique from a constitutional point of view.

The applicants' advocates immediately notified the judges of intention to oppose the appeal.

After a short adjournment, Mr Justice Leon turned down the application for leave to appeal. He said there were no reasonable prospects of success on appeal.

The granting of the application ordering the officials to leave was in the best interests of all concerned, he said.

It was of common knowledge that till about two weeks ago Kwazulu had been in control of Ingwavuma for about 10 years and that affidavits showed the probability that the control had been exercised in a proper manner.

A great deal of confusion in the area could lead to violence and bloodshed and although the order might delay negotiations between the South African and Swaziland governments, tension would be reduced if the status quo was restored to the position it had been in when the

To page 2

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to the University

Buthelezi blamed for tension

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

BLOODSHED, tension and confusion would result in Ingwavuma if the KwaZulu Government were reinstated in control of the disputed area pending an Appeal Court decision, Mr W de Villiers, SC, for the State said yesterday.

He was addressing the Supreme Court here on a KwaZulu Government application for an order which would force the South African Government to leave the area in terms of a Full Bench decision handed down by the Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice Milne, last week.

The tension in the area had been caused by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he told blacks who wanted Swazi rule that they should cross the border into the neighbouring State and leave Ingwavuma, Mr de Vil-

liers said.

Strife and discontent were flowing from the fact that KwaZulu was getting control over Swazis, said Mr W Buys, SC, who also appeared for the State.

Everything that had happened in the area since the noting of the appeal by the State last week was illegal and KwaZulu had no rights in the area, he contended, claiming that the State President's proclamation should remain in force until the appeal had been heard.

Threatened

The KwaZulu Government had been 'obstructionist' with workers in the magistrate's office refusing to work for the South African Government and the medical superintendent of a hospital refusing to allow a Government official the right to address his staff — apparently on the orders of the Secretary for KwaZulu — Mr de Villiers said.

Swazis in the area were also being threatened with not getting trading licences or medical treatment and were being unlawfully harassed, he said.

Workers in the court, described as the 'Union Buildings of Ingwavuma', had been intimidated into not working for South Africa.

Tension was being created by Chief Buthelezi and there was no question of a decision being reached while KwaZulu was in charge of the area, he said.

The aim of the Government in excising the area was so that the people could be informed of the position and their views sought, he said.

Only then would a final decision be made.

Because of these actions of KwaZulu in the area, its record was not unblemished, Mr de Villiers said.

Fled

Chief Ntunja Mgomozulu had written an affidavit explaining that he had fled with his followers after being told he would have to become a Zulu subject.

It was in the interests of not only the Swazis but the others in the area that stability, in the form of South African control, returned to the area.

Although the Army and police in the area were under South African control, their support could be undermined if the Department of Co-operation and Development did not resume control.

Already the local commanding officer, Cmdt van der Spuy, had complained that the Army had lost the support of the local population since the dispute began, he said.

Mr Buys submitted that there would be confusion if a KwaZulu official acted in the area.

The black representative, a Mr Mhlongo, would not have the right to exercise power over whites in the area and could not exercise many functions described in an affidavit by Mr van Zyl, a South African representative in the area.

Untenable

The position in the 'vast underdeveloped area' would be untenable, Mr Buys said.

Mr Buys agreed with an observation from the Bench that tension in the area had increased since the State President's first proclamation had been issued.

'You can't undo what has been done. The problem about whether Ingwavuma is to become part of Swaziland can only happen if responsible government is in the area and does not take sides,' Mr Buys said.

Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, for the KwaZulu Government, said the State was acting like a 'petulant child' and was resorting to nurseryroom tactics in an attempt to get its 'sweetie' back in its action over control of the disputed area.

Mr Shaw said the Government had acted suddenly after 10 years of

New borders

In order that the negotiations over new borders could be conducted, Ingwavuma would be excised from KwaZulu and transferred to the control of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Shaw said, reading from the pamphlet.

An affidavit expressing the views of Chief Mgomozulu, who fled from the area to Swaziland with about 20 000 of his people, that was handed in by Mr de Villiers was invalid, Mr Shaw contended.

The chief had left for Swaziland in 1973 and had become a refugee simply because of the treatment meted out to him by a Mr Torlage — then Commissioner-General of the Zulus in Ulundi.

Mr Torlage had informed the chief he had to become a Zulu citizen and submit to the rule of KwaZulu and had at a later stage told the chief he should leave his position to be reinstated by his brother.

Because of this treatment, the chief had fled, he said.

KwaZulu administration of the area to take urgent action to get control of the Ingwavuma area.

Although the State had noted its intention to appeal against the Full Bench decision, the South African Government should be ordered to leave the area until the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein had ruled on the case, he said.

Illegal

The Court had said the State President's second proclamation excising the area from the control of KwaZulu was illegal, but the mere noting of an appeal by the State had the effect of reinstating the proclamation as legal until the case was finally decided in Bloemfontein — this could take a year or more.

Mr Shaw rejected claims by Mr de Villiers that the Government had acted to excise Ingwavuma in an attempt to gauge the reaction of the people in the area without any intimidation taking place.

The State admitted that they had prepared pamphlets for distribution by the Army explaining the position to residents in the area, but the local military commandant denied handing them out, Mr Shaw said.

He had, the commandant said, handed them to the magistrate and there was no proof that they had been delivered.

The pamphlets simply told the populace that negotiations were going on between the South African Government and the Swazi authorities for the incorporation of Ingwavuma into the neighbouring territory.

Protest meetings planned for Natal

Political Reporter

THE Cabinet is likely to consider on July 20 the Natal Provincial Council resolution calling for a referendum on the Ingwavuma hand-over.

And while the New Republic Party has decided to delay launching a series of province-wide protest meetings until after the Cabinet has considered the resolution, joint Inkatha-Progressive Federal Party meetings are going ahead as scheduled.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha and a KwaZulu Cabinet Minister, will share a platform with the PFP's Natal leader, Mr Ray Swart, at a protest meeting in the Pietermaritzburg City Hall on Monday next week. Mr Swart and Dr Frank Mdlatose, national chairman of Inkatha, will speak in the Durban City Hall the following night.

The organisers have booked a smaller hall in the municipal complex as well where the overflow can listen to proceedings by loudspeaker.

Petition

The NRP will launch their report-back meetings and a petition in Durban on July 27. The party's Natal leader, Mr Ron Miller, will share a platform at the Norwegian Hall with Mr Peter McKenzie, MPC for Berea, and Mr Cliff Matthee, MPC for Durban Central.

Mr Frank Martin, MEC and leader of the Provincial Council, will be released from his duties as Acting Administrator of Natal in time to share a protest platform with Mr Miller and Mr Brian Edwards, MPC for Pietermaritzburg South, on July 29 in the side hall of the Pietermaritzburg City Hall.

The following day Mr Miller will address a protest luncheon at Estcourt and he will be the main speaker at Winterton that evening. Mr Miller will speak at an Ixopo protest meeting on August 6.

Mr Martin said yesterday people could sign either of the two petitions that were running because both would be sent to the Cabinet.

P W will not meet Buthelezi over land deal

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Prime Minister will not be meeting Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, to discuss the Ingwavuma land deal, as originally reported at the weekend.

The Press secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr Neville Krige, said no such meeting had been arranged but he confirmed that several meetings on the security aspects of the move would be held.

The head of the South African Security Branch, Lt-Gen Johan Coetzee, was reported yesterday as having said there would be further Security Branch meetings with Chief Buthelezi.

The Chief Minister, who is also president of Inkatha, announced on Saturday during the annual conference of the movement that Gen Coetzee had travelled to Ulundi last week at his request in order to be briefed about the deteriorating security situation in the Ingwavuma region following the Government's decision to excise the area from KwaZulu and incorporate it into Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi is head of the KwaZulu Police Force, but he does not have jurisdiction over security matters in the territory.

Feelings

It is believed that a misunderstanding over the contents of a telegram sent to the KwaZulu leader by Gen Coetzee resulted in Chief Buthelezi's statement regarding Mr P W Botha's involvement.

Chief Buthelezi told delegates at the weekend conference that feelings were running very high in the Ingwavuma district following the Government's announcement.

He said he had informed Gen Coetzee that, although he had never

wavered in his commitment to non-violence, he could not be held responsible for any eruption of violence.

The Chief Minister and all the members of the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly visited Manguzi and Ingwavuma two weeks ago to brief the people on the South African Cabinet's decision.

The crowds were obviously angry and at the Ingwavuma meeting a black member of the Security Branch was beaten up after he had been found sitting with a portable tape-recorder among members of the assembly.

Speakers at both meetings berated the Swazis for their acquiescence in going along with the deal.

Buthelezi probe to be discussed

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Buthelezi commission of inquiry will come under scrutiny at the national conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations in Pietermaritzburg on Thursday.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, will deliver a paper and the discussion will be opened by Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the retiring chairman of the Anglo American Corporation.

Other speakers will include Mr Harald Paken-dorf, editor of the Vaderland, and Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal and secretary of the Buthelezi commission.

Among those taking part in a panel discussion will be Mr Colin Eglin, national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, and Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the New Republic Party.

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The South African Government was overruled for the third time in as many weeks by the Supreme Court yesterday when three judges ordered that control of the Ingwavuma district be returned to Kwazulu.

The judgment was the latest in a series brought by Kwazulu against the Government's two proclamations issued under the hand of the State President, excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu as a prelude to handing the district over to Swaziland.

Yesterday's decision by Mr Justice Leon, with Mr Justice Page and Mr Justice Kumbleben concurring, granted an order that last week's judgment should be enforced in spite of the appeal.

THE OPTIONS

In term of a further part of the application, yesterday's order itself may not be suspended by the noting of an appeal — a measure which proved necessary when the Government's legal team once again asked leave to appeal.

Leave to appeal was turned down.

The decision forces the Government to restore

Land deal stayed by court

Argus
6/7/82
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the control of Ingwavuma to its administrative situation before proclamation R121/1982, which means that the earlier proclamation is still in force but is suspended until the Government shows cause why it should not be declared invalid.

The Government could try to show cause why the first proclamation is legal, or it may be content to wait until the appeal on the second proclamation is heard in Bloemfontein.

MARTIAL LAW

Other options facing the Cabinet, however, include a declaration of martial law or the calling together of Parliament to pass an Act to do what the two proclamations have failed to do: remove

the authority of Kwazulu from Ingwavuma.

Much of the Government's legal argument at yesterday's hearing centred on the chaos and possible bloodshed which, it said, could result if authority were restored to Kwazulu.

Answering questions from Judge Leon, Mr A J Buys, counsel for the South African Government, agreed that the correct approach in making a judgment would be to take the course which would diminish tension in the area.

He also conceded that tension had existed in the area since doubt had arisen over whether or not Ingwavuma was to become part of Swaziland.

Govt told to 'pocket its pride'

Political Correspondent
THE Government was today urged to "pocket its pride" and consult the people concerned in the proposed Ingwavuma land deal with Swaziland.

Mr Nic Olivier, one of the Opposition's chief spokesmen on black

affairs, again advised the Government to accept court decisions in the Ingwavuma dispute after the Natal Supreme Court had for the third time ordered officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development to leave the area.

INSTABILITY

He said the Government should stop giving the impression that it was trying to bypass court decisions. Its constant refusal to accept these decisions increased the instability in that area and the potential for conflict.

"State man ship demands that the Government should pocket its pride and consult with the people concerned," he said.

MISGIVINGS

"It is obvious that there are very serious misgivings not only among the people affected, but also among all sections of the population, including supporters of the National Party.

"It is incomprehensible why the Government had to wait until the adjournment of Parliament before announcing its final decision on this matter."

Earlier Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu said he found ominous, the implacable way the Government had pursued the matter.

"They seem determined to go on with it even at the point of a gun," he said.

"My assessment of the anger, determination and consensus among my people is that something dreadful will happen if the Government goes ahead.

"Not only in Ingwavuma, but the violence could spread to other areas in Kwazulu and Natal," Chief Buthelezi said.

In yesterday's judgment, the court ruled Ingwavuma be restored to the jurisdiction of Kwazulu until the matter is heard by the Appeal Court at a date to be set.

● See Page 5.

Fire case

(Continued from Page 1)

cer. Mrs H Kriel, read out a report to the court in which she recommended that Strydom do a two-year period of community service.

She said Strydom was a divorced man with a nine-year-old son. According to his teacher the boy received a good education from his father.

The report further read: "The accused is a single parent and it would therefore have a detrimental effect on his son's life if his father were unable to see to his education."

The defence counsel, Mr B Cohen, asked the court for the community service to run for a period of one year only.

Mr Cohen replaced Mr B Gradner, who died of a heart attack on Saturday.

Earlier, Mr Strydom told the court that when he and his cousin arrived at the spot there were no signs prohibiting braais.

NOT INSISTED

The forestry official had warned him but had not insisted that the fire be extinguished.

During the course of the trial, an anonymous letter received by Strydom was handed in to the court. It read: "No matter what the court decides, you are going to be beaten up. Both your knee caps will be smashed to a pulp. You will be in a wheelchair for the rest of your life. We are not playing games, Strydom. All the many thousands of little animals that died in agony will have their revenge. No police protection will help you."

Mr G F C Kotze appeared for the State.

Pupils find school clo

Education Reporter
PUPILS were left "standing around" today when a new senior secondary school in Athlone, scheduled to open today, did not open.

The Athlone Senior Secondary School has been built for Standards 6, 7, 8 and 9. For the first part of this year, pupils were accommodated at the Ned Doman, Hazendal, Kew Town and Garlandale primary schools.

Some schools have been running double shifts for the Standard 6 classes. According to a principal, the new school was to have opened in March.

Most principals had told the pupils to report to their old schools today. Some pupils had not been informed and arrived at their new school to find it closed.

Mr E Bydel, of the Department of Internal Affairs (Constitution), said: "The school was not opened because of sewage and other conditions had not been completed."

He said: "The school had been inspected by the chief inspector and found to be satisfactory. The school should have been opened."



LAST week's happy arrivals as thousands of troops finished their two-year national service were today replaced with thousands of tearful departures as young men throughout the country were put on trains to start their military training for two years. For the first time the farewells were not made at Cape Town station, but at Wingfield naval base. Army tents providing anything from hot soup to new shoes to sea food and Miros

Tulbach brawl E in

Stay out, Court orders Govt

Pietermaritzburg Bureau OFFICIALS of the Department of Co-operation and Development have been ordered to leave the disputed Ingwavuma area of Zululand for the third time in two weeks by the Supreme Court.

In a sitting that lasted until nearly 9 pm yesterday, Mr Justice Leon with Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Page, ordered the officials to leave the area and interdicted the Department and the South African Government from interfering in the administration of the area.

On two previous occasions the Government lost its battle to gain control of the area which they have tried to excise from KwaZulu and hand over to Swaziland.

The last attempt was made last week, when another three Judges declared a proclamation by the State President to be invalid and ordered the Government to leave.

They noted an appeal, however, and lawyers for the KwaZulu Government and Mr Eric Ngubane, secretary to Chief Gatsha

Buthlezi, brought yesterday's urgent application to have them removed.

Giving judgment for the Full Bench, Mr Justice Leon said Mr W de Villiers, SC, for the State, had based his argument on the fact that once an appeal had been noted a judgment could not be put into action until the matter had been finally decided on by the Appellate Division in Johannesburg.

Rejecting this argument, Mr Justice Leon said there was support in law for the Courts to exercise their discretion in such matters.

In the present case, the potentiality of harm to the applicants (the KwaZulu Government and Mr Ngubane) if the application was dismissed was greater than that of harm to the State.

Null and void

A great deal of confusion in the area could lead to violence and bloodshed and although the order might delay negotiations between the South African and Swaziland Governments, tension would be reduced if

the status quo were restored.

It was therefore ordered that Proclamation 121 — deemed illegal by Mr Justice Milne, the Deputy Judge President last week — should be again declared null and void and not be suspended by the noting of an appeal.

The South African Government, the Department of Co-operation and Development and three officials mentioned in papers should be interdicted from administering control of the area.

The operation of the interdict should not be suspended by the noting of an appeal and the costs of two counsel for each of the applicants should be paid by the State, the Judge ordered.

Immediately after judgment was given, Mr W de Villiers asked for leave to appeal against the decision, stating that another Court could take another view of the matter.

The applicant's advocates immediately notified the Judges of their intentions to oppose the appeal.

After a short adjournment, Mr Justice Leon turned down the application for leave to appeal.

● See also Page 2

Team of 50 in July bets coup

Mercury Correspondent JOHANNESBURG—Forget about the Free State woman's dream.

The betting coup on Jamaican Rumba in Saturday's Rothmans July Handicap was carried out by a team of 50 people.

Taking into account the comments of the majority of top bookmakers yesterday, it is estimated the coup may have netted close to R800 000.

It is the biggest killing

By GEHRI STRAUSS
Crime Reporter

DURBAN Narcotics Bureau detectives have smashed a massive Mandrax drug-trafficking racket involving the smuggling of more than R1 500 000 worth of the internationally banned tablets into South Africa from India.

So far seven members of a network of an alleged syndicate operating in Durban, Cape Town and the Transvaal have been arrested in a country-wide swoop last week which netted 172 000 tablets with a street resale value of R10 each.

The suspects so far detained are four Indian men and an Indian woman in Durban, an Indian man in Piet Retief and a coloured man in Cape Town.

More arrests are expected to be made around the country in connection with this latest haul which is the second biggest ever made in South Africa.

Two men have been arrested also in India where illegal factories churn out Mandrax tablets which retail at only a few cents — hence the astronomical resale profits which are made in smuggling the drug into South Africa.

For nearly a year Narcotics Bureau detectives headed by Capt John Wright, chief of the Durban Bureau, have been keeping tabs on the Mandrax syndicate and its intricate narcotics network.

Last week's swoop was the culmination of months of patient watching, waiting and interviewing more than 25 people before the detectives struck.

Those questioned included customs officials at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg and at Louis Botha Airport in Durban.

Capt Wright said in Durban yesterday that at least 40 more people had

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(152) (211) (213) (2) Mercury Report

THE entire black workforce from the collieries went on the rampage yesterday, beer hall and partly destroying an

The miners stopped work early yesterday. Navigation Collieries, broke into an halls and set it alight.

They are believed to have then broken and doors of a second beer hall with a car. It is believed buses were stoned and windows broken.

A Dannhauser resident, who said he had watched one of the trucks for which delivers food to the collieries, was shot into the petrol tank.

no to

Govt

Henry 7/7/84
'pawns'

THE KwaZulu Cabinet decided at a meeting at Ulundi yesterday that it would be in the best interests of the four officials sent to the disputed Ingwavuma area by the Department of Co-Operation and Development if they left the region 'unharméd'.

The Cabinet was commenting on a statement by Mr Johan Oosthuizen, Press liaison officer for the department in Pretoria, that the officials had been placed at the disposal of the KwaZulu Government.

Mr Oosthuizen said that, if the KwaZulu Government wanted to make use of the services of the officials, they were welcome to do so.

In a judgment handed down by a Full Bench of the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg on Monday night, the officials were ordered to leave the Ingwavuma district.

The KwaZulu Cabinet said in a statement yesterday that it could not, under any circumstances, allow the officials concerned to work for KwaZulu after the recent 'role' they had been asked to play by the central Government.

Safety

'Although — as employees of the Government — they were used just as "pawns", we no longer trust them. Although we are short of senior officials of that rank, we think it is in their own interests for these officials to leave KwaZulu unharmed,' the statement added.

It is not the first time that KwaZulu Government officials have referred to the safety of officials working for the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

Two weeks ago the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatshe Buthelesi,



HUNDREDS of lunchtime shoppers in Durban yesterday signed a petition to protest against the government's plan to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

Organised by volunteers from the Progressive Federal Party, Black Sash, Women for Peaceful Change and Diakonia, tables were set up yesterday outside 320 West Street, the central post office and in Field Street where people could sign the petition.

'There has been an overwhelming response to the petition,' said Mrs Jean Haxton. 'We've had to stop people from wanting to sign it more than once,' she said.

Here, Mrs Haxton looks on as members of the public sign the petition.

The tables will be set up every lunchtime at these points until July 17. Tables will also be set up outside Checkers in Westville, the OK Bazaars in Mackeurton Avenue, Durban North and Buxtons in the Village Centre, Glenwood on July 10 and July 17.

Pik wanted 'private and quiet solution'

Buthelezi rejects Koornhof's new plan

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE suggestion by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, that representatives of urban areas should be elected to the legislative assemblies of national states was no substitution for real representation.

It was unlikely to get the

Political Reporter

A SUGGESTION that KwaZulu and Swaziland should hold round-table discussions with South Africa on the question of Ingwavuma refugees as a means of avoiding a 'bloodbath' came from Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a meeting in Pretoria with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister.

The meeting was the first at which the South African Government had discussed with KwaZulu the possibility of handing over Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

The Mercury yesterday came into possession of a copy of the minutes of the meeting, held on November 12, 1979.

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Chief slams SABC report

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he never asked to see the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to discuss the Ingwavuma land deal.

But he says he would gladly do so if it was in the interest of defusing an 'explosive situation' in

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referred to the strong feelings being expressed by the people of Ingwavuma as a result of the Government decision. He told a meeting at Ingwavuma that he could not guarantee the safety of the former KwaZulu magistrate, Mr Danie van Zyl, who by then had been seconded to the central Government department.

Trust

The Cabinet said that the people of Ingwavuma did not even want to see the Pretoria-based officials.

'It is unlikely that Zulu people in any other KwaZulu district can ever trust them,' the statement said.

'If they cannot be trusted by the people, they are of little use to us.'

The battle for control of the Ingwavuma area has been continuing since June 18, when the State President issued Proclamation R109, excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu.

An order by Mr Justice Shearer on June 25, called on the Department of Co-operation and Development to relinquish control to KwaZulu until August 2.

blacks.

This point was made yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu. He was commenting on Dr Koornhof's hints during the week-end on how the urban blacks would achieve full political rights.

Chief Buthelezi said the proposal would only merit consideration as an 'interim measure' in the process of getting to the real sharing of power at the highest level.

He said the authorities in KwaZulu did not regard the Legislative Assembly as representing the fulfilment of their ultimate political aspirations.

'We believe blacks and whites must determine their future jointly. This is in the Buthelezi Commission report,' he pointed out.

Referring to Dr Koornhof's statement that the Government was doing everything possible to avoid having a one man, one vote situation forced on the country as had happened in Zimbabwe, Chief Buthelezi said South Africa would not get anywhere by using one man, one vote as a 'red herring'.

Piet Koornhof — Minister of Co-operation and Development — and Mr Pik Botha were present.

Chief Buthelezi was accompanied by Dr Frank Mdlalose — KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, and Mr Gibson Thula, KwaZulu's principal urban representative.

Quietly

According to the minutes, Mr P W Botha said representations had been made by Swaziland for Ingwavuma and part of KwaNgwane. The Swazis wanted to 'redraw the line to unite all the people they think belong together'.

Mr Pik Botha said the South African Government 'could indicate no line until we had had talks with Chief Buthelezi. They say they have always had Swazi cultural allegiance. There has been a suggestion that some investigators be appointed by South Africa to quietly ask the local people.'

'It would be of great value to all if this matter could be resolved privately and quietly. Whatever we do, no final conclusion should be reached until South Africa, the KwaZulu Government and Swaziland talk together.'

Chief Buthelezi was commenting yesterday on SABC news reports that a statement that he was to meet the Prime Minister to discuss the Ingwavuma affair was 'false'.

'I take umbrage at the use of the word "false",' he said.

The Chief Minister said the text of the message conveyed to him by Col J A P Burger, Head of Security for Northern Natal, from Lt-Gen Johan Coetzee, Head of Security Police in South Africa, was ambiguous.

The message followed a meeting between Chief Buthelezi and Gen Coetzee at Ulundi on Thursday last week, at the request of the KwaZulu leader, to discuss the deteriorating security situation in the disputed Ingwavuma district.

Message

Subsequently he received a message through the secretary of his department, Mr E F Oltmann.

The message read: 'Col Burger conveyed to Mr Oltmann that, concerning the discussions you had with Gen Coetzee, Gen Coetzee stated to Col Burger that the views expressed at the meeting were conveyed to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister was understanding of the views expressed and agrees that a discussion should take place as soon as possible.'

Chief Buthelezi said the SABC did more harm to race relations in South Africa than any other media in the country. He accused them of 'playing' with an explosive matter.

He said the SABC reported matters concerning himself, KwaZulu and the black cause as 'negatively as possible'.

Thousands expected to hear King Goodwill at Zulu royal kraal

African Affairs Reporter

KING Goodwill Zwelithini, the paramount chief of the Zulus, has called on the Zulu nation to attend the meeting at Kwakhethomdandayo royal kraal in Nongoma to discuss the Ingwavuma issue.

The meeting has been scheduled for July 31 and the King has described the mass meeting as an historical event in the life of the Zulu nation. It is expected that thousands of Zulus will congregate in the royal palace and the Mercury was

informed yesterday that foreign diplomats and journalists are expected to attend.

In Durban, Zulus are already organising buses for the event. Some said they would be at the royal kraal even if they had to walk and school children, many of them members of Inkatha Youth Brigade, are keen to visit their King.

Zulus on the Reef have said that they will come to Natal to hear King Zwelithini talking about the take over of Ingwavuma by Swaziland.

Sebe: Keep land issue internal

D. Ndlovu

7/7/82

strife. My feeling is that beyond all these lies a lasting solution that could transform the whole of Southern Africa.

EAST LONDON — The best solution to the land crisis involving Ingwavuma and KaNgwane would be one that would preserve and propagate black solidarity and black leadership, both at home and internationally, the President of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

"What should loom largest in the minds of the leaders involved President Sebe suggested, was the fact that they still had to prove their worth as diplomats and tacticians, let alone as statesmen, on the international and political scene.

"Although I venture to offer advice I am far from the scene of involvement intrinsically, but I do this because of being mindful of the fact that the outcome one way or the other will

have repercussions on Ciskei, be they pleasant or unpleasant. The best victory will be that which will last to posterity.

"Recently provincial proclamations have been gazetted, and in reaction to them, courts of law have given verdicts against them. Who would say that thus far a lasting victory has been earned by the originally disadvantaged party?

"As Head of State for the Republic of Ciskei I consider myself one of the most qualified people to offer a panacea to this problem. Ciskei has experienced that historical claims and those based on ethnicity may not be valid for recovering land that had been lost through conquest. To quote a few instances, the land between the Fish and the Gamtoos Rivers and also the so-called white corridor, were ours but we lost through conquest. And despite our claims based

"For the time being we are swallowing our pride and opting to live happily with our neighbours in the interests of our future generations while negotiating for a peaceful recovery of the areas involved.

In a written statement that was hand-delivered to the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, President Sebe said the outcome of the issue would "make

The problem gave them the opportunity to prove their mettle in set-

ling disputes. "I don't see the wisdom of taking this matter outside the periphery of Southern Africa leadership to OAU circles in which we are excluded and not recognised," President Sebe's statement continued.

"At the present moment, the short-lived victories have generated unpleasantness and

"My feelings tally with what the old Xhosa poet and sage S. E. K. Mqhayi once said: 'Who knows that out of the same strife a great and unrecognizable South Africa could come out'."

President Sebe concluded that it should be clear from what he said that he neither took no sides nor advocated black polarisation. --

DDR.

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Chief quizzed on land deal

Lowveld Bureau
WHITE RIVER — A kaNgwane Swazi chief described yesterday how he was taken to Swaziland and questioned about his country's incorporation.

Chief Aaron Nkosi of the Msogivaba tribal authority said Mr B I A Shongwe, a member of the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly, had arrived at his home after sunset on June 24.

"He told me the King of Swaziland had sent for me, so obviously

I could not refuse and went along," the chief said.

Without having the required inoculations, he was allowed through the Oshoek border post and taken to a place called Enkanini alongside the parliament buildings.

Waiting for him were Mr David Lukhele, a former kaNgwane executive council member who was expelled two years ago, and three white men.

He was asked

whether he supported the proposed incorporation, to which he replied: "In its present form, definitely no."

"The only way it will get my support is if towns such as Komatipoort, Malelane, Nelspruit, White River, Lydenburg, Belfast and Springs are included."

He was then taken to Barberton in the same car and driven home to Nelspruit.

Chief Nkosi said he was not taken anywhere near the King.

We'll fight for our birthright, tribes vow

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

WHITE RIVER — "If the South African Government presses us to go to Swaziland against our will there will be no alternative but to fight," Chief Eric Ngomane, of kaNgwane's Hoyi tribal authority, said yesterday.

Chief Ngomane was one of 13 chiefs who expressed opposition to the Government's incorporation of kaNgwane into Swaziland.

"We do not have equipment but we'll fight with our bare hands for our birthright. Perhaps God will provide people to help us," he said.

Thirteen of kaNgwane's 21 recognised chiefs gathered at White River to "Express our views and clear all misunderstanding."

Those present were

chiefs S W Nhlapo, Mpisikazi tribe, T S Dhlamini, Lonishivo tribe, Z A Mbuyane, Mbuyane tribe, M M Khumalo, Khumalo tribe, E M Tshabalala, Madlangampisi tribe, P Masuku, Masoyi tribe, J Nkosi, Bhevuia tribe, T P Nkosi, Ndlela tribe, P S Ngomani, Luggedlane tribe, J Mnisi, Duma tribe, A G Nkosi, Msogwaba tribe, E N Ngomane, Hoyi tribe and B C Nkosi Mpake-ni tribe.

Chief Mbuyane, one of the first to speak, said: "The King of Swaziland wants to steal us as the South African Government has betrayed us."

"We have lived in the Transvaal for 100 years. If the King wanted us so badly why hasn't he told us before?"

Chief J Mnisi accused Mr David Lukhele, an expelled mem-

ber of the kaNgwane executive council, of interference and spreading untrue stories.

"He's an evil man and we want nothing to do with him," he said.

Chief Nhlapo accused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of going to Swaziland to sell South African Swazis like pigs and sheep.

All the chiefs denied reports that they had been assaulted after signing a petition against incorporation.

They also denied having been intimidated by Mr E Mabuza, the chief executive councillor, who they said was not present when they signed.

The chiefs asked it to be made clear who was in favour of and who was against incorporation.

Overdue book fines doubled

Fines for overdue books have been doubled

Army units pull out of Bulawayo townships

The Star's Africa News Service
BULAWAYO — Zim-

ches were made, road-blocks, were set up and vehicles were searched.


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CHEN LISBON, ERNEST passed away on July 3 1982. Will always be remembered by his loving wife, sons, daughters, son-in-law and grandson. A Requiem Mass will be held at St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church, 43 Cavendish Road, Yeoville, at 2 pm on Sat July 10. Donations in lieu of floral tributes will be collected at church and Sui Hing Hong, 10 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg for the Cancer Research Fund. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

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Swazis woo the world for support on land deal

Star
312
8/7/82

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland today launches a world-wide public relations campaign to gain international support for its controversial land deal with South Africa.

Shocked by the uproar which has greeted South Africa's plans to give kaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swazi-

land, the Swazis are attempting to woo world leaders by sending envoys to explain the "legitimacy" of the land deal.

First targets are member states of the Organisation of African Unity. By accepting South African homeland territory Swaziland could put itself in a difficult position with the OAU.

Swazi Government representatives are meeting President Samora Machel of Mozambique in Maputo today. After that they would head for West Africa before moving further afield, said the kingdom's spokesman on the land issue, Dr George Msibi, MP.

"We want to make it clear that we are not accommodating the apartheid policy. By accepting territory that originally belonged to it, Swaziland is not furthering South Africa's bantustan policy," he said at Lozitha, King Sobhuza II's palace.

By accepting the land Swaziland would not be in contravention of the OAU charter, Dr Msibi contended. Although the OAU recognised borders set in colonial times, he said Swaziland has repeatedly made it clear that its borders with South Africa had never been finalised.

Chief Buthelezi for Jo'burg protest meeting

Chief Reporter

The Ingwavuma and kaNgwane land row enters the heart of Johannesburg next week when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, and Mr Enos Mabuza, former Chief Minister of kaNgwane, address a protest meeting at the City Hall.

Mr Peter Soal, Southern Transvaal regional vice-chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, announced today that the PFP had arranged the meeting for 8 pm on Wednesday.

ALL RACES

Mr Ray Swart, the Natal leader of the PFP, will also address the meeting arranged to protest the intention of the Government to deprive South African citizens in Ingwavuma and kwaZulu of their citizenship by giving these territories to Swaziland.

As the Johannesburg City Hall is open to all races everyone can attend the meeting, Mr Soal said.

The PFP, which is strong links with Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha organisation, has come out in clear support of his resistance to the proposed amputation of Ingwavuma from kwaZulu.

CONFIDENT

Swaziland is also a member of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth of Nations.

"Once properly informed, we are confident that all these organisations will support Swaziland in this issue," said Dr Msibi.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, is also seeking world backing for his bitter opposition to the land deal.

KaNgwane chief: I was quizzed

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

NELSPRUIT. — A senior KaNgwane chief and member of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly yesterday told his fellow tribal leaders he was taken across the Swaziland border at night on false pretences for questioning in front of unknown white men.

Once in Swaziland he was quizzed on his attitude towards the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland by a South African who favoured incorporation, Chief Aaron Nkosi said.

Chief Nkosi, of the Mosogwaba Tribal Authority, was one of 14 chiefs who yesterday declared their opposition to incorporation at a news conference at a hotel near Nelspruit.

There are 21 recognised chiefs in KaNgwane, four of whom have come out in favour of incorporation.

The 14 chiefs also declared their opposition to the purported dissolution of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly by proclamation on June 18.

In the first public account of his trip across the Swaziland border, Chief Nkosi described

how he was visited at night by a known advocate of incorporation, Mr Boniface Shongwe, who claimed he was acting on behalf of King Sobhuza of Swaziland.

"He told me he was sent by the King, who wanted to see me," Chief Nkosi said.

"When I heard the King wanted to see me I could not refuse.

"When I arrived at Ekanini next to the parliament building in Mbabane I found Mr David Lukhele present with some whites."

Mr Lukhele a former member of the KaNgwane Executive Council, is one of the main campaigners for incorporation. He could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

"Mr Lukhele asked me whether I supported the King in his attempt to incorporate KaNgwane.

"I told Mr Lukhele if South Africa gave the King all the land claimed by Swazis, including Komatipoort, Nelspruit, Lydenburg, Belfast and Springs, I would support the King."

His account of the trip to Swaziland follows reported visits to chiefs at night by members of the National Intelligence Service and a confirmed night visit to the KaNgwane leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, by two Security Police officers.

THE Soweto Residents' Committee is to hold a meeting to protest the controversial issue of the South African Government's decision to grant Ingwavuma area to Swaziland.

The committee's chairman, Mr Albert

Mhlungu, said this week among blacks in the country and it was about time something was

BY SELLO RABOTHATA

Soweto slams Swazi connection

done to stop it. "Time is ripe that we tell the Government the deprivation of opportunities, such as land expropriation, citizenship, and others, will continue

to disturb blacks in the country. Thousands of people have been resettled in the homelands and others have lost their citizenship as a result of so-called home-

His reaction comes amid the KwaZulu Government's successful court battle against the

South African Government when the full bench of the Natal Supreme Court ordered officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development to leave the disputed area. The Department and the South African Government was also banned from interfering in the administration of the area on the Swaziland border.

Mr Mhlungu said the meeting would be held at the Orlando DOCC on July 24, starting at 2pm.

Meanwhile the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday issued a statement in support of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's fight against the South African Government's decision to hand the Ingwavuma area over to Swaziland.

Bishop Tutu said the Government's decision to hand over the disputed Ingwavuma area in northern Natal was a clear demonstration of cynicism on the part of the Government. It showed that they were determined to go ahead with what they wanted to do despite the people's protests.

He said: "This just goes to show the fraudulent nature of the bantustan policy. I am sure that if Parliament was sitting they would pass a law that would overrule the courts' decision on the matter. I have sent telegrams to Dr Piet Koornhof and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, urging them to lay off Ingwavuma and let the people decide for themselves on the issue.

"The deal will affect feelings between blacks and blacks, and also between blacks and Afrikaners. I have also written a telegram to Chief Buthelezi assuring him of our support in his fight to oppose the further balkanisation of our country.

A statement by the Azanian People's Organisation's (Azapo) publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, expressed the indictment and anger of all black people about the unholy alliance which the Swazi Government has entered into with the "unpopular" government of South Africa.

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

We don't need Kosi Bay US

be put on King Sobhuza's government, as at present, to prevent guerrillas from crossing Swazi territory.

By Andre Meyerowitz
The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON —
Americans at Kosi Bay? No, no, no, say all the experts in Washington.

There have been whispers in South Africa about possible American interest in the Swaziland land deal.

There has even been talk of secret US involvement in it.

If South Africa succeeds in giving Ingwavuma to Swaziland, the rumour goes, America could take advantage of the resulting availability of a new port.

Lending supposed credibility to the idea are factors which have puzzled many — big government expenditure on roads and other facilities in the forlorn area and the government's steadfast stand in spite of near-total opposition.

Could it be a secret scheme to set up a major US Navy base? Ask the rumour-mongers.

In Washington US Government and military officials poured cold water on such speculation. Non-Government analysts and strategists

said it simply didn't make sense.

The official word from the Pentagon is: "Kosi Bay forms no part of US naval thinking."

The US Government has taken no public position on the proposed land deal, regarding it as a bilateral matter between South Africa and Swaziland in which the US has no right to meddle.

Privately, some State Department officials express misgivings about the plan because they fear it can do harm in South Africa. An academic Africa-

watcher in Washington said: "Any such plan for a US Navy base would instantly be seen as a South African fix." "It would have a disastrous impact in the US and international-ly."

A military analyst in a conservative think-tank said: "America is interested in bases closer to the Persian Gulf. Kosi Bay is a little far away for positioning for conflict over the oilfields."

A political scientist said: "A US base at Kosi Bay is too far-fetched for words. 'Maputo is of no

great value to the Soviets while the South Africans are running it. 'The premise that we need anything to keep an eye on the Soviets there is wrong.'"

So what is the land deal all about?

Robert Rotberg, Professor of Political Science and History at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says:

"By giving northern KwaZulu to Swaziland a buffer zone would be created between Mozambique, where anti-South African guerrillas have bases, and South Africa. 'Pressure could also

Professor Rotberg is among several analysts who wonder if the persistent rumours about US involvement could be a smokescreen to hide something else.

One example of 'something else' was suggested by a US Government official.

"The ANC uses Swaziland as a transit area and it has safe houses there.

"Maybe South Africa wants a pact with Swaziland for the ANC to be kicked out of that country. 'King Sobhuza might co-operate if he gets the land he wants,' the official said.

Swazis try to 'sell' land deal

ARGUS 8/7/82

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Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — Swaziland today launches a world-wide public relations campaign in a bid to gain international support for its controversial land deal with South Africa.

Shocked by the uproar which has greeted the plans to give Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, the Swazis are trying to woo world leaders by sending envoys to explain the "legitimacy" of the land deal.

First targets for the envoys will be Organisation of African Unity States.

By accepting South African homelands, Swaziland could put itself in a difficult position with the OAU, observers point out.

Mozambique

Swazi Government representatives are due to meet President Samora Machel of Mozambique in Maputo today.

After that they head for West Africa before moving further afield, said the Swaziland Government's official spokesman on the land issue, Dr George Msibi MP.

"We want to make it clear that we are not accommodating the apartheid policy. By accepting territory that originally belonged to it, Swaziland is not furthering South Africa's Bantustan policy," he said in an interview at Lozitha, King Sobhuza II's palace.

By taking the land, Swaziland would not be in contravention of the OAU charter.

"Swaziland has repeatedly made it clear to the OAU that its borders with South Africa were never finalised."

Opposition

At White River today thirteen of Kangwane's 21 chiefs expressed "total opposition" to the Government's proposed incorporation of any country into Swaziland, The Argus Johannesburg correspondent reports.

The Ingwavuma and Kangwane land row enters Johannesburg next week when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, and Mr Enos Mabuza, former Chief Minister of Kangwane, address a protest meeting at the City Hall.

20 000
Swazis
have fled
Zulu rule

By Andrew Walker
The Star's
Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland claims it is sheltering more than 20 000 refugees who have fled Ingwavuma rather than live under kwaZulu rule.

The refugees have been moving across the border into Swaziland since Ingwavuma was ceded to kwaZulu in 1976, a Swaziland Government spokesman, Dr George Msibi, said in an interview. In the face of fierce opposition, South Africa is now attempting to take the territory back and hand it to Swaziland.

REGISTERED

Dr Msibi alleged the refugees, all Swazis, had been subjected to "intimidation and thugery" and had been discriminated against by kwaZulu authorities because they were Swazis.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' deputy representative based in Mbabane, Mr Sten Bronck, about 5 900 Ingwavuma refugees have registered with his organisation in Swaziland. They are living on an agricultural settlement in the Big Bend area in southern Swaziland, cared for by the UNHCR and the Swazi Government.

REFUGEE

Questioned about the number of refugees who had actually sought refuge in Swaziland, Dr Msibi said only those who did not have any means of subsistence had registered with the UNHCR.

Most of these people consider themselves as being Swazis and do not want to register in Swaziland as refugees, he said. Refugees who had not registered and were not living in the refugee settlement had been absorbed by Swazi society.

He insisted that the majority of the people of Ingwavuma were Swazis and not Zulus. See Page 15 of land fever.

Swazis in the hot grip of land fever

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Star
9/7/82

By Andrew Walker
The Star's Africa
New Service

MBABANE — The citizens of Swaziland will suddenly find themselves outnumbered in their own country by South African black people if the proposed land deal with South Africa comes off — but the Swazis cannot wait for it to happen.

For King Sobhuza II's fiercely loyal citizens are looking forward to the incorporation of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane with almost religious zeal.

Never mind that the estimated 500 000 Swazis will be swamped by more than 800 000 people from the disputed territories.

Never mind the uproar as Zulu leaders bitterly oppose South Africa's move to cede the land to Swaziland.

And never mind the claims that many people in Ingwavuma and kaNgwane want nothing to do with Swaziland and that incorporation could lead to violence.

What does matter to the people of Swaziland is that they have been promised land which their King's spokesmen tell them belonged to Swaziland in the first place.

Acquiring these territories is now a matter

of national pride for the Swazis. Speak to any number of Swazis and the answer is almost invariably the same: "That land is ours and the King is getting it back for us."

King Sobhuza's position is that the land deal is a re-unification exercise, giving back to Swaziland territory it has sought since 1910.

"Land fever" has gripped the Swazis as officials tell them their country will go from strength to strength by expanding its present borders to include territories which, they say, belonged to Swaziland long before the Zulu wars with the British.

Reverence for the King plays a large part in the Swazis' feelings on the land issue, observers say. For in Swaziland, what the King says goes.

The Kingdom has a Parliament — and some outspoken MPs — but King Sobhuza II, the world's longest reigning monarch enjoys the kind of popular support that has come from more than half a century of benevolent despotism.

The King has his Cabinet, his MPs and his advisers, from both the old guard and the university generation. But sources close to King Sobhuza say he never places too much

reliance on one adviser.

Decisions on all major issues are taken by the monarch and not by Parliament.

So an assurance from the King that the land deal is in the best interests of Swaziland is apparently enough to satisfy most Swazi people.

But how do the King and his advisers plan to cope with an extra 800 000 people in a still largely undeveloped country?

Swaziland is proud of being one of the few Third World countries with a viable economy. But observers point out the country will need substantial aid to cope with the population explosion that would come with the incorporation of the territories.

As one Mbabane businessman put it: "South Africa will have to give Swaziland a big dowry to go along with the gift of land and people."

The Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, said: "Swaziland is ready to welcome back all her sons and daughters."

"It is important to remember that this has been the cry of their parents for many years. We are all Swazis. We all belong to one King and one country."

Commission may probe land deal

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By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE Government is considering setting up a body similar to the Pearce Commission, which tested black Rhodesian opinion to settlement proposals in the early 70s, to extricate itself from the Ingwavuma/Kangwane crisis.

Informed sources say this is one of the options being considered in top Government circles to give substance to assurances by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that nations "that belong together" will only be brought together "of their own free will and without interference".

At a Press conference in Pretoria this week Mr Botha said he stood by the assurance he made during the debate on his vote in Parliament in April.

While Mr Botha was careful not to rule out a special session of Parliament to approve the land deals with Swaziland following defeat in three Supreme Court cases, he said that it was not being considered at present.

Mr Botha said the Government had a case to put to the country and to Parliament and it would do so when a final decision had been delivered in the court cases which were still in progress.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has also said the Government will consult fully with the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma about their proposed incorporation into Swaziland.

Although the Prime Minister refused to answer questions on the Ingwavuma issue this week, on the grounds that it was sub judice, highly placed Government sources once again ruled out the possibility of holding a referendum, as in the case of the Ciskei, on the grounds that it would "lead to intimidation in the current atmosphere".

The Pearce Commission, headed by Lord Pearce, was sent by the British Government in 1971 to what was then Rhodesia to test and interpret Rhodesian opinion on the settlement proposals agreed to by Prime Minister Ian Smith and British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

When the commission reached its finding that the settlement proposals were unacceptable to blacks Mr Smith said the result was due to intimidation of blacks.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, warned this week that if the Government was talking about setting up a body similar to the Pearce Commission it would have to be an independent body consisting of recognised experts, the composition and modus operandi being agreed upon by the contesting parties.

He said that a commission like the Quail Commission on Ciskeian independence or the Buthelezi Commission on a new constitution for Natal would be a satisfactory way of testing opinion in Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

"A well-constructed research programme backed up by leadership interviews could be more effective than a referendum.

"But a representative survey plus a referendum would deliver the best result," Dr Slabbert said.

US urged ^{Star 10/7/82} to prevent Swazi deal

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The United States should do whatever it can to prevent the South Africa Government's land deal with Swaziland, writes the US representative of Inkatha in the New York Times.

Lorna Hahn, who is also director of the Association of Third World Affairs, urges the Reagan Administration to act to end "what is becoming an explosive situation in South Africa."

She adds that "morality aside, the sneer illegality of South Africa's actions should be offensive to an administration committed to law and order."

UNLOADING

She writes that the South African Government has tried to kill two birds with one stone: "unloading unwanted blacks on a foreign country and showing that Chief Buthelezi is powerless to stop it. But the move is backfiring."

South Africans of all colours and beliefs are declaring that they cannot accept the cession of the land to Swaziland.

DELEGATIONS

Four high-ranking Swazi delegations have left Mbabane to deliver personal messages from King Sobhuza to various African rulers about

the kaNgwane-Ingwavuma land deal.

No statement was issued after the Deputy Prime Minister Senator Ben Nsibandze had talks with President Samora Machel on Thursday but the Mozambique news agency, AIM, acknowledged the meeting and expressed disapproval of the land deal.

The delegations will go to Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Zaire, Sudan, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Lesotho, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya and West Africa.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks yesterday with his Swaziland counterpart, Mr R V Dhlamini, on the border adjustments between the two countries.

Neither minister was prepared to comment on the discussions.

Swazi chief ³¹² ^{WOK} ^{10/7/82} wasn't enticed, says Lukhele

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A LEADING South African exponent of unification between KaNgwane and Swaziland, Mr David Lukhele, yesterday denied that a senior KaNgwane chief had been lured into Swaziland under false pretences to persuade him to support unification of the two territories.

Mr Lukhele, a former member of KaNgwane's Executive Council, was commenting on a statement by Chief Aaron Nkosi that he had been enticed into Swaziland by being told that King Sobhuza wanted to see him.

In his statement on Wednesday, Chief Nkosi told a meeting of chiefs he did not see King Sobhuza in Swaziland but had been met in Mbabane by Mr Lukhele, who had questioned him on his views on unification in front of unknown whites.

Mr Lukhele said: "Chief Nkosi was talking under pressure. Nobody forced him to go to Swaziland. The previous week he had sent a leopard skin as a gift to King Sobhuza."

The whites present during his conversation with Chief Nkosi were reporters from South African newspapers and a representative of Radio South Africa, Mr Lukhele added. He named the newspapers as Die Vaderland, Die Transvaler, Beeld and The Mercury.

"A man from Radio South Africa interviewed Chief Nkosi. On his own, Chief Nkosi stated he had not yet reported to his tribe but he supported the king (in his aim of incorporating KaNgwane into Swaziland)."

In his statement on Wednesday, Chief

Nkosi said: "I told Mr Lukhele that if the king

obtained all the land claimed by the Swazis, including Komatipoort, Nelspruit, Lydenburg, Belfast and Springs, I would support him."

The controversy over Chief Nkosi's visit to Swaziland reflects the battle that is being fought for the allegiance of KaNgwane's chiefs in the dispute about the territory.

Fourteen of KaNgwane's 21 recognised chiefs — one of whom still has to be installed officially — have declared their opposition to incorporation and pledged loyalty to the KaNgwane leader, Mr Enos Mabuza.

Four chiefs — one of whom is a former KaNgwane Chief Executive Councillor — have announced their support for unification and for Mr Lukhele.

Mr Lukhele, however, insisted he had the backing of men who, though not recognised as chiefs of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, were acknowledged as chiefs either by King Sobhuza or by their own kinsmen.

Mr Lukhele promised to introduce the chiefs in his camp to the Press next week at the Badplaas fief of Chief Johannes Dlamini, a former Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane.

Meanwhile, King Sobhuza has sent special envoys to African capitals in a bid to win support in the Organisation for African Unity for the land transfer in return for Swaziland's agreement to confer citizenship on nearly one-million black South Africans.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, has already initiated a campaign to persuade African states to resist the deal.

Swazis say history justifies land deal

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Star
10/7/82

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland regards the 19th century exploits of a Swazi king and the refusal of the people of Ingwavuma to declare war on the British in 1877 as "proof" that the Swazis have legitimate claim to more land.

In its claim to kaNgwane and Ingwavuma, Swaziland has called the unification policies of King Mswati, who came to power in 1840, and Ingwavuma's neutrality in the Zulu War to show that the people of the disputed areas must be Swazis.

When King Mswati, one of the few Swazi fighting kings, took control he inherited an area far bigger than today's Swaziland, said the kingdom's spokesman on the land deal, Dr George Msibi.

This area included kaNgwane. The king sent troops and people to establish royal kraals throughout his territory. Beacons up to mark his territory still stand, he said.

"The people in these areas are Swazis. With the passage of time other tribes have moved in, but the majority are Swazis and want to become part of Swaziland," said Dr Msibi.

King Mswati's land extended as far as present-day Carolina and Ermelo in the west, the Pongola River in the south, Barberton and Hectorspruit in the north and the Lebombo Mountains in the east, he said.

Swaziland wants all this territory back, but for the moment is more than happy to accept Pretoria's offer of Ing-

wavuma and kaNgwane. "This is not the end of (the land issue) negotiations, but the South African Government has taken steps in the right direction," said Dr Msibi.

On claims to Ingwavuma, Swaziland believes the failure of the tribes of the region to join the Zulus in war against the British shows that those people were not Zulus, but Swazis.

A Swazi Government document says all the chiefs of Ingwavuma, still acknowledge King Sobhuza II who approved their installation.

Much has been made of the fact that the grave of the great Zulu king, Dingane, is in Ingwavuma. But the Swazis refuse to accept this as proof that the

area is Zululand.

"History has it that Dingane, the Zulu chief, died a refugee in Ingwavuma — killed by the Swazis while running away from his brother Mpande," says the document.

Dr Msibi claims Swaziland's southern border has always been regarded as the Pongola River, thus including Ingwavuma.

"There have never been any internationally accepted borders between South Africa and Swaziland," he claimed.

He said negotiations over Swazi borders started before the Anglo-Boer War, but were never concluded.

Negotiations resumed in 1969, after Swaziland's independence, "long before Ingwavuma was given to kwa-Zulu."

NEWS

SA diplomatic victory feared

Land deal has OAU in ferment

By Howard Barrell,
The Star's Africa
News Serice

HARARE — The Swazi-South African land deals on kaNgwane and the Ingwavuma district of kwaZulu look set to stir up a hornets nest in the Organisation of African Unity.

Changes in existing African orders are, for compelling reasons, an OAU taboo. And the fact that South Africa is the other party in the deals which will make nearly one million black South Africans citizens of Swaziland, adds complications.

It is clear that the African National Congress will take the matter up with the OAU and with the Government of Swaziland. And at the OAU, the ANC can be certain of a sympathetic ear.

SECESSION

It is an OAU article of faith that borders inherited from the colonial powers, however arbitrary they might be, should be respected and accepted. To do otherwise, in the OAU view, would threaten to tear apart the fabric of Africa in a series of secessionist moves and border wars.

Where a border dispute does arise, the OAU has laid down the principle that it should be resolved by peaceful negotiation and mediation, and not war.

This principle of peaceful negotiation is one basis on which the Government of Swaziland argues that its land acquisitions from South Africa are justified.

RESPECTABILITY

But the counter-argument being put forward by anti-apartheid politicians in Africa is that the South African Government is not representative of all the people of the country, and notably not representative of the people it is about to deprive of their South African citizenship and make Swazi citizens.

Furthermore, the South African Government has said it has no plans to test the desires of those affected. Hence, the anti-apartheid lobby argues, the Swaziland Government cannot claim to be fulfilling this OAU condition.

This lobby is also worried that Swaziland is about to give some respectability to the South African Government's drive to create an "ethnic solution" — ethnic Swazis to Swaziland, Xhosas to Transkei and Ciskei, Tswanas to Bophuthatswana, and so on.

They believe the Swazi-SA land deals will be a major diplomatic victory for the South African Government if they go through.

The "ethnic solution" is, in the eyes of this lobby, an attempt to confuse and delay black nation-building in South Africa, an attempt to divide and rule, and hence a contravention of the OAU principle of self-determination.

Another view, reflected in the Mozambican daily Noticias and on Zimbabwe Radio's "Struggle Against Apartheid" programme this week, is that South Africa is trying to draw Swaziland out of the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

South Africa already holds Swaziland a near captive through the Customs Union and the fact that about 90 percent of Swazi imports come through South Africa.

INFLUENCE

It is feared the land deals will strengthen South African influence over Swaziland and prevent a Swazi political and economic re-orientation northwards to Mozambique and its other SADCC partners.

Noticias also alleged South Africa was trying to drive a wedge between the Swazis and the ANC, knowing that the ANC would have to oppose the land deals as a matter of principle and strategy.

All these fears and allegations will undoubtedly

be expressed in diplomatic lobbying over the next few months, culminating at the Tripoli OAU summit — if they can get a hearing above the noisy row over the Spanish Sahara.

Traditionally, the OAU has been more sympathetic to the land claims and difficulties of the three former protectorates — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — because of their proximity to South Africa.

CLAIMS

What seems likely is that Swaziland will be pressured to adopt Lesotho's present attitude on its claims to a large part of the Orange Free State. Lesotho, it is understood, has decided to defer its claims until such time as a black majority might rule in South Africa and take a more sympathetic view.

For its part, Swaziland will, according to a senior Swazi official, adopt the view that its land claims pre-date by more than 60 years its OAU membership and that it has abided by the conditions of the OAU charter by employing peaceful government negotiations.

Alternatively, Swaziland could argue that the fact that South Africa is not an OAU member frees it of obligations to the OAU charter in dealing with Pretoria.

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Coded diary may implicate SA Govt

By Tony Stirling

A coded diary left in South Africa by alleged

His wife Ina, now in hiding in the Northern Transvaal after selling

months suggests that Dolinchek's confession to the Sevrhelles High



Swazi and fever

THE PEOPLE of Swaziland will suddenly find themselves outnumbered in their own country by South African blacks if the proposed land deal comes off — but the Swazis cannot wait for it to happen.

For King Sobhuza II's fiercely loyal citizens are looking forward to the incorporation of Ingwavuma and Kangwane with almost religious zeal.

Never mind that the estimated 500 000 Swazis will be swamped by more than 800 000 people from the disputed territories.

Never mind the uproar as Zulu leaders bitterly oppose South Africa's move to cede the lands to Swaziland. And never mind the claims that many people in Ingwavuma and Kangwane want nothing to do with Swaziland and that incorporation could lead to violence.

What does matter to the people of Swaziland is that they have been promised land which their king's spokesmen tell them belonged to Swaziland in the first place.

Getting these territories is a matter of national pride for the Swazis. Speak to any number of Swazis and the answer is almost invariably the same.

ZULU WARS

"That land is ours, and the king is getting it back for us."

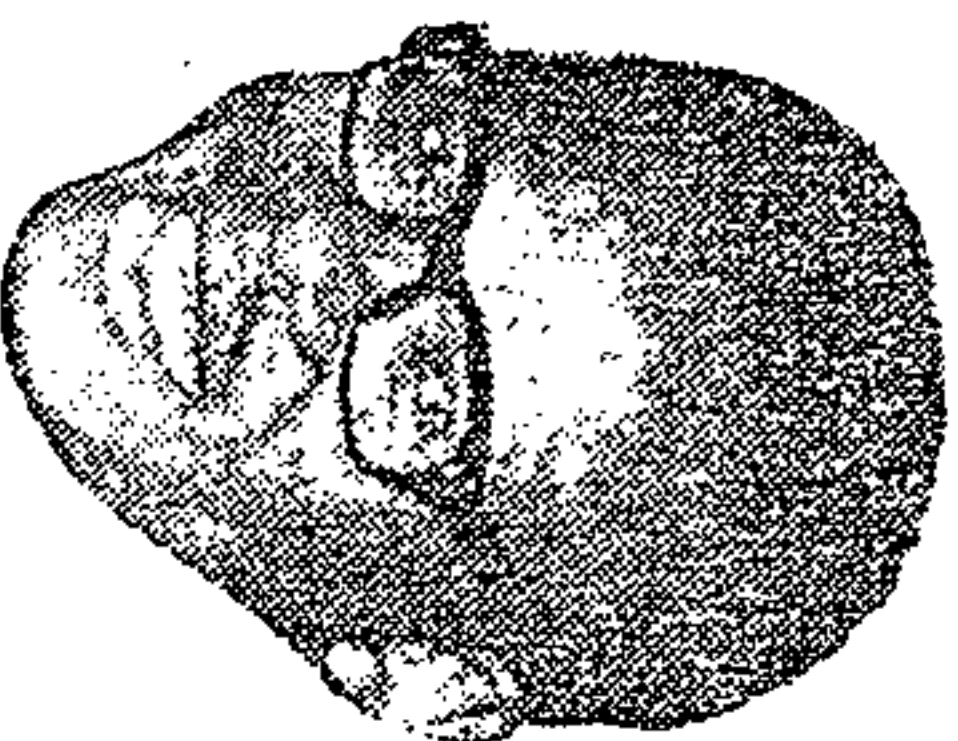
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which they tell them that their country will go from strength to strength by expanding its present borders to include territories which, they say, belonged to Swaziland long before the Zulu wars with the British.

Reverence for the king plays a huge part in the Swazi's feelings on the land issue, observers say. For in Swaziland, what the king says goes.

POPULAR

The kingdom has a Parliament — and some outspoken MPs — but King Sobhuza II, the world's longest reigning monarch, enjoys the kind of popular support that has come from more than half a century of benevolent des-



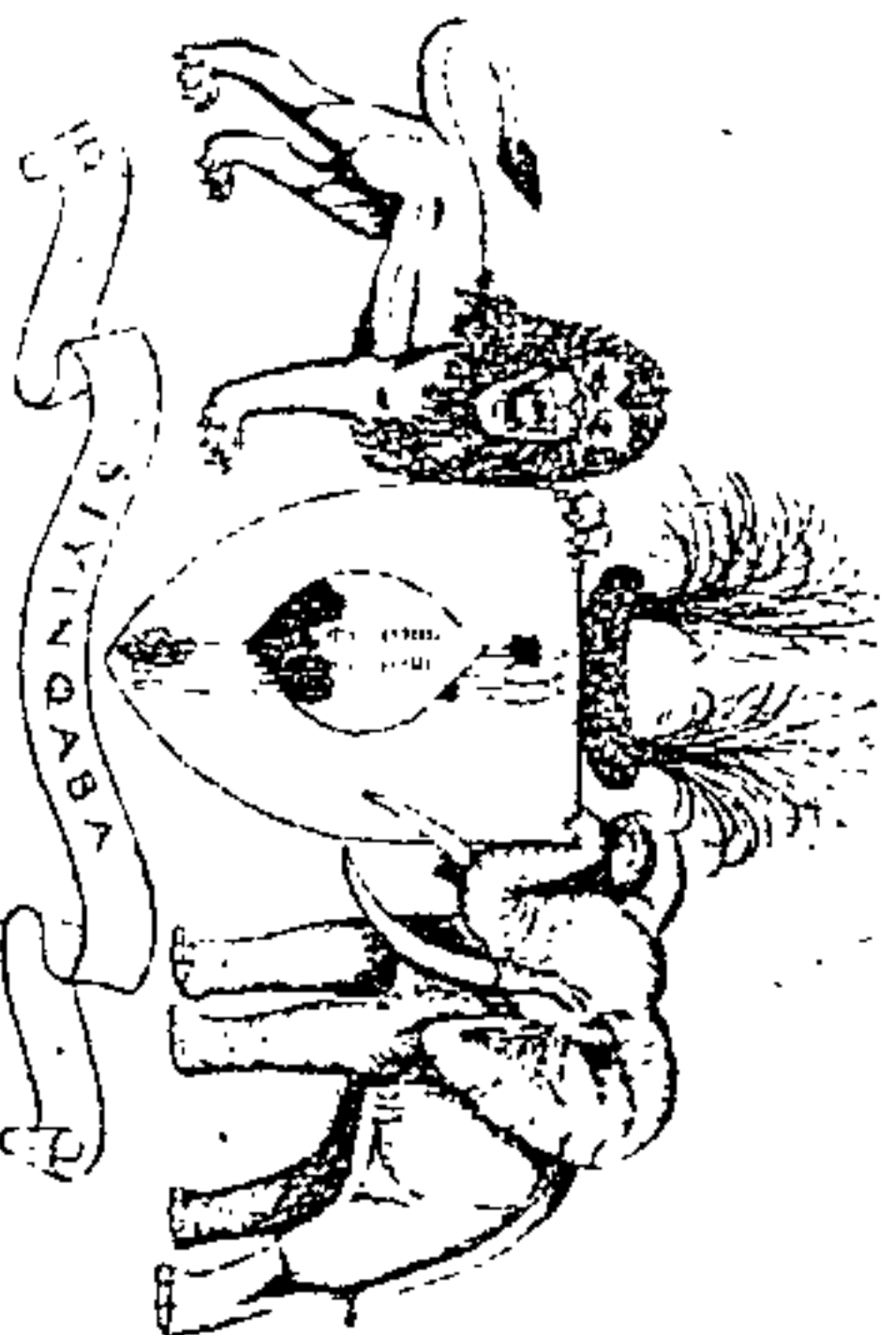
CHIEF Catsha Buthelezi

We're getting back what is ours, they claim

July 1982
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By ANDREW WALKER, Argus Africa News Service



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As one Mbabane businessman put it, South Africa will have to give Swaziland a big "dowry" to go along with the gift of land and people.

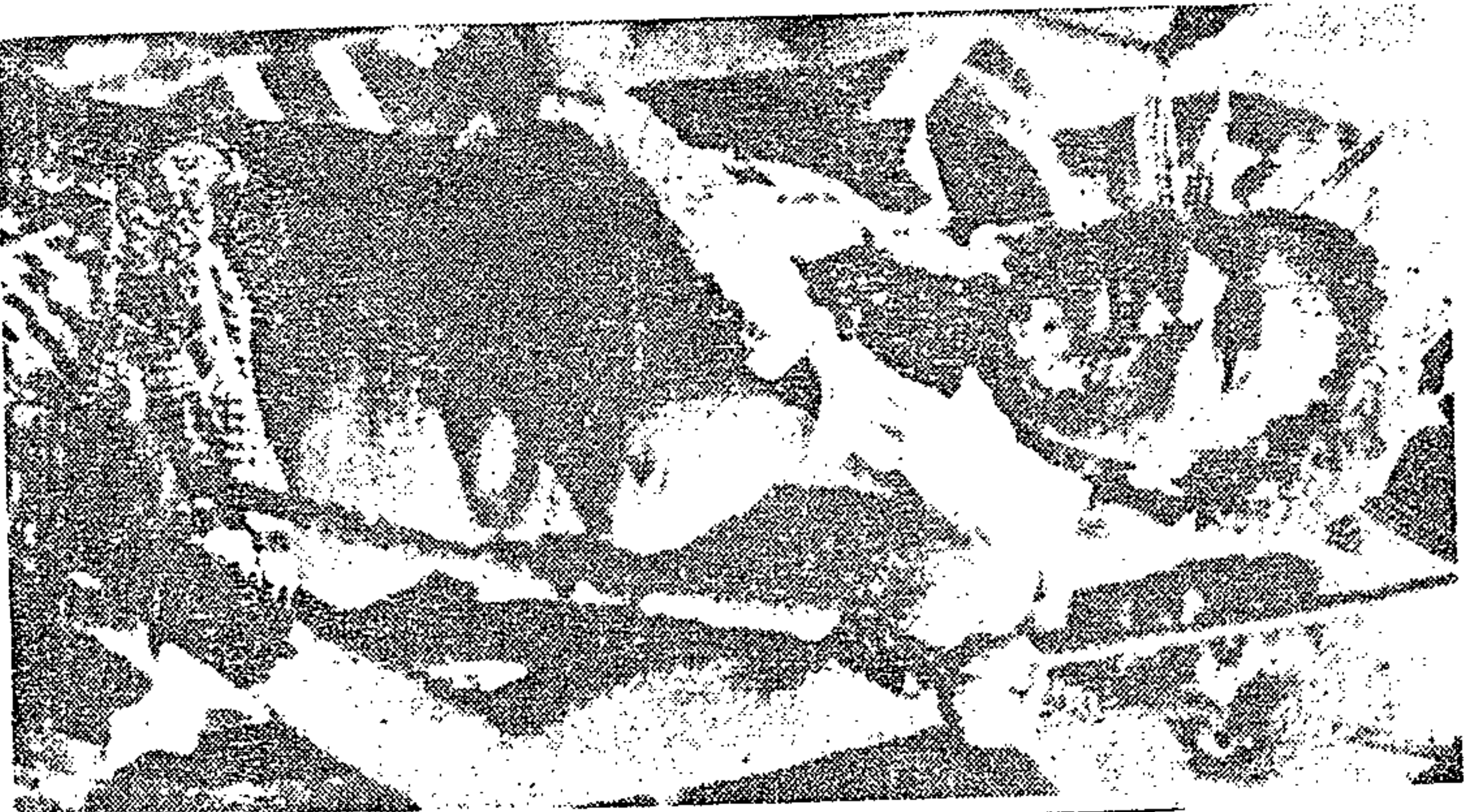
The king and his men

integrating these people. "We are looking into the socio-economic repercussions, the indus-

trial problems and the financial factors. "Those people who work in South Africa will retain their South African residential status and their job opportunities will not be interfered with. By becoming part of Swaziland they have everything to gain, and nothing to lose.

The deal was not a gift of land to Swaziland, he said.

"This is the continuing process of regaining our sovereignty and independence — we are getting back what is rightfully ours."



KING Sobhuza II of Swaziland.

THE PEOPLE of Swaziland will suddenly find themselves outnumbered in their own country by South African blacks if the proposed land deal comes off — but the Swazis cannot wait for it to happen.

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But how do the king and his advisers plan to cope with an extra 800 000 people in a still largely undeveloped country?

"DOWRY"

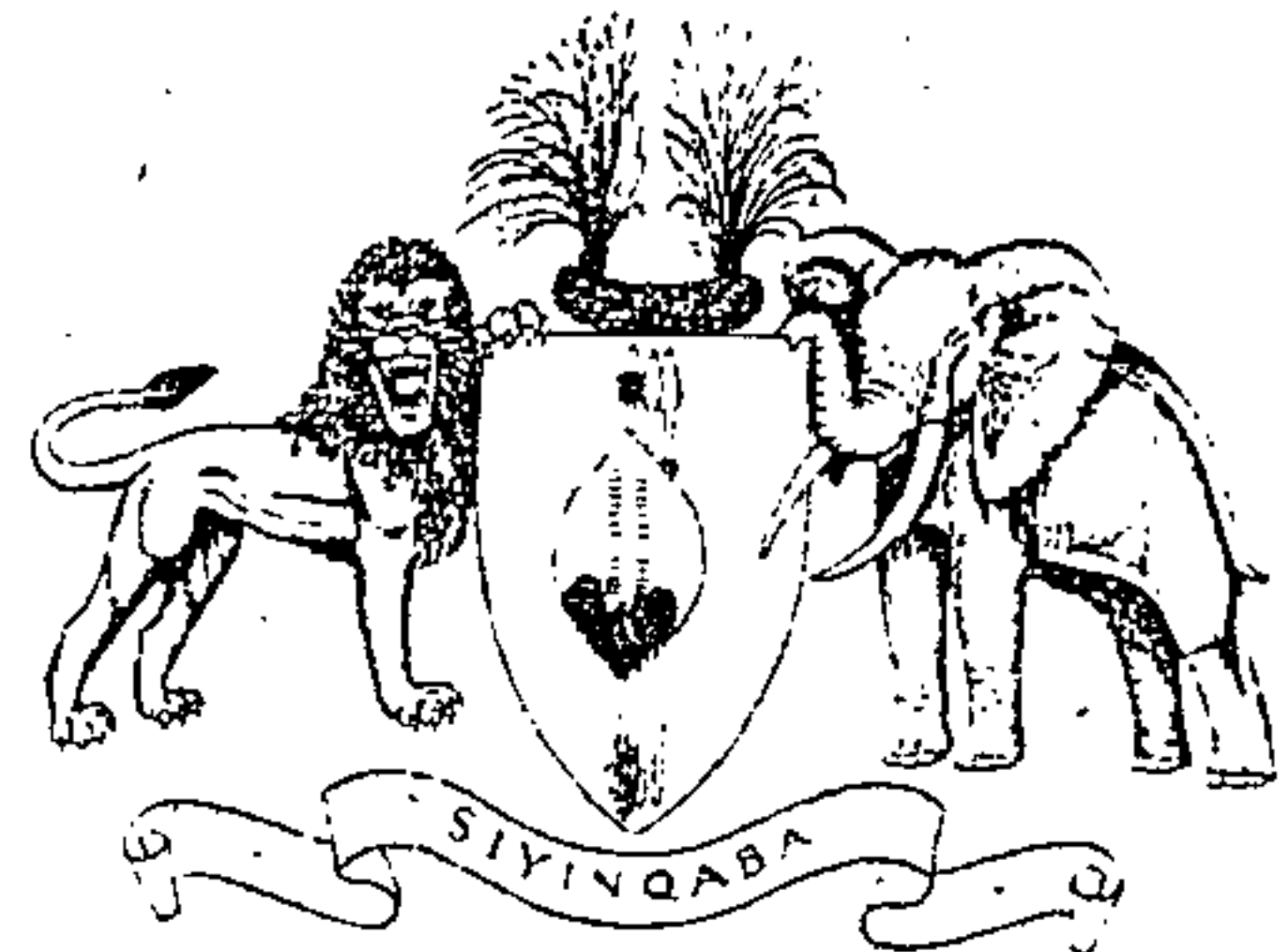
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CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi

We're get
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By ANDREW WALKER, Argus Africa News S



tion explosion that would come with the incorporation of the territories.

As one Mbabane businessman put it, South Africa will have to give Swaziland a big "dowry" to go along with the gift of land and people.

The king and his men have little time for warnings from Kwazulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Mr Enos Mabuza, of Kangwane, that the merger could lead to violence.

Said foreign minister Mr R V Dlamini in a statement on the land deal: "Swaziland is now ready to welcome back all her sons and daughters."

WELCOME

"It is important to remember that this has been the cry of their parents for many years. We are all Swazis. We all belong to one king, one country and our king is ready with both open hands to welcome all of us."

Swazi officials are adamant that the vast majority of people in the disputed territories are Swazis and want to become part of Swaziland.

A government spokesman, Dr George Msibi, said: "There will be no problem whatsoever in

integrating these people. "We are looking into the socio-economic repercussions, the indus-

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In an unprecedented show of solidarity, the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, will appear on the same public platform in Johannesburg on Wednesday.

They will discuss the Ingwavuma and Kangwani land deals.

The meeting has been arranged by the Southern Transvaal Progressive Federal Party. It will be held in the Johannesburg City Hall at 8pm.

The main speakers will be Chief Buthelezi, Mr Ray Swart, leader of the PFP in Natal, and the Kangwani leader, Mr Enos Mabuza.

Other speakers

Others on the platform will include Bishop Tutu, Mr Mile Richards, deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr Jac Rabie, Transvaal leader of the Labour Party, and representatives of the Black Sash and Women for Peace.

The PFP's Southern Transvaal senior vice-chairman, Mr Peter Soal, said yesterday that other organizations had also been invited to send representatives.

He said the main pur-



Chief Buthelezi

pose of the meeting was to gauge public opinion and discuss the government's intention to cede Kangwani and Ingwavuma to Swaziland against the wishes of the people in the region.

Bishop Tutu confirmed last night that he and Chief Buthelezi had never before appeared on the same public platform.

His attendance at Wednesday's meeting would be consistent with the SACC's opposition to the "Balkanization" of South Africa, he said. He had already sent a telegram of support to Chief Buthelezi.

He said the fact that he



Bishop Tutu

and Chief Buthelezi were appearing together indicated the deep concern they both felt about the land issue.

Bishop Tutu said he had also sent telegrams to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, asking them to delay the land deal until the feelings of the people involved could be ascertained.

He was concerned that the issue could lead to confrontation between Swazis and Zulus, as well as English and Afrikaans-speaking whites, Bishop Tutu said.

Joint stand by Tutu, Buthelezi

Teachers oppose Swazi deal

Own Correspondent

INGWAVUMA. — More than 3 000 teachers here have vowed they would rather die than work for the Swaziland Government.

A teachers' protest meeting at the weekend passed a resolution condemning the South African Government's proposal to hand over the area to the Swazis and pledged their loyalty to the Kwazulu Department of Education and Culture.

The meeting, organized by the Natal African Teachers' Union branch in the district, contributed R281 towards the R30'000 legal fees incurred by the Kwazulu Government in contesting in the Supreme Court the hand-over of the area.

The high standard of the Kwazulu education system was one of the reasons the teachers gave for not wanting to serve under the Department of Education and Training.

3 000 teachers against land deal

Mercury 12/7/82 312

African Affairs Reporter

MORE than 3 000 teachers meeting in Ubombo, Ingwavuma, have vowed to rather die than work for the Swaziland Government.

A teachers' protest meeting at the weekend passed a resolution condemning the South African Government for its proposal to hand over the area to the Swazis and pledged loyalty to the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture.

The meeting, organised by the Natal African Tea-

chers' Union branch in the district, contributed R281 towards the R30 000 legal fees incurred by the KwaZulu Government to contest the handing-over.

They pointed out that Zulu children would be taught in the Swazi language.

They said the KwaZulu education system was of a high standard. If the schools were taken over by the Department of Co-operation and Development, pupils would be taught in their mother tongue up to Standard 5.

Commission may probe land issue

Political Staff

THE government is considering setting up a body similar to the Pearce Commission which tested black Rhodesian opinion to settlement proposals in the early 70s, to extricate itself from the Ingwavuma/Kangwane crisis.

According to informed sources, this is one of the options being considered in top government circles to give substance to assurances by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that nations "that belong together" will only be brought together "of their own free will and without interference".

At a press conference in Pretoria last week, Mr Botha said he stood by his assurance made during the debate on his vote in Parliament in April.

'Case to put'

While Mr Botha was careful not to rule out a special session of Parliament to approve the land deals with Swaziland following defeat in three Supreme Court cases, he said that it was not being considered at present.

Mr Botha said the government had a case to put to the country and to Parliament and it would do so when a final decision had been delivered in the court cases which were still in progress.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has also said that the government will consult fully with the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma about their incorporation into Swaziland.

However, when pressed to say how this would be done following a meeting with the Natal provincial executive in Pretoria last month, Dr Koornhof replied: "Through the tribal chiefs, and there are other ways."

'Intimidation'

Although the Prime Minister declined to answer questions on the Ingwavuma issue last week, on the grounds that it was *sub judice*, highly placed government sources once again ruled out the possibility of

holding a referendum, as in the case of the Ciskei, on the grounds that it would "lead to intimidation in the current atmosphere".

The Pearce Commission, headed by Lord Pearce, was sent by the British Government in 1971 to what was then Rhodesia to test and interpret Rhodesian opinion on the settlement proposals agreed to by the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

The Pearce commissioners travelled extensively in the Tribal Trust Lands listening to evidence from and testing opinions of the rural population.

Independence

When the commission reached its finding that the settlement proposals were unacceptable to blacks, Mr Smith said the result was due to intimidation of blacks.

Meanwhile, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, warned last week that if the government was talking about setting up a body similar to the Pearce Commission it would have to be an independent body consisting of recognized experts, the composition and *modus operandi* being agreed upon by the contesting parties.

"It would have to be above suspicion and be made up of experts not connected to any of the contesting parties," Dr Slabbert said.

Research

He said that a commission like the Quail Commission on Ciskeian independence or the Buthelezi Commission on a new constitution for Natal would be a satisfactory way of testing opinion in Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

"A well-constructed research programme backed up by leadership interviews could be more effective than a referendum."

"But a representative survey plus a referendum would deliver the best result," Dr Slabbert said.

Swazis accused of 'blurting out lies'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has accused the Foreign Minister of Swaziland, Mr Richard Dhlamini, of 'blurting out a string of lies' on SABC-TV on Sunday night to justify what he called the proposed 'theft' of Zulu territory from KwaZulu.

At the same time the SABC has reacted to a spate of complaints received by The Natal Mercury following the screening of the interview. Viewers objected to the fact that Chief Buthelezi was not allowed to put his side of the story.

A spokesman for the SABC Public Relations Department, Mr Eric van der Merwe, said the interview had not been meant as a debate on the matter.

The purpose of the interview had been to focus on Swaziland's case when the kingdom took the Ingwavuma land deal to the Organisation of African Unity.

Mr van der Merwe said that debate on the Ingwavuma issue had been 'fully covered' on the SABC.

Truth

Referring to the interview which SABC-TV had with Mr Dhlamini during the 8 pm *News Review*, Chief Buthelezi said it was a 'lie' for the Foreign Minister to say KwaZulu had not objected to the Ingwavuma land deal when a Swazi delegation visited Ulundi in 1979.

The truth of the matter, he said, was that there had been no discussion at the time on the Swazi land claim to Ingwavuma.

The Swazi delegation had said at the time that it was giving notice to KwaZulu that it was about to approach the South African Government in order to test the claim on Ingwavuma. This was, the delegation said, because of relations between the Swazis and the Zulus brought about through the marriage of King Goodwill to a Swazi princess.

Chief Buthelezi said he had objected very strongly to the move when he met the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria on November 12, 1979.

He said he had told the ministers that the Nyawo, Mathenjwa and Mngomezulu tribal areas in north-east KwaZulu had been part of the Zulu kingdom for more than 100 years.

Marriage

The KwaZulu leader said he had presented documents setting out what he termed 'surreptitious and clandestine' Swazi activities in the Ingwavuma area.

These included, he added, a marriage offer by King Sobhuza II of Swaziland of his daughter made to Chief Mzimba Tembe, chief of the Tembe tribe in Maputaland. This offer was refused.

Chief Buthelezi said he had told the three ministers that if the Government offered Swaziland this piece of land, it should be logical and give the Free State to Lesotho because this was historically King Moshoeshoe's country.

The Chief Minister said there was to have been a tripartite meeting at a later date, involving the South African Government, Swaziland and KwaZulu.

However, the Swazis subsequently called off the meeting because they objected to his presence as a 'Bantustan' leader.

He said it was 'nonsensical' for Mr Dhlamini to say that emissaries sent by KwaZulu to see King Sobhuza in June had reg-

istered no objection to the land deal.

Message

The representatives had not been sent to Swaziland to negotiate with the Swazi Government.

'They went to Swaziland to deliver a message from the Zulu king to the Swazi king,' he said.

'It was their duty to deliver back King Sobhuza's response to King Zwelithini's query on the Swazi claims.'

Buthelezi scoffs at Swazi claim

ASA
312

ROOM
13/7/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday dismissed as totally untrue a statement by Swaziland's Foreign Minister that Swaziland had consulted KwaZulu about the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland and that KwaZulu had not objected.

He was commenting on an SABC-TV interview with the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, on Pretoria's controversial "border adjustment" plan to cede Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

The Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, described as "despicable" the failure to give Chief Buthelezi or himself an opportunity to reply to Mr Dlamini on the programme.

Mr Mabuza said: "It is despicable but in keeping with the determination to give propaganda coverage to the issue. If the SABC can give 15 minutes to the Foreign Minister of a neighbouring state, it should have given 30 minutes to Chief Buthelezi and myself."

Chief Buthelezi did not comment specifically on the failure to include him in the programme but one of his close aides echoed Mr Mabuza's criticisms.

Mr Kobus Hamman, director of news services on SABC-TV, said: "Swaziland has sent various missions to the OAU to defend its border adjustments with South Africa. The purpose of last night's interview was merely to establish what Swaziland intended to say to the OAU. It was not intended as a debate."

Mr Dlamini told television viewers that

Swaziland envoys had discussed the incorporation of Ingwavuma with KwaZulu officials during a visit to KwaZulu in 1979 and that KwaZulu had not objected.

Rejecting Mr Dlamini's statement as false, Chief Buthelezi said: "When Mr Dlamini and Dr Sihayi Nxumalo came to KwaZulu in 1979 they did not discuss the matter. They merely gave notice that they intended to approach the South African Government about Ingwavuma."

Later that year, on November 12, Chief Buthelezi and members of the KwaZulu Cabinet, saw the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha on the Ingwavuma dispute.

"I objected strongly to the Prime Minister. I presented a memorandum to Mr Botha, in which I stated that the three areas (making up Ingwavuma) had been part of Zululand for over 100 years."

But, Chief Buthelezi said, the proposed tripartite talks between South Africa, KwaZulu and Swaziland did not take place because Swaziland objected to his proposed presence.

Chief Buthelezi accused Mr Dlamini of relating the death of 19th Century Zulu king, Dingane, at the hands of Swazis in an insensitive manner.

"He was flippant about it. It is not something to strut around with. It does not help in an already inflamed situation."

Mr Mabuza said: "I was amazed at the callousness with which Mr Dlamini spoke about King Dingane. I think he did a lot of harm to his cause by giving us a glimpse of the callousness he might adopt if the deal goes through."

students

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A motion designed to prevent splintering in the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) following the recent split in the National Party was adopted unanimously at the start of the ASB's annual congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

It was the first motion proposed at a congress which is regarded by political observers as important in terms of the organisation's unity and therefore the unity of students who support the NP.

The motion read: "Taking into account the current political polarisation in Afrikaner ranks and the harm done by such division to the Afrikaner's cultural life in the past, the ASB will withhold itself from party political statements and will give a show of Afrikaner cultural solidarity during the congress."

HAMPERED

The proposer, who may not be named, told the meeting last night that throughout the day, speakers made it clear that division among Afrikaners had in the past hampered their actions at critical times.

"We as Afrikaners are very critical and if we start pulling each other apart here, friction could be caused because of the sensitivity of the matter. There are definite political differences among us, although we are a cultural unity."

The second motion, also adopted unanimously, called on political parties to make themselves available to take part in debate or panel discussions between different political parties in the presence of students at Afrikaans universities or colleges if requested by the students' representative councils.

NEEDS

The following needs of students should be put to the political parties:

- That the students, as future leaders, wanted to test the policies of all parties objectively against South African reality. For meaningful tests the students wanted the parties to explain, differentiate and defend their policies against each other.

- Students should realise the seriousness of voting rights and the responsibility vested in them. They should be activated and their interest should be aroused by means of debate by political parties in their presence.

A motion that the ASB should be aware of increasing apathy among Christian Afrikaners

Land deal opposition heartens Buthelezi

ARGUS 13/7/82

10A 312



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — If the majority of whites stood with the Zulu people in their opposition to the handover of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, the Government's controversial land deal could prove to be a blessing in disguise, the Chief Minister of Kwa-zulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told a packed Maritzburg City Hall last night.

Addressing a mixed but predominantly black audience of more than 1 000 people, Chief Buthelezi said he had been heartened by the "unanimity of opposition that is building up against the madness."

HEARTENING

"Nothing has heartened me more than the fact that South African people of all colours and language groups remain by and large very sane people who recognise political insanity when they see it," he said.

However he feared that both black and white people may yet have to learn the hard way what kind of Prime Minister South Africa had.

Mr P W Botha had been presented as an improvement on his predecessor, but the Chief Minister said he was convinced he was nothing of the kind.

UNDERMINING

"From the perspective of a white supremacist, which Mr Botha is, it would be undermining white domination if he or his Government gave blacks or the country the impression that, on a matter involving blacks, he was fallible," he said.

"He must show inflexibility at all times to keep the Kaffir in his place."

Set against Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party, or Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, Mr Botha was the more dangerous because he was in power.

The Chief Minister said he had never before experienced the degree of

City fire: Arson suspected

POLICE are investigating the possibility of arson after a section of a city electrical store was damaged by a fire last night.

Units of the Cape Town central fire station used a fog jet to extinguish the blaze on the first floor of CBE Electrical Contractors at the corner of Long and Pepper streets. The fire was put out within five minutes and the damage, which was confined mostly to carpets and the ceiling, was not extensive.

The fire was discovered by Mr Carl Betteridge, an employee of the firm, who returned to the store about 6 pm to fetch some documents. He said he detected the smell of petrol fumes when entering.

Surfing win for Rhodes

What's on

Still a lot of fun and games

THERE is still much fun activity at various venues to keep children busy during the school holidays.

The Popcorn People are appearing daily at the Labia Theatre. They relate some of the stories of their births with song and dance.

Performances start at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm. Tickets cost R2.

At the Riverside Shopping Centre Joseph Gore will be presenting a Magic Music Show at 11 am. Fun and Games with Desmond Teale is at 3.45 pm.

At Cavendish Square children will be entertained by two children's book illustrators at 10.30 am. At 2 pm the film 'The Ugly Dachshund' will be shown. At 3 pm there will be Puppet Adventures with Niddy Noddy.

CREATIVE

Dove Cottage, Claremont (phone 617359) is offering assorted creative activities for a fee. These include pottery, chess, puppet-making, yoga, first aid, baking and various arts and crafts.

Pick 'n Pay, Brackenfel: is showing a film at 10.30 am called The Man from Button Willow and will be holding an orange-peeling and eating competition at 2.30 pm.

Pick 'n Pay Centre, Claremont, is having a colouring-in competition at 11 am for children from four to 12. At 3 pm there will be a magic show.

At the Blue Route Shopping Centre, Tokai, children aged seven to eight can join a baking workshop at 10.30 am. At 3 pm there will be a puzzle competition.

The Broth Zion Association are having a film show tomorrow at 92 St Johns Street (next to Gardens Synagogue) at 10 am. The film is called Journey Back to Oz and tickets will cost R1.

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A motion that the ASB should be aware of increasing apathy among Christian Afrikaners about religious matters and should work against apathy was adopted by a large majority.

500 buffaloes drown in river

Argus Africa News
Service

GABORONE. — Five hundred buffaloes have drowned in Botswana's Chobe River while fleeing from poachers in the Caprivi Strip, according to senior wildlife officials.

Radio Botswana quoted the assistant warden of Chobe Wildlife Reserve, Mr Fanie Ben, as saying the buffaloes tried to escape across the river at a point where it was at least one kilometre wide.



Chief Gatsha
Buthelezi

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Surfing win for Rhodes

RHODES UNIVERSITY has clinched the Mainstay SA Universities Surfing Competition for the first time in 12 years.

In the competition, held at Cape St Francis, Rhodes won both the team and individual competitions.

In the team competition, Rhodes scored 81 points, followed by UCT (70 points); the University of Port Elizabeth (45); Natal University (38); and Stellenbosch (27).

Colin Hall and Alan Carter, of Rhodes were first and second in the individual competition, followed by Greg Smith (UPE) and Robbie Scheiner (UCT).

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Set against Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party, or Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, Mr Botha was the more dangerous because he was in power.

The Chief Minister said he had never before experienced the degree of anger that prevailed in the black community now as a result of "this dirty deal."

Most of the people he had spoken to would prefer to die than to countenance what they saw as an outrage.

Chief Buthelezi described the SABC's coverage of the controversy as "an absolute disgrace."

"It is unbelievable that any media financed through public funds should thrive on always trying to lead the South African public down a primrose path," he said.

The SABC had almost become a mouthpiece of Swaziland "and any ruffians they attract to help to put their case," he said.

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FILMS

At the Baxter one can see Kashku Saves the Circus, a puppet show. There are also children's films throughout the day.

At the People's Space children of all ages can enjoy The Little Prince by Sue Parker's Jazzart Dance Company, with performances at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm.

There will be a young adults seminar for Standards 6 and 7 tomorrow and on Thursday at the Hohenort Hotel, Constantia.

The course concentrates on personal development including attitudes to work, people and life. Phone 21-6882 for further details.

Gatsha:

13/7/82

Swazi
claims

untrue

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu yesterday dismissed as "totally untrue" a statement by Swaziland's Foreign Minister that Swaziland had consulted Kwazulu about the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland and that Kwazulu had not objected.

He was commenting on an SATV interview with the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, on Pretoria's controversial "border adjustment" plan to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

The chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, described as "despicable" the failure to give Chief Buthelezi or himself an opportunity to reply to Mr Dlamini on the programme.

'In keeping'

Mr Mabuza said: "It is despicable but in keeping with the determination to give propaganda coverage to the issue. If the SABC can give 15 minutes to the Foreign Minister of a neighbouring State, it should have given 30 minutes to Chief Buthelezi and myself."

Chief Buthelezi did not comment specifically on the failure to include him in the programme, but one of his close aides echoed Mr Mabuza's criticisms.

The director of news services on SATV, Mr Kobus Hamman, said: "Swaziland has sent various missions to the OAU to defend its border adjustments with South Africa. The purpose of last night's interview was merely to establish what Swaziland intended to say to the OAU. It was not intended as a debate."

Mr Dlamini told television viewers that Swaziland envoys had discussed the incorporation of Ingwavuma with Kwazulu officials during a visit to Kwazulu in 1979 and that Kwazulu had not objected.

'False'

Rejecting Mr Dlamini's statement as false, Chief Buthelezi said: "When Mr Dlamini and Dr Sihayi Nxumalo came to Kwazulu in 1979 they did not discuss the matter. They merely gave notice that they intended to approach the South African Government about Ingwavuma."

Later that year, on November 12, Chief Buthelezi and members of Kwazulu's cabinet saw the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the Ingwavuma dispute.

Chief's
land deal
12/1/82
anger

Political Reporter
PIETERMARITZBURG—
The appointment of Mr
Hennie van der Walt — an
'architect of the
Ingwavuma-KaNgwane
debacle' — as a deputy
minister was like a decla-
ration of war by the Prime
Minister of South Africa,
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi,
KwaZulu's Chief Minister,
said here last night.

It showed the Prime
Minister's absolute deter-
mination to push ahead
with the excision.

'I have never exper-
ienced the degree of an-
ger that prevails in the
black community at pres-
ent as a result of this is-
sue,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He told a multiracial
crowd of more than 1 000
people at a protest meet-
ing in the City Hall that
the anger over Ingwavuma
was an 'all-pervasive
anger'.

He warned that the pro-
posed excision affected
'each and every person in
South Africa. It means
that any member of our
South African nation can
be stripped of his or her
citizenship rights'.

Government rethink on Ingwavuma

~~107~~ ~~119~~ 312
DURBAN — The Government is reconsidering the controversial Swazi land deal and is likely to seek a compromise solution in the next few weeks.

But although it is now prepared to accept

a compromise it is not prepared to drop its basic proposals to cede large tracts of land to Swaziland.

Government sources say the Cabinet is considering several options, which include

the appointment of a commission or committee to test the opinion of the people in kaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

Sources say that after opinion had been tested the Government would attempt to reach a compromise

solution with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

This would include the possibility of substantially reducing the amount of land in Ingwavuma to be ceded and additional benefits for kwaZulu.

● See Page 3.

Stan 13/7/82

The Ingwavuma affair

Ministers at UN over deal

3/2 10/7/82 Mercury 14/7/82

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU Cabinet ministers are at present lobbying support against the Ingwavuma land deal at the United Nations as well as in visiting world capitals to inform the international community about the political 'atrocities' being committed in secret by Swaziland and Pretoria.

This was said last night by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he addressed about 1800 people at a protest meeting in the Durban City Hall on the Ingwavuma issue organised jointly by Inkatha and the Progressive Federal Party.

Chief Buthelezi said the ministers — Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Inte-

rior, and Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture — were visiting world centres because an international campaign was being 'orchestrated' by the Pretoria authorities to condition the world to accept the Swazi deal.

He queried whether the South African Government was happy to be in the company of an 'international gangster' such as the Libyan President, Col M Gaddafi, who, as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, has supported Swazi claims to Ingwavuma.

The Chief Minister asked whether South Africans felt comfortable when their interests were being secured by people like Col Gaddafi.

He said that a report, which had been published in the Johannesburg National Party newspaper, the Vaderland, indicating that the South African Government had decided to dispense with him politically, might be well-founded.

It was nothing new in his political experience, Chief Buthelezi said.

'My political steps have been dogged by members of the security police, the Department of Information, BOSS, and the Department of Bantu Administration in dirty efforts to oust me from black politics in KwaZulu and South Africa,' he charged.

'Such efforts make me even more determined to fight the apartheid monster tooth and nail for what remains of my life.'

The Chief Minister said Ingwavuma was a Natal and South African asset as well as being a Zulu habitat.

If the people of Natal permitted the watering-down of provincial structures and authority and if they permitted the fragmentation of Natal's territorial interests, they would be forsaking their heritage, he said.

Unwise

Chief Buthelezi said few people realised the extent to which Swaziland was a state without a constitution.

There was no prospect, he said, of the constitution negotiated in Swaziland at the time of independence being reinstated.

He said that when King Sobhuza II was one day succeeded by somebody else, the people of Swaziland would realise how unwise it had been to move a country into the future without a constitution to guide a leader and to place constraints on greed and personal power.

The Chief Minister warned that the 1 000 000 black South Africans to be incorporated into Swaziland were going to be dominated by a 'handful of Dhlaminis' without constitutional and legal redress.

Politicians join forces against land deal

Star 14/7/82
312

Chief Reporter

A wide range of past and present political leaders will attend tonight's Johannesburg City Hall protest meeting against the Swaziland land deal, including Bishop Desmond Tutu and Mr Douglas Mitchell, the old United Party firebrand.

The meeting, arranged by the Progressive Federal Party, is aimed at consolidating black and white opposition to the Government's proposed handover of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane to Swaziland.

Speakers at the meeting, which begins at 8 pm, are Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Mr Enos Mabuza, the kaNgwane leader, Mr Ray Swart, the Natal PFP leader, and Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SACC.

Mr Mitchell knows the Ingwavuma district intimately and is aghast at the Government's in-

tention to hand it to Swaziland.

The veteran MP for Natal South Coast, who retired from active politics in 1974 after more than 40 years in public life, was MEC and Administrator of Natal in the days of the Smuts Government and later became vice-chairman of the Natal Parks Board.

In these capacities he paid frequent visits to the Ingwavuma area over 34 years, he said in Johannesburg this week.

"I travelled thousands of kilometres through the district and I never heard of any Swazi claims and I never heard Swazi spoken when I was there," he said.

TREASON

What really left Mr Mitchell aghast at the deal was the idea that the loyalties of hundreds of thousands of people to their country seemed to count for nothing to the South African Government.

In law, people who were in breach of loyalty were guilty of treason, yet an official, by the stroke of a pen, could alter the loyalties of people overnight and hand them to a foreign country, he said.

● The Star's London Bureau writes that the Labour Party has come out strongly against the plans to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

It said the current land deal attempt "is an aspect of South Africa's 'total strategy' designed to halt the advance of the liberation movements."

Can't have it both ways—Buthelezi

Swaziland will get 'status of Transkei'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Swaziland, through its proposed land deal, will be effectively incorporated into South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said in Johannesburg last night.

He was addressing a multiracial audience of about 2 000 people who crammed the City Hall and who unanimously supported a motion demanding the Government stop its "provocative" and "dangerous" hand-over of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

"It is not really Ingwavuma and Kangwane that are being incorporated into South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

Once Swaziland became a participant in the confederal plans of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his constellation of states, Swaziland would in fact have been successfully incorporated into South Africa.

"Swaziland must understand clearly that she cannot have it both ways.

CAN'T ACCEPT

"She can't accept the independent homeland status from racist South Africa and still want to stand with dignity within the community of respectable and truly independent states of Africa."

This move would give Swaziland the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

"They will have the smell of the South African polecat," he added.

BISHOP TUTU

Chief Buthelezi was supported from the platform by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, who had never before shared a platform with him because of political differences.

Bishop Tutu said any flimsy veil of moral rectitude behind the "Bantustan policy" had been ruthlessly torn to shreds by the proposed land deal.

He said the Bantustan policy aimed at jettisoning all black South Africans at any cost by peeling them off like the outer skins of an onion so that the rich core economy could be retained for white South Africa.

"There can be no solution to the serious problems of our country if blacks are deprived of their birthright — their



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

South African citizenship."

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party which organised the meeting, said the Government was planning to "excise land which belongs not to Mr Pik Botha, the principal architect of this deal, nor to Dr Koornhof, the chief catspaw in the matter but land which belongs to you and me and the people of South Africa collectively."

Mr Enos Mabuza, deposed Chief Minister of Kangwane, said the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma were South Africans by birth and had never owed political allegiance to Swaziland.

Sanca chief Slater retires

DR William Slater has retired as chairman of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca) in the Western Cape, a position he has held since the society was established in 1953.

Dr Slater, who received the first doctorate of social science to be conferred by the University of Cape Town, in 1980, is chairman of the Cape Peninsula Welfare Organisation for the Aged and a former chairman of the National Council for the Aged and the 1820 Settlers' National Monument Foundation.

He initiated the chair

OUTRIQUES



pm

QUE)

ONE CITY ROAD

FREE!

'Swaziland being duped'

312 By David Breier
Chief Reporter

Swaziland, through its proposed land deal, would be effectively incorporated into South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said in Johannesburg last night.

He was addressing a multiracial meeting of about 2000 who crammed the City Hall and unanimously supported a motion demanding that the Government stop its "provocative and dangerous" handover of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane to Swaziland.

"It is not really Ingwavuma and kaNgwane that are being incorporated into Swaziland. It is Swaziland that is being incorporated into South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

POLECAT

Once Swaziland took part in the confederal plans of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his constellation of states, it would have been incorporated into South Africa, he said.

"Swaziland can't accept the independent homeland status from racist South Africa.

This move would give Swaziland the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — with the "smell of the South African polecat."

"It may well be a situation in which the Afrikaner has over-

On the same platform for the first time—despite their political differences—to oppose the Government's land deal . . . Chief Gatsha Buthelezi listens as Bishop Desmond Tutu speaks.

reached himself and gone politically berserk and put himself in a position from which he will never recover," Chief Buthelezi added.

He thanked organisations which had supported his stand. His mention of Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader, in this context was applauded.

Chief Buthelezi was supported on the platform by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, who had never before shared a platform with him, because of political differences.

Bishop Tutu said any flimsy veil of possible moral rectitude behind

the "bantustan policy" had been ruthlessly torn to shreds by the proposed land deal.

"It has helped to expose apartheid in its stark unashamed nakedness," he said.

"With breathtaking and quite unbelievable cynicism they offered to give away our land, our brothers and sisters, just like that," Bishop Tutu said.

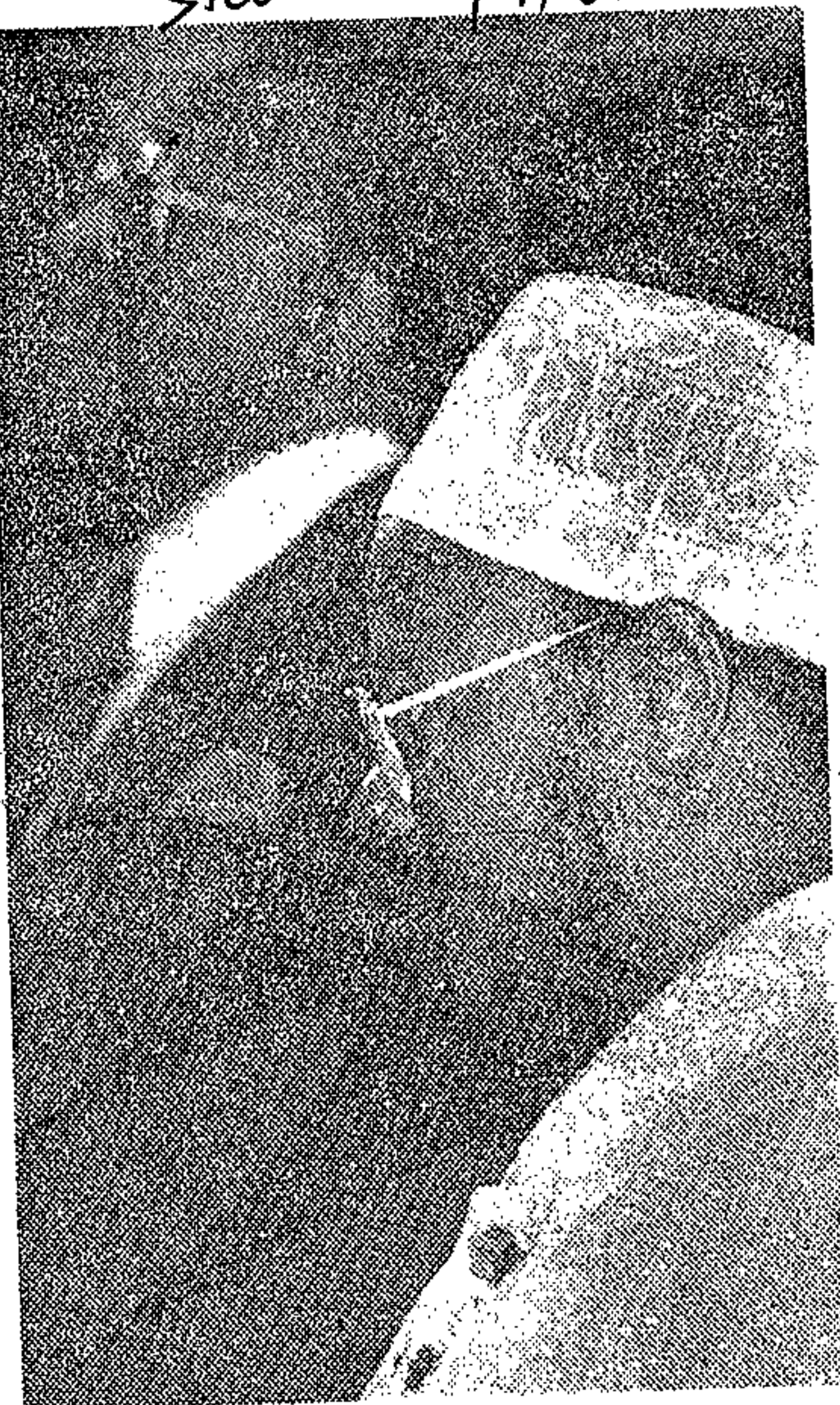
He said the Government showed no concern that this could lead to bloodshed and violence between Zulus and Swazis and between white and black.

DUPLICITY

"There can be no solution to the serious problems of our country if blacks are deprived of their birthright — their South African citizenship," he said.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, which organised the meeting, said the Government was planning to "excise land which belongs not to Mr Pik Botha, the principal architect of this deal, nor to Dr Koornhof, the chief cat's-paw in the matter, but land which belongs to the people of South Africa collectively."

The "act of outrageous duplicity and political perfidy" could have few parallels in South African political history.





EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Mail Reporters

cans to Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi warned that surrender of the territory and people against their will would create a situation of grave instability in the envisaged "Greater Swaziland."

It was to hide its real purpose and to divert international attention from the deal that the Government described the transfer of land and people as a "mere border adjustment."

"It can give Swaziland only the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and

Ciskei. It will have the smell of the South African polecat," Chief Buthelezi said.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP, warned that the deal could have a "destabilising influence" on Swaziland itself.

The Government must be made to realise there was "anger and hostility" among all South Africans over the proposed deal.

The deal was a certain recipe for "division, animosity and instability" which could remain for generations to come, Mr Swart said.

Date 1-11-78

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which
you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B. Com.

Subject..... ECONOMICS /
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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

Internal	External
(2)	(3)
18	
60	
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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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

Swazi 312 army shot Mercury at us 15/7/82 say Zulus

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU's Minister of Justice will travel to the Swaziland border today to check out reports from the Ingwavuma district that the Swazi army opened fire on KwaZulu subjects who crossed the border to buy from a nearby shop.

Mr Jeffrey Mtetwa said yesterday that although the issue had not been discussed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yet, he would go to the Ingwavuma area.

The shop, Mathatha, had been trading in Ingwavuma for many years, but its owner recently moved it just across the border into Swaziland at Ekuhlani, in the Big Bend district.

Hostile

Zulu subjects said there had been no trouble in the past, but since the Ingwavuma land issue began, the Swazi army had adopted a hostile attitude towards them.

The Mercury was unable to contact anyone who had been involved in the alleged incidents.

Yesterday Dr George Msibi, a spokesman for the Swaziland Government, claimed that more than 100 Ingwavuma people had crossed the border into Swaziland.

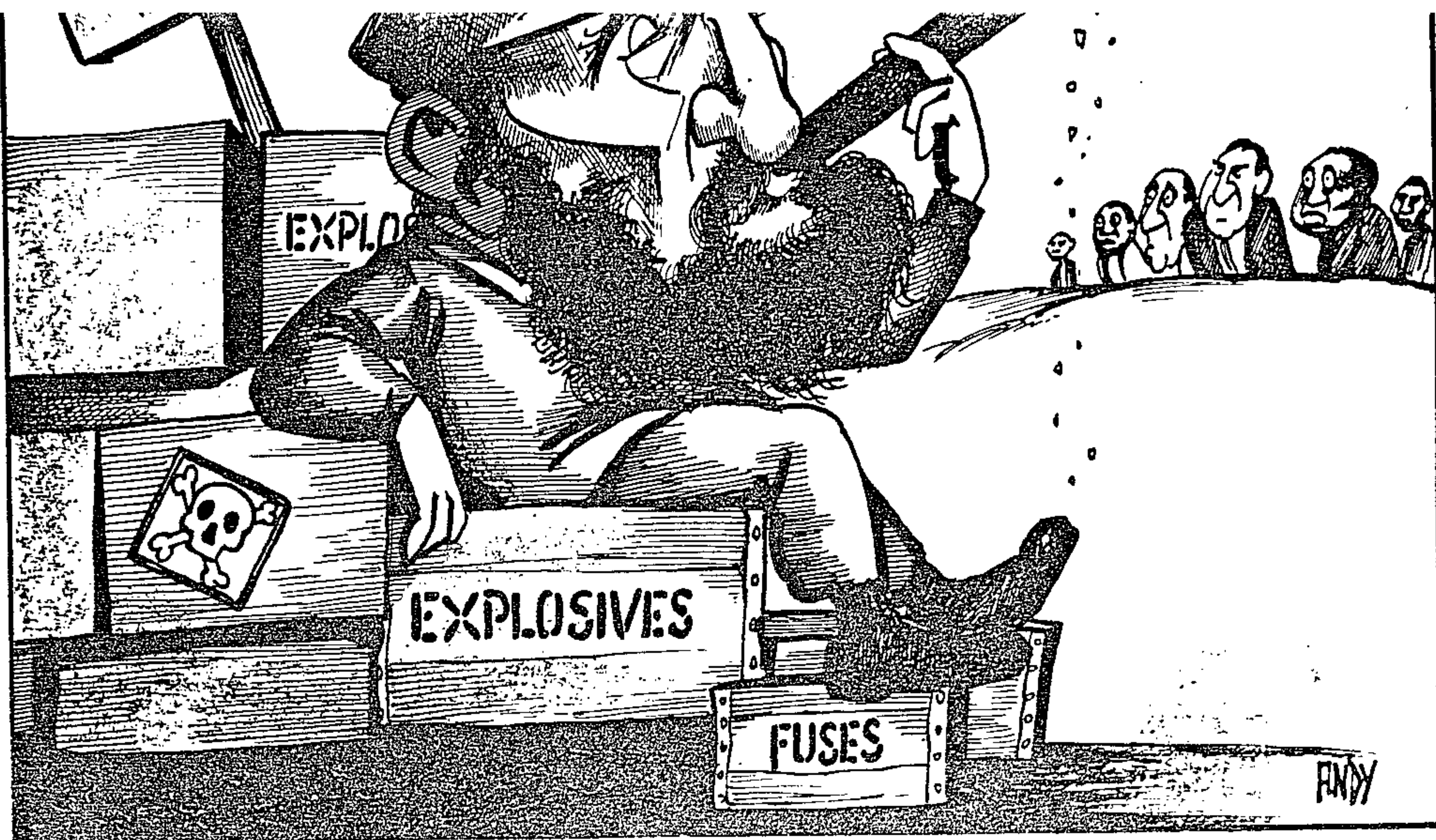
However, KwaZulu's Minister of Justice said the Swazis were simply making up their own figures.

The Swaziland Defence Force told a Mercury reporter yesterday it would make no comment 'at this stage'.

A senior S A P spokesman for the Natal Inland Division — which includes the Ingwavuma area — said he had not received any reports of shootings in the area.

● See also Page 2.

Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika



UNTIL his dismissal from the KaNgwane Executive Council in January last year, Mr David Lukhele was an outspoken opponent of unification with Swaziland and a vociferous defender of the claim by South African-born Swazis to equal rights in South Africa.

As the former deputy leader of the Inyandza National Movement, Mr Lukhele once believed South Africa's resources and land belonged to "all the people of South Africa" and should be used for the greater good of all South Africans.

Today, however, he is the major South African-based black advocate for the incorporation of South Africa's "Swazi homeland" of KaNgwane into Swaziland — even though it will result in 750 000 South African-born Swazis being stripped of South African citizenship and nationality.

Mr Lukhele cited changes in Pretoria's policy toward South Africa's Swazis as a major reason for his political about-face.

Where the former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, wanted to "buy white-owned farms in Swaziland on which to settle us", Pretoria was today prepared to return parts of South Africa to Swaziland and to guarantee existing rights held by Swazis living in South Africa's urban areas, he said.

Mr Lukhele went on to argue that KaNgwane's Executive Council under Mr Enos Mabuza was not as opposed in principle to incorporation as it had declared publicly.

Referring to KaNgwane territorial demands submitted to the Van der Walt Commission on consolidation of the "homelands", he said: "Our stand was that if we

Pretoria changed his view

PATRICK LAURENCE talks to David Lukhele, the Swazi politician who has emerged as South Africa's leading black proponent of unification between KaNgwane and Swaziland.



DAVID LUKHELE
kings, not elections

were given all the land claimed by the Swazis, we would then discuss amalgamation with Swaziland".

Mr Lukhele included the Ingwavuma area disputed between Swaziland and KwaZulu among the towns and areas claimed by KaNgwane in its submission to the Van der Walt Commission.

"After I left KaNgwane's Executive Council in January 1981, it started discussions with the King's Council in Swaziland. The discussions took place at Lobamba in Swaziland.

"At that meeting King Sobhuza commended Mr Mabuza for a statement he made at Badplaas in February 1981."

According to Mr Lukhele, Mr Mabuza expressed concern about the emergence of two sovereign Xhosa states, Transkei and Ciskei, and two independent Tswana states, Botswana and Bophuthatswana, and opposed the division of the Swazis into two states.

But, Mr Lukhele continued, the paths of Mr Mabuza and King Sobhuza diverged after Mr Mabuza's decision to seek self-governing status for KaNgwane as an automon-

ous region within South Africa.

Pressed further on his reversal on the question of political unification, Mr Lukhele said: "I don't want to be put into the position of a turncoat ... but I came to the conclusion that Swazi opinion in South Africa is very traditional. They want someone to be appointed by the King, not elected".

Invited to expound on the positive benefits of unification for SA Swazis, Mr Lukhele enumerated the following:

- An open financial market instead being tied to the apron strings of the KaNgwane Development Corporation.
- Freehold tenure in place of mere permission to occupy the land.
- Equal education opportunities and escape from Bantu Education.
- An internationally recognised passport.

On the prospect of being deprived of his South African citizenship, Mr Lukhele said: "I have never enjoyed citizenship in South Africa. I won't be losing anything".

But, it was put to Mr Luk-

hele, many South African Swazis were opposed to being stripped of South African citizenship because, however inadequate and inferior at present, it served as a lawful proof of their claim to full and equal rights as South Africans.

He replied: "I will be getting an internationally accepted citizenship as against losing a mere claim. I will be getting away from discrimination by being given the option of living in Swaziland as a Swazi citizen".

He added later: "I think a choice between South African and Swaziland citizenship should be negotiated for South African Swazis. All those concerned should meet at a conference where we can discuss these issues".

Pretoria's position at present has been firmly delineated: the condition for cession of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland is that Swaziland accepts all South African Swazis as its citizens.

Some observers anticipate that Swaziland might be jeopardising its status in the Organisation of African Unity as an internationally recognised state by concluding a

deal with Pretoria on the same basis of its bantustan citizenship policy.

Mr Lukhele disagreed: "I don't see it that way. I don't think Swaziland risks its membership of the OAU. It's an internal matter of Swaziland regaining land which was taken from it in the past".

Mr Lukhele claimed the support of 15 Swazi chiefs, although he admitted only four were drawn from KaNgwane's 21 recognised chiefs, who are all members of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

"Most of the chiefs against me in the Legislative Assembly are not Swazis. They fear they will lose their rights if KaNgwane is incorporated in Swaziland. I have not been given an opportunity of putting my case to them."

On division of support between pro and anti-incorporation forces, between himself and Mr Mabuza, Mr Lukhele said: "I have the backing of the majority of Swazis in KaNgwane and the urban areas. Mabuza gets support from non-Swazis. As far as I know only four Swazi chiefs support him".

In spite of his claim to majority Swazi support, Mr Lukhele was opposed to settling the dispute over unification with Swaziland by referendum. His stance coincides with that of Pretoria, which has already turned down requests from Mr Mabuza to hold a referendum.

"I don't think a referendum will do any good," Mr Lukhele said.

"People will be voting under a threat. Some may fear the South African Police. Some may fear victimisation by Mabuza's followers. It is not possible to cancel these fears by talking of a referendum based on a free and secret vote," he said.

16/7/82 C.T.

Land: Inkatha plea at UN

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — An Inkatha delegation has put a plea on the doorsteps of dozens of African missions to the United Nations — after succeeding in seeing only one ambassador in its quest for support in the quarrel with Swaziland.

The ambassador was Tunisia's Mr M Taieb Slim.

But today they move to Washington with the prospect of substantial exposure and with the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Chester Crocker, and congressional leaders on their calling list.

Making virtue out of necessity, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Inkatha's secretary-general, said "written submissions" were "the best way to make as thorough as possible a case" with the powerful 51-member African group at the UN.

"We have called on them to take heed and do whatever they can to see to it that this proposed land deal does not come through," he said.

In Washington, Dr Lorna Hahn, Inkatha's US "information representative", said that "the UN is on vacation this week ... most people aren't around".

Dr Dhlomo is known to have lobbied privately for the opportunity to speak to the African group. He was told that Inkatha's homeland links, as much as Swaziland's membership of the group, made this impractical.

A determined Dr Dhlomo declared himself "reasonably" satisfied with his mission so far and added that in also promoting Inkatha around the world, it was an attempt to "kill two birds with one stone".

"There's interest," Dr Hahn insisted, referring to the evasive UN envoys.

After Washington, the Inkatha team will put their case to Foreign Office officials and political parties in London. They also hope to win hearing from the Commonwealth Secretariat and the European Economic Community.

ANC tries to stop land deals

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Exiled leaders of the African National Congress are holding talks with Swaziland in a bid to halt the proposed transfer of Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

Sources, close to the ANC say it is trying to draw the Swazi Government into an amicable agreement not to go through with the land deals, which could deprive half a million blacks of their South African citizenship.

The sources say the ANC will take the matter up in the OAU if no agreement can be reached.

The sources have not disclosed where the talks are being held and at what level.

BUTHELEZI

Nor have they said whether they followed discussions with Kwa-zulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi warned recently that he would seek the ANC's help in frustrating the land deals.

The ANC is known to be concerned because the deals would legitimise South African Government attempts at an ethnic solution.

It is also the effect the deals would have on the militant black nationalist struggle in South Africa, and on unity among the "frontline" states and other neighbouring countries.

REQUEST

The ANC is known to have held earlier informal discussions with the Swaziland Government, asking them to delay the matter until "a black majority government rules in South Africa."

Similar discussions with Lesotho were a major factor in its decision not to press claims to a major portion of the Free State at this stage, the sources say.

Political Correspondent

A PETITION calling on the Government not to go ahead with the Swazi land deal will be displayed at points throughout the Peninsula on Saturday.

The petition, which has already been signed by more than 10 000 people in Natal, has been organised by the Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha.

On Saturday copies of the petition will be displayed on tables in the Gardens and in Milnerton, Sea Point, Rondebosch, Muizenberg, Wynberg, Plumstead and Meadowridge.

The petition calls on the Government not to give large tracts of land to Swaziland because among other things the will of the people, especially of Natal, Kwazulu

Petition
ARGUS 16/7/82
against
467 1312
Swazi
land deal

and Kangwane has not been tested: the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, the Natal Provincial Council and the Kangwane Legislative Assembly disapprove of such an act and it will disrupt the lives of tens of thousands by the arbitrary alteration of their citizenship.

Swazi merger 'would lead to freedom in an open society'

Mail Reporter

THE incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland would mean freedom in a nonracial society, pro-unification leader Mr David Lukhele said yesterday.

Speaking to Swazi chiefs and representatives on a farm near Badplaas, Mr Lukhele said the people of KaNgwane would enjoy full citizenship rights, benefit from an internationally recognised education, participate in a free enterprise system where there was no Group Areas Act and not governed by the immorality law.

He said there was no need for a referendum on unification because the Swazi chiefs in KaNgwane who favoured incorporation had the support of their people.

If it were not for intimidation by the Inyanza Movement, led by the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, more chiefs would support the incorporation move.

"How does he (Mabuza) expect the people to accept a referendum when he uses violence," he alleged.

Mr Lukhele said people like Mr Mabuza, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Mr Ray Swart, the Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, were not well informed about the issue, but were "political opportunists".

Meanwhile, Swaziland's special envoy to Kenya, Mr Shishayi Nxumalo, said in Nairobi yesterday that his country was eager to accept South Africa's gift of two black homelands and had made plans to take the issue to the World Court if opponents succeeded in blocking the deal, reports UPI.

Speaking at a Press conference at the Swaziland High Commission, Mr Nxumalo said there had been no special favours granted to South Africa in exchange for the homelands of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

He denied reports that Swaziland had agreed to expel guerrillas of the African National Congress to gain the land.

"The border issue is not a trade-off with South Africa but an historical issue," Mr Nxumalo said.

He said the dispute started at the beginning of the century and had never been resolved.

CANDIDATE MUST enter in 1) the number of each question d (in the order in which it has answered); leave columns (2) and

Internal	External
(2)	(3)
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Examiners' Initials	

Date 25/10/78

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B Com

Subject ECONOMICS II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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

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THE banned African National Congress — in a major reversal of its original stance — has decided not to oppose Swaziland on the question of its border adjustment with South Africa.

The ANC issued a policy statement on the issue from its headquarters in Lusaka yesterday.

Sources close to the ANC leadership say there is now no likelihood that the organisation will oppose the "Greater Swaziland" deal at the forthcoming summit meeting of the Organisation of Africa Unity, due to take

Now ANC backs Swaziland on border deal

Sunday Times Reporter: MBABANE

place in Tripoli, Libya, next month.

Previously, the ANC adopted a line of militant opposition to the land deal between Swaziland and South Africa.

Observers note, however, that the ANC maintains representation within Swaziland, and that there has been speculation of a clamp-down by Swazi authorities because

of the organisation's opposition to the deal.

The reported change of heart by the ANC, observers believe, will deflate much of the criticism of the Swazi deal — especially at the OAU summit.

It is reliably learnt that the change in the ANC stand follows the visit of a Swazi dele-

gation, led by the deputy Prime Minister, Mr. B. Sibande, to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Assuming that Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania, now supports the Swazi acquisition of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma, it can be assumed that much of so-called "radical" black Africa will also go along with the deal.

The Mwalimu has unparalleled influence in the radical states, just as he does within the councils of the ANC.

JOHN MATTISON reports

from Washington that leaders of Chief Gatscha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement have met American legislators and members of the Reagan Administration to warn that they fear bloodshed in the areas ceded to Swaziland.

American officials heard of concern that there might be an outbreak of violence. They asked to be kept informed of developments, sources close to the talks said.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, In-

katha's secretary-general, and Dr Frank Mdlalose, the movement's chairman, were in Washington to see Dr Chester Crocker, America's assistant Secretary of State, liberal Democratic Senator Paul Tsongas and other Americans who help formulate policy toward Southern Africa.

"No one was unsympathetic" to Inkatha's concern, Dr Dhlomo said. "We fear for the safety of the people there. Already there has been conflict."

"The South African De-

fence Force will open an operational area in the buffer zone between South Africa and Mozambique, and eliminate incursions like those of the African National Congress."

He speculated that "once there is a majority government in South Africa, it will reclaim the area with interest."

The deal was intended to legitimise apartheid by linking a homeland to a sovereign country. South African security agents were plotting with the



DR CHESTER CROCKER
Saw Inkatha officials

Swaziland Government on how people must be indoctrinated to accept the deal, he told a luncheon of black Americans in the foreign service.

A secret survey led to to the Swazi land deal

312 19/10/82 S. Express 18/7/82

A SECRET opinion survey on unification with Swaziland was conducted by the South African Government among the people of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane in 1980.

This was disclosed this week by Mr Hennie van der Walt, former chairman of the Consolidation Commission and now Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Land Affairs.

"King Sobhuza of Swaziland also conducted a survey among the Swazis of kaNgwane, the Swazis of Ingwavuma and in Swaziland itself," he said.

"Both surveys led us to believe that Swazis in these areas would vote almost unanimously for unification with Swaziland.

"We got a 90% 'vote' for unification from South African Swazis close to the Swaziland border and 55% from the Tembe people of Ingwavuma."

Mr Van der Walt also said that the South African Government had issued proclamations removing the administration of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma from the governments of kaNgwane and kwaZulu "to prevent intimidation" while

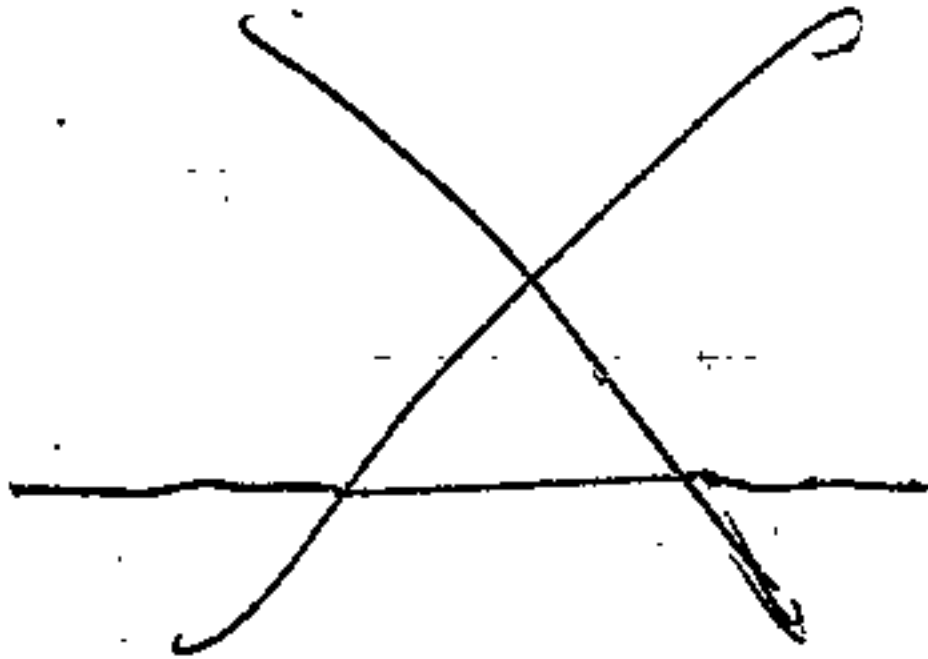
unification with Swaziland was being discussed.

The legality of the proclamations has become the basis of several court actions. The Natal Supreme Court returned the administration of Ingwavuma to kwaZulu two weeks ago and the matter will be heard by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein on August 2.

An application by Mr Enos Mabuza, chief minister of kaNgwane, asking for the proclamation concerning kaNgwane to be declared null and void will be heard in the Transvaal Supreme Court in Pretoria on July 22.

Asked why secret surveys were made instead of the matter being put to a referendum, Mr Van der Walt said:

"As soon as the issue became public knowledge, there was intimidation. You know what it's like when you're talking to black people — the answer depends on who is asking the questions."





RAY SWART
Sworn enemy



DOUGIE MITCHELL
Diplomatic

THE WORD THAT



CHIEF BUTHELEZI... patriotic

MADE STRANGE



DOUGLAS GIBSON
Delighted



BISHOP TUTU
"Virtues"

BEDFELLOWS

5-Ting 18/7/82
THERE is a sea of black faces... among them what seems to be no more than a sprinkling of whites.

On the platform there is an unlikely array: Bishop Desmond Tutu one seat away from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi; Mr Enos Mabuza, "deposed" Chief Minister of KaNgwane; Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party leader in Natal; and Mr Peter Gardiner, Mayor of Sandton.

Perhaps more remarkably, there in the front row of the audience packed into the Johannesburg City Hall is old Douglas Mitchell, former leader of the United Party in Natal, who, but for the upset in 1948, would surely have been a leading Cabinet Minister.

Douglas Mitchell at a "Prog" meeting? Goodness... how times change!

He looks chipper enough, even pleased — though he declines to mount the platform to sit among the speakers, citing old age as a (diplomatic?) reason.

What is it that brings together such disparate politicians as old Dougie and Ray Swart, sworn enemies at the time of the original "Prog" split from the old UP, and Bishop Tutu and Buthelezi?

In a word, it's Ingwavuma — the Government's intention to cede KaNgwane and part of KwaZulu, with some 800 000 South Africans, to the Kingdom of Swaziland.

The City Hall meeting is organised by the PFP. But, as speaker after speaker says, the issue transcends party politics.

It has, they contend, created a new unity among all those who oppose Mr Botha's administration.

Thus we hear Bishop Tutu extolling the virtues and values of South African citizenship, and berating the loss of this citizenship through the land deal.

'Time bomb'

We hear Chief Buthelezi declaring himself to be "first and foremost a patriotic South African".

We even hear Mr Douglas Gibson, local boss of the PFP, praising Douglas Mitchell as "a great son of South Africa".

And we hear grave warnings, especially from Chief Mabuza, who makes the best speech of the evening.

He speaks for 15 minutes (against Chief Buthelezi's 60) and emerges as a highly-articulate and thoughtful leader of South African-born Swazis, his mien set off by a dark business suit which contrasts significantly with the Inkatha leader's flamboyant dress.

The land deal issue, Mabuza warns, is like a time bomb ticking away: it could explode at any moment.

By our stand on the issue, he says, will future generations judge us.

Buthelezi's address is more emotional.

He refers repeatedly to the "racist regime in Pretoria", and apparently views the



By
BRUCE LOUDON

Government as an ogre created by the Broederbond and Afrikanerdom.

He regards the land deal as a "God-given" issue on which to fight apartheid, notes that some of his lieutenants are in New York lobbying against it, and grimly warns that blacks have the power to "tear South Africa apart".

The audience loves it.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the meeting is less the fact that it is taking place than the composition of the audience.

According to official statistics, the City Hall seats (including the galleries) nearly 1 400 people.

All the seats are taken, and there are probably another 300 or 400 people in the aisles and foyer.

The audience is overwhelmingly black and predominantly members of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, with some supporters of Chief Mabuza.

Perhaps because of the contrast, it seems that remarkably few whites have bothered to attend. One National Party newspaper later says there were no more than 100.

When I asked Mr Gibson for his assessment, he agreed that the audience was overwhelmingly Inkatha, but thought there were 600 or 700 whites.

Passions

He, at least, was delighted by the turnout.

Inkatha members were in buoyant mood, cheering everything Buthelezi said.

For an hour before the meeting, they were singing and chanting on the steps of the City Hall.

Mostly, they were middle-aged, with a smattering of younger people.

It is all too easy, of course, to try to draw cosmic conclusions from observations at a meeting such as this, and some might easily prove wrong.

But, given the audience, it did seem to some that while the Ingwavuma issue is clearly one that has the power to bring together opposition politicians with disparate views, it does not excite the white electorate.

If it did, many more would surely have attended the meeting.

On the other hand, the issue provokes strong passions among Inkatha followers and those of Chief Mabuza.

And that is a reality the Government will ignore at its peril.



SCRAPYARD FOLK: Mrs. Grace Mokoena and her twelve-month-old baby.

Six destitute families living in a scrapyard

Sowetan 3/0 19/7/82

SIX destitute families — one with a 12-month-old baby — are living in derelict cars in a scrapyard in Soweto.

The Soweto Council and the West Rand Administration Board say they already have a problem in housing the people of Soweto and that they have not yet had an opportunity to attend to this "additional problem".

Mr. Willie Mokoena, who stays in a disused car with his wife, Grace, and their 12-month-old baby said he had been staying there for the past two years and is used to that although it is hard.

Mrs. Emedy Mhloko, who is also staying there

with her husband and children said they had been staying there for the past few months.

One derelict car dweller said: "We feel insecure staying here because we are faced with many problems like heavy rains in summer and cold winters."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr. Nthatho Motlana, said he was not surprised because "the Government wants it that way". He said he abhorred the statement that it was an additional problem.

(312) 101 19/7/85

Swazi attitude 'shameful'

LONDON. — A London newspaper yesterday described Swaziland's attitude to the land deal with the South African Government as "shameful" and accused the Organisation of African Unity of "moral negligence" on the issue.

The Observer said in an editorial:

"It is time the world community, and particularly the Organisation of African Unity, woke up to the implications of Swaziland's curious land deal with South Africa.

"South Africa is trying to give away to Swaziland two chunks of tribal homeland against the wishes of the local inhabitants. Yet the OAU has done and said nothing.

"Swaziland obviously wants the land to increase its size and national prestige, to get access to the sea and a potential seaport... It justifies what it is doing by contending that

when it takes over the land and the one million people who go with it will be rescuing them from apartheid and making them citizens of a free, independent African state.

"That is a spurious argument. For the people concerned the independence will be as illusory as it is for the citizens of any other 'independent' homeland.

"Most will have to go on living and working on the farms and in the industrial cities of South Africa, the only difference being that in future they will do so with the precarious status of foreigners subject to deportation whenever their labour is not required.

"That an independent African state can be party to that happening is shameful. That the OAU can allow it to happen without censure is a matter of moral negligence." — Sapa-AP.

ANC 'opposes Swazi deal'

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The African National Congress of South Africa remains firmly opposed to the deal between Mbabane and Pretoria in terms of which South Africa is to give the two black areas of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Speaking from Lusaka today, a senior ANC spokesman rejected as "totally inaccurate and misleading" a Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation report on Saturday that the ANC had decided not to oppose the deal, which could deprive about 500 000 blacks of their South African citizenship.

Zimbabwe's Sunday Mail quoted the report yesterday.

Sources close to the South African revolutionary movement have disclosed that the ANC is trying to draw the Swazi Government into an amicable agreement not to press ahead with the land deal with the Pretoria Government.

The ANC is understood to have given the Swazi Government a memorandum on the proposed deals, outlining its opposition, and to have held discussions at senior level with the Swazi authorities.

The movement, which is outlawed in South Africa, has also been explaining its opposition to the deals to members of the Front-line states.

● See Page 4.

Own Correspondent

Mr Van der Walt de-



According to the FM report, Mr Van der Walt

Reflecting on the wide range of interests the commission had to consider and attempt to reconcile, Mr Van der Walt said: "Some will say it is too much. Some will say it's too little, too late ... I don't think I could satisfy 10 percent of the people."

are not to communicate with other

- EDSON**

ANC denies support for incorporation

2. Post 312 20/7/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE banned African National Congress (ANC) has moved swiftly to smooth over possible conflict between itself and Inkatha by denying an ANC-attributed statement that it supports the controversial Kange and Ingwavuma incorporation into Swaziland.

The clarification of the ANC stand has been described by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, as "welcome and explicable".

Earlier, he had roundly condemned the ANC for its reported stand.

Confusion still surrounds the conflicting versions of the ANC position. A statement attributed to ANC headquarters in Lusaka at the weekend, widely distributed and relayed via Swaziland, claimed the ANC would not oppose the incorporation at the Organisation of African Unity summit next month.

Yesterday a spokesman denied that the statement represented ANC policy and said the organisation was totally opposed to the land deal. It had made its position clear in its memorandum to the Swaziland Government.

The spokesman said: "We are still negotiating with the Swazi Government with the hope that they will understand and accept our position."

Sapa reports the spokesman as saying Press reports from South Africa "that we have changed our stand are both inaccurate and misleading. Our position is also being explained to the frontline states and the Organisation of African Unity member states in general".

Another ANC spokesman claimed the reports appeared to be Swazi misrepresentations of the organisation's stand.

Yesterday Chief Buthelezi described the ANC-attributed statement as "surprising" and said it was an indication that they were losing touch with the reality of the black struggle in South Africa.

He observed that the only black leader in South Africa to support the incorporation was Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei.

"Chief Matanzima and the senior executives of the ANC — who are also from the Eastern Cape — make strange bedfellows," he said.

Shantytowners promised homes

Sowetan

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

21/7/82

RESIDENTS of Silvertown, the shantytown outside Tsakane, near Brakpan, will all be housed before the end of next year, if all goes according to plan.

The shantytown was established last year when thousands of families were removed from Brakpan Old Location by the East Rand Administration Board to make way for a white suburb.

HAZARD

At present workers from the board and the town council are busy

demolishing Brakpan Old Location, which authorities have described as a health hazard and unfit for human habitation.

The families, regarded as "legal squatters" by the board, were only last year given a piece of land to build their shacks. About four families have to share

one toilet and a communal tap, and residents in the shantytown have in the past complained that their shacks were small and so close to each other that it was impossible to even park a car between them.

TEMPORARY

A few months ago, Mr F E Marx, chief director of Erab, told

The SOWETAN the board had decided to provide families living in shacks in Brakpan Old Location with a temporary township in Tsakane, where they could build their shacks until the board provided them with houses.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Marx said: "The board has succeeded in getting funds to build houses for families living in the shantytown. We had hoped to start building houses for these people between

now and the next two years. Now that funds are available we hope to have housed all the shantytown residents by the end of July next year."

RENT

Mr Marx said about 2 000 houses were needed before the temporary township could be demolished.

Presently, shantytown residents are paying a monthly rent of about R12 and the board has promised that streets will be electrified soon.

Security police probe ANC leaflets

African Affairs
Correspondent

A SPOKESMAN for Security police headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday that they were investigating the distribution of pamphlets by the banned African National Congress in the Ingwavuma area.

The pamphlets, which have been distributed at the Mosvold hospital and in the schools, relate to the stand of the KwaZulu Government in opposing plans by the South African and Swaziland Governments to incorporate Ingwavuma and KaNgwane into Swaziland.

A spokesman for the Swaziland Department of Foreign Affairs said from Mbabane yesterday that a Press conference would be held in the Swazi capital today to explain why the Kingdom had entered into negotiations with the ANC on the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane issues.

Two mass rallies will be held in KaNgwane and KwaZulu within the next 10 days to protest against the proposal.

Meeting

On Sunday morning the South African Black Alliance will be holding a meeting on the issue at Kanyamazane, the capital of KaNgwane.

On July 30 King Goodwill Zwelithini, King of the Zulu people, will brief members of the royal family on the Swazi land deal at the Khetha Palace.

The following day he will address a meeting of the Zulu people at the Mona showgrounds near Nongoma to 'share his agony' over the matter.

King Goodwill is married to Princess Mantombi, a daughter of King Sobhuza, and this has made the issue an intensely personal one for him.

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Swazis to defend land deal at the OAU

DAR ES SALAAM. — Swaziland will defend the proposed land deal with South Africa at the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, the country's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr B Nzibandge, said this week.

The OAU summit will be held in Tripoli from August 5 to 8.

Mr Nzibandge spoke to reporters after he met President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania on the question. He said the Swazi delegation would raise the issue at the summit because of reports that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had appealed to the OAU to oppose the handover.

He asserted that Swaziland was the rightful owner of the territory which, he claimed, was seized by the British Natal administration during the 19th century.

"There is nothing more unfortunate as to be misrepresented on a case where we have got very clear, genuine claims dating back almost a century," Mr Nzibandge added.

His trip here was seen as part of an effort to win Tanzanian backing on the matter. He presented President Nyerere, an influential leader in the OAU, with a message from Swaziland's King Sobhuza.

● At an internal seminar at the Africa Institute in Pretoria, Mr H Rudolph, an associate of the institute, said the proposed transfer of South African territory to Swaziland had so far met with considerable agreement in moderate black African circles.

Mr Rudolph said that a possible transfer was not regarded as being in violation of OAU principles because, as in the case of border adjustments between Cameroun and Nigeria, the two governments involved were in general agreement of the matter.

Mr Rudolph said considerable significance was being attached to the fact that the host of the forthcoming OAU summit, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, supported the border adjustment and the enlargement of Swaziland territory at the expense of South Africa.

Mr Rudolph, who has just visited East Africa, also said that government officials in Kenya and in other pro-Western Africa states tended to favour the granting of a direct access to the sea to a hitherto completely landlocked African country. — Sapa-Reuter

Swazis want access to sea — Zulu leader

Buthelezi reacts to Swazi claims

SWAZI CLAIMS TO the Ingwavuma areas were not genuine and needed to be exposed as fraudulent to lessen confusion in a situation which was fraught with danger, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in a statement to the Press yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said the Swazi desperation for access to the Indian Ocean was the heart of the matter.

He disregarded Swazi claims concerning the international boundary between Swaziland and South Africa, saying their argument could be used against them.

"If the Mngomezulu were cut in half by a boundary, should the boundary not be shifted to the north, so that the scattered remnant in Swaziland could be reunited with the main body of the tribe living around the seat of their ancestral power?" he asked.

He argued against an official Swazi Press statement in which they stated that Zulus had declared war on British Natal and that

Sowetan Reporter

"Bantustan." It is the Swazis who now want to connive with the purveyors of apartheid.

The Swazi statement further said: "Resulting from this forced cession a massive exodus of people and their chiefs from the Ingwavuma area to the Lavumisa area took place."

This was a gross distortion of the facts, Chief Buthelezi said. "Unrest in the area has nothing to do with Zulu intimidation or Mngomezulu people wanting to be Swazis."

"It is simply a matter of a civil dispute

rifts between the Swazis and the Zulus, it is tragic that people in high office in Swaziland will talk insultingly about King Dingane.

their royalty and take deep umbrage at an attempt by the Swazis to use a political situation of their making to insult the Zulu people by talking about their kings with contempt."

INSULTED: Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.



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AS SEEN ON TV

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He argued against an official Swazi Press statement in which they stated that Zulus had declared war on British Natal and that Zululand was annexed by the British. The paper made the point that the Ingwavuma people never participated in the war and were therefore not defeated and that Swazis had objected to the annexation of Ingwavuma into Natal.

"The late annexation of the area north of the Mkhuze River had nothing whatsoever to do with the issue we are facing," Chief Buthelezi said. "Every student knows that indirect rule was British domination on the cheap."

In response to the Swazi statement that the Ingwavuma areas were administered as a trust area and "in pursuit of the policy of apartheid and that in appeasement of Gatsha Buthelezi," the territories had been transferred to the "KwaZulu Bantustan," Chief Buthelezi said.

"It befits no black man to talk of an area which blacks love because they and their forefathers have lived and died there as a

Sowetan Reporter

'Bantustan.' It is the Swazis who now want to connive with the purveyors of apartheid."

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This was a gross distortion of the facts, Chief Buthelezi said: "Unrest in the area has nothing to do with Zulu intimidation or Mngomezulu people wanting to be Swazis."

"It is simply a matter of a civil dispute about succession to a chief's position, being carried out from Swazi soil where there is no law and order, and from where people can make unprovoked attacks on legitimate authority."

He also disputed the claim made by the Swazi Minister of Foreign Affairs in a television interview recently, that Zulus had on two occasions, when Zulu and Swazi delegations had gone to Swaziland and KwaZulu, offered no objections to the proposed inclusion of Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

"This is slanderously false. At every opportunity I and my colleagues in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly have objected to any suggestion of including the Ingwavuma district into Swaziland."

He continued: "In a situation so fraught with danger and so threatening of deep

rifts between the Swazis and the Zulus, it is tragic that people in high office in Swaziland will talk insultingly about King Dingane.

"The Zulus revere

their deep temp use a of th sult talk kings

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First old age home for black people planned in Guguletu



Plans for the first old age home for blacks in the Cape are on the drawing board.

The long overdue home will be built on a site which has been made available in Guguletu, as soon as a loan has been granted by the Department of Community Development.

Accommodating over 120 people, it will also incorporate a service centre for 500 pensioners living in the area.

By ANNE BARON

Photographs by IVOR MARKMAN

● Left: Pensioner Mrs Emily Mbindela spends the day sewing when it's too cold to sit outdoors in the sun.

● Below: Elsie Ndaba, left, Susan Mdladla and Margaret Mokgele chat over a cup of tea in the bedroom they share at the Guguletu transit camp.



"The centre will include a library and lunch club which will help to improve the quality of life of old people," said Prof P Meyering, Professor of Geriatrics at the Medical School and a member of the Kyaletu committee, formed to pilot the project.

At the moment, old people are living in a transit camp in Guguletu and in a building in Nyanga East. Both premises are inadequate and lacking in proper facilities.

The corrugated iron transit camp in Guguletu has no electricity and is unbearably hot in summer and cold in winter. Exposed to a main road, vandals wander around the property breaking windows and stealing whatever they can get their hands on.

Last year a woman was raped when she went to the outside toilets at night.

Aged people have become an enormous problem to social worker, Christine Henda, who is employed by the Cape Peninsular Welfare Organisation for the Aged (CPWOA).

Many are abused by their children and are battling to make ends meet on a pension of R40 a month. Pensioners pay makes up a substantial portion of a family income.

Said Christine: "Many of the children are unemployed and take a large portion of their parents pensions. Some pocket the money they collect for their parents who are too ill or frail to stand in a queue."

"The problems are all interlinked," said Christine. "Because they are unemployed they steal or drink to

forget their hardships."

Pensioners Grace Cooper and Gertrude Xabendlini, both in their early sixties, once had homes of their own but when their husbands died they were kicked out to make way for families.

Because they have nowhere else to go and cannot live with their families they are forced to live in the transit camp.

"I'd like to have my own home," said Gertrude. "It would give me something to do; I'd also like to be of use to the community — babysit for working mothers or look after children."

"A few of us from the camp could share a home. They've promised us a house for years but we'll never get one."

On two occasions Grace tried lodging with families. "Children steal your money and I felt bad because when I moved in the house was so overcrowded, the little ones had to camp outside."

During the day the women, along with 12 others, keep themselves busy washing clothing and cooking meals in the communal kitchen. Three meals a day at a fee of R21 a month are provided for those unable to cook for themselves.

Christine Henda, a social worker employed by CPWOA visited transit camps, lunch clubs and pension pay-out points to establish exactly what was required; plans were drawn up on the basis of her findings.

A local committee, Kyaletu — our home — was formed to raise funds for the project and to involve people in the community.

Di Bishop, Prof Meyering and Christine Henda and local representatives sit on the committee.

If the loan falls through the committee will launch a fund raising project for a much needed institution for many frail and lonely people.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question

Section C

'One tap town'

Martin warns that 'black spot' near Dalton is primed for cholera outbreak in spring

Political Reporter

GOVERNMENT unwillingness to accept responsibility for urgently needed improvements to an African area, where the Province has assumed a limited brief beyond its powers, was strongly criticised yesterday by Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC.

Various Government departments had been approached repeatedly to either take over or provide funds to upgrade the 'shocking' conditions at Trust Feed near Dalton.

Mr Martin said Trust Feed — which has one tap for between 2 000 and 4 500 blacks — was primed for an outbreak of cholera with the first spring rains. He said the Department of Health's

own anti-cholera campaign advised people to wash their hands after going to the toilet.

And at Trust Feed there is a school with 500 pupils who use pit latrines and the nearest source of water is nowhere near the school.

Trust Feed is a designated 'black spot' in the midst of an affluent farming community near Dalton in the Natal Midlands. It has one standpipe which works. There is no sewerage scheme, refuse removal or road maintenance.

Barely 8 km away, the Department of Community Development has spent millions of rands establishing a new township for Indians.

Cool Air was set up by the Government as an Indian group area to rid local towns



ONE tap for thousands of people. One woman said she had been waiting more than nine hours for water.

such as New Hanover and Dalton of their Indian populations. It has tarred roads, water-borne sewerage, electricity and sporting facilities and residents pay rates and in some cases pay for lights.

Trust Feed is a regulated area where the Development and Services Board, a provincial statutory body, provides minimum services without asking residents for rates.

Mr Martin said the irony of the situation was that the Province had no jurisdiction over Africans. Provincial responsibilities were limited to whites, coloureds and Indians.

Mr Roger Whiteley, chairman of the board, said yesterday: 'Give us the money and we will do the work. But we operate on a limited grant from the Province.'

The board spends about R5 000 a year in the area, which covers 212 ha and consists of 47 sub-divisions.

Blacks have held title to the land since before the turn of the century, but plots were bought by white farmers in 1964 when black owners defaulted on payment of rates. Since then no rates have been levied.

The board installed a three-tank water system with nine standpipes at Trust Feed but the low rainfall over three years and the silting-up of the underground piping collection system has resulted only one tap actually supplying water.

The Department of Health had legislated itself out of providing 'hard' services such as the provision of water, sewerage and refuse removal, Mr Martin said.

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

The former Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, today appealed to the Pretoria Supreme Court to hear an application urgently because he feared an outbreak of violence among his people.

In an urgent application to the court, he sought an interim order to repeal the South African Government's abolition of the Kangwane Legislative Assembly.

Violence fear—Mabuza's urgent appeal

While the legal battle had reported the absence of grim-faced citizens of many male senior Kangwane packed the court and Church Square to await the outcome of the case.

It was possible that these pupils had left South Africa to receive military training.

Tension was high among his people, said Mr Mabuza. The only reason why violence had not yet started was that communication between the for-

mer Kangwane officials and local chiefs had been maintained.

On June 18 this year, the Government dissolved the Kangwane Legislative Assembly and abolished its Constitution by proclamation in the Government Gazette.

● The proclamation was if the confusion as to who is the proper authority in Kangwane is not resolved as a matter of urgency," said Mr Mabuza in his affidavit.

Mr W de Villiers, appearing for the Government, claimed that the costs of the application including costs of counsel. "I believe that bloodshed will be caused

Mr Mabuza and the applicants had no right to bring an application. The applicants had no status as members of the Kangwane Government because the homeland's Constitution had already been abolished.

It was also pointed out that an Appeal Court hearing relating to the case. (Proceeding) Mr A Gordon and Mr M Mabuza, Mr Justice A F Mbuyi was on the bench.

Land deal stains monarch's reputation AGEING SOBHUZA UNDER ATTACK

TODAY, Swaziland's Ngenyama, His Majesty King Sobhuza II will have been around for exactly 83 years. And having been on the Swazi throne for the last 61 years makes him the longest-reigning monarch in the world.

His birthday, usually a spectacular event celebrated by all Swazis in what has become the biggest annual celebration in the tiny kingdom of Swaziland, is one occasion that has never failed to focus world attention on what could otherwise be one of the least significant countries of the world.

King Sobhuza's age and the fact that he has ruled longer than anybody else in the world is not all that makes him a remarkable person. He has many other attributes which make him stand out among the world's most loved and respected leaders.

By SAM MABE

This has been acknowledged by both young and old, kith and kin, citizens and foreigners in Swaziland, and by several other people who include heads of States in Africa and other parts of the world. The British throne has always blessed the Ngenyama's kingdom by honouring all invitations to national celebrations. When he celebrated the 60th anniversary of

his rule last year, the period was described as "60 years of diligent and foresighted rule." In that period, King Sobhuza maintained the type of political stability that has earned him the envy of many African States, including South Africa.

In suspending the

ple had been tested through the fire of South African oppression and that their orientation was completely different from that of Swazis in Swaziland.

situation in Swaziland be like then? Will the close to one million inhabitants of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma, who will have become Swazis against their will, accept his rule? Will they be willing to accept the king's infallibility?

The leading opponent of the Swaziland/South

He said the minority regime that will be created when about a million people join the Swazis, can only survive if it is bolstered by the army, secret police and the buying power of the

nation.

At 83, Ngenyama has had a good life. He is rumoured to have taken about 100 wives for himself, with whom he has fathered hundreds of children.

Sooner or later, old age lethargy could catch up with him, or death could deprive the Swazis of their charismatic leader who has ruled longer than some of them can remember.

If and when his last day comes, the king will join the land of the departed, a happy man. Because, if all goes according to his and Pretoria's wishes, he shall have made a great achievement for his people — acquiring for them Ingwavuma and KaNgwane, offered to him by the South African government.

land. Anyone not born a Dlamini can never hope to enjoy equal opportunities with the great Malangeni ruling clan, he said.

In short, Chief Buthelezi's attack on the king was a manifestation of the anger caused among blacks by the land deal between Swaziland and South Africa.

The Zulu King, King Goodwill Zwelithini, is King Sobhuza's son-in-law because he married one of his many daughters. But the Ingwavuma issue has soured the relationship between the two royal families.

Also, the good relationship that has existed between King Sobhuza and Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC's acting president, could easily be affected by this land deal which the ANC is opposed to.

With the pro-and the anti-land cession factions drumming up world support on the issue, the international community will be forced to take sides on the matter.

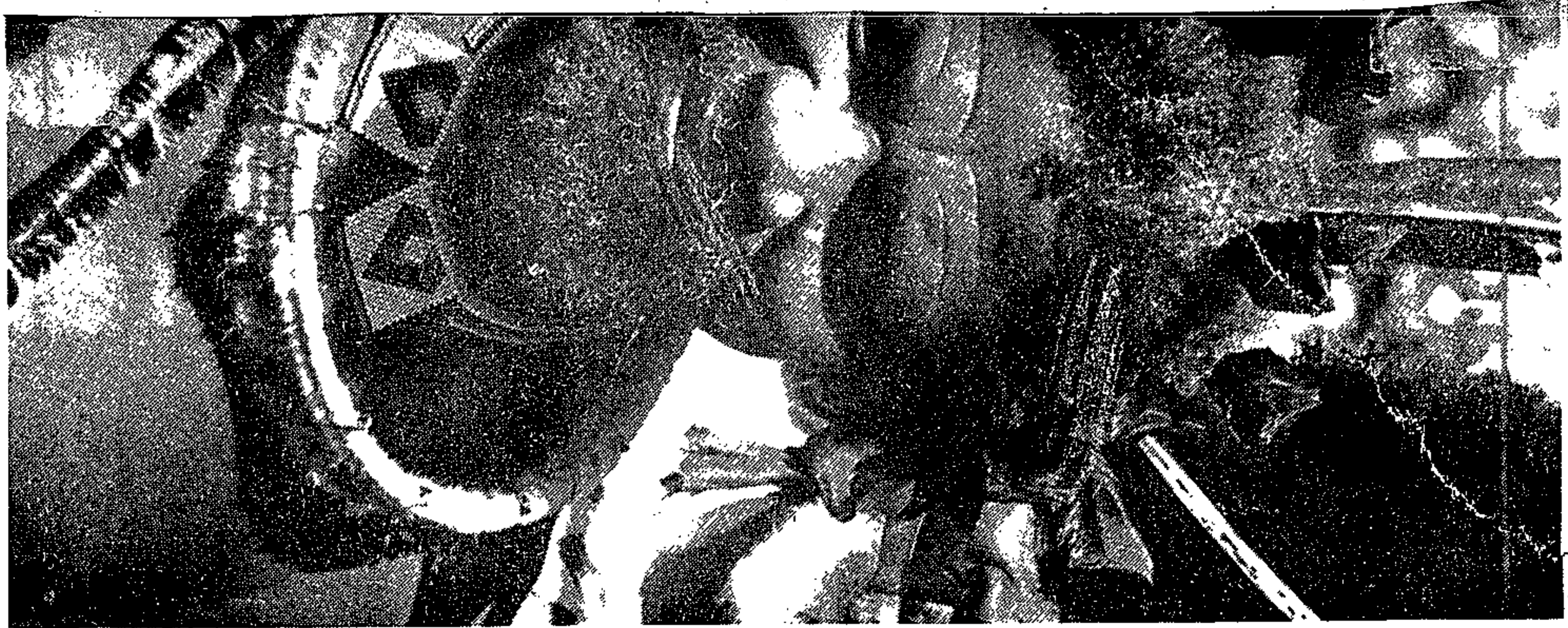
Should the deal be clinched in Swaziland's favour, an atmosphere of hostility on the losing side, shall have been created.

And in that type of atmosphere, will the king go to his last resting place a happy man? What will his image in the eyes of black South Africans be? Will he still be the most loved and highly respected traditional ruler he has been in the last 60 years of his rule?

BIRTHDAY: Swaziland's King Sobhuza.

Africa land deal, Chief Ngenyama's constitutionless rule. Gatscha Buthelezi told a meeting he addressed described the king

South African rand. He also attacked nepotism which he said was a way of life in Swazi-



Mbabane Land deal studying 'problems' violence threat

Swaziland was studying the social and economic implications of incorporation of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma, the country's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Sendon Benjamin Nsibandze, said last night.

"We know there will be problems. What they are, we do not know yet, and we are awaiting reports," Senator Msibandze said.

He was addressing the Institute for the Study of Man in Africa in Johannesburg. He refused to discuss the land deal, except for a brief comment on the effect an extra one million people might have on unemployment in Swaziland.

He said an estimated 7 000 school leavers annually competed for 3 000 jobs and this was causing the authorities great concern.

To improve education the Swaziland Government had earmarked the major part of the 1981-1982 budget for education, Senator Nsibandze said.

"Our educational system must produce citizens capable of contributing to the forward thrust of our country. Hence, the utilitarian aspect of education is stressed," he said.

The Star Bureau LONDON — The Ingwavuma land deal would cause bloodshed, an Inkatha delegation has been warning African and Western countries on a tour which ended today.

The movements secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, and national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose, will return to South Africa tomorrow, having emphasised that any violence would be the responsibility of the South African and Swazi Governments.

They told a news conference in London yesterday they had had "virtually total support" from the representatives they had seen in Washington, New York and London.

Their mission, which included a visit to Bonn, had helped dispel reports that Libya — current Organisation of African Unity chairman state — and the African National Con-

gress supported the land deal.

The Inkatha representatives said they were confident both these groups were opposed to the move which, they said, contravened the basic principles of the OAU.

Dr Dhlomo said the legal fight over Ingwavuma would stop when the South African Government legislated to cede the land to Swaziland.

"But that will by no means be the end. When we have a people's government in South Africa, the first operation of that government would be to take back the land," he said.

The delegation petitioned 26 African countries at the United Nations and the UN Secretary-General.

They were impressed with the detailed understanding of the issues involved that had been shown by all the people they met.

Swazis woo OAU states on Ingwavuma

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swazi Government ministers have visited at least 16 African states to explain their side of the land deal with South Africa, before next month's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting in Tripoli.

Swaziland is keen to gain OAU support for the ceding of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane to the landlocked state.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, described as favourable the reception he received in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania.

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI

'We are in occupation'

FM 23/7/82

Tension is running high over the proposed transfer of the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane regions to Swaziland. This week the FM spoke to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and National President of Inkatha, Gatsha

Buthelezi about the issue.

FM: Are there any indications of SA prompting King Zwelithini to take KwaZulu into independence?

Buthelezi: I am not aware of it. Relationships between me and the king, at present, are cordial — they couldn't be any better. (The king is my nephew.) In the past the government tried to enmesh him in these

things, but could not get away with it. If they are thinking of taking such a step, they will certainly be wasting their time. What is your response to the Swazi claim that 20 000 refugees from Ingwavuma were forced to flee to Swaziland?

This is the biggest nonsense I have ever heard of. Those people are not, by any means, refugees. This is pure distortion. Remember that Ingwavuma is a border area.

Have there been any responses to the letters you sent to various African organisations, including Swapo and the ANC, seeking solidarity over the transfer?

My colleagues, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, and Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman, are in New York lobbying for support. They are also expected to travel to Washington and London on the same mission. The two are doubtless in touch with representatives of the ANC. I did write a letter to Sam Nujoma (of Swapo) about the issue, because I felt that he needed a briefing on what is happening here. I do not expect him to do anything, but as a son of Africa, now in the liberation struggle, he deserves to be informed.

Another Zulu-Swazi royal marriage is apparently being planned. Will this be affected by the controversy?

It has been discussed by the royal family. I have discussed it myself with the king.



KwaZulu's Buthelezi ... anger among the people

You have to realise that any marriage of a princess is a national matter, as far as the Zulus are concerned. We have always said that the SA government is complicating is-

sues between us and the Swazis. I do not see the marriage being affected.

How do you see the whole land issue problem being resolved?

Unless the government bows down somehow, in such a way that it need not lose much face, the problem cannot be resolved. It is for the government to heed our advice. SA must stop the transfer in the interests of both black and white. P W Botha is undoubtedly going to lose a lot of support from the Nationalists. I personally have the support of Nationalists who have told me that they totally reject what is going on in government circles regarding the land deal.

They (white South Africans) have expressed a feeling that, as South Africans, they cannot tolerate to see any part of the country given away to a foreign state. Politically, this can do Botha a lot of damage. If elections were held tomorrow, he would definitely lose.

What do you think will happen if government goes ahead with its plans?

We are in occupation of the place and government will have to use force to get us out of the land. We are not prepared to move out. Very recently, I addressed my people in Ingwavuma about the issue. In the last 30 years of my political life I have never seen such a degree of anger registered in the faces of the Zulus. A security policeman was nearly killed and I had to intervene.

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.

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

STABBED: Mary-Anne Nyembezi in hospital.

He was arrested by hospital security guards. He was arrested by hospital security guards. He was arrested by hospital security guards.

cult one with her lover, a former employee at the hospital, turning up any time of the day to beg her to come back home. She said she was not surprised when he jumped her at the lift.

"He knows the hospital well as he was employed as a security man until he left two months ago," she said.

Saved

After she was stabbed, Ms Nyembezi said, she was rushed to Hillbrow Hospital in an ambulance. She said quick action by doctors at the theatre probably contributed to saving her life.

Ms Nyembezi and her four children now live with her parents, also in Meadowlands.

Ms Nyembezi's sister, who was at the hospital yesterday, said they were notified of the incident by a friend of Mary-Anne who also works at the hospital. She said the incident had distressed her parents, who are now very old.

Swazis crowd court to hear land application

MORE than 200 Swazis who came from KaNgwane in three buses and private cars converged on the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday to hear the latest on the incorporation of their "homeland" into Swaziland.

The application by the KaNgwane government to have the dissolution of their Legislative Assembly nullified has been referred to the full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court.

The ruling was made yesterday by Mr Justice A P Myburgh after he had heard an application for an interim relief by the homeland's government.

In an urgent application, the KaNgwane Government applied for an interim interdict until the main action challenging the validity of a South African Government proclamation abolishing the Legislative Assembly — could be heard.

KaNgwane wanted the administration of its territory returned to its executive council.

Mr Dave Gordon, appearing for the KaNgwane Government and Chief Enos Mabuzza, submitted that the use of force and violence to take over the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was no different from the force of a Government Gazette proclamation.

Mr I W de Villiers, SC, appearing for the South African Government, argued that the matter was not urgent as the applicants, the KaNgwane Government and Chief Enos Mabuzza, had no status.

He submitted that they did not exist as they had been suspended by the State President's proclamation published on June 18.

He said the South African Government had in no way acted illegally as they were administering KaNgwane in accordance with a proclamation also passed by the State President.

Mr Gordon countered that Mr de Villiers' argument had a fundamental flaw in it when he said the proclamation was valid until it had been declared invalid. A proclamation by the State President could not be equated with an Act of Parliament as he was not acting within these powers.

He argued that the proclamation was neither valid or invalid, but neutral.

• See pic on Page 2.

CHICKEN LICKEN SOCCERPOT

Win R900 — P 30

Trial judge throws out confession

In his finding, the magistrate, Mr N. Oosthuisen, said according to evidence led, Mr Gqokoma had undergone an operation and had made successful progress. He had later developed delirium tremens.

Progress then lapse I took it away. "I was going into his body he told me he felt a laugh about it. When but instead would He would not object. "It was just a prank. nozzle. my finger over the

toir, Mr Cedric van der Westhuizen, said that he and Mr Gqokoma had "played the fool with the air hose" on the day in question. "I placed it behind him. He was fully clothed, and usually when I do this I press

This was disclosed yesterday in a joint statement by 10 organisations which influenced the boycott of the "rebel" tour by the country's big three soccer teams, Kaizer

THE success of the campaign to cancel the SAB International soccer tour was a result of combined efforts by previously divided black organisations.

By SAM MABE

Unity broke tour

case of death

Govt 'demolishing all new dwellings in Amaoti'

Mercury 23/7/82
Mercury Reporter
SQUATTERS' houses are being demolished in Inanda for the second time in a month.

People living at Amaoti, a remote section in the north of Inanda, told the Mercury yesterday that the Department of Co-operation and Development was demolishing all newly erected dwellings in the area as well as new extensions to older homes.

One man, Mr Petros Mtabela, said officials

had torn down an extra room he had added to his home. He would now have to cram his family into the two remaining rooms, he said.

Mr J Oosthuizen, the Department of Co-operation and Development's Press liaison officer in Pretoria, confirmed yesterday that 13 dwellings had been demolished so far this week.

He said that only partly- or newly-erected homes had been knocked down, and the reason for the demolitions was to con-

trol escalating squatting in Inanda.

When asked where the people who had lost their homes were meant to go, he said that according to his department they had to 'return to where they came from'.

He added that it might be possible for evicted people to obtain a site at Inanda Newtown, a site-and-service scheme presently being erected by the department, if they approached the magistrate at Verulam.

THE RATANDA Community Council near Heidelberg will meet next month to decide

whether or not to allow residents to erect tin shacks as alternative accommodation to permanent structures.

Mr L M Mohlomi, chairman of The Ratanda-Community Council said yesterday that at

Ratanda tin shack question

SOWETAN, Friday, July 23, 1982

Page 19

the moment the families had been requested to pay a deposit of R650 for infra-structure services, and if the response from the families was good, the site-and-service scheme would be introduced.

At the moment there are about 450 families on the housing waiting list. Mr Mohlomi also said the closing date for families to pay the money was July 31 and the council will meet on August 12 to make a fi-

nal decision on whether to go ahead with the proposed site-and-service scheme or to call it off.

He said: "The council approached the East Rand Administration Board early this year for funds to build more houses in the area, but were informed that at the present moment no funds were available for the building of the required houses. As a result the council decided on this site-and-service

scheme."

Mr Mohlomi said that when Erab was informed by the council about the proposed scheme, they were reluctant and against the project, but when the council said that they

were prepared to call off the idea on condition that the board erected more houses in the area, the council was readily allowed to go ahead with the scheme.

Mr Mohlomi also said the council was attempting to raise other funds to build houses for those families who could not build their own houses.

Mooring a "destock" 1

Judge refers Kangwane application to full Bench

AGUS 23/7/82

49/312

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The South African Government will maintain control over Kangwane and its 750 000 people — for the moment.

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge yesterday referred an application to place Kangwane back under the control of its former Chief Minister and his Legislative Assembly to a sitting of the full Bench.

The application followed a proclamation in the June 18 Government Gazette which dissolved the Kangwane Legislative Assembly and its constitution.

This move formed part of the controversial Government plan to cede areas of South Africa to Swaziland.

During a legal tussle yesterday about the urgency of the application made by the Kangwane Government and another interim application brought by Mr Enos Mabuza, former Chief

Minister of the homeland, it was disclosed that bloodshed was imminent if the matter of local authority in Kangwane was not resolved soon.

There was concern that many senior male school pupils had left the country to undergo military training.

So far the former Legislative Assembly of Kangwane had maintained a moderating influence in the area but could not be expected to keep the peace indefinitely.

In an affidavit before the court, Mr Mabuza described how officials had been locked out of their offices and had their cars confiscated.

Mr David Gordon, for Mr Mabuza, and Mr William de Villiers for the Government argued as to the legitimacy of the now famous proclamation R108 of June 18.

In terms of the National States Constitution Act, Mr Gordon claimed the State President did not have the right to dissolve the

Kangwane Legislative Assembly. Such action could only be taken by the Assembly in consultation with the South African Government or vice versa.

Mr de Villiers declined to argue directly on the validity of Proclamation 108.

The date set for the Ingwavuma hearing is August 18.

Cape Times 23/7/82 (312)

Kangwane case for Full Bench

PRETORIA. — An application to declare invalid a proclamation dissolving the Kangwane Legislative Assembly was yesterday referred to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court by Mr Justice A P Myburgh in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The application was brought on behalf of the executive committee of Kangwane.

Mr Justice Myburgh said that he, as a single judge, did not want to decide on the validity of the proclamation.

Earlier, counsel for Kangwane, Mr D Gordon, said the correct procedures had not been followed before the proclamation was issued by the State President and therefore the proclamation was not valid. For this reason, the assumption of control of the region by the South African government since June 18 should also be seen as invalid.

Mr Gordon said later, however, that he had discussed the matter with the former Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Mabuza, who had indicated that he would accept the position if an interim order could not be granted. The matter was referred to the Full Bench.

Mr Mabuza said the uncertainty and unrest in the area could be contained as long as the people realised the matter was receiving attention.

Mr Justice Myburgh granted a request from Mr Gordon that the Judge President of the Transvaal should be approached to find — as a matter of urgency — a date on which the Full Bench could hear the application. He said he would see to this himself. Sapa

● SABC blasted again on land deal, page 13

Stan
Bait was
23/7/82
cash for
312
kaNgwane

▶ from page 1

Assembly from April 29 to July 29.

Reasons given were that the South African Government was engaged in talks with Swaziland and that it was well known there was considerable opposition to the proposed transfer and debate would inflame the issue.

Dr Koornhof also indicated the session was to be opened by a representative of the South African Government who, in the circumstances, would be seriously embarrassed because "he would not know what to say."

Dr Koornhof appealed to kaNgwane for co-operation because he said the South African Government was being pushed by Swaziland for unification which was being opposed by the South African Swazi people.

Mr Mabuza alleged in his affidavit that on June 8 Dr Koornhof telephoned him to inform him the Cabinet had decided to conclude a written agreement with Swaziland in terms of which the Nzikazi, Nkomazi and Mswati areas be included in Swaziland.

Although the issue was of vital importance to all people living in kaNgwane, Mr Mabuza accused Dr Koornhof of attempting to prevent debate in the legislative assembly on the issue by dissolving the Assembly.

● See Page 7.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, tried to entice kaNgwane officials with promises of money for development to accept unification with Swaziland.

This was disclosed in papers filed with the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday in which Mr Enos Mabuza, former Chief Minister of kaNgwane, applied to have his Legislative Assembly reconstituted.

kaNgwane's constitution and Legislative Assembly were abolished by proclamation in the Government Gazette on June 18 in preparation for the territory being ceded to Swaziland.

Also contained in an affidavit, signed by Mr Mabuza and handed in to the court, were allegations that:

● Dr Koornhof said at a meeting with kaNgwane officials on April 3, 1981, he favoured self-governing status for the homeland but would refer the matter to the Cabinet because a decision to grant self-government could affect relations with Swaziland.

● South Africa, while locked in a struggle with kaNgwane officials for 18 months over the issue of self-government, had discussed the matter of unification of the territories with Swaziland.

● A delegation of Swaziland officials, kaNgwane representatives and Dr Koornhof met at a meeting chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, P. W. Botha, in Cape Town on July 28, 1981. During discussions about unification Dr Koornhof put kaNgwane's case for self-governing status very strongly.

● On February 15, 1982, at another meeting in Cape Town, Dr Koornhof offered the kaNgwane executive council "a great deal of money to be pumped into development," and individual positions of leadership if they would accept unification with Swaziland.

Dialogue

Dr Koornhof showed the meeting a thick document containing what he said were guarantees and concessions but the executive council declined to negotiate on the issue of unification.

At another meeting in March Dr Koornhof asked kaNgwane officials to enter into dialogue with the Swaziland Government and said there was a Swaziland delegation already in Cape Town for this purpose.

Members of the kaNgwane executive council met unofficially with the Swaziland delegation but, Mr Mabuza claimed in his affidavit, nothing was achieved because two opposing views were stated.

● On April 27 Dr Koornhof telephoned Mr Mabuza and informed him the Cabinet had decided to postpone the ordinary session of the kaNgwane Legislative

To Page 3, Col 10

By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

Koornhof's bait was cash for kaNgwane

Swazis celebrate their king's 83rd birthday

MBABANE — Flags, punting and paper mache shields decorated Mbabane streets yesterday as Swaziland began celebrating the 83rd birthday of King Sobhuza, the worlds oldest reigning monarch.

The king celebrated his birthday at the Prince of Wales Oval in Mbabane.

PARADES

Gates opened at 7 am and lively parades of drum majorettes, boy scouts, girl guides, red cross nurses, Royal Swazi Police and the Swaziland Defence Force took to the arena. King Sobhuza was escorted by motorcade

yesterday to the arena where he was greeted by a 21-gun salute.

Although 67 cattle had been slaughtered for the public birthday feast and large quantities of traditional beer have been brewed for the occasion, it was a relatively low key celebration for a number of reasons.

Firstly there is not a great deal of money on hand for the birthday — at least R5-million was spent on last September's celebration of the kings diamond jubilee. Secondly, the controversial land deal with the South African Government has pushed the little kingdom into the

larger arena of African politics.

Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R V L Dlamini, has strongly advised the local media to curtail criticism of the controversial issue.

Adding to the tension, Swazi ministers have visited more than a dozen African states to push their case in time for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Libya next month.

The ministers have returned in time for the celebrations, but when the cries of loyalty to King Sobhuza have died down, there will be top level consultations on

the success of their African tour.

An early arrival from his lobbying mission was Senator Ben Nsibande, Swaziland's Deputy Prime Minister, who visited Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania.

Senator Nsibande said his reception in these states had been "favourable," and that the Swazi delegation to the OAU summit would go in "confident spirits."

The other ministers have yet to comment on their missions. —SANS.



BIRTHDAY: King Sobhuza II.

Anger over TV coverage of the Swazi land deal

SHODDY coverage of the controversial Swaziland deal by the South African Broadcasting Corporation is fast bringing to a head the years of anger and criticism fired at the organisation.

When the Cabinet made its decision on June 8 to hand over Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland it could little have imagined the side effects and harsh reactions it would create.

When Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said in Durban the other night (a statement the SABC was not present to hear or report) that the deal could result in a permanent change in the politics of South Africa, he might prove to be more prophetic than even he realised.

Apart from such issues as the manner in which black and white politicians have joined forces to oppose the move in an almost unprecedented manner for South Africa, the SABC may finally be forced to review its selection of news.

Opposition politicians and numerous organisations have over the years continually expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which SABC news coverage is handled. But this dissatisfaction has, with the Swazi issue, grown to virtually uncontrolled anger.

The South African public has been treated to lengthy programmes giv-

The SABC has gone too far this time

By BRUCE CAMERON

ing the Government side of the story but with very little of the side of those opposing the Cabinet decision being broadcast or televised.

Mr. Brian Page MP (NRP Umhlanga), who for almost nine years has been a major critic of the SABC, reflects the opinion of most opposition politicians, when he says: "The SABC has now gone too far. It is time to call a halt to this abuse of a public utility by the Government."

"The SABC is actually creating a dangerous situation for the South African public that can be compared with what happened in Rhodesia."

"In Rhodesia the Government-controlled broadcasting service kept the public blissfully unaware of the real situation and they were shocked when the end came."

"Similarly, in the present situation the public is being kept totally unaware of the anger that has been generated by the Government's decision, particularly the anger of the Zulus."

"By trying to avoid increased opposition to the decision by slanting news reports, fuel is being added to the fire in an already very tricky situation."

"If, among other things, the SABC had paid attention to the problems in Soweto before 1976, not only would the public but also the Government have been made aware of what was happening and it could have helped prevent that tragedy in South African history."

In answer to the recent criticism of the lack of full coverage of the Swazi issue, Mr. Kobus Hamman, head of the TV news department, said that if Chief Buthelezi "convinces us that there are aspects of the matter which deserve to be broadcast, but haven't been, then we might well reconsider."

The accusations that the SABC is purely a lackey of the Govern-

ment have a substantial basis when one looks back at the coverage of a number of major events over the past few years, although critics are probably right when they claim the Swazi deal has been the worst in a long history.

One of the better examples was the occasion when former Judge Anton Mostert blew the whistle on the Information scandal. Every newspaper in the country, Afrikaans and English, ignored Government attempts to stop the publication of the judge's revelations, but the SABC meekly obeyed.

On another occasion Mr. P. W. Botha demanded, at a public meeting, that SABC tone down its reporting of unrest in

black townships. Again the SABC meekly obliged, relegating sparse coverage to the end of news programmes.

But even when the SABC covers events, claiming that it is giving equal coverage, it manipulates the coverage subtly.

Although politicians accept that Cabinet Ministers, by virtue of the fact that they make announcements on actual policy, should receive greater coverage, they take the greatest exception to the many political speeches and to the way in which nearly every public appearance they make is reported, whether they say something sensible or not.

But what is the answer to the shortcomings of SABC?

Mr. Page says it should look at the British Broadcasting Corporation and its casting Corporation and it should reconstitute its board of governors.

He suggests the Government should not be the only body for appointing board members.

Opposition politicians, representatives of the performing arts councils, media people, educationists should all have a say in nominating people in the fields they represent to the board.

"The board should have blacks and whites, from left-wing liberal to right-wing radical, so that all the bias will balance itself out to create a neutral situation."

A comparison with the BBC is interesting, particularly in relation to the recent Falklands war. The BBC was strongly criticised for not only giving the official British side of the story but also that of the Argentinians.

Another interesting aspect that the SABC could study is the policy of not only the BBC but also of Independent British Television not to give their own opinion on political subjects.

In a book published a few years ago Grace Goldie, who was until recently head of the BBC Television Talks and Current Affairs, said the ban was imposed initially for technical reasons because there was only one television station, which would limit a diversity of opinion.

But the ban remained after independent television was established because of the fear of the influence the medium could have on people and events.

It is clear that, until the SABC does something about the current situation, its credibility will continue to suffer and affect the credibility of the Government.

And politicians like Mr. Dave Dalling, MP, Progressive Federal Party media spokesman, will continue to make statements that "the corporation has deteriorated into an unabashed apologist for the Government and propaganda channel for the National Party."

Mr. Brian Page... "a dangerous situation"

SABC blasted again on deal

CAPE TIMES 23/7/82

Political Correspondent

THE SABC, which has yet to give full coverage of opposition to the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland, yesterday broadcast another commentary supporting the land deal.

This came only a day after the Progressive Federal Party media spokesman, Mr. David Dalling, again criticized SABC's "one-sided" coverage and accused the corporation of favouring the government case.

Mr. Dalling said in a statement that interested parties such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, and Mr. Enos Mabuza, deposed Chief Executive Councilor of Kangwane, should publicly call on the SABC to give them equal time.

Yesterday's "Current Affairs" commentary highlighted the problem of colonial boundaries in post-colonial Africa. It said the government's aim was to correct where possible distortions caused by arbitrarily imposed co-

lonial boundaries. The commentary quoted reports of support for the deal from the heads of state of Mozambique and Morocco and endorsement in moderate countries such as Kenya.

It also quoted the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, stating in April that South Africa "should not stand in the way of nations that wish to unite with one another anew in cases where they have predominantly common pasts, cultural ties and a common future".

No mention was made of the considerable opposition from the leaders of the people concerned in Kangwane and Ingwavuma or of the fact that the African National Congress has denied reports that it supported the deal.

● A Durban correspondent reports that the head of public relations for the SABC, Mr. Hein Jordaan, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu was welcome to approach the corporation directly on the issue.

Hardships expected from Swazi land deal

THE withholding of political rights from Africans, the increasing exclusion of certain workers from employment opportunities and the state's abdication of responsibility for social services are features of its homeland policy, which is designed to entrench the power of the present rulers.

The cession of Kangwane and Ingwavuma is a part of this.

Recently the state has re-emphasized that Africans will continue to be excluded from political structures at a national level...

All the homelands are financially dependent on the central government. Some revenue comes from direct taxation of people and certain businesses in the homelands, but the bulk of it comes from Pretoria.

The homelands have always been expected to provide subsistence for the aged, unemployed and disabled. The form this now takes is the handing over of certain welfare functions such as health and pensions to homeland governments. This results in a decline in services and a deflection of discontent away

The planned cession of a million hectares of land and nearly a million South Africans to Swaziland was presumably prompted by benefits the South African government believes it will gain. The other side of the deal, as shown by this extract from a background paper prepared by the South African Institute of Race Relations, could be severe disadvantages for the people involved.

from the central government.

Homeland governments are allocated a certain amount of money and are expected to provide services from that. According to the Financial Mail, Kwazulu is forced to spend at least 50 percent of its budget on pensions.

The government has also excluded workers in "independent" homelands from the South African Unemployment Insurance Fund. Workers employed within homelands are not eligible for Workmen's Compensation unless the homeland government sets up a fund.

Victims

The people of Kangwane and Kwazulu have already been victims of these policies and their consequences.

Africans have been denied political rights on the pretext that they exercise them in the homelands. This has never been accepted by the majority of people in this country.

If the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma become citizens of Swaziland, however, which is a separate internationally-recognized state, their exclusion from South Africa will be made more absolute. This will be particularly so if they exercise their political rights there.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has made it clear that the land has been handed over to Swaziland on the understanding that they accept South African Swazis as their citizens...

There is definite potential for conflict over this issue. There are countless examples in South Africa where conditions of deprivation and overcrowding have led to conflicts which take on an ethnic form. This could lead to the relocation, forced or otherwise, of large numbers of Ingwavuma people.

A similar situation

arose in Thaba 'Nchu in 1979, when thousands fled to Onverwacht to avoid becoming Bophuthatswana citizens and to escape victimization by officials. There could be further relocations if the state decides to force the issue. What then would happen to the 34 086 Shangaans in Kangwane and the 10 700 Swazis in Lebowa?

Another problem is that Swaziland amended its Citizenship Act in 1974. The citizenship rights of two categories were revoked:

- People born in Swaziland of a father who was not a Swazi citizen at the time.

- People born outside Swaziland of a father who was a citizen, but was not living in Swaziland.

People in these categories could apply for citizenship but were not entitled to it. If this law is not changed, many people could find themselves in limbo as far as citizenship is concerned...

There is little doubt that Swaziland is in no position economically for an additional 250 000 people, and possibly more if any of the 600 000 Swazis living outside Kangwane are forced to move as well. It is difficult to imagine South Africa paying for pensions, schools, etc. in perpetuity, particularly as it has tried to rid itself of its responsibilities in this regard in the homelands.

Swaziland is one of the five poorest countries in Africa. Kangwane will not be bringing great wealth with it either...

In conditions of high unemployment and extreme poverty, it is not just pensioners who depend on a pension for survival. Research in Ingwavuma has shown that pensions make up a third of household incomes in the area...

How will workers be affected if they become citizens of Swaziland? It is clear that workers from Kangwane and Ingwavuma are already finding it difficult to get jobs in



Dr-Koornhof... an understanding on citizenship

the main industrial centres. The fact that so many Kangwane workers are employed in the Eastern Transvaal may mean that for the moment the state will be unwilling to jeopardize such a convenient labour supply.

Nonetheless it is worth noting that workers from Swaziland have increasingly been excluded from South Africa, the number employed here having dropped from 24 703 in 1975 to 13 006 in 1979.

It seems the people who will be hardest hit are those workers who are forced to find work illegally. They will probably be faced with border controls which will make it much more difficult for them to get into the cities. The chances of these people finding jobs in Swaziland are extremely slim. Levels of employment there are exceptionally high...

In urban areas... it is possible that Swazis with Section 10 qualifications could have these replaced with Section 12 permits — a shift from a legally enforceable right to an administrative concession. The state could also expel Swazis living illegally in the prescribed areas under the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, which allows for summary deportation...

This does not mean that all Swazis will be expelled or excluded from the urban areas. The state will give itself a degree of flexibility so that workers with established jobs, people with houses or businesses and so on can be exempted if necessary...

Finally, there is a possibility that this deal could set a precedent. There has been speculation that there could be more deals of this nature — Qwaqwa incorporated into Lesotho and Bophuthatswana ceded to Botswana.

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Sobhuza silent on Swazi land deal

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

MBABANE. — The ruler of Swaziland, King Sobhuza II, yesterday surprised observers by avoiding all mention of the controversial land deal with South Africa during his address to the nation on his 83rd birthday.

In a short speech King Sobhuza, the world's longest-reigning monarch, was conspicuously silent on the proposed transfer of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Omission of any reference to the deal, which has aroused tense feelings on both sides of the border, was all the more surprising because King Sobhuza has made repossession of alienated Swazi territory a major objective since he succeeded to the throne more than 60 years ago.

When he came to the throne in 1921, nearly two-thirds of present-day Swaziland was owned by white landowners.

Today nearly 60% of Swaziland is under Swazi control and the King seems poised to preside over the "return" of land long claimed by Swaziland on the South African side of the border.

One reason for King Sobhuza's silence on the land issue may have been a decision by his advisers that he should keep aloof from the controversy swirling around the heads of politicians over the pending deal, which has

evoked opposition from the Inkatha and Inyandse movements in South Africa as well as the outlawed African National Congress (which has sent the King a memorandum setting out the reasons for its stand).

Speaking in a softly modulated but clear voice at a colourful ceremony yesterday, King Sobhuza thanked the nation for the loyal support it has given him over the years.

He listed the challenges ahead for Swaziland as the need to improve food production, to reappraise the policy for rural development and to strengthen the education system to meet Swaziland's manpower requirements.

The King's silence on the land deal has matched by that of the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini. He, too, appears to have stood aside to leave the campaign to win support for Swaziland on the land question to politicians lower down the hierarchy, starting with the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze.

The monarch's birthday celebrations yesterday came in the midst of a concerted bid by Swaziland politicians, spearheaded by the Foreign Minister Mr R V Dlamini, to put Swaziland's case on the land deal to English-language newspapers.

Mr Dlamini has stated that Swaziland will not force South African-born Swazis to become Swaziland citizens in return for the cession of Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland — in spite of Pretoria's insistence on that as the "price" of the land.

Ingwavuma induna tells of banishment, flight to Swaziland

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

MBABANE. — An induna of the Mngomezulu tribe in Ingwavuma yesterday told reporters he had first been banished for six years and then forced to flee to Swaziland for opposing KwaZulu rule in Ingwavuma.

The induna, Mr Mkhubo Mngomezulu, was one of four refugee tribal leaders presented to journalists by Swaziland authorities at the refugee centre of Ndzevane, near the Swaziland-Ingwavuma border.

Mr Mngomezulu, the latest refugee to arrive from Ingwavuma, recalled the secession dispute between pro-Swazi and pro-Zulu factions in the Mngomezulu tribe and how it led to the arrival of police at his home.

"I was later transported in a vehicle and passed many places like Durban until I arrived at a place called Bizana in the Transkei, where I spent the next six years."

"I remained there until they came to collect me. The police never gave me reasons for sending me to Bizana."

An induna in the pro-Swazi faction led by Chief Ntunja Mngomezulu, he blamed the KwaZulu authorities for his banishment.

Mr Mngomezulu related what happened when he returned to Ingwavuma from Bizana.

"I was informed that King

Sobhuza (of Swaziland) had got all his land back," he said in an obvious reference to Pretoria's reversal of policies and its recent decision to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

He said representatives of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement later addressed members of the Mngomezulu tribe, wanting to hear opinions of the land question and asking members to raise their hands if they wished to join Inkatha.

"At the end of the meeting Chief Johannes Mngomezulu (son of the pro-Zulu chief Khethwayo) ordered his policemen to take me to my homestead. They told me they would return to set my home on fire."

"At noon the following day police came back while I was in the company of some friends."

"They handcuffed me, started beating me up and told me to go to Swaziland. They even showed me the way to Swaziland."

According to Swaziland authorities there are about 20 000 refugees from Ingwavuma in Swaziland, drawn mainly from the Mngomezulu, Njawo and Matsenjwe tribes.

Chief Buthelezi has insisted that many of the tribesmen in Swaziland are not really refugees but simply that portion of the tribe which lived on the Swazi side of the border.

Banished for opposing KwaZulu rule, says induna

Mercury Correspondent

24/7/82
MBABANE—An induna of the Mngomezulu tribe in Ingwavuma yesterday told reporters he had first been banished for six years and then forced to flee to Swaziland for opposing KwaZulu rule in Ingwavuma.

The induna, Mr Mkhubo Mngomezulu, was one of four refugee tribal leaders presented to journalists by Swaziland authorities at the refugee centre of Ndzevane near the Swaziland-Ingwavuma border.

Mr Mngomezulu, the latest refugee to arrive from Ingwavuma, recalled the succession dispute between pro-Swazi and pro-Zulu factions in the Mngomezulu tribe and how it led to the arrival of police at his home.

'I was ordered to collect one pot, one teaspoon, one plate, one blanket and one coat,' he said.

'I was later transported in a vehicle and passed many places like Durban until I arrived at a place called Bizana in Transkei, where I spent the next six years.

'I remained there until they came to collect me. The police never gave me reasons for sending me to Bizana.'

Mr Mngomezulu, an induna in the pro-Swazi faction led by Chief Ntunja Mngomezulu, blamed the KwaZulu authorities for his banishment, which took place when Pre-

toria still favoured the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

Mr Mngomezulu went on to relate what happened when he returned to Ingwavuma from Bizana.

'I was informed that King Sobhuza had got all his land back,' he said in an obvious reference to Pretoria's reversal of policies and its recent decision to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Later representatives of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement addressed members of the Mngomezulu tribe, he said.

'The Inkatha delegation wanted to know what we thought about the land question and we were asked to raise our hands if we wanted to join Inkatha.

'I didn't raise my hand because I didn't know what Inkatha was and whether I wanted to join it.

'At the end of the meeting Chief Johannes Mngomezulu (son of the pro-Zulu chief Khethwayo) ordered his policemen to take me to my homestead. They told me they would return to set my home on fire.

'The following day police came back. They handcuffed me, started beating me up and told me to go to Swaziland,' he alleged.

A fiercely strong spirit of independence and a marked aversion to paying taxes led the Boers to form during the last century no fewer than 14 different republics.

Most of these states were neither administratively nor economically viable and were doomed to early death.

Most South Africans will know of those commonly referred to in history — the Republics of Graaff Reinet, Swellendam, Natalia, Stellaland — but how many ever heard of the Klein Vry Staat? Yet this state actually existed for five years from 1886 to 1891.

In the early part of 1875 two restless Boers, Joachim Johannes Ferreira and Frans Ignatius Maritz, loaded their well seasoned, sneezewood

wagons with simple provisions, ammunition for their muzzle loaders and crossing the Highveld plains, headed for the fertile boundaries of Swaziland.

Daily sustenance was no problem for man or beast as the area teemed with game and the pasturage was lush.

Several weeks of trekking brought them to the Great Place or the King of Swaziland, Umbandine. A dreamy eyed, peace-loving man, Umbandine readily agreed to the request of Ferreira and Maritz to sell them ground near the frontier. He intimated in fact, that he liked the M'Bunu (Boers) and thought highly of their Republic.

As neither Ferreira and Maritz nor the chief were business-like it

was almost two years before a form of deed of sale was finally drawn up. At a solemn ceremony in a place called Inkaniini the chief affixed his royal mark alienating 1340 hectares between the Assegai and Umkompies rivers.

At the chief's insistence the document contained a clause indicating that certain rights granted to the South African Republic were to remain in force.

When 78 people formed a state

With the controversy raging over the "Swazi land deal" ERIC ATTWELL records the time, nearly 100 years ago, when the then King of Swaziland gave away a piece of his territory.

The trekking spirit was still much in the blood of the Boers, and about this time the famous Thirstland Expedition which ended in Angola, set out. Others headed for Rhodesia.

Restless spirits like these helped to swell the tiny community. They were old fashioned people, unsophisticated, kindly and famed for their courtesy.

Although the nearest towns were more than 160 kilometres away some of the settlers were soon trekking there to sell their produce. Tobacco was found to do well and soon became the principal crop. Local game provided a regular source of protein — and shoes.

Some of those who visited the towns returned with wives and soon there were signs of a settled community.

But the difficulties of trying to live without any sort of organisation or accepted rules became increasingly impossible. A meeting of the men in

the settlement was called at Vaalkop Farm in March 1886. After a solemn and lengthy deliberations it was decided that the community would constitute itself the independent state of Klein Vry Staat.

True to Boer traditions it was declared that the government should be democratic and republican. It was also resolved that the state be ruled by a kind of "troika", a committee of three — thereafter known as the Komite or the Triumvirate.

A few weeks later another ceremony was held when the appointed members of the Komite, the chief field cornet and two others — constituting the state's Civil Service — were sworn in over the Bible.

After giving the instructions about fixing taxes, which everybody agreed were to be kept as low as possible, the Klein Vry Staat was in business.

Soon after this the Ko-

mite visited the chief and told him of the formation of the new state and proposed a peaceful co-existence. It has been suggested that the answer the chief is reported to have given, "You are my friends", constituted the first official recognition of the Klein Vry Staat.

Gradually some laws were established, some boundaries defined and a few general rules for the day to day conduct of the community's affairs laid down.

But the population was still insignificant — a census in 1890 showed there were 78 people — and many felt that the absurdity of trying to maintain this pocket handkerchief state should be ended. After a lot of discussion it was resolved to join the Transvaal Republic.

In pursuance of the policy of maintaining friendly relations with Chief Umbandine the decision was conveyed to him. He again formally renounced any claim to the territory occupied by the new settlers.

Klein Vry Staat's decision to seek incorporation in the Transvaal was conveyed to Pretoria by two men on horseback.

To the astonishment of the messengers the in-

corporation proposal was politely but firmly declined.

The truth was that Paul Kruger had for some time been engaged in delicate negotiations with the British government over the future of Swaziland. The paramount chief was running the country badly, it had no police force and the land was becoming a haven for white fugitives from justice.

Another problem was the vaguely defined boundaries with the Transvaal. Until the question of the future control of Swaziland, a still un-annexed territory, could be satisfactorily resolved Paul Kruger had no wish to be guilty of incorporating any of its land.

Klein Vry Staters were indignant and loudly proclaimed they would go it alone. Immediately they set about tightening up the administration of their state, new taxes were approved and the powers of the Komite were broadened.

In addition, a sheriff was appointed. This gentleman appears to have been pound master (the pound provided quite a substantial source of revenue), assistant in the Justice Department and state secretary.

The day to day problems over which the Komite had to exercise its authority became increasingly complex — grass fires, stock diseases, definition of outspans, extradition of criminals, marriage ceremonies, all came under its purview.

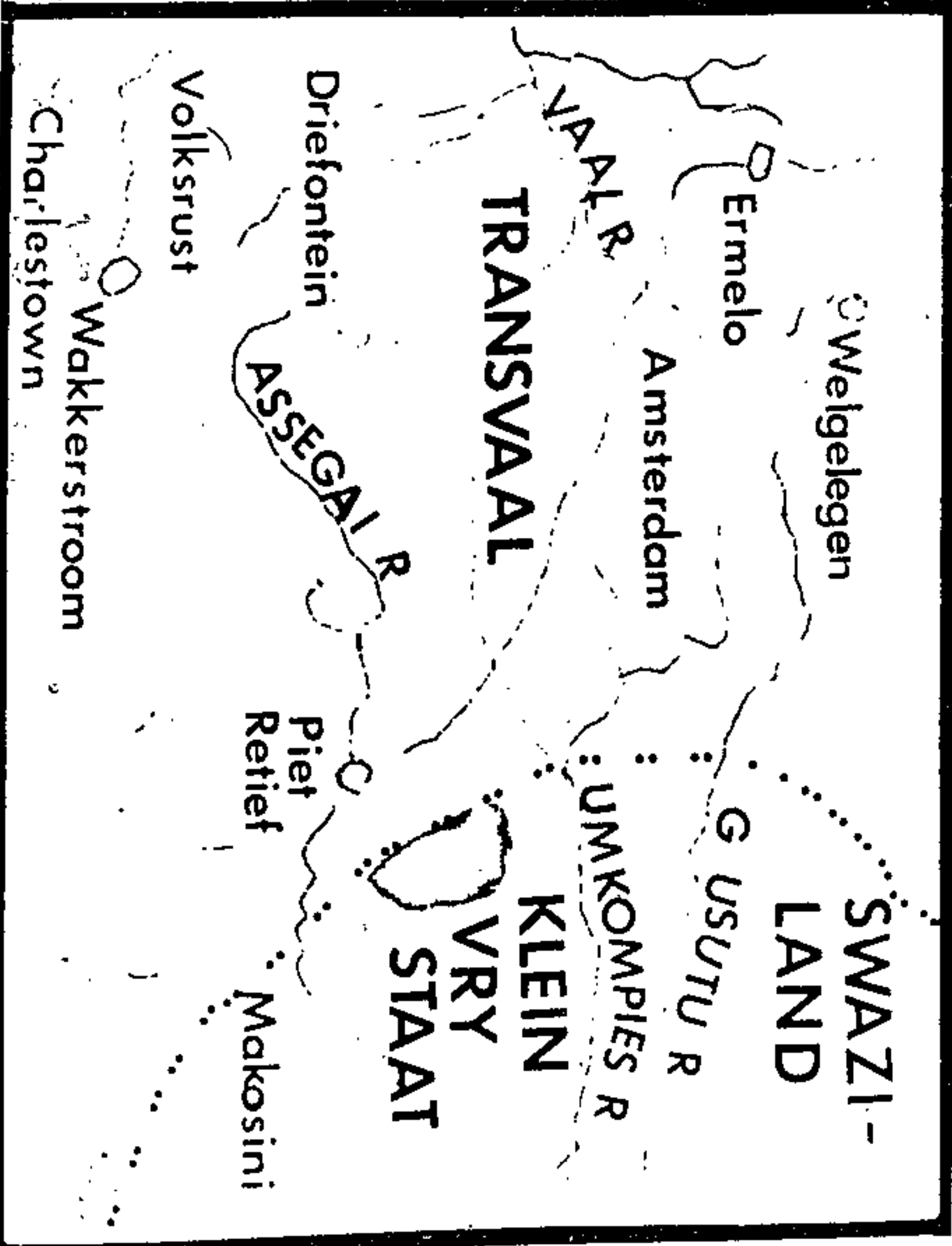
A notable symbol of sophistication in state administration came when a Great Seal was acquired. It carried the words "Seal of the Klein Vry Staat under the rule of the Triumvirate", beneath a picture of three armed Boers. It was a splendid example of the art of the engraver.

Following the Declaration of Independence in 1890, the British government and the Transvaal Republic reached an amicable understanding about the future of Swaziland. With this theory problem resolved, the way was paved for the Transvaal to incorporate the Klein Vry Staat.

This time the initiative emanated from Paul Kruger. A special Act authorised the taking over of the country and the event took place, with due ceremony, in April 1891, when General P. J. Joubert arrived at the "capital" — still Vaalkop — to take over the government and receive all the State papers.

Thus ended what was surely history's smallest and most bizarre state. Certainly it was the strangest political freak this continent has ever seen.

Glyn Williams is on holiday. His column will be resumed next week.



Verligtes back Mouton to oust the Bond boss

S. Post 25/7/82 304A

VERLIGTES in the Afrikaanse Broederbond are said to be pushing Professor Wynand Mouton, controversial chairman of the SABC and rector of the University of the Orange Free State, to take over the chairmanship of the Bond from extreme Right-winger Professor Carel Boshoff.

In Bloemfontein yesterday Prof Mouton, a nuclear physicist whose appointment to the SABC caused a furore just over two years ago, would not be drawn on the issue.

He said he was not prepared to comment on a report to this effect published this week in the *Herstigte Nasionale Party* newspaper the *Afrikaner*.

However reliable sources said Prof Mouton's candidacy for the Broederbond chairmanship was part of the running fight between the Government and the Broeders.

The fight is also connected



● Prof Wynand Mouton
... SABC chairman.



● Prof Carel Boshoff
... challenged.

By JEAN LE MAY, Political Reporter

with the break-away Conservative Party, since most Broederbonders in the Transvaal are said to support the CP.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, is a former chairman of the Bond.

Canvassing for support by the rival factions within the Bond is said to be reaching fever pitch.

Right-wingers are distributing leaflets urging that verligtes be ousted while the verligtes are seeking support for their candidates for the new executive.

The battle — in which Cabinet Ministers have become involved — has come out into the open on at least three occasions recently:

□ Mr S P Botha, Minister of

Manpower Utilisation and a former member of the Bond executive attacked Prof Boshoff and the Sabra-connected Oranjerwerkers at an NP rally in Louisa Trichardt earlier this month.

□ Prof Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education and another former chairman of the Bond, reacted angrily when Prof Marius Swart, deputy chairman of the FAK (Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, a Broederbond front organisation), sharply criticised politicians for bullying Afrikaners and sowing discord in their ranks.

□ At an important church conference earlier this year Prof Boshoff was challenged by two influential Afrikaans academics — Prof C Viljoen, professor of church history at Unisa, and NGK theologian Prof Pierre Roussouw — to reveal the Broeders' role in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk. Prof Boshoff has ignored the challenge.

Some of the contents of the arms cache allegedly used



paints a
terror
on
their lives

INGALLIED

Swazis snub ANC over

SWAZILAND is to press ahead with its contentious claims for South African land despite strong opposition from the banned African National Congress (ANC).

This week's tacit rejection of the ANC appeal for Swaziland to renounce its agreement with South Africa over the incorporation of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma has now shifted the spotlight to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

And there, unlike Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, the ANC has some influence and can expect a sympathetic hearing.

The firm stand taken by Swazi leaders this week has drawn the lines for a major African diplomatic battle.

And what is clear is that this could finally drive the wedge between South Africa's neighbour and the militant ANC.

Swaziland's Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Dlamini, said this week that his coun-



By DAVID FORRETT in Mbabane

try was prepared to defend its agreement with South Africa at next month's OAU meeting in Tripoli.

However, African diplomats are reportedly trying to avoid a potentially divisive

eight African countries — Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia — to explain the deal.

"We are informing them, (but) essentially it is a bilateral matter between South Africa and Swaziland."

He claimed that two "big" African states — whom he refused to name — had already written to support the land deal and to congratulate King Sobhuza on his diplo-

matic way of handling the matter.

"All the reports that have come back from our emissaries have shown a positive response because people are now getting the facts," he said. "The response shows a great deal of understanding."

The same applied in the ranks of the OAU secretariat, says the Swazi king's ambassador extraordinary, Dr Shishayi Nxumalo.

"They (the African states) have all taken a positive stand that if this matter was ever to be debated anywhere they would be with Swaziland," Dr Nxumalo said.

However, diplomatic observers are sceptical about the chances of any wholehearted support — let alone overwhelming backing — coming from African countries.

The ANC, widely regarded in African capitals as the genuine South African "liberation movement", is insisting that the Swazi land claims can be discussed only when there is a majority-ruled government in South Africa.

The ANC has told African diplomats in a memorandum that it was politically and morally "incorrect" for Swaziland to enter into agreements with the "illegal" South African Government.

The memorandum warns that Swaziland could become an "ally of apartheid" as part of South Africa's aim to draw it into its proposed "constellation of Southern African states".

The ANC document circulated at the United Nations claimed that the land agree-

ment was a political and military ploy to turn Swaziland against the ANC in keeping with South Africa's strategy of creating buffer zones and depriving millions of Africans of their citizenship.

However, the Swazi Foreign Minister this week scoffed at the ANC claim that he was dealing with an illegitimate government in Pretoria.

"This is puzzling," he said. "We are having discussions with the South African Government and I don't know how the question of the ANC comes in."

Mr Dlamini also made it clear that Swaziland would not be "complete" until three other "royal Swazi" areas in South Africa had been returned to the Swazis.

These were Embhweni, which is at the South African town of Badplaas, Nt Emjindini, right in the centre of Barberton, and Emkenekene, in the north in the Loskrie district.

● Would uphold its "positive neighbourliness" policy with South Africa in the interests of peace and stability in the region.

Guerrillas

● Would continue to allow South African political refugees "transit facilities". But there was no question of ANC guerrillas being allowed to operate from its territory or the possibility of official political representation in Mbabane.

● Rejected South Africa's homeland policy and would not be a member of the so-called constellation of southern African states envisaged by South African premier Mr P W Botha.

● Would not force the estimated 800 000 Swazi-speaking South Africans in KaNgwane and the 80 000 blacks in the Ingwavuma district to become Swazi citizens.

Refugees claim: 'We were forced out of homes'

REFUGEES who have fled Ingwavuma for Swaziland claimed this week that they had been intimidated and forced to leave their homes because of their opposition to KwaZulu rule in the disputed district.

They also claimed that their people who have remained in Ingwavuma were still Swazi loyalists, but had been under intense pressure to accept Zulu identities since the area was handed over to the KwaZulu authorities in 1975.

This was one of the explanations given by refugee tribal leaders for the stand taken by all four chiefs in the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu in rejecting plans to turn them and their 80 000 tribespeople into Swazis as part of the contentious Pretoria-Mbabane land deal.

Four of the refugee tribal leaders were presented to

newsmen by Swaziland authorities at the refugee centre of Ndzeyane, near the Swaziland-Ingwavuma border, on Friday.

Banished

According to the Swazi authorities, there are about 20 000 refugees from Ingwavuma in Swaziland, and about 6 000 of these are registered at the centre, built at a cost of R3-million.

The refugees, who started crossing into Swaziland at the end of 1977, are drawn mainly from the Mngomezulu, Matsenjwe and Nyawo tribes.

Mr Mkhumbo Mngomezulu told reporters how he had been "banished" six years

ago because he opposed KwaZulu rule.

He again got into trouble after his return from "banishment" because he did not support Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

When the news broke that "King Sobhuza (of Swaziland) had got all his land back", Inkatha representatives organised a meeting in his area to hear opinions on the land question.

He said that Chief Johannes Mngomezulu, son of the pro-Zulu Chief Khethwayo, ordered his policemen to take him to his homestead because he had refused to join Inkatha.

"They took me home and told me they would return the next day to set my homestead on fire," Mr Mngomezulu said.

Bulldozed

Mr Joseph Matsenjwa, a brother of the Matsenjwa chief, said he had fled to Swaziland with about 200 followers in 1977 after his home had been bulldozed by the authorities in KwaZulu.

Mr Matsenjwa, who was chairman of a group which supported the incorporation of the Matsenjwa tribe into Swaziland, claimed that his people were being forced into accepting Zulu rule.

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

Taiwan factories boost to Ciskei

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Two Taiwanese factories, representing an investment of R2,3 million, have gone into production in Ciskei, and a third, Worth R800 000, is soon to start production.

The latest of these factories, at Dimbaza, 15 km from King William's Town, is King Knitting which produces track-suits and windbreakers.

The factory, which was established through the efforts of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, can produce 500 windbreakers and 500 track-suits daily at prices 40 percent lower than those of similar garments, the manag-

ing director, Mr Paul Ou, said.

150 people.

The factory employs 150 people.

The first Taiwanese industry to be established at Dimbaza was Kayo Shoe Manufacturers. It produces 2 000 pairs of shoes a day. Soon it will produce jogging shoes.

Another Taiwanese factory, Lion Padlocks, representing an investment of R800 000, is about to start production. It will make a large variety of padlocks, rivets and hinges.

A factory manufacturing gold, diamond and silver jewellery has also been established at Dimbaza. The current investment in the factory is R60 000.

3 000 pledge resistance to land deal

Own Correspondent

KANYAMANZANE. — About 3 000 members of the Inkatha and Inyandze movements yesterday pledged to resist the cession of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

Uniformed members of both movements cheered at a rally here when Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, declared "We are determined to resist the Swaziland deal with every power at our disposal, because it is a tragedy for South Africa."

Inyandze's leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, was applauded when he said: "We would rather the ground opened up and swallowed us than be ruled by Swaziland."

The deputy leader of Inyandze, Mr E C Mango, told the rally: "Beware of radio. Beware of TV. They are poison."

He was clearly referring to Department of Co-operation and Development posters urging people to listen to the radio and watch TV for the latest news on the proposed transfer of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

'Deceit and lies'

Mr Mango's remark presaged a description of SATV by Chief Buthelezi as "an apartheid media and inheritor of the infamous Department of Information's role of parading deceit and lies".

In his speech, Chief Buthelezi predicted that Swaziland would be unable to assimilate the people of Ingwavuma and Kangwane and would

have to call on South Africa to help it keep control.

Chief Buthelezi spoke with regret of the role of 83-year-old King Sobhuza II of Swaziland in the pending deal with South Africa over Ingwavuma and Kangwane.

"We have revered King Sobhuza as a repository of African wisdom all his life," he said. "It is sad to see him in the twilight of his years so behaving as to make it impossible for us to continue to revere him in the way we would very much like to."




"We can no longer sit at his feet, as we have done for so long, because the ground is too littered with the bones of his feasts with the whites."

CAPL Times

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"We have produced a viable black opposition to white political madness in this country but it is sad to realise that they will only one day learn that you cannot beat somebody you will not ultimately be able to pu-

"They can win wars against neighbouring states, survive the in-

"The attempt by the South African Government to punish Mr. Mabuza, and myself by making a million people the scapegoat of their anger can only be described as reprehensible," he told the cheering audience.

[illegible]

described as reprehensible," he told the listening audience. "No light 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.

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

"The dismantling of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly by proclamation rather than by legislation is a foretaste of what is to come under an executive president," Chief Buthelezi said.

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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.

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Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Ingwavuma Affair destroys the spectre of partition

ONE CRUCIAL difference between the Ingwavuma land deal and the usual politics of homeland independence and consolidation concerns the fact that in preparing the way for independence the Government has usually been able to proceed in some sort of alliance with a locally based leadership whose own interests were bolstered in the process, and who themselves staked territorial claims on behalf of the consolidation of their policies.

Not clear

If it is by no means clear that the people of Transkei and Ciskei either desired independence or benefited from it, the same is not true of the Matanzimas and the Sebes. In the current deal, however, the Government is acting directly against the interests of the established leaderships in KwaZulu and KaNgwane. And the Swazi king, as the major beneficiary, is scarcely in a position to intervene decisively in internal South African affairs.

To some extent, then, the Government has fallen foul of the political dynamics generated by its own homelands policy. At this late stage of the game it is simply no longer free to redraw the political map of South Africa at will. Other political actors are also involved whose wishes can no longer simply be ignored or overridden.

In the dramatic events

Municipal comment in this issue by J O McMillan, A G M Fishley, S P Horning and N G Elliott; sub-editing and headlines by B Parkes; contents bill by J Barkar; cartoon by Paul Lessing — all of 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.

DR ANDRÉ DU TOIT, associate professor of political philosophy at Stellenbosch University, argues that the realities of the homelands policy have ruled out partition as a political solution for South Africa.

of recent weeks there were two related moments of truth which will undoubtedly continue to influence developments for some time to come.

The one occurred when the official delegates from KaNgwane were received at Pretoria and duly entered into formal consultations with the minister, Dr Koornhof, while at that very moment the Government Gazette bearing the proclamation disbanding the KaNgwane territorial authority and thus depriving them of their status was being printed.

The other had occurred a few days earlier when Dr Koornhof arrived in Ulundi to inform the KwaZulu Government of the proposed deals and unexpectedly found himself not in a closed meeting with the executive only but before the entire legislative assembly with loudspeakers relaying his speech to the assembled people outside.

Exoneration

Chief Buthelezi has eloquently said that 'anyone who is publicly betrayed becomes humiliated' and must seek public exoneration. In fact he has also demonstrated the power to force the betrayal to take place in public and thus to set in motion the forces seeking exoneration.

What the Ingwavuma affair shows, in the end, is nothing less than the immense perils of partition as a political option. Rhetoric and appearances to the contrary, full-blooded

partition has never yet been part of practical politics in South Africa. The theoreticians of the President's Council are simply mistaken when they argue that it is the underlying principle of the Government's homeland policy.

Homeland consolidation has at all times proceeded in piecemeal fashion on the basis of the existing and recognised tribal areas and within the terms of the 1936 legislation.

First time

In the 1978 showdown with Transkei the Government refused to consider territorial claims on any other basis. Any attempt to carve up territories in disregard of existing jurisdictions but simply on the basis of ethnic patterns and in terms of supposed historical claims will open a Pandora's box of disruptive and even violent conflicts.

But it is precisely this spectre that is raised by some justifications for the Swaziland deal put forward by Government spokesmen and by a leading Nationalist paper like Beeld. 'The map must be redrawn to bring together those who belong together, whether they want it or not' — in such terms the case for partition is now being advanced, perhaps for the first time in practical politics, by spokesmen of some substance and seriousness.

The implications are staggering. On the princi-

ples now being advanced for the Swaziland deal Lesotho could lay claim to QwaQwa, the Conquered Territories in the Free State, the Sotho-speaking areas of Transkei, Transkei and Ciskei should be a united Xhosaland; most of the Transvaal should be incorporated with some ethnic homeland, and so on.

In short, not a single provincial or territorial boundary can be taken for granted; and most will be hotly disputed. Partition on some set of 'rational' principles may look neat on paper; in practical politics it invites only confusion and conflict. It is not for nothing that it is an absolute ground rule of the Organisation of African Unity that existing boundaries should not be tampered with, however irrational they might appear to be.

Ruled out

If partition ever had been a possible political solution for South Africa, then the Ingwavuma affair is now bringing it home that it has been ruled out once and for all by the homelands policy itself. Before 1960 the South African map might have been redrawn unilaterally by a determined government, but given the political and constitutional reality of the 'national states' that possibility no longer exists. And if the President's Council still dreams about the option of a 'fair and negotiated multiple partition' it will have to take into account that this will have to be negotiated by and with the likes of Chief Buthelezi, who is once again making his commitment to an undivided South Africa clear in no uncertain fashion.

Students boycott trains

27/7/82

Sowetan

TURFLOOP University students living in Johannesburg and surrounding areas are boycotting trains following the S.A.R.'s withdrawal of coaches with compartments on trains travelling between Johannesburg and Pietersburg.

Mr. Dix Madingoane, a Turfloop student, told **The SOWETAN** that since the boycott decision was taken in April this year, students have organised themselves into groups and are hiring private buses to transport them to the university and back for holidays.

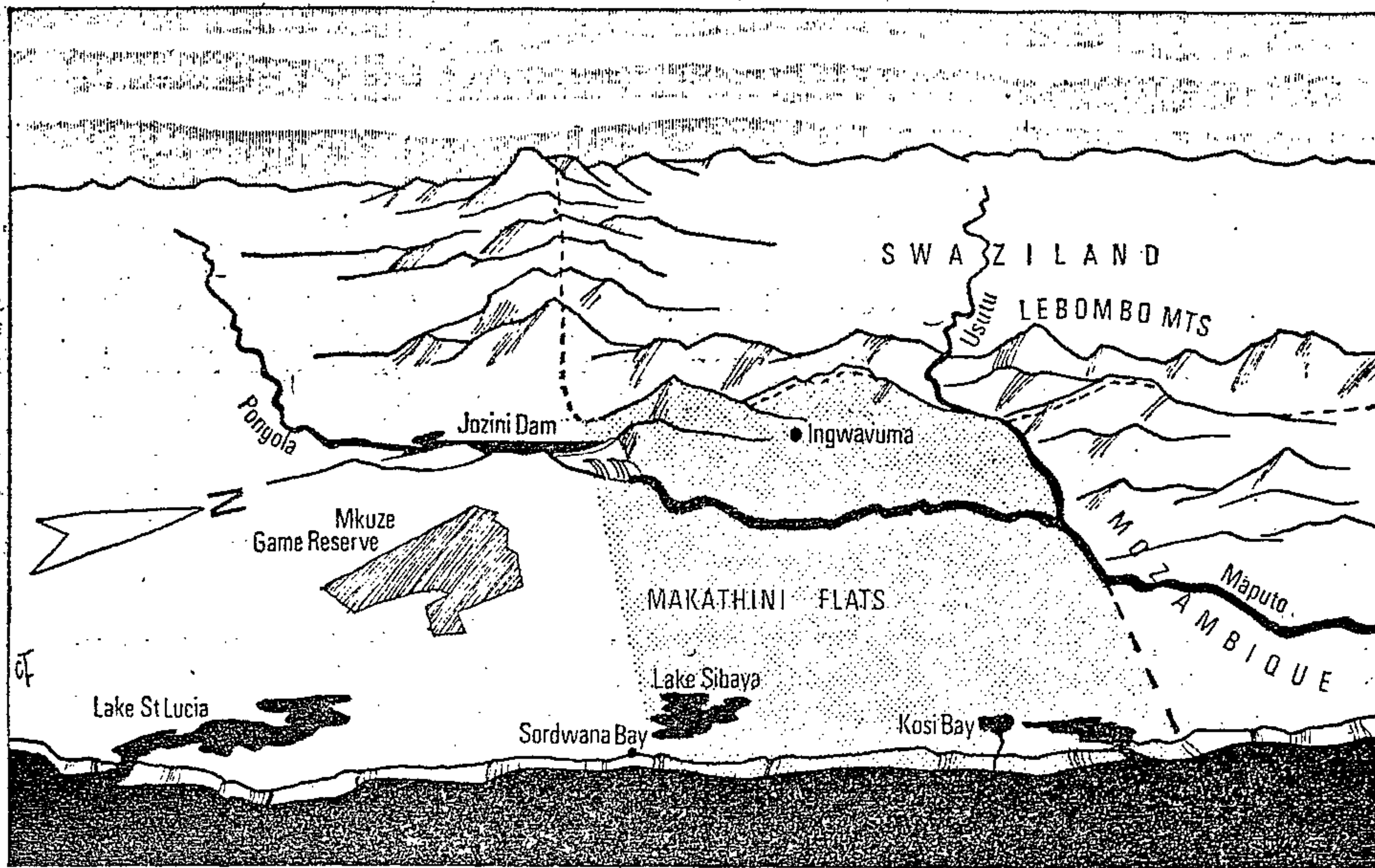
He said the railways withdrawal of coaches with compartments started during the Easter holiday weekend when the students were returning to Turfloop.

"We found the situation intolerable because Pietersburg is a 10-hour journey from Johannesburg and compartments are a necessity because we need to sleep at some stage during the night."

"So we decided that we would boycott trains and devise other means of travelling to Pietersburg and back," he said.

A spokesman for the South African Railways yesterday promised to investigate the matter.

INGWAVUMA



The Ingwavuma area—part of the tug-of-war between the South African Government, Swaziland and kwaZulu.

By Carina le Grange

To cope with its new "adjusted" borders, Swaziland will be needing all the help it can get.

To realise its dream of having a seaport and developing the vast hinterland, it will be trying to succeed where South Africa failed. According to experts, this will not be easy.

For more than a century men have dreamt of turning Kosi Bay into a harbour. General Jan Smuts, the South African Prime Minister in 1923, paid an investigative visit there himself, and in 1948 a dredger and tug was known to have surveyed the coast.

Not as pessimistic as experts in the 1890s who believed the bay could never be developed for this purpose, South Africa has been considering and rejecting it repeatedly since 1910 as beyond its technical and financial resources.

In 1965 South Africa finally rejected Kosi

Building a port where SA failed...?

Bay as a possible future harbour. Deciding in favour of Richards Bay, the Minister of Transport at the time said Kosi Bay's hinterland was unsuitable for development and that the shape of the bay was less than ideal.

Swaziland, which has built little more than 50 km of tarred road in the 15 years since independence, will need massive foreign financial and technical aid to realise its dream harbour, experts say.

Rumours that the United States will be building the harbour have been denied, but an economic writer for an Afrikaans morning

paper again speculated on the possibility of Kosi Bay being administered by America as a free harbour like Hong Kong.

Unfavourable bay conditions, however, are not the only daunting factor. The complete lack of infrastructure throughout the entire area, infertile or depleted soil and subsequent impoverishment presents an almost textbook example of African underdevelopment.

The local people exist on subsistence agriculture and fishing, boosted by cash earned by migrant workers. But there have been

attempts at development.

Large areas of Ingwavuma are dotted with deserted remnants of research projects which attempted to establish economically viable crops. Cattle-raising, on the other hand, has always been hazardous due to disease, climatic conditions and a lack of watering points.

The Jozini dam and irrigation scheme was an ambitious project devised to turn the Makathini flats of Ingwavuma into an agricultural paradise. It would double South Africa's

sugar crops, planners said, and proposals included cultivating fruit, nuts, coffee, cotton and rice on an intensive basis.

In spite of good rainfall, three large-sized rivers and pans, there is in fact very little water in many parts of the district, and an agricultural census in the early '60s counted only three boreholes and one well.

Construction problems and cracks in the dam wall, problems with the shallow water table necessitating special drainage, and miscalculations about the disruption seasonal flooding would have on the natural balance, restricts the dam's potential to such an extent that it has been called one of South Africa's biggest development and technical failures.

Agricultural and conservation experts, ecologists and social scientists have put most of the blame for past failures on a total disregard of multidisciplinary planning.

Star 312
27/7/82

Gatsha claims he was misled

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu told a lunch-time meeting here yesterday that Dr Piet Koornhof had denied that talks were taking place between South Africa and Swaziland on the Ingwavuma land deal as recently as February and March, 1982.

Approached for comment, Dr Koornhof, who is Minister of Co-operation and Development and the third most senior member of the cabinet, vehemently denied that he had deceived Chief Buthelezi in any way at any stage.

In an address to the Wits Alumni Club, Chief Buthelezi gave a thumbnail sketch of the events leading to the South African cabinet decision on June 8 to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

Concern

"In February I met Dr Koornhof and ... expressed my concern that discussions were taking place between South Africa and Swaziland about which I was not aware.

"At this meeting Dr Koornhof denied there was any substance in the runmours and said he would do nothing behind my back.

"On March 8, 1982 I went to Cape Town ... and presented a memorandum once again on the issue.

"Dr Koornhof appeared blank and said he would tell me if anything cropped up, and again assured me that he would do nothing behind my back."

At the May meeting with Dr Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi said he was presented with "what appeared to be a *fait accompli*" and deduced that the negotiations with Swaziland were "reaching a point of finality".

Later, Chief Buthelezi added, Dr Koornhof had phoned him at Ulundi to ask him to come urgently to Cape Town, where he was told by Dr Koornhof that it "had been agreed in principle" to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

On June 14, Dr Koornhof came to Ulundi to tell the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly that the cabinet had formally decided on June 8 to "hand over the whole of Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland".

Dr Koornhof said: "At no stage did I lie to him. At no stage did I do anything behind his back."

Chief Buthelezi warned that if the government handed over Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland, this country's politics would be transformed overnight, with blacks becoming involved in radical politics.

312 Star
28/7/82
**Ingwavuma: SA
writer drawn in**

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — The Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr. R. V. Dlamini, has gone to the pre-summit OAU meeting in Tripoli, armed with a quote from South African historian Peter Becker to justify his country's proposed takeover of Ingwavuma.

The quote, which comes from Becker's book "Rule of Fear", is being used by the

Swazi Government to support its claim that Ingwavuma was historically Swazi territory and not Zulu land as argued by the kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Becker wrote that the Zulu king Dingaan was killed by Swazis after he had fled across the Pongola River beyond his territories following the defeat of his army.

● Page 5: Swazi deal "may trigger blood bath."

Swazi deal 'may trigger off bloodbath'

By Carina le Grange

If the South African Government lost its appeal against the Supreme Court's decision that it was not entitled to go ahead with the Swazi land deal, it should be grateful for a face-saving solution, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

He said in Johannesburg that if the Government lost the appeal and called a special session to pass legislation enabling it to go ahead, it would transform South African politics.

What South African politics was really about he said, was transforming society to give everyone a place in security.

What it was not about, Chief Buthelezi said, was a dabbling in Utopian hopes by wishful thinking.

Some people argued

that it should be preferable to leave the hell that was a racist South Africa for a free African country — as if all was well in Swaziland, he said.

But Swaziland had no constitution and there were no civil rights, and in this sense South Africa might well be the proverbial crying pan and Swaziland the proverbial fire.

"I never dreamt that I would see Mr Vorster's ghastly alternatives in my lifetime, but I am now satisfied that this issue is going to trigger off those ghastly alternatives," Chief Buthelezi said.

'BLOODBATH'

"One would never have thought that Mr P W Botha would want to go down in history as the Prime Minister who triggered off a bloodbath in South Africa.

"If this deal goes through, none can predict the extent of violence it can trigger off in the entire Southern African sub continent."

The only historical facts that would bear any investigation were those of the history of negotiations, the Chief said.

There had been no prolonged discussions as had been repeatedly reported — "only reassurances from Dr Koornhof that he would not do anything behind my back," said Chief Buthelezi.

booming, declares attache

exchange problem and make needed for development, he

had begun to work with the equipment worth R1 700 000, in the national census and to wear Government's computer

terms of the aid agreement, the to buy equipment from over-mbahwe in local currency, that recycled for local development

Malawyo industry congress and informative interchange

"Probably nowhere in the world would so many Ministers and their deputies attend that kind of a meeting. It is an indication of co-operation and positive attitudes that exist between government and industry."

Zimbabwe was not alone in its economic problems, Mr Gross said, although industrialists who had been isolated from the international community for so long needed more opportunities to travel in other countries.

Firms that had been cut off from the world during the UDI era needed to reassess their position in terms of competitiveness of their products and their effectiveness in the international markets. — Sapa.

Saawu says no to land transfer

Mail Correspondent

THE South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), which claims a membership of 50 000 in Natal, has come out against moves to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland and has urged workers to attend King Goodwill's meeting at Nongoma on Saturday.

Saawu's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said workers should attend the meeting because if the Ingwavuma issue went ahead unchallenged, it would mean many workers could lose their jobs in South Africa.

"The incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland would mean that workers from the area would be reclassified as foreign migrants and therefore could lose their right to work locally," he explained.

Mr Kikine urged Natal employers to allow members of the Zulu royal family to leave work early today to assist preparations for Saturday's meeting and to allow workers to leave work early on Friday to give them enough time to get to Nongoma.

Weather Mail

Weather Bureau's forecast for today: —

AAL: — Fine to partly cloudy and mild but warm in Transvaal and the eastern lowveld.

ATE and CAPE north of the Orange: — Fine and colder over the south.

th of the Orange: — Cloudy and cold over the west with showers. Otherwise partly cloudy and somewhat warmer over the north and north-

— Partly cloudy and mild but cloudy at first south coast.

ST AFRICA: — Fine and mild to warm but cold south.

NA: — Fine and warm to hot but cooler over the Sapa.

are Cel- expect- city.

Mail Station

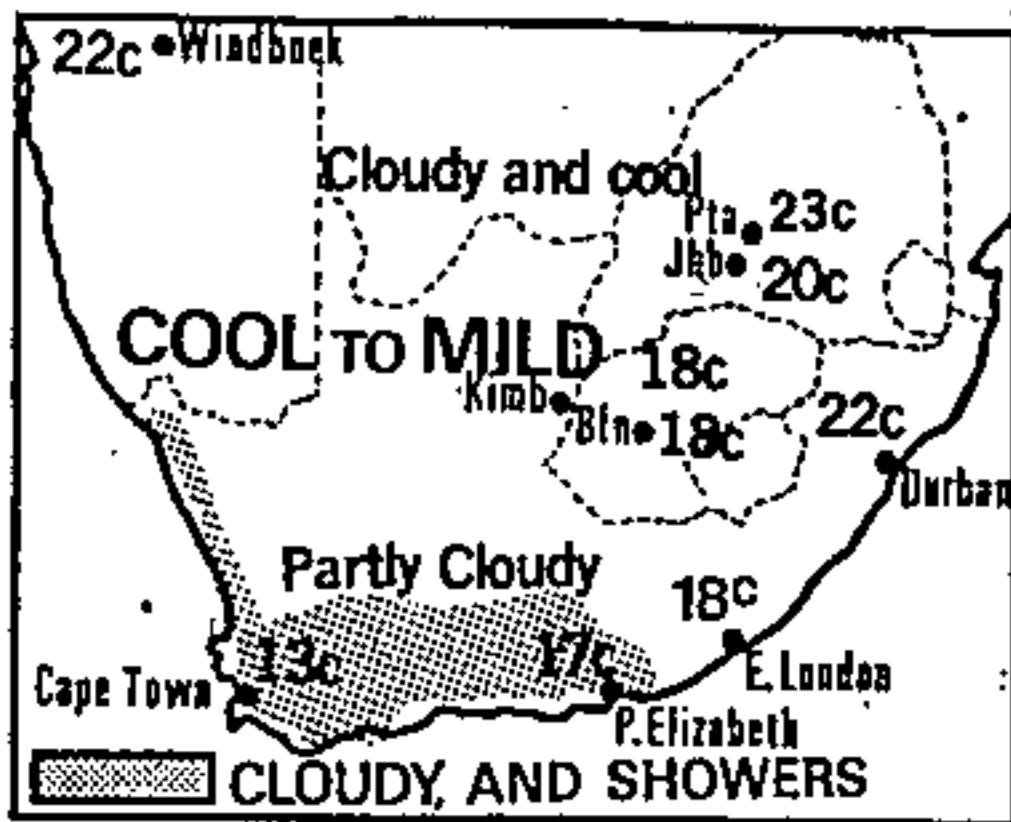
RAY July 28th,

21h00 12°C

68%

to 20h00:

17h39



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

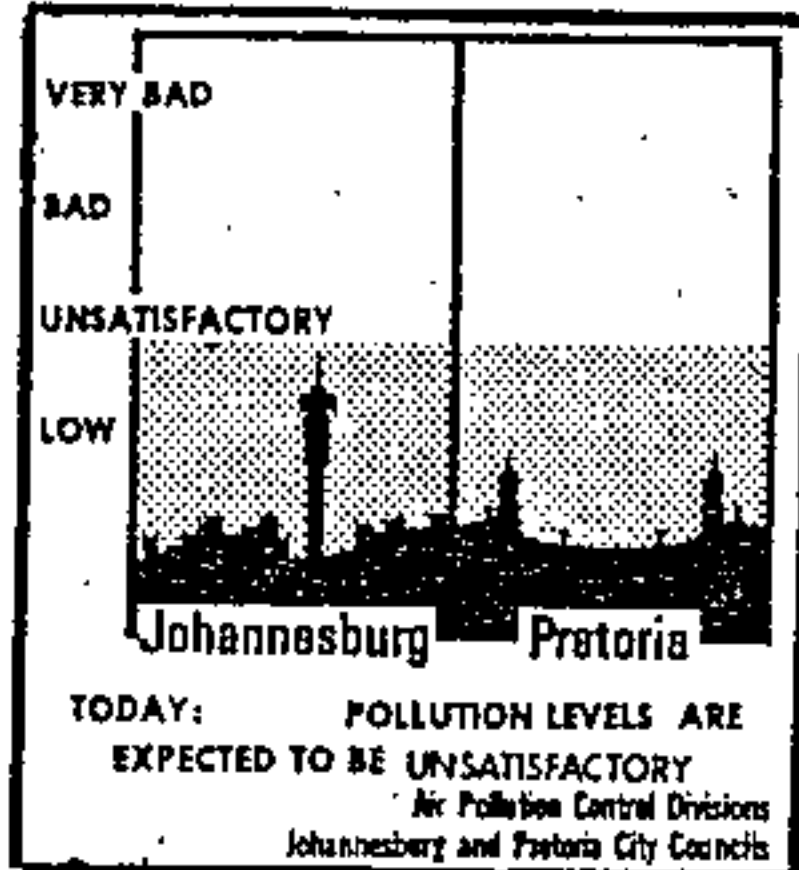
°C	°C	°C
20	Jan Smuts	19
14	Nelspruit	22
23	Pieterburg	24
21	Port Elizabeth	24
	Potchefstroom	23
	Pretoria	21
	Skukuza	27
	Standerton	21

Hottest at 14h00: Messina 29°C. Coldest at 08h00: Suther-

Hottest at 14h00: Messina 29°C. Coldest at 08h00: Standerton

WORLD TERDAY

Min	Max	Weather
14	18	Cloudy
23	34	Cloudy
13	22	Cloudy
11	19	Cloudy
9	17	Rain
21	31	Cloudy
28	33	Clear
16	29	Clear
16	26	Clear
12	19	Cloudy
20	30	Clear
16	34	Clear
28	31	Cloudy



MATTER OF FACT

To correct specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at PO Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9 am and 5 pm on weekdays.

If you have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail these can be taken up with the "Mail" Ombudsman, James McClurg, c/o the Editor's secretary.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by R A Gibson, Benjamin Pogrand, newsbills by Mike Stent; headlines and sub-editing by Chris Smith; cartoons by David Anderson, Dave Gaskill; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

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(312) RDM
29/7/82

Ingwavuma: PW to meet King of Zulus

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

KING Goodwill Zwelithini, of the Zulus, will meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on Monday, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information announced last night.

The brief statement gave no details about the meeting, except to note that it had been requested by King Goodwill.

The meeting will take place in the aftermath of a massive Zulu demonstration against the pending cession of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, planned for Saturday. Zulus from all over South Africa have been summoned to the rally by the King.

It is almost certain that King Goodwill will make representations to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Zulu nation against the transfer of Ingwavuma, which the Zulus regard as an integral part of KwaZulu.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi confirmed last night that King Goodwill had asked him to arrange the meeting.

The King wanted to convey his opposition on the land deal to the Prime Minister and to make known his fears that it could spark violence, Chief Buthelezi said.

He will be accompanied by two KwaZulu Cabinet Ministers in accordance with his role

as a constitutional rather than a political ruler.

A decision has not been made as to which Cabinet Ministers will accompany him but one of them may be Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Kwa-Zulu Minister of Education and secretary general of Inkatha.

King Goodwill has emerged as the Zulu equivalent of a constitutional monarch who acts on the advice of the Chief Minister and his Cabinet. He is viewed as a unifying figure above political differences among Zulus.

But on the land question there is no major divergence of opinion within the Zulu nation and the monarch would symbolise the opposition of almost all Zulus to what they see as the proposed alienation of their land.

King Goodwill's opposition to the cession of the land exists in spite of his marriage to a daughter of King Sobhuza II, of Swaziland.

Quoting "sources close to the Cabinet", Die Vaderland wrote in a front page article when the Ingwavuma crisis was dominating the headlines that the Government had decided to strive for close co-operation with King Goodwill at the expense of Chief Buthelezi because of his refusal to "co-operate".

In a speech at the Johannesburg City Hall two weeks ago Chief Buthelezi referred to Die Vaderland report.



they un-medical, biological accepted selection oots said men un-
He did not know of their mission or that guns had been supplied to them by the army.
He could not say whether the men had misused their skills by going on the coup, the general said.

Care".
Community welfare worker Mrs Rebecca Mphahlele and Mrs Ellen Khuzele, who is also a member of the Committee of Ten, will be among the speakers.

DAILY FRESH MEAT

SPECIALS

bulk Pork Packs

48

Govt secrecy

'typical of nazis'

ARGUS
29/7/82

30 CA

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — The Govern-
ment was resorting to
more and more secrecy,
eroding the democratic
rights of South Africans,
Mr. Ron Miller, Natal
leader of the New Re-
public Party, said this
week.

Speaking at an NRP
meeting Mr Miller
warned that South Africa
was following the same
course as a nazi Germany.

Using the controversial
Swazi land issue as an
example, Mr Miller said
the Government argu-
ments to support its deci-
sion were based on "un-
truths and half truths and
statements made by Cabi-
net ministers that would
not stand up to the tests
of truth."

BRIBERY

On top of this Chief
Gatsha Buthelezi had
alleged that the Govern-
ment was using security
police to bribe and intimi-
date the people of Ingwa-
vuma.

Mr Miller said he saw
no reason why he should
not believe the allega-
tions.

"This is typical of nazi
Germany or a South
American junta using an
instrument of state to
push through its ideol-
ogy," he said.

"The Government with
this issue is breaking
down the trust needed for
reform.

"In order to avoid criti-
cism and the courts the
Government is now re-
sorting more and more to
secrecy in sheer frustra-
tion with democratic pro-
cesses."

Mr Miller said that
although he did not fore-
see a total repeat of what
had happened in nazi
Germany, that same ero-
sion of democratic rights
was taking place.

"The Government has
become incompetent and
is eroding democratic
rights to hide this incom-
petence."

He said he was in
favour of protecting in-
formation that could
harm South Africa, such
as the fuel protection
legislation, but "when
secrecy is abused to pro-
tect the National Party it
is time to call a halt."

Students quit at Fort Hare

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — Most of the men students at Fort Hare had left the university, and about 80 "are still waiting for trains at the railway station," a police spokesman said from Alice today.

Elderly widower found murdered

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — An elderly widower was found dead with his throat slit in his ransacked home in Uitenhage yesterday afternoon by his daughter and her husband.

Mr Martinus Jacobus Davis, 78, of Cannon Street, Uitenhage, is the second elderly widower found murdered in the past week.

In 1981 eight similar murders were committed in Port Elizabeth, one in Uitenhage and one in Humansdorp.

Last year's murders, and allegedly the murder on Saturday of Mr Christoffel Lotter, 72, of Despatch, were either committed by casual gardeners or painters.

In all but one case robbery was the motive. Mr Lotter was found beaten to death on Sunday afternoon and a man was arrested 12 hours later.

Mr Davis was found last night, having apparently bled to death after his jugular vein had been cut with a sharp object.

He was last seen alive by his daughter and only child, Mrs A Botes of Uitenhage, when she brought him back from a morning's shopping.

She discovered his body when she returned to his home in the late afternoon to check if everything was well.

Her husband, Mr Anthony Botes, said today that his wife felt uneasy

Most of the women students had remained on the campus, he said.

The students were given an ultimatum to return to classes by noon yesterday or be regarded as having discontinued their studies by the rector.

They were also told to sign an undertaking that they would attend lectures.

The students boycotted lectures on Wednesday and yesterday.

Student sources say the boycott started over a request to postpone tests following power failures in four hostels.

They claimed they had not had adequate time to prepare.

"RETURNED"

Mr Norman Holliday, public relations officer at Fort Hare, said some students had returned to classes this morning. "Quite a few" had signed the undertaking to attend lectures.

He was unable to say how many students had left, as "we're still busy sorting out who is going or who is staying."

There had been no incidents last night, he said.

The rector, Professor J A Lamprecht, said the unrest was part of an orchestrated political programme by an activist minority group.

The university was being used as a vehicle for political activities without regard to the effect these would have on its academic life and purpose.

ALLEGATION

Later, a member of the recently formed interim student body said hundreds of students had been sent home yesterday.

About 700 had allegedly been taken to the station in police vans, but he did not know where they were headed.

"There was a door-to-door police search in the hostels late yesterday, and those who did not heed the call to return to lectures or write the tests were sent home."



IT was a real needle match when 42 ladies from the Elfindale Senior Citizens' Club gathered at the Blue Route Centre yesterday for a knit-in to raise funds for the Lions Club of Tokai, who will use the money for a project involving the aged. The ladies cast on at 10 am, and when they cast off at 3.30 pm they had a complete blanket. Here Mrs "Auntie Dolly" Jackson tackles a

Municipal Reporter

THE Cape Town Council could be forced to open a file of prints and mugshots front and rear — of dogs if it tried to end its own dog control relations, city councillor Tom Walters said yesterday.

He told a full meeting of the council that efforts to create a dog control policy for the City Treasurer's Department — which collects licence fees

Fort Hare

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She discovered his body when she returned to his home in the late afternoon to check if everything was well.

Her husband, Mr Anthony Botes, said today that his wife felt uneasy about her father being alone all day, particularly since a strange man had been sitting on the pavement nearby when they off-loaded groceries earlier in the day.

When we arrived we realised something was wrong because the gauze back door was not latched."

Most of the women students had remained on the campus, he said.

The students were given an ultimatum to return to classes by noon yesterday or be regarded as having discontinued their studies by the rector.

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"There was a door-to-door police search in the hostels late yesterday, and those who did not heed the call to return to lectures or write the tests were sent home."

"A few of us hid in the library or in the bushes near the campus, and we were left behind."

He alleged teargas was used in an effort to clear the hostels.

"After the police left we found several of the hostel doors damaged because they had been forced open."



IT was a real needle match when 42 ladies from the Elfindale Senior Citizens' Club gathered at the Blue Route Centre yesterday for a knit-in to raise funds for the Lions Club of Tokai, who will use the money for a project involving the aged. The ladies cast on at 10 am, and when they cast off at 3.30 pm they had a complete blanket. Here Mrs "Auntie Dolly" Jackson tackles a tricky part of the project.

ARMS FOUND

DUSSELDORF. — Two suspected right-wing extremists were remanded yesterday after a police search uncovered large caches of arms and ammunition in northern Germany. — Sapa-Reuters

Municipal Reporter

THE Cape Town City Council could be forced to open a file of paw-prints and mugshots — front and rear — of city dogs if it tried to enforce its own dog control regulations, city councillor Mr Tom Walters said yesterday.

He told a full meeting of the council that efforts to create a dog control policy for the City Treasurer's Department — which collects dog licence fees — had become such an embarrassment that he was horrified and could no longer keep silent.

UNENFORCEABLE

It was obvious to anybody and freely admitted by some councillors that the dog laws were unen-

Dog law 'nonse' could lead to 'file'

forceable. The restricted any three dogs and them to apply a permission to more than three meant dog licensing's would have to description of ea-

Teargas at Crossroads demand for house priority

AK6US
30/7/82

307

Staff Reporter

POLICE with dogs fired teargas at a crowd of Crossroads residents yesterday when they protested against squatters from the KTC transit camp being moved to New Crossroads.

The residents said they had gathered outside houses in New Crossroads early in the morning after rumours that KTC squatters were to be moved in. They removed the key of a house.

They said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had promised them priority when people were moved into New Crossroads.

MEETING

At 1 pm more than 200 people met in New Crossroads School number two and were addressed by the chairman of the Crossroads Committee, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana.

Angry Crossroads squatters said their homes were "packed, and flooded with water after the rain."

The Administration Board had consulted

neither the Crossroads executive committee nor the women's committee about the move, they said.

A delegation of six went to discuss the problem with Mr P U Shelhause of the Administration Board.

OFFICIALS

Police with dogs joined board officials who were "protecting the furniture" to be moved into the houses.

After trying to persuade the crowd to leave, police fired teargas several times.

Mr Shelhause told an Argus reporter and photographer to leave the area "otherwise I shall have to ask the police to assist you". They were told their permit had been withdrawn.

Mr T P Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said the KTC camp was on the spot where phase two of New Crossroads was to be built.

COMMITTEE

The squatters there had to be moved, and the Crossroads committee had repeatedly said it did not object to KTC people being moved in, provided Crossroads residents were given preference.

Many people at KTC had originally been at Crossroads.

Ten families a day were being moved from Crossroads, and there were plans to start moving four families a day from KTC.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he would meet the delegation again today after he had decided whether these plans would be implemented.

Four KTC families have already moved in.



POLICE squirted tear gas from a spray can yesterday to disperse a gathered to protest at residents of the KTC transit camp being given move into new houses.

Y 30 1982

Housing priority to Crossroads residents

Staff Reporter

LODGERS living in overcrowded conditions in New Crossroads will be moved as soon as their cases come to the notice of the Administration Board, the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr. Timo Bezuidenhout, said today. He was responding to the conflict which arose in the township yesterday when angry lodgers tried to prevent residents from the KTC transit camp being moved to the new houses in preference to them.

To date about 1218 houses have been built in the first phase of the New Crossroads scheme. More than 1000 families from Crossroads have been moved to these houses, he said.

Phase two of the scheme will start as soon as funds become available.

At the moment there are 91 houses available and 400 still to be built to finish the first phase of the scheme.

Mr Bezuidenhout said people from Crossroads would get preference. They will be moved at the rate of 10 families a day.

The KTC transit camp is situated on land which will be required for the infrastructure for phase two of the New Crossroads scheme and must be wrapped up as soon as possible, said Mr Bezuidenhout.

OVERCROWDED

There are about 200 families at KTC and they will be moved at the rate of five families a day.

Mr Bezuidenhout said he had given instructions that lodgers who are living in overcrowded conditions in New Crossroads should also be moved.

One case in particular had been taken up personally by the chairman of the Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen.

Mr Bezuidenhout said there were thousands of people in Crossroads who refused to move to the New Crossroads houses.

Many of the KTC people were originally from Crossroads.

The people of Crossroads were not against the people of KTC or against any other blacks, Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairman of the Crossroads Women's Committee, said today.

"We are not fighting the KTC people. What we are against is KTC people moving into New Crossroads without our being consulted and while Crossroads families are living in the mud. The people living in the mud must be moved first," she said.

● See Page 8.



Congress Border Nats optimistic

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EAST LONDON — Two Nationalist MPs in the Border area were optimistic yesterday that South Africa's future constitutional course, to be spelt out at the NP's federal congress today, would satisfy all race groups in the country.

Mr Hendrik Coetzer, MP for East London North, said it would be wrong to "jump the gun", but felt "very optimistic" that "some progress" would be made at Bloemfontein, the venue the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has chosen to announce the constitutional changes.

"I am sure that all the people — whites, coloureds and Indians — will be happy," he said.

Homeland blacks were on a "completely different plane", but he believed urban blacks would not be excluded from the new constitutional regime, which was based on the President's Council proposals.

Mr Coetzer dismissed renewed rumours that an announcement on the future of King William's Town would be made at the congress where, it is believed, the final recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission on homeland consolidation are to be presented.

"This is utter nonsense. The boundaries of Ciskei have already been finalised. All that is left to be done is the buying out of some land and the clearing up of the black spots," he said.

He added: "If King is to be excised from South Africa, it will depend on the people in the area. They will have to draw up new memoranda which would then be considered."

Mr Thys Louw, MP for Queenstown, said everybody was in the dark about the cabinet's constitutional plans for the country.

However, he was confident that it would be a "good dispensation which will satisfy all race groups", said Mr Louw.

"How much the new system deviates from the President's Council's report depends on the cabinet," he said.

The MPC for East London City, Mrs Elsabe Kemp, said she had "great expectations" for the constitutional future to be announced by Mr Botha.

Other Border MPs and MPCs could not be reached for comment yesterday. — DDR.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Exami- ners' 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.

WARNING

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3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

SAIC calls on PW to
Mercury 30/7/82
'reconsider' land swop

Mercury Reporter
THE South African Indian Council yesterday called on the Prime Minister to reconsider urgently the Government's standpoint on the proposed cession of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

The decision followed a fiery attack on the Government by Transvaal member, Mr Ahmed Arbee, during a lively debate which at times threatened to end in uproar when the chairman, Mr E V Mahomed, unsuccessfully tried to curtail discussion of the issue.

Condemning the Government's handling of the proposed land deal, Mr Arbee said it could not be construed as promoting the concept of meaningful dialogue.

'The Prime Minister

gave an assurance in the recent parliamentary session that the Government would proceed with the move to 'unite nations that belonged together only if the people wanted it of their own free will'.

'Barely two months later the Government announced its intention to carve up KwaZulu and chop KaNgwane completely off the map all by a simple decree.

'We are entering a dangerous era in our history of prescriptive politics.

'The Government must take full responsibility for becoming the sole agent of destroying moderate leadership,' he said, charging the Government with 'creating an atmosphere of antagonism by kindling the fires of hate and violence'.

Gatsha told: Come and see

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A SENIOR official of Swaziland's Ministry of Justice yesterday invited Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu to visit Swaziland and see the refugee situation there for himself.

His "invitation" was the latest move in the war of words over people who have crossed the border into Swaziland from the disputed area of Ingwavuma.

"We invite him to complete his itinerary and visit the Commissioner for Refugees in Mbabane and the refugee centre in Swaziland," the official said.

Referring to the refugee centre at Ndzevane, near Swaziland's border with Ingwavuma, the official said: "It is available for scrutiny."

He criticised Chief Buthelezi for warning that incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland could precipitate a bloodbath, saying it was reminiscent of 10th Century barbarism.

Chief Buthelezi has challenged Swaziland statements that there are 20 000 refugees who had fled Ingwavuma because of intimidation by Zulus.

"The internal boundary between Swaziland and South Africa cut through the Mngomezulu tribal land and bisected the community," Chief Buthelezi said recently.

"The fact that there are 20 000 Mngomezulu people in Swaziland is therefore not surprising."

"The fact that some Mngomezulu people became involved in personal and family disputes and fled into neighbouring Swaziland is not an indication of a Mngomezulu revolt against KwaZulu administration."

Chief Johannes Mngomezulu last month unequivocally stated that he, and his forefathers before him, paid tribute to the Zulus and regarded themselves as Zulus.

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"Chief Johannes Mngomezulu last month unequivocally stated that he, and his forefathers before him, paid tribute to the Zulus and regarded themselves as Zulus."

ANC wants issue kept out at OAU

The Star's Africa
News Service

2/8/82

MAPUTO — The African National Congress did not want the controversial Swazi-South African land deal raised at the Organisation of African Unity's summit in Tripoli this week because it could harm the OAU.

"Bitter border conflicts already threaten the very life of the OAU," said Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC president.

"Only an enemy of the OAU would add another border question now."

At a Press conference in Maputo yesterday, Mr. Tambo revealed that the ANC had already had two meetings with the Swazi Government about the proposed annexation of kaNgwane and Ingwayuma.

The second was last week between himself and the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini.

Mr Tambo said the two sides had not agreed on the two main issues — the land transfer, and the imposition of Swazi citizenship on one million South Africans — but had decided that Mr Tambo should discuss the matter with King Sobhuza II after the OAU summit.

● See Page 15.

(312) Star 2/8/82

Keep out of politics, refugees are told

The Star's Africa
News Service
MBABANE — Refugees in Swaziland have been warned not to involve themselves in politics because they would be risking their lives and it would be difficult for the country to protect them.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Swaziland, Mr Manuel Owuso, also warned that there was no special security for refugees being sought for activities in other countries.

His warnings come after the deaths recent-

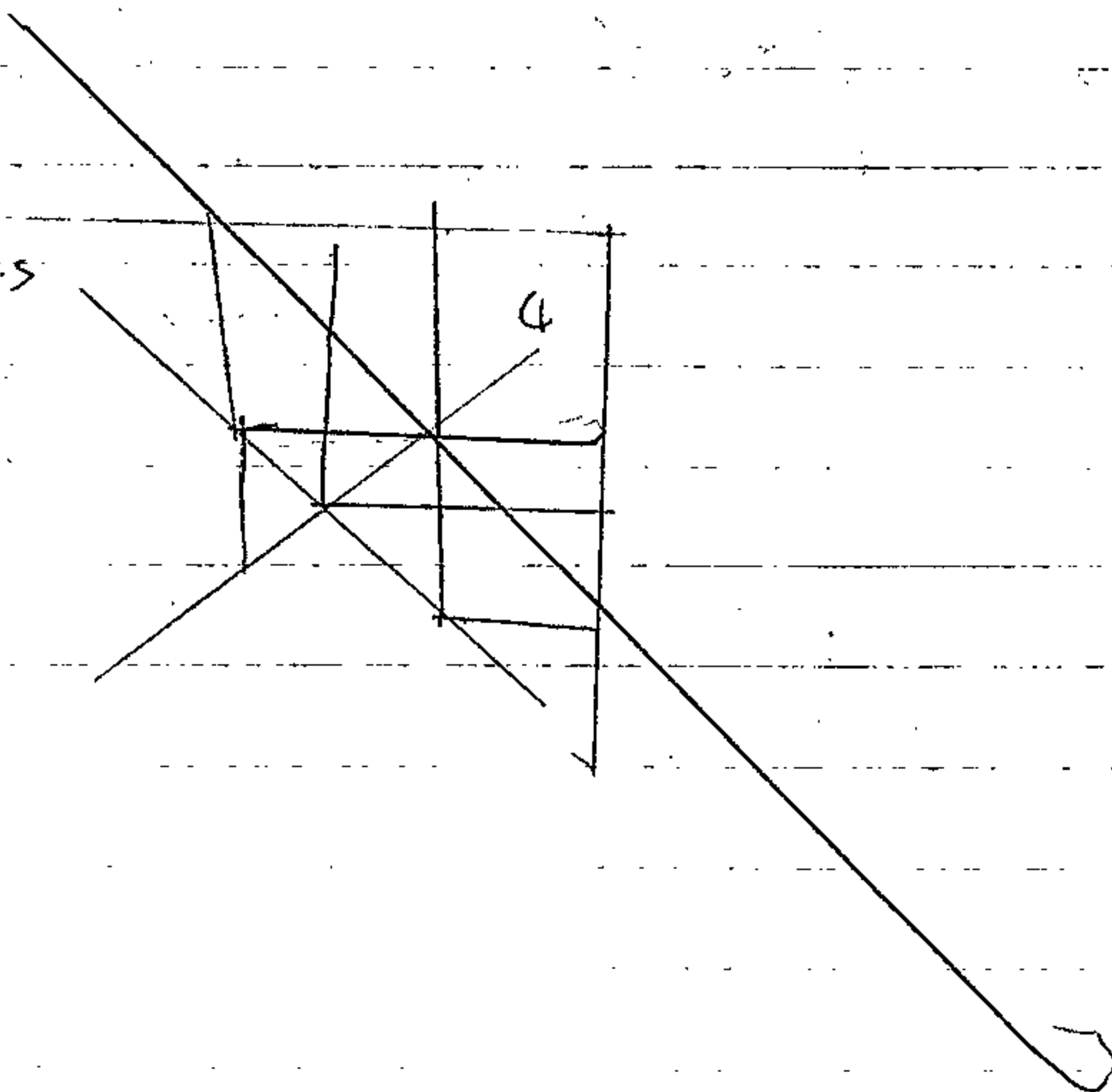
ly of two African National Congress activists, Mr Petrus Nzima (38); and his wife Jabu.

Believed to have come to Swaziland from South Africa, they were killed near Manzini by a car bomb. Mr Owuso said there

would be no protection at all for refugees carrying arms of war.

There would be no attempts to separate refugees from other people because this would make them easy targets for those who wished to harm them, he added.

Quality & quantity of development
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TB talks at UCT

Staff Reporter

A FOCUS on tuberculosis (TB) will be the subject of a UCT Medical Students' Council conference starting at the university today.

The conference is being held to mark 100 years since the discovery of the TB bacillus by Robert Koch.

A spokesman said the conference was of major importance, coming at a time when the government had decided to cut back on national expenditure on TB control.

"In spite of advances in medical technology, there are still 120 000 new cases analyzed in South Africa every year — and this is probably only one-third of the total," the spokesman said.

The conference is to be opened by Professor S Benetar, head of the UCT Department of Medicine, tonight and is open to the public free of charge.

Ingwavuma: 20 000 Zulus cheer king

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — King Goodwill Zwelithini, King of the Zulu people, was loudly cheered and applauded at the weekend when he said the South African Government's action in proposing to excise Ingwavuma from Kwazulu was "utter fraud".

And at the same imbizo, or national conference of the Zulus, attended by 20 000 people, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, warned the Pretoria authorities that they were "nursing a myth" if they thought they could drive a wedge between himself and the Zulu king on the Ingwavuma issue.

'Highwater mark'

Political observers see the weekend speech by King Goodwill as representing the highwater mark of his 10-year reign. He said Ingwavuma had never at any time been under Swazi rule.

The country was being fed a "new brand of history", the king maintained.

"I do not agree that our history should be prostituted in this way.

"My courage comes from the sound of your footsteps behind me," he said to prolonged applause and cheers.

King Goodwill said Swazi sources had al-

leged that the four chiefs from the Ingwavuma magisterial area were all Swazis.

He asked why these chiefs had come to the Zulu Royal House to pay allegiance to him if that was the case.

The king asked the crowd to indicate to which authority they paid allegiance. They all responded: "To Kwazulu."

Chief Buthelezi said all the government's attempts in the past to drive a wedge between himself and the Zulu king had been abortive.

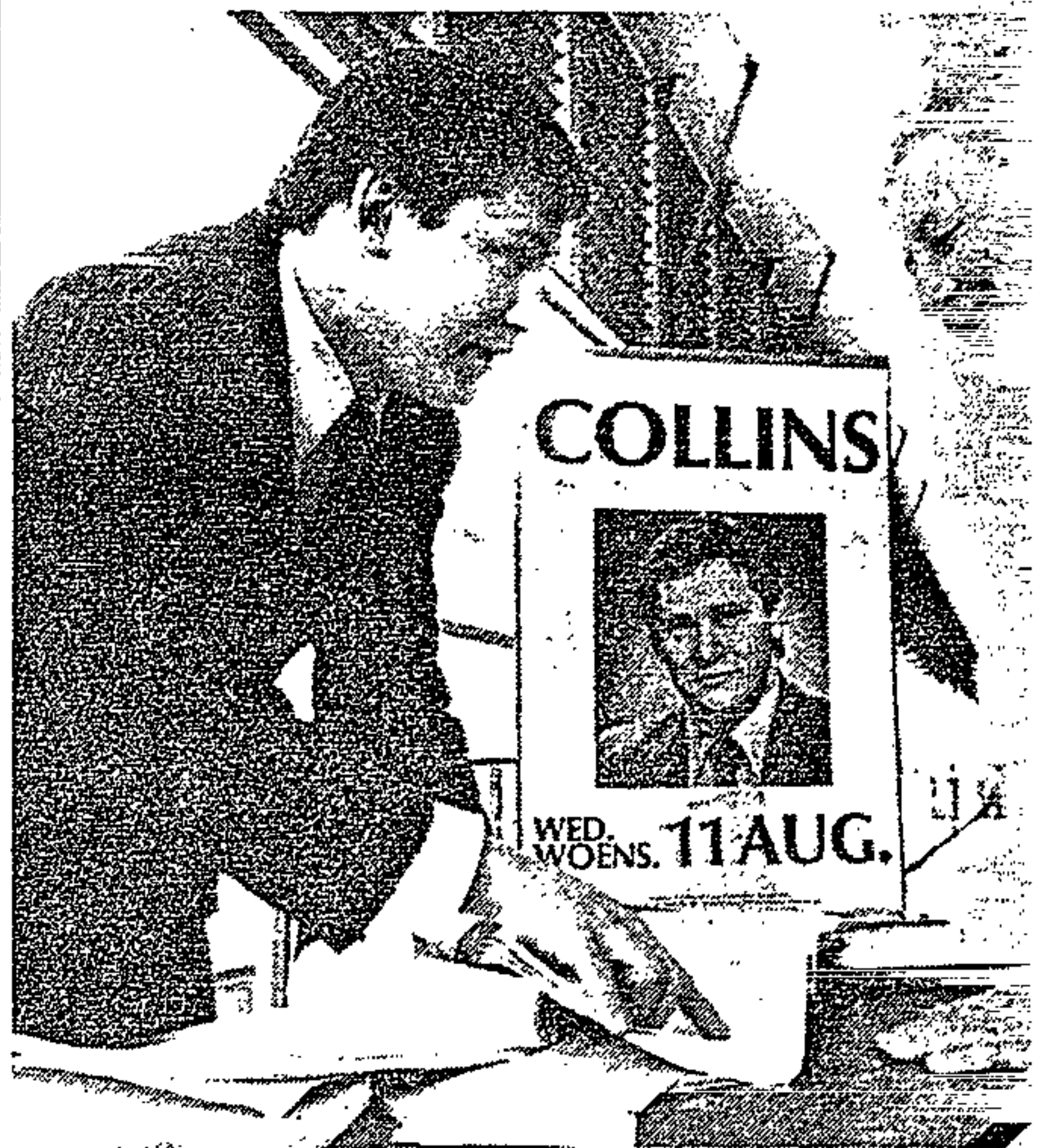
If the Pretoria authorities were entertaining similar plans this time, he said, then the cabinet was being fed with "bed-time stories".

The chief minister said that if he turned against the king and went off on his own in the interests of apartheid, the Zulu people would "ditch" him immediately.

'Late hour'

Similarly, if the king "hived off" on his own in the interests of the apartheid plans of the government, he would suffer an identical fate. He was offering the hand of friendship to Afrikaners, even at this "late hour".

But if they backed Mr P W Botha in his "wild and irresponsible plans", history would say the Zulus could not be blamed for the ensuing holocaust.



Divisional Council election tables and vote-catching out in full force on Saturday morning — the second fore polling day. In the Kloof Street shopping centre, Pilkington (right), a resident of Disa House, stops Ward 2 candidate, Mr Stuart Collins.

Swapo's de: orders discl

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK. — The headquarters of the SWAPO yesterday released the original Swapo documents were given to abduct or kill prominent SWAPO cians.

In a document called "Combat Order", signed by Mr Hamutenya Nandenga, regional commander of the northern headquarters, and the regional chief-of-staff with the combat name "Kwame Nkrumah", orders are given to arrest "puppet" Petrus Kalangula, a former president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

He should be brought to the "organization" for questioning, and if this was not possible, he should be eliminated, the document said.

The document added that all his companions should be treated in the same way.

It said the resignation of Mr Kalangula from the DTA was not "politically impressive" as it was well-known that he was made to resign on the pretext that he was against all the evils being practised against the Namibian people.



Mr Sam Nujoma

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C. Times 3/8/82

Kwazulu case is adjourned

312

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A hearing to determine a temporary interdict granted by Mr Justice Shearer six weeks ago in the Durban Supreme Court, declaring the State President's Ingwavuma land proclamation to be illegal, was adjourned on the return date yesterday when the matter was called in the Motion Court.

Mr Justice Didcott extended the rule by consent to October 15 to wait

for the outcome of an Appeal Court hearing.

Mr Justice Shearer's ruling on the disputed removal of KwaZulu's control over the area was the first of three Supreme Court applications made in a two-week period to restrain the Department of Co-operation and Development from taking over the area.

The temporary interdict called on the South African Government to answer the action yesterday.

Talks: Zulu King happy

CAPE TIMES
3/8/82
197 312

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini emerged from three hours of talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, yesterday, "happy" with the discussions over Ingwavuma.

An official joint statement issued later by the South African and Zulu delegations said there were to be further talks on the land deal.

The Kwazulu Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, also said he had been happy with the talks.

Asked why, he replied: "Because I think that if they continue in the same spirit there could be some sort of settlement."

The formal statement said: "The issue of Ingwavuma in the proposed border adjustment between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Swaziland was discussed today between the Prime Minister of South Africa and members of his government and the King and his delegation."

"The discussions took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding of the problems confronting the two delegations."

THE view from Swaziland is totally different: the pending transfer to Swaziland of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane is seen as the righting of an historical injustice, not the beginning of a new travesty.

"You crossed no internationally acceptable boundary when you came here," Swaziland's Foreign Minister Mr R V Dlamini, tells journalists at Lobamba, deep inside Swaziland.

He is emphasising that Swaziland has never accepted its present borders with South Africa as legitimate frontiers.

He traces the dispute over Ingwavuma back to 1895 when Britain annexed Kosi Bay, thereby depriving Swaziland — then under the protection of Paul Kruger's Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek — of a large chunk of Ingwavuma.

Since then Swaziland has sought in different ways to obtain the "return" of its land: first through Britain, which took over as protector of Swaziland at the turn of the century, and then, after independence in 1968, through direct negotiations with South Africa.

He lists "historical facts" which, he says, repudiate Zulu claims to Ingwavuma. They include:

- The neutrality of the Ingwavuma chiefs during the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879, in spite of a summons from King Ceteswayo, of the Zulus, to Zulu chiefs to resist the British invasion force.

- The exclusion of Ingwavuma from the partition of Zululand after the Zulu defeat at Ulundi.

- Swazi protests at the annexation of Ingwavuma by the British in 1895.

When South Africa — which inherited Ingwavuma from Britain — decided, on the advice of the former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, to cede Ingwavuma to KwaZulu in 1976, Swazis again protested. Mr Dlamini adds: "Some resisted. They'll show you their wounds."

Referring to the flight of people into Swaziland, he says: "Over 20 000 have sought refuge. We don't mind feeding them, but we should feed

PATRICK LAURENCE reports on how the Swazis see the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane land deals — and raises the issues which remain hidden in Mbabane.

How the Swazis see the Ingwavuma, KaNgwane land deal ...



KING SOBHUZA II
— pushing for the land transfer

them in Ingwavuma where the graves of their forefathers are."

At the refugee camp of Ndzevane in south-east Swaziland four men tell how they were persecuted because of their pro-Swazi stance. The events took place between Pretoria's decision to cede Ingwavuma to KwaZulu in 1976 and its decision in 1982 to take it back and transfer it to Swaziland.

Three of the men are Mgomezulus, a tribe which straddles the border.

- Chief Ntunja Mgomezulu says he was pressurised to agree to incorporation of Ingwavuma into KwaZulu and deposed in favour of his half-brother by the former Commissioner General to KwaZulu, Mr Henri Torlage, when he resisted.

- His uncle, Mr Sondeza Mgomezulu, says he was shot when he tried to defend Mgomezulu cattle from a pro-Zulu regiment who claimed them.

- Induna Mkhubo Mgomezulu says he was banished to Transkei for six years during the dispute between pro-Swazi and pro-Zulu factions of

the tribe. He was forced to flee to Swaziland on his return from Transkei for refusing to join Inkatha, he adds.

Mr Joseph Matsenjwa, an elder of the Matsenjwa, says he opposed incorporation of Ingwavuma into KwaZulu and registered objections on behalf of tribal leaders by writing to Mr M C Botha.

He says it aroused the wrath of the pro-Zulu faction and when he found a bull-dozer at his home he decided to flee to Swaziland, taking 30 families with him.

He personifies the view of Swazi irredentists that a decisive majority of people in Ingwavuma favour the creation of a "Greater Swaziland".

Mr Matsenjwa dismisses as untrue the 1980 census figures which identify 96 000 people as Zulus and 48 as Swazis.

People identified themselves as Zulus "because they didn't want to die".

Mr Dlamini talks of three Royal Swazi palaces across the border in

KaNgwane and the north-east Transvaal, which he says prove the surrounding territory was part of Swaziland before Swaziland was dispossessed of it.

They are: Embuleni, near Badplaas, Emjindini, near Barberton, and Emekemeke, near Louw's Creek.

Mr Dlamini cannot believe Mr Enos Mabuza, KaNgwane's Swazi leader, is really opposed to unification of KaNgwane and Swaziland.

He says Mr Mabuza visited King Sobhuza II in July last year and declared: "We are working for a united Swaziland. We don't want a separate state."

Mr Mabuza, he adds, joined a Swazi regiment in Swaziland in 1980, pledging loyalty to King Sobhuza and consequently obtaining the right to buy land in Swaziland.

He perceives an ersatz quality in Mr Mabuza's opposition to unification. He comments: "Someone is putting words in his mouth."

...and what they don't know about it

"ALL Swazis want their land back," says Mr A R Shabangu, Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

But it is by no means certain they "want their land back" on the conditions set by South Africa, because Foreign Minister R V Dlamini has twice issued an edict virtually banning public discussion on the issue:

"The public is warned that ... nothing outside official statements made by His Majesty through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be said in this regard."

The average Swazi does not know:

- That Pretoria has insisted that in return for about 1-million ha of land Swaziland will have to accept as its citizens nearly 1-million South African-born Swazis (or nearly twice the present population of Swaziland).

- The land earmarked for cession includes no major towns (not Barberton, Carolina, Ermelo or Piet Retief) and stops far short of the areas under King Mswati in the last century.

- The hidden *quid pro quo* for the "border adjustment" is a tighter control, if not outright suppression, in Swaziland of South Africa's outlawed African National Congress.

- The ANC has appealed to King Sobhuza not to conclude the deal.

Since King Sobhuza's abrogation of Swaziland's independence constitution in 1973, political parties have been banned and there are no channels for opposition.

Mr Dlamini has begun to talk guardedly of giving South African-born Swazis the choice between remaining South Africans or becoming citizens of Swaziland.

But why should Swaziland succeed in persuading Pretoria to agree to making citizenship optional when Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda failed? The chances of Pretoria agreeing are virtually nil, given the rise of the Conservative Party.

Attempts to explain away those 1980 census figures are not convincing.

On Mr Joseph Matsenjwa's own admission, Swazis in Ingwavuma were free to identify themselves as Swazis until 1976: which means a Swazi majority dwindled to a minority of 48 in four years.

It presupposes wholesale intimidation, with thousands of Swazis submitting old reference books identifying them as Swazis for new ones describing them as Zulus.

Why did the Swazis not protest vigorously at the

time and why did Swaziland not take up the cudgels?

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, says: "In Ingwavuma we have the SA Police, the special para-military unit of the SAP and the Defence Force at Jozini. I do not see how people can be molested under the noses of all these authorities without the arm of the law being put into operation."

How does Swaziland explain the declarations of loyalty to KwaZulu from the chiefs of the four tribes in Ingwavuma — the Tembes, the Njawos, the Matsenjwas and the Mgomezulus?

"The great-grandfathers and the grandfathers of the present Ingwavuma chiefs had regimental names because they belonged to Zulu regiments," Chief Buthelezi says.

Hence their loyalty to KwaZulu today.

Mr Dlamini's statements about KaNgwane beg at least two questions:

- Not all the people of KaNgwane are Swazis (more than 25% are not) and their preference of the proposed Greater Swaziland to the hoped-for future South Africa cannot be assumed.

- Not all Swazi-speaking people accept rule by the dominant Dlamini clan. Some, notably the Maseko, left Swaziland to escape rule by King Sobhuza I.

Some Swazis, among them Mr Mabuza, recognise King Sobhuza as the cultural head of the Swazi people without wanting to submit to him and his council politically.

Finally, what will the consequences be to Swaziland if it has to accept 1-million new citizens, many of whom are certain to be reluctant subjects nurtured in a tradition of political resistance?

Political refugees.

SA refugees pose problem for hosts

The warning came from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Swaziland, Mr Emman-

Botswana this year accused South Africa of "arrogating to itself the role of policeman of Southern Africa."

Many refugees are highly politicised.

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

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Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Church leaders reject land deal

JOHANNESBURG — Leaders of major South African churches have, after a meeting in Johannesburg, declared their "total rejection" of the government's plan to cede land to Swaziland.

In a statement issued yesterday, the South African Council of Churches declared that, "in consultation with church leaders," it rejected the land transfer plans as "illegal and immoral".

The statement said South African church representatives would consult the Council of Churches in Swaziland.

The SACC said the government's plans were rejected for four reasons:

- "South Africa is one nation and thousands of its people will be deprived of their basic human rights to land and citizenship in the country of their birth if the government cedes Kangwane

and Ingwaruma... and compels Swazi people living in South Africa to become citizens of Swaziland."

- "The government has not consulted or obtained the consent of the people whose land is being ceded to Swaziland and who are being deprived of their citizenship."

- "Although this council has repeatedly repudiated the policy of separate development it nevertheless draws attention to the fact that the government is acting contrary to the policy of self-determination as it understands it and as promulgated in the Black States Constitution Act."

- "The proposals of the South African Government have already divided both the community and the Church in the areas affected and could lead to serious ethnic and racial tension in Southern Africa." — Sapa

Swazis will run new rail link from Komatipoort

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

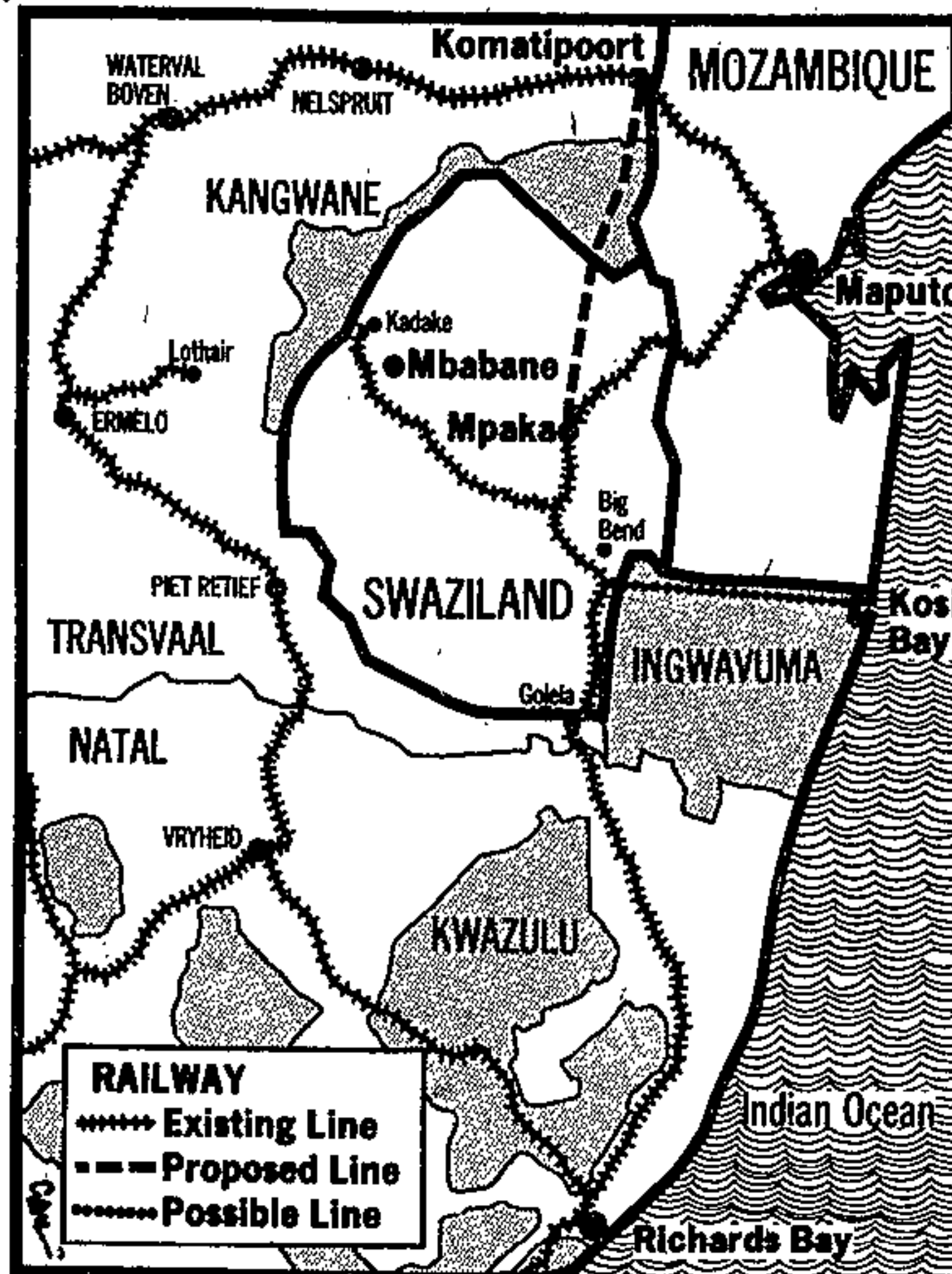
THE NEW 110km railway line linking Komatipoort in the Eastern Transvaal to Mpaka in Swaziland will be administered by Swazi Railways, Mr Tienie van den Berg of the South African Transport Services said yesterday.

The new line, which is scheduled for completion by 1985, will provide a direct rail link from Komatipoort to Richards Bay via Swaziland. A line already runs from Mpaka to Golela on the SA-Swaziland border and from there to Richards Bay.

Mr Van der Berg said the decision to leave administration of the new line to Swazi Railways had been taken because Swaziland already administered the line from Mpaka to Golela and it made sense to place the entire link under one authority.

The stretch from Komatipoort to the SA-Swaziland border will be built by South Africa at an estimated cost of R47-million. The cost of the section from the border to Mpaka was first put at between R50- and R60-million.

A spokesman for Swazi Railways declined to comment on what arrangements Swaziland had made for the financing of its share of the new line. "Negotiations on finance are very delicate and premature comment could jeopardise them," he said.



A PROPOSED rail link between Komatipoort and Mpaka will cost South Africa and Swaziland a combined total of about R100-million.

The Permanent Secretary for Finance in Swaziland, Mr Raymond Strydom, has dismissed reports that South Africa will be paying for all or part of the line.

Swazi Railways officials are sensitive to speculation that the new line will divert traffic away from Swazi-

land's existing rail link with Maputo in Mozambique via the border town of Goba.

A spokesman said: "The new line is being built to accommodate traffic from the Eastern Transvaal. It has nothing to do with Mozambique. As long as Maputo provides harbour and rail ser-

vices it will receive Swazi trucks".

Swaziland is a member of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Council and is thus committed to loosening rather than strengthening its economic ties with South Africa.

If the existing rail link between Swaziland and Mozambique is sabotaged by the allegedly Pretoria-backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement, Swazi dependence on South Africa will inevitably increase.

According to a recent article by Mr A Wilsenach of the Africa Institute, about 2 000 000 tons of minerals, including phosphate and coal, are transported annually from the Eastern Transvaal to Richards Bay via the long route round Swaziland through Ermelo and Piet Retief.

The new route through Swaziland is about 250km shorter and the gradient is less steep.

The SA-Swaziland rail connection may provide Pretoria with a compromise solution to its controversial decision to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

By offering Swaziland a corridor and a railway line through Ingwavuma to Kosi Bay — instead of the whole of Ingwavuma — Pretoria may succeed in wooing the Swazis successfully without alienating the Zulus totally.

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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.
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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

Gatsha wary of land deal probe

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday cautioned against the generation of too much optimism following the disclosure that a seven-man commission is to probe the proposed Ingwavuma land deal.

Chief Buthelezi was commenting on a report in a Sunday newspaper indicating that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Zulu King, King Goodwill, had reached agreement in Pretoria that such a commission would be appointed.

'Disappointments'

He said it would be wrong to read too much into the appointment of a commission in view of the disappointments which Kwazulu had already had in connection with Ingwavuma.

The Chief Minister referred in this connection to the use of the words "purely exploratory talks" by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when he met the Natal Administrator and Executive Committee in early May.

A month later, said Chief Buthelezi, the South African cabinet had taken a decision to



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

cede both Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi also doubted that such a commission would be appointed without the concurrence of Swaziland.

The fact that the idea of a commission was discussed at last week's meeting was confirmed by a separate reliable source.

The concept is being construed in political circles as a gesture by the government to save face over what has become a politically embarrassing issue.

The government has been attacked for the decision to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland by bodies representing shades of political opinion as diverse as the New Republic Party-controlled Natal Provincial

Council, the Progressive Federal Party, the South African Allied Workers' Union, the newly-established Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht, Azapo and the South African Council of Churches.

It is believed that a considerable body of opinion within the National Party is unhappy, too, with the deal.

It is understood that the membership of the proposed joint commission and the question of a mutually-acceptable chairman will provide the basis of a future round of talks on the issue between Kwazulu and the government.

Legality

The next important date as far as developments concerning Ingwavuma are concerned is August 18, when the Appeal Court sits in Bloemfontein to deliberate on legality of the government's steps so far to implement the Swazi deal.

Three Supreme Court applications initiated by Kwazulu on the Ingwavuma issue have been successful.

Observers now discount earlier speculation that the government might call a special session of Parliament to achieve its aim of excising the area by constitutional means.

WP school cadet results

Defence Reporter

WYNBERG Boys' High, Hoërskool Voortrekker and Hoërskool Bredasdorp dominated the 1982 annual Western Province command cadet competition on Saturday.

But a fourth "column", Hoërskool Montagu, walked off with the grand challenge trophy for the highest aggregate for the second successive year.

Wynberg, traditionally a top-scorer in the band events, proved its standard was still high by making virtually a clean sweep of all the band categories and winning the trophy for the best musical rendition also.

Repeat performance

Hoërskool Voortrekker, which last year won the trophies for the best junior and senior drill and the prize for best senior drill-sergeant, repeated its performance.

Of the seven all-girl "pigtail platoons" to take part, Montagu took first place in the drill — but a relative newcomer, Hoërskool Namakwaland, won the best drill sergeant trophy.

Prizes were presented by Mrs Diana Kruger, wife of the Staff Officer Operations of Western Province Command, Colonel Dan Kruger.

James Herr autobiogra- "All Creator Small", the delightfully als and country vet a nostalgic peace of England.

In strong the first FB which suc depicting racketeering York water. All in al evening's well worth: Something vivacity as well as the ous color Lilly Pons' last night's gramme, Nightingale es behind the lives of are almost as hearing

TV

IT'S a gi SATV has managed to something Saturday ment.

Who is watching the zebra? programme 30 minute rather too ers early night.

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SAP Press angles Swaziland

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland is angry about South African Press treatment of the border changes issue, according to a Swazi official.

He said Swaziland was particularly upset about being drawn into arguments with the Zulu people, who formed only a section of the South African populace.

The authorities believed the English-language Press in particular was exploiting the situation for its own political purposes.

He said Swaziland would not be willing to

talk to Zulu leaders because the talks were bilateral, involving the sovereign states of Swaziland and South Africa.

Asked to comment on the recent meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha and King Zwelithini of the Zulus, the official said: "We can only say that a neighbour met and had discussions with his children. That is his business."

Credentials

MBABANE — King Sobhuza of Swaziland has received letters of credentials from five foreign envoys during an audience at his



KING SOBHUZA... letters of credentials.

royal residence. The envoys are from Australia, India, Somalia, Nigeria and Algeria.

Relief rejected

LAGOS — Agricultural relief measures put forward to save Nigeria's

letters of credentials. cassava crop from devastation, have been rejected by the House of Representatives.

The measures, which included formation of an emergency relief fund, were necessary to save many Nigerians

from starvation, the House was told.

R6-m loan

MBABANE — Swaziland and Britain last week signed a R6 million loan agreement to launch a rural water supply project.

The deal includes a land purchasing scheme which will enable large areas of private land to be incorporated into Swazi national land.

Swaziland has seven years to repay the loan at two percent interest.

Swindle search

LAGOS — Nigerian police are searching for a Greek national, Mr. Kateros Costa, who is wanted on charges of complicity in a R17 million swindle.

A committee on banking and currency, which investigated the swindle, found the money had been paid into Mr Costa's bank account in Greece by local businessmen.

It is believed he has fled the country but attempts will be made to bring him back to Nigeria to stand trial.

Dr Frank Mdlalose, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, and Education Minister Dr Oscar Dhlomo, recently returned from a trip to Washington, New York, London and Bonn, where they briefed government officials on the latest developments in the territories. While they were there, officials of the Swaziland government were on a similar round of diplomatic missions and foreign offices, putting their case in favour of the excision.

Dhlomo tells the FM that the government representatives and politicians he met showed "overwhelming sympathy" for KwaZulu's stand. But in spite of this, he could extract no firm commitments of support from America, Britain or Germany.

The most vocal in their support for KwaZulu were the opposition parties in the UK. "They said we could quote them as being on our side," said Dhlomo. He sees his mission as a "resounding success," despite the guarded reaction from the major Western powers.

The overseas visit was conducted under the aegis of Inkatha. Dhlomo, who is secretary-general of the organisation, says his delegation spoke on behalf of KaNgwane as well. Both homeland governments are also involved in legal battles with government over the legality of its recent proclamations concerning the two territories.

The other part of their strategy involves holding continuous mass meetings to protest the excision plans. Dhlomo says he and Mdlalose undertook the trip because they felt it was important for the issue to be

internationalised." He is hoping that the international community will bring pressure to bear on Swaziland and SA to block the proposals.

Apart from addressing members of the African bloc permanent missions to the UN, the Inkatha officials met Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State, congressional assistants and Senators in the JS.

In London they talked to Cranley Onslow, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, and opposition parliamentarians. In Europe they had meetings with officials of the West German Foreign Office and lobbied the president of the EEC.

Says Dhlomo: "We found that they had all been kept well informed by the international press. There was no need to explain to them where Ingwavuma and KaNgwane were. They were also prepared to listen. Nobody refused us a hearing."

Though he has no immediate plans, Dhlomo says he is prepared to travel overseas again to brief the international community on developments in Ingwavuma should the need arise: "What people don't seem to realise is that we will never accept his excision. Even if the government does go ahead with its plans, we will fight to the bitter end."



KwaZulu's Dhlomo ...
'successful' mission

SWAZI LAND DEAL

Taking it abroad (312)

Fm 13/8/82

The dispute over the proposed excision of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane is deepening. Both KwaZulu and Swaziland have made their respective positions on the issue known to the international community.

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court today heard the appeal of the South African Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development against the judgment of a full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court which declared the State President's proclamation on the excision of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu as null and void.

An objection "in limine" of the Government as to the "locus of Kwazulu" was also argued.

The appeal was against the judgement and order (including the order as to costs) delivered in the Natal court on June 30 by the then Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice A J Milne, with the concurrence of Mr Justice van Heerden and Mr Justice Kriek.

ARGUMENT

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Wessels, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Muller and Mr Justice Corbett.

The argument for the appellants was laid before the court by Mr I W B de Villiers, SC, with Mr A J du P Buys, SC, Mr C B Mann and Mr S J Mynhardt.

The Government of Kwazulu's argument was prepared by Mr D A Gordon, SC, with Mr M J D Wallis and Mr M Pillemer.

Govt appeals on Ingwavuma judgment

The second respondent is Mr Mfana Eric Ngubane, a Zulu resident at Manguze in the Ingwavuma district, who was given leave by the Natal court to be joined with the government of Kwazulu in its proceedings, as a person whose rights have been directly interfered with by the proclamation.

Mr Ngubane's submissions were prepared by Mr A Findlay, SC, with Mr M Daley.

There were two questions for decision. The first was whether the proclamation — No R121/1982 — was valid. The second was whether the objection in limine against the locus standi of the government of Kwazulu was valid or not.

It was submitted that the State President had acted in terms of section 25 of Act 38 of 1927 — the black Administration Act — in accordance with

the view of the Transvaal Supreme Court as expressed in its full-Bench judgment in the case of Tlelima v Sebokeng Management Board (1967).

This view was that, in terms of Section 25 of Act 38/1927, the State President was authorised to issue directions consonant with Act 51 of 1963 and to make these directives applicable to the relevant black areas.

It was the submission of the appellants that the only question was whether the provisions of Act 21 of 1971, the National States Constitution Act, either expressly or by necessary implication, placed a restriction on the wide legislative powers of the State President in terms of Section 25 of Act 38/1927 that prohibited him from doing what he had done in proclamation R121/1982. — Sapa.

ARGUS
18/8/82
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PM pledge to probe Ingwavuma proposal

ARGUS 20/8/72
312

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has confirmed that a commission is to be appointed to investigate Government proposals that Ingwavuma should be ceded to Swaziland.

Although Mr Botha, who was speaking at a public meeting in Durban, did not give any details about the commission it is understood that it will consist of representatives of the Government as well as Kwazulu.

Mr Botha said he had suggested the appointment of the commission to look at "certain important aspects" of the situation, when he met a Kwazulu delegation under Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini in Pretoria earlier this month.

ASSURANCE

Mr Botha pointed out that it was agreed that no statements would be issued until further talks had been held.

He gave an assurance that "it remains a cornerstone of Government policy that the Government will not force Swazis to live under Zulus

or Zulus to live under Swazis."

Dealing with Government relations with Kwazulu, Mr Botha asked Kwazulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to be "more tolerant" with people with whom he differed.

WARNED

"He has warned twice this year about blood-letting. All I want to say is that it makes no impression on the National Party." The Government was willing to co-operate with blacks but co-operation could not only come from one side.

Referring to the Buthelezi Commission which investigated the constitutional and economic development of Natal and Kwazulu, Mr Botha again rejected the political and educational recommendations that were made.

He said it was significant the governing party in Natal, the New Republic Party, had not been able to accept the political proposals and the Kwazulu legislative assembly as well as Inkatha still had to express an opinion.

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'Lion of Swaziland' dies after 60 years as king

ARGUS 23/8/82 312

JOHANNESBURG.— King Sobhuza II — the Lion of Swaziland — died yesterday at the age of 83. He was the longest-reigning monarch in the world.

The ageing King's ill-health was kept a close secret, but it is believed he had leukemia.

The Queen Mother — the senior wife, known as the "She Elephant," Indlovokazi — died recently, and it is believed a new Indlovokazi had not yet been appointed from the King's more than 100 wives.

King Sobhuza is reputed to have left more than 600 sons. And although the succession to the throne may be known by the Prime Minister, Mr Fred Dlamini, no details have leaked out.

STAMMER

King Sobhuza II came to the throne in December, 1921. More than a constitutional sovereign, he liked — despite his persistent stammer — to speak out on political issues.

He maintained a close watch on all internal and external developments affecting his country.

He was deeply revered by his people.

A modernist in spite of his fondness for dressing in tribal style with a



King Sobhuza II — successor not yet known.

scarlet silk loincloth and feathers, and his liking for war-dances, he eagerly promoted such modern techniques as open-heart

surgery and corneal grafts.

He was renowned for his sense of humour and impish smile.

He was active in exercising his political rights, and his itch for political intervention made him repeal the Constitution in April, 1973, and assume all legislative and executive power.

He was educated at Zombodze School and then in South Africa at Lovedale College from 1916 to 1918.

HARMONY

Always an advocate of racial harmony, he firmly opposed any suggestion of racial discrimination throughout his reign. Although vigorous and far-seeing, King Sobhuza was always cautious about pushing ahead too fast.

King Sobhuza expressed his shrewd philosophy at the end of the British colonial era in this down-to-earth fashion:

"As one of the last countries to achieve independence, we have the opportunity of learning from nations which have won their independence before us. We have watched them crossing rivers.

"In the exercise we have seen others being swallowed by crocodiles. Now that we have learnt from their mistakes, now that we have seen the crocodile-infested drifts, we shall try to cross through crocodile-free drifts to a peaceful independent Swaziland." — Sapa.

Mystery over who will rule

By Jasper Mortimer
The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — As Swaziland went into mourning today for King Sobhuza II, deep uncertainty reigned as to who would succeed him and how he would be chosen.

It is thought unlikely that the king's death will lead to significant changes in Swaziland's relations with South Africa or to any major weakening of Mbabane's stand against allowing the African National Congress to use Swaziland as a base for operations in South Africa.

The move to incorporate the kaNgwane and Ingwavuma area is expected to go ahead.

According to a source close to the royal family, the king nominated his successor many years ago and secretly groomed him to take over the throne.

The source said the successor was a British-educated man



King Sobhuza . . . mystery over his successor.

in his forties, who by tradition never met the king and spent much of his life in the United Kingdom.

King Sobhuza (83) was held by Swazis in deep respect and affection.

"Me, I'm crying," said a youth on a street corner in Mbabane last night soon after news of the king's death.

"Maybe it's not true," said a hall porter hopefully.

The Queen Mother — the Ndlovukazi — is

acting as Regent until the new king is chosen.

The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, called all chiefs and traditional leaders to a meeting at the royal palace at Lobamba today.

The king's death on Saturday at Embu State House after 60 years on the throne has left a vacuum in Swazi politics and culture.

Swaziland's Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, said today there would be no change in government or foreign policy as a result of the king's death.

The Queen Mother was "completely in control."

The funeral date would be announced after determining when other heads of state could attend.

It is believed there will be two funerals — one a State funeral at Lobamba and the other a traditional burial at night in the royal burial

To Page 3, Col 3

Mystery over new king

from page 1

ground in the Mndimba mountains.

Despite the existence of antagonism among some young Swazis to the monarchy and to the country's adherence to old traditions observers do not believe there will be any upheaval in the country.

The new king is expected to follow a policy of "more enlightened traditionalism."

According to some sources he will be chosen by a traditional body known as the Liqoqo.

A close student of royal affairs said the king had kept the identity of his successor a close secret to avoid a power struggle among his hundreds of sons. It is thought the Liqoqo was privy to his decision.

The Star's Lowveld Bureau reports that Mr Enos Mabuza, chief executive councillor of kaNgwane, believes the death of the king will compound the problems over the proposed land deal.

Shocked at the king's death Mr Mabuza said: "Despite my opposition to kaNgwane's incorporation into Swaziland I have always considered King Sobhuza a great man and a wise king."

See Page 15.

Royal power weaker but...

Swazis will be slow to change

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Africa News
Service

The death of the
shrewd and pragmatic
King Sobhuza II is not
likely to affect rela-
tions between Swazi-
land and South Africa
immediately.

But, in the long
term, the passing of
the world's longest-
reigning monarch will
almost certainly lessen
the absolute power of
the royalty in the tiny
kingdom.

The immediate ques-
tions for which answers
will be sought in South
Africa are whether the
king's death will affect
the move to give Swazi-
land Ingwavuma and
kaNgwane and whether
it will weaken Swazi-
land's refusal to sup-
port ANC activities.

One of the world's
few surviving mon-
archies, Swaziland is a
frankly anachronism
that works. But a sig-
nificant ingredient for
dissatisfaction with the
system is a lingering
nepotism.

Many of the "bright
young men" of the
Swazi public service
are quietly bitter at

being blocked from
promotion by superiors
who hold their posi-
tions because of their
tribal seniority.

Mbabane sources sug-
gest that the resultant
frustration has much
to do with drinking
during working hours
and other abuses by
public servants.

Although concessions
have been made to the
20th century the tribal
structure is still entren-
ched.

It remains to be
seen how much Swazi
royalty owes its hold
on the nation to the
strength of character
of the Ngenyama
(Lion), King Sobhuza.

He demonstrated
clearly that he was ab-
solutely in charge
when, in 1973, he re-
nounced the
Westminster-style con-
stitution and ruled by
decree.

Possibly the most
serious post-
independence challenge
to traditional authority
came in October 1977
when thousands of
schoolchildren demon-
strated in support of
teachers' pay claims.

The spirit of rebel-
lion that materialised
then is unlikely to
have gone completely.

With King Sobhuza
gone, pressure may
increase, particularly
from the young, for a
greater decision-making
role for the people but
this is likely to be
some time in coming.

He accepted South
African refugees and
allowed South African
nationalist organisa-
tions to set up a peace-
ful presence.

But, he was quick to
crack down on groups
such as the African
National Congress and
the Pan Africanist Con-
gress if evidence were
found that they were
carrying weapons in
Swaziland or using
Swazi territory as a
springboard for attacks
on South Africa.

The new constitution
announced by the king
a few years ago gave
Swaziland a semblance
of Western democracy
but did not change
the real power struc-
ture.

The Parliament and
Senate are, in the
main, nominated by
consultation with the
Africa.

nation's elders but it is
clear that no decision
of national importance
is made without the
approval of the mon-
arch.

A significant attempt
to force change was led
by the leader of the
banned opposition
Ngenane National Liber-
ation Party, Dr Am-
brose Zwana, who was
jailed in early 1978.

He escaped from
Matsapa prison and
fled to Mozambique and
then Tanzania.

Dr Zwana apparently
got little sympathy and
no support from Presi-
dent's Machel and
Nyerere and returned
to Swaziland, a sick
man with a royal par-
don.

The army, in many
countries a prime
source of potential pre-
sidents, has largely fal-
len from power and
popularity because
there is almost nothing
for it to do.

Effectively, Swazi-
land is a single-party,
tribally-entrenched sys-
tem, a method of
government shared by
most countries in
Africa.

The Star's
Africa News Service
King Sobhuza II,
Ngenyama (Lion) of
Swaziland, was the
world's longest reign-
ing monarch.

Shrewd and pragmat-
ic, he ruled for 60
years over the Swazi
nation and led his
country to indepen-
dence.

The grizzled and
wily king, most often
seen in public in tradi-
tional garb, blended
tribal custom with
selected aspects of 20th
century life to retain
complete control of his
picturesque domain.

With independence
in September 1968 his
powers were so solidly
entrenched that when
the British administra-
tion pulled out it left
Swaziland almost en-
tirely in his hands.

The kingdom
became, in fact, the
only African country to
retain the traditional
governmental structures
of pre-colonial times.

In the immediate
post-independence
years he trod a narrow
path between colonial-
ist Mozambique and
white-ruled South
Africa.

That path became
narrower still when
Mozambican indepen-
dence left Swaziland
jammed between, and
dependent on, two
States with opposing
ideologies and which
looked like becoming
anything but friendly
neighbours.

Economic realities
prevailed over ideolo-
gies and he retained
links with both South
Africa and Mozambique.
These same realities
probably had a lot to
do with the king's de-



King Sobhuza . . . walked a tightrope between two powerful neighbours.

The old Lion ruled his kingdom for 60 years

termination to prevent
his country being used
as a springboard for
attacks on South Africa
by nationalists.

While Pan Africanist
Congress and African
National Congress offi-
cials were allowed to
live in Swaziland, local
police and courts clam-
ped down hard on
anyone found with
arms of war, even
those destined for use
across the border.

That he was in no

rush to accept the prin-
ciples of Western de-
mocracy became clear
when, in 1973, he abro-
gated his country's
Westminster-style con-
stitution and ruled
alone with the help of
the Swazi National
Council and his perso-
nal advisers.

It was six years
before the echoes of
parliamentary proce-
dure were heard again.
The result of his me-
thod of nomination by

consensus was a Par-
liament born out of an
electoral college selec-
ted by officials in dis-
cussion with traditional
chiefs.

Two of the elected
members were whites
and four more whites
were nominated by the
king to senior posts in
the administration.
His successor will be
chosen by senior mem-
bers of the Diamini
family, his kinsmen,
from the large number
of royal princes.

Poll shows only 7% of whites back land deals

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

Demands that the proposed cession of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland be made conditional to the consent of the blacks involved were reinforced at the weekend by publication of an opinion poll.

The poll, commissioned by the Sunday Tribune, showed only 7% of whites gave unconditional approval to Pretoria's plans to transfer the land to Swaziland.

Publication of the poll came after two events last week refocused public attention on the issue: distribution of pamphlets in KaNgwane by the outlawed African National Congress and a reserved judgment by the Appeal Court in the legal dispute between KwaZulu and the South African Government over Ingwavuma.

The poll showed further:

- Another 27% of whites approved of the plan, but would have preferred a referendum first.
- A further 40% were against the plan, but would give it reluctant approval if it won black endorsement in a referendum.
- An additional 11% were opposed to cession under any conditions, while 16% were either unaware of, or indifferent to, the pending cession.

Thus a clear majority of 67% favoured the holding of a referendum.

Mr Mabuza said yesterday: "It justifies my earlier calls for a referendum."

He said the poll results corresponded with the view of farmers on the SA-Swazi border.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, warned at the weekend: "The pending Ingwavuma-KaNgwane excisions are bound to make the people's anger uncontrollable."

But, in an address to the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Chief Buthelezi took a strong line against violence as a viable strategy for change.

"The African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress have failed to exercise the armed struggle as a (successful) option. For 25 years they have sought to do the impossible and it cannot be done."

Chief Buthelezi announced that Inkatha is to establish a camp at Emandleni-Matleng to train youth who are not able to remain at school and go on to university.

The force would be trained on "para-military" lines to help implement Inkatha's policy of non-violence and self-help, he said.

Last week at the Natal Congress of the National Party, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, confirmed that a commission would be established to investigate the dispute over Ingwavuma.

Contrary to first reports, the Rand Daily Mail has learnt reliably that the commission will consist of representatives of South Africa, KwaZulu and Swaziland — and not delegates from South Africa and KwaZulu only.

As the authorities in both South Africa and Swaziland favour the transfer of Ingwavuma, the commission will of necessity have an in-built bias against KwaZulu.

Geographical factors played a major role.

In the United Kingdom

their first task to be the provision of curative services. Development tended to be from hospital to out-patient department and then to detached out-lying clinics, but always remained hospital-based and doctor-centred.

be solved by simply increasing the supply of doctors. The government of the United States of America for example, has over the past decade increased its spending on health man-power programmes from 65 million to 536 million annually, totalling 3.5 billion dollars for this period. Much of this money was spent on medical education and physician training. Despite this, they have failed to achieve their objective of providing doctors for people living in rural areas.

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A well-known medical educator once jokingly made projections to show a point in time where one half of the people in the United States of America would be physicians treating the other half; but health statistics would not reflect much improvement, since 90% of the residents of cities would be physicians treating one another, with the countryside remaining inadequately served.¹²

A glimmer of hope that the problem may indeed be soluble is found in an editorial in the Journal of Medical Education 1977. The editor states "The periphery may appear isolated because most graduates will have seen little of it in their education, and even less during their clinical training"¹³. I shall return to this point later.

I have already alluded to the fact that political, economic and social factors are the most important determinations of the health of the people of any country. Indeed, Maurice King, whose book "Medical Care in Developing Countries" subtitled "A Primer on the Medicine of Poverty and a symposium from Makerere", states:

"The main determinant of the pattern of medical care in developing countries is poverty rather than a warm climate"⁷. There is a tendency to transplant health care services from developed countries into less developed countries. This tendency disregards the fact that developing countries have limited resources and vastly differing needs when compared to developed countries. For example, infestations and parasitic diseases often cause up to half the total deaths in a developing country, whereas they are responsible for less than 1 in 10, in a developed country⁸. Indeed, the brave politician in the developing country will realise that the most important initial steps in health care can be taken without the immediate involvement of any highly qualified and therefore expensive personnel, and do not require substantial investment in buildings, equipment or medicines. In fact, I do not believe that I would be oversimplifying the case, if I stated that the most important first steps in health care, are "clean water and good lavatories". An example of this was seen in the Philippines, where, at a cost per capita of 15 U.S. cents, simple toilets were built. This action cut the incidence of cholera by 60%¹⁴. I will not discuss the role of non-physician health personnel in the provision of health care in developing countries as this subject is too vast to review here. However, despite the realisation that health care does not require expensive personnel,

King Sobhuza of Swaziland dies

CAPL TIMES 23/8/82 312

MBABANE. — King Sobhuza II, "the Lion of Swaziland", died yesterday aged 83, a spokesman for the royal family announced last night.

The first sovereign to rule for 60 years since Britain's Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901, he celebrated his diamond jubilee in September last year.

The king, whose last public appearance was on his 83rd birthday on July 22, is popularly believed to have had more than 50 wives and 600 children.

No one son is regarded as a clear and uncontested successor, and the family name of Dlamini is estimated to be held by 20 percent of the half-million people who live in Swaziland.

Successor

One theory about the successor is that, like King Sobhuza himself, he was chosen secretly at birth, his identity known only to a handful of people.

A more common view is that the inner family council will attempt to unravel the lineage and pick a worthy successor.

The diminutive, bearded King Sobhuza II survived challenges which have caused the downfall of monarchies throughout the world.

He once said: "We have seen others swallowed by crocodiles and we have learned from their mistakes."

At his diamond jubilee



King Sobhuza II

he told distinguished guests: "At no moment in my life have I considered that I had any enemies."

King Sobhuza was born on July 22, 1899, son of King Bhunu, who died a few months later. While King Sobhuza was still a minor, his grandmother, assisted by an uncle, acted as regent. He came to the throne when he was 22.

He ruled with a mixture of modern politics blended with the wishes of traditional tribal chiefs.

In the 1960s it looked for a time as if he might be pushed to the sidelines by emerging political opposition. But in 1973 he scrapped the Brit-

ish-style constitution and after that the real power rested with him and his Swazi National Council.

The South African Government had learned with deep regret of the death of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement in Pretoria last night.

"Messages of condolence to the Royal House and the Government and people of Swaziland are being sent from the State President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information," the statement said.

"Africa has lost a great statesman who reigned over his country for 60 years with wisdom and dedication. King Sobhuza was close to his people and served them with distinction... His passing is deeply regretted."

Last night the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he could not predict what effect King Sobhuza's death would have on the Ingwavuma land deal.

"It will affect the deal because the South African Government has always insisted one of the main reasons to be that King Sobhuza wanted his people re-united before he died."

"I'm very sad the king has died just now when there was strife between our two nations." — Sapa

Rugby rowdies spark row

Staff Reporter

THE Eastern Province Rugby Union is to lodge an official complaint with the South African Rugby Union (Saru) in connection with incidents during its match against Western Province on Saturday in which spectators assaulted EP players and threatened the referee.

The match, which WP won 18-7, was held up when the WP hooker, Ismael Kahn, was ordered off for allegedly tripping the referee, Mr Naaim Davids. He refused to leave and the Saru vice-president, Mr Noortjie Khan, escorted him off the field after spectators had started arguing with the referee about the decision.

The EP manager, Mr Brian Sampson, said in a statement yesterday: "The language used by WP players and ex-WP players watching the game was disgraceful. The referee was threatened on the field of play by players and spectators."

He also claimed the EP hooker was kicked by spectators while throwing the ball in at line-outs.

During the game, at Green Point, a WP player was kicked on the head after scoring a try.

Mr Noortjie Kahn said yesterday that the match would be discussed at a meeting later this week and he was not prepared to comment at this stage.

Worcester pair by ii

AN ELDERLY Worcester couple were found dead early yesterday in their bedroom.

A police spokesman said Mr Willem Snyman, 78, and Mrs Heen en Weer, 75, were found dead with an unknown person entered open by the couple.

The couple were found at Dongs Hospital in Worcester from the hospital de factory.

No arrests have been made.

A Wellington woman was found dead when an intruder entered her home with a brick.

Miss Tessa Jordaan, 45, was found dead in her home in Wellington on Saturday after her walking around received severe head injuries.

Her room, an annexe, was in disarray after entry by breaking in.

Colonel Ronnie van der Merwe, Officer of the Boland, did not know if any of the Miss Jordaan was "ment".

A spokesman at T. that Miss Jordaan's death was a tragedy.

No arrests have been made.

A Bellville woman was found dead in her home on Saturday with a police liaison officer, Jan Calitz, said, of Cedar Road, Bellville, husband and son also a Brakenfell hotel.

An argument ensued between the couple.

Police have detained a man who was seen attacking an elderly woman on Saturday morning while she was walking.

Mrs M Taute, 68, was found dead by an intruder who

Boy held for seven years escapes from

PARIS. — Police said yesterday that they had arrested a couple accused of keeping a 12-year-old boy locked up for seven years, the last 12 months in a closet.

Authorities said the boy escaped on Thursday and was found later that day

sleeping in a neighbour's garden in a Paris suburb.

The boy, David Brisson, told them he had fled his family's house because he had been locked up for almost as long as he could remember.

The boy's mother and her lover, Mr Chevet, were

arrested on Friday on a child-abuse charges.

A police investigator confirmed that the boy had spent the past year in a closet "and he cannot read or write".

David, 1,20m tall, weighed only 30kg. French radio and television broad-

casts said the boy had survived on a diet primarily of bread and water.

"He got out because his mother forgot to lock the closet when she went away for a few days," the investigator said.

Neighbours of the boy's mother and her lover were

shocked by their arrest.

"They seemed very nice and well-meaning one of the neighbours French Television didn't even know of the existence of this little boy," Police said David was Brisson's son from an earlier marriage. She and



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The emblem on the left marks the centenary year of the Newspaper Press Union

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Indlovukazi sits on Swazi throne

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Indlovukazi or Queen mother yesterday assumed the role of head of state in Swaziland following the death at the weekend of King Sobhuza.

A formal announcement of her take over as Regent until a successor to King Sobhuza has been chosen was made by the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini.

"His whole life was a real example of positive good neighbourliness which should be seen as a lasting example and inspiration to the present and future generations in southern Africa and the whole world," the Prince said yesterday.

As thousands of people journeyed to the royal residence at Lobamba to pay their last respects to the dead king, the Swazi National Council or Libanbla met to discuss funeral arrangements for King Sobhuza.

The king, who ruled for more than 60

years, will be given a state funeral but a date has not been set yet.

The assumption of formal power by the Indlovukazi reflects what the anthropologist and official biographer of King Sobhuza, Dr Hilda Kouper, has referred to as Swaziland's "unique dual monarchy".

Power in Swaziland is divided between the King and the Queen Mother.

King Sobhuza's father died when he was an infant and the then Indlovukazi ruled as Regent until he ascended to the throne more than two decades later in 1921.

The role of the Queen Mother as a wielder of power until the new king replaces the old one has been institutionalised in Swaziland's legal system, first in Swaziland's Independent Constitution abrogated in 1973, and then in a special decree gazetted only last June.

In a special black bordered edition yesterday, the Swazi Observer paid tribute to King Sobhuza.

After referring to his negotiations

with South Africa for the "return" of KaNgane and Ingwuma to Swaziland, the Observer said: "Indeed his Majesty's reign will always be associated with his life-long struggle, first with Britain and recently with South Africa, on the land question."

Condolences on the death of King Sobhuza poured into Swaziland yesterday from countries all over the world.

"King Sobhuza will be remembered for his wise counsel, for his dedication to preserving the great cultural traditions of his nation and for the success of his efforts to bring peace and stability to his country while ensuring its development along modern lines," UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cueller said in a message to Prince Dlamini reports RICHARD WALKER from New York.

The message also hailed the late king as "a strong supporter of the United Nations" who had established valuable ties with the world organisation. It made no reference to the politics of the region or the current land controversy.

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Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

I am going, king said as officials sat by

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The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — "I am going," were King Sobhuza's last words before he died on Saturday afternoon, minutes after abruptly ending a meeting with senior Government officials.

A poignant account of the Swazi king's last moments has been given by sources at Embu State House, where he died.

Early on Saturday afternoon, the sources said, the king suddenly asked all officials except Dr Samuel Hynd, Minister of Health, to leave the room in which they were meeting.

Swaziland-born Dr Hynd is a Swazi citizen and speaks the language fluently.

Sources recount that when King Sobhuza was alone with Dr Hynd he said: "I am going."

The doctor is said to

have responded: "Where are you going?"

King Sobhuza it is said, smiled, raised his hand in farewell — and died.

The king is believed to have died from a heart attack but this has not been officially confirmed.

It is understood officials at the king's final meeting were reporting back to him after missions to various countries in Africa and Europe to brief leaders on Swaziland's claims to land in South Africa and its stance on the proposed Ingwavuma and kaNgwane land deals.

Thousands of members of Swaziland's traditional regiments are flocking to the royal palace at Lobamba, traditional capital of the country, in response to a command from the queen mother, the Indlovu-

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Poignant tale of king's end

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► From page 1

kati, who now rules as regent.

Messages of condolence are pouring in from around the world.

An official period of mourning for the king began at 1 am today. It is not known how long it will last.

Flags are flying at half mast and the trade fair has been cancelled.

A spokesman at Lobamba said the annual reed dance, a traditional ceremony in which young women carry reeds to rebuild the walls around the royal residence, would be postponed.

Chiefs and traditional leaders from all over the country have gathered at Lobamba to join in traditional dancing, signifying the need for life to go on despite the grief. The dancing will continue until the funeral.

But it is widely believed among Swazis that there will be no body in the coffin and that the traditional burial — a prolonged and highly secret ceremony — has already begun.

When the traditional ceremonies are over, possibly in several weeks' time, King Sobhuza's remains will be taken to the hills surrounding the Ezulwini Valley — the Valley of Heaven — where they will be interred in a cave.

● See Page 25

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Govt silent on fate of land deal

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The government is not prepared to commit itself at this stage on whether the death of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland will affect the incorporation into Swaziland of Ingwavuma and Kangwane.

When an inquiry about this to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information was initiated, the Cape Times correspondent was referred to a speech by the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, in the Durban City Hall on Thursday night during the National Party Natal congress.

Mr Botha confirmed then that a commission was to be appointed to investigate government proposals that Ingwavuma be ceded to Swaziland.

A press spokesman said yesterday that the government had nothing to add to Mr Botha's comments.

Reports from Mbabane, capital of Swaziland, indicate that the Swazi Government will continue to press for the incorporation of Ingwavuma and Kangwane in spite of the

death of the 83-year-old monarch, one of the principal proponents of the land deal.

One of the reasons advanced by South African cabinet ministers in the past for the incorporation of the two areas concerned has been that they wanted King Sobhuza "to go to his Maker a happy man" in the realization of his dream of a united Swazi people.

The Ingwavuma dispute is still before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein.

Judgment in the case was reserved last Wednesday.

Three applications to the Natal Supreme Court by Kwazulu in connection with the issue have been successful.

An application to the Pretoria Supreme Court to have a government proclamation dissolving the former Kangwane Executive Council set aside has been referred to a full bench of the Supreme Court.

● Queen mother takes over, page 4

Land deal may affect succession

Own Correspondent

MBABANE. — Four top Swaziland politicians in favour of incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwanya into Swaziland will play an important role in choosing the successor to King Sobhuza II of Swaziland.

The four politicians are all members of the Liqogo, or inner council, which will have a decisive say in the nomination of a successor to King Sobhuza who died at the weekend.

The four men are Mr R V Dlamini, Swaziland's Foreign Minister and a vocal proponent of incorporation, Dr S S Nxumalo, Swaziland's Roving Ambassador, Dr George Msibi, an advisor to the late king, and Mr P M Dlamini, Minister of Justice and the longest-standing member of the Swazi cabinet.

Status

The exact composition of the Liqogo is not known, but it is the supreme policy-making body in Swaziland and was given that status in law about two months ago.

The influence of Liqogo is rated above that of the Swaziland National Council, or Libandla, the Swaziland parliament, and, according to some observers, even the Swaziland cabinet itself.

Swaziland's parliament is an advisory body, which can offer amendments or revisions or even opposition to laws, but cannot itself initiate legislation.

The question of who will succeed King Sobhuza remained a matter of speculation yesterday. King Sobhuza is said to have fathered about 400 sons, all of whom rate the title prince.

One salient factor stands out in the complex process leading to the choice of a successor — the influence of the pro-incorporation lobby will be significant, if not decisive.

The mystique surround-

ing the dead king would seem to be weighted in favour of a successor tilted towards incorporation.

According to a report in the Times of Swaziland yesterday, King Sobhuza spent many of his last hours working on the case for incorporation.

"Sometimes he worked all night without sleep, writing in his own hand," King Sobhuza's senior liaison officer, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, told the Times yesterday.

"He would then give what he had written to typists who took a full day (to type out what the king had written)," he said.

"The pace at which he was working made it look as if he knew he was about to leave us. It was as if he was working to complete a deadline."

Meanwhile, flags, pendants, banners, portraits of King Sobhuza and decorations were taken down from the streets of Mbabane and Manzini yesterday. They were put up less than a month ago to commemorate the king's 83rd birthday.

Their removal marked the official start of an indefinite period of mourning. Events which were cancelled or suspended included the 1982 Trade Fair, the Reed Dance and the Hunting Dance.

Burial reports

Informed observers in Swaziland yesterday dismissed reports by news agencies that King Sobhuza had already been buried secretly in a cave.

Although the observers anticipated that the king would be given a private burial in accordance with the tribal custom which he did so much to preserve, as well as a State funeral, they anticipated that it would come later.

No date for the public funeral of the king had been set by late yesterday, but delegates from all over Africa — and indeed the world — are expected to attend a massive ceremony at which the king will be formally laid to rest.

Maputo accuses SA of raid

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — An alleged South African commando unit which Mozambique claims raided a border town in that country at the weekend was said to have come by helicopter and to have been led by four white men speaking English, Portuguese and Shangaan.

Details of the Sunday morning raid on Namaacha, in which three people died and three were allegedly abducted, have been released by the Mozambique government news agency AIM, which has accused South Africa of carrying out the attack.

According to AIM the men were dropped by helicopter a few kilometres from Namaacha and wore Mozambican police and army uniforms. The white leaders carried radio equipment.

COMMANDOS

In the two-hour raid Mr Arnaldo Mhianjane and Mr Aurelio Manjate, Mozambican citizens, and Mr Antonio de Figueiredo, a Portuguese citizen, were killed.

Those allegedly abducted are Mr Felix Dimene (24), a teacher, Mr Geronimo Simbine, also a teacher, and a Mr Ernesto Zandamela (60), a cook.

Witnesses told AIM there had been 40 commandos led by four white men with their faces blackened.

BEATEN

At the house of Mr Dimene, the raiders allegedly identified themselves as security officials and beat up Mr Dimene's 21-year-old wife, her four young brothers, her sister and Mr Dimene's mother, Mrs Margarida Francisco.

● A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today the SADF had no comment on the Mozambican allegations.

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Star

26/8/82

Royal family to choose Swazi kings

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE. — The successor to King Sobhuza II will be chosen by a secret "inner council" of the Swazi royal family. Members will come from the top echelon of the Dlamini clan and will have little, if any, Cabinet experience.

This emerged yesterday when Queen Dzulile, King Sobhuza's senior widow, appointed

a highly-traditional group of men to her "Liqogo" or Supreme Council of State.

The Liqogo is charged with "advising" her "on all matters" until the new king succeeds. Nine of its 15 members are princes and only three have Cabinet experience, but these do not include the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, or any of his predecessors. A senior source said

the Liqogo would not choose the new king as it includes commoners. This task would be left to an "inner council at Lobamba" (the royal kraal).

The inner body, however, will almost certainly include the seniors of Liqogo, Queen Dzulile and unnamed top members of the Dlamini family. It is thought there are two or three candidates for the kinship.

Of these Sobhuza's youngest son, an 11-year-old boy named Makhosenevelo, has been mentioned, but nothing definite will be known for some time.

Sources say it would be "disrespectful" to the King's memory, to choose his successor during the period of mourning. Queen Dzulile yesterday appointed Prince Sozisa as her effective deputy. He is chairman of the Swazi

National Council and is thought to hold at least as much power as the prime minister, if not more.

The appointments illustrate the distinction in the Swazi hierarchy between those who wield power through blood ties to the king and those who occupy political office. The greater authority lies with the monarch's circle.

The members of the Liqogo are: Princes Makungu, Gabbeni (Home Affairs Minister), Sifuba, Mfanasibili (former Home Affairs Minister), Mancibane, Tsekwane, Sifo, Lusckwane and Mavadiakazi, Chief Mulimi, Maziya, Induna Masenjana Nsibandze, Chief Mfawawenkosi Maseko, the Agriculture Minister, Mr A. K. Hlopho, Dr George Msibi, who is an MP, and Mr Ndeleleni Gwebu.

SWAZILAND FM 27/8/82 After the Lion

(3/2)
"All is quiet and everybody is sad." Swaziland's Foreign Minister, Richard Dlamini, said this of the situation in the tiny kingdom following the death last Saturday of its king for over 60 years, the Ngwenyama (Lion) Sobhuza II.

Dlamini told the FM that the Queen Mother, or Ndlovukazi, is now in "complete control as head of state."

Swaziland's future direction will depend entirely on who is chosen to succeed Sobhuza. The new king's age, schooling and political leaning will obviously be key pointers to the new Swazi era. But speculation about who will wear the crown is "a mug's game," said a senior diplomat based in Mbabane. This is because there is a multiplicity of factors, "some of which Westerners won't even begin to comprehend," which will be taken into account by the royal Swazi inner council, at present deliberating on the claims, qualifications and lineage of the contenders. All that is "known" is that the new king must be the first son of a royal wife (there are about 60) of a particular clan.

As before

"Things will continue as before and we shall live under King Sobhuza's glorious example," averred Dlamini. Referring to Swaziland's territorial claims from SA, he said "we will continue direct negotiations with sovereign states (meaning SA) over border adjustments."

Dlamini deprecated the recently mooted commission of inquiry (including SA and KwaZulu) into the cession of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, saying that his country would not take part in it. The world should instead be told that "thousands" of refugees were fleeing to Swaziland from Ingwavuma, an area that was "annexed" in the last century, added Dlamini. Sobhuza's successor is likely to want to carry through the old king's overriding dream — getting back historically Swazi territory.

Swaziland has always been the one black African state most likely to be drawn into P W Botha's planned economic Constellation of States. It is a member of the SA Customs Union and the Rand monetary area, and enjoys close economic ties with SA. Despite being a member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), whose objective is to reduce dependence on SA, the realities of

Swaziland's links to Pretoria were once more demonstrated in the recent project to join the Swazi rail network to SA's at Komatipoort. Most Swazi imports and exports are transported through SA.

Indeed, Sobhuza was astute in steering an amicable course between radical black Africa — typified by both his eastern neighbour, Mozambique, and the ANC, to which he gave sanctuary on humanitarian grounds only — and conservative Pretoria. For these reasons, the succession and the course taken by Sobhuza's heir will be closely watched by all sides.

Internally, the situation in Swaziland will in all likelihood remain stable — at least for the foreseeable future, observers agree. Sobhuza's great personal authority was respected as much internationally as it was amongst his subjects. The only stirring against traditional authority in recent years was in 1977, when school students demonstrated in support of teachers' grievances.

According to one observer, there is a measure of latent discontent, shared mainly by the young intelligentsia, against the traditional form of government which tends to favour those connected to the nobility. In the longer term, it is possible that this discontent might be manifested — especially since the new king is unlikely to command the same reverence as did Sobhuza, until his death the world's longest-

reigning monarch.

However, the only significant opposition party that emerged in the early Seventies, the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, led by Dr Ambrose Zwane, appears to be a spent force. Zwane was imprisoned in 1978, escaped, then returned to Swaziland under Sobhuza's pardon.

The NNLC had succeeded in winning two parliamentary seats after independence in 1968. Five years later, Sobhuza suspended the country's Westminster-type constitution and ruled personally with the traditional Swazi National Council. In 1979, a limited form of democracy, based on tribal nomination of candidates, was introduced.

The system, a kind of one-party democracy, seems to have worked well in what is a largely rural country steeped in traditionalism and where economic progress has certainly been adequate by Third World standards.

I got lured over border, claims Swazi resident

29/8/82 S. Express

Sunday Express
Reporter

SWAZILAND is to protest to South Africa over the detention of a Swazi resident, Mr Llewellyn Katzenellenbogen, 28, after he was allegedly lured across the border on false pretences by a policeman.

Mr Katzenellenbogen, the credit manager of a furniture chain store in Mbabane, was driven across the border at Oshoek without a passport.

He claims he was enticed across the border by Constable Ben Hawly of the SAP.

Mr Tom Valentyn, the store manager, said Const Hawly arrived there on August 17 and asked to see Mr Katzenellenbogen, saying he wanted to trade in old furniture for new. Mr Katzenellenbogen was sent for.

Const Hawly asked Mr Katzenellenbogen to accompany him to Oshoek to give him a trade-in price on the furniture.

"I never suspected anything," Mr Katzenellenbogen said yesterday. "I told him I did not have my passport with me, as I had sent it to Johannesburg for renewal. He said there would be no problem."

"I left with him and he drove through the border post without stopping. On the South African side he stopped and told me I was under arrest unless I answered some questions satisfactorily."

"I was amazed. My first fear was that they were trying to frame me for a political offence."

Mr Katzenellenbogen said he was locked up at Oshoek, and several hours later detectives from Westonaria arrived. They demanded that he tell them the whereabouts of a former business associate of his family's.

"I said that as far as I knew he had emigrated."

Mr Katzenellenbogen said the police told him they did not believe him and were holding him on charges of housebreaking. They took him to Westonaria where he was interrogated for two days.

"Apparently they were investigating the theft of postal orders from Lawley Post Office in 1979 and thought the former business associate of my family may have been involved," he said.

After two days he was told they were satisfied he had nothing to do with the crime and he was released.

"I asked them how they expected me to get back to Swaziland as I had no money. They gave me a rail warrant. I went to the Department of the Interior in Johannesburg and collected my renewed passport."

Meanwhile, a friend in Swaziland had reported Mr Katzenellenbogen's disappearance to the Swazi police.

An SAP spokesman said yesterday that Mr Katzenellenbogen was held in connection with a housebreaking in Westonaria in 1979.

August 30, 1982

Mystery over Mandela message

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ROM 30/8/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A TELEGRAM sent by the imprisoned African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, soon after the recent death of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, has left a trail of unanswered questions.

The Times of Swaziland has reported that Mr Mandela sent a message of condolence to the Swaziland Government and the Swazi Royal Family over the death of King Sobhuza.

But a spokesman for the Department of Prisons said Mr Mandela had only sent a telegram to his "daughter-in-law" on August 23, the day on which news of King Sobhuza's death became known.

However, Mr Mandela and his banned wife Winnie have twin daughters but not a son. One of their twin daughters, Zeni, is married to a Swazi prince and son of King Sobhuza.

It could not be confirmed officially, but the most plausible explanation is that Mr Mandela sent a telegram of sympathy to Zeni as a member of the Swazi Royal Family on the king's death and that its contents were passed on to the Swaziland Government.

The Prisons Department spokesman declined to comment on speculation that the telegram had been addressed to his daughter, not daughter-in-law.

Before King Sobhuza died, the ANC sent a memorandum to him advising him strongly against signing a deal with Pretoria for the cession of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

But, according to King Sobhuza's senior liaison officer Mr Mhambi Mnisi, the king was working hard on Swaziland's case on the border issue right up to his death.

"Sometimes he worked all night without sleep, writing in his own hand," Mr Mnisi said. "It was as if he was working to complete a deadline."

The death of the king, however, resulted in a moratorium on any political differences between the Swaziland government and the ANC.

kaNgwane dead! Swazi Govt will fail

(312)

Star

2/9/82

By Joao Santa Rita
The Swazi Government will be overthrown if kaNgwane is incorporated into Swaziland, warns the former chief executive councillor of kaNgwane, Mr. E. Enos Mabuza.

"If South Africa goes ahead with this deal we shall direct our efforts towards the Government of Swaziland and there will be confrontation. Swaziland will never be the same again," he said in an interview in Nel-

spruit. Mr. Mabuza said confrontation was inevitable because "the Swaziland Government is hostile towards us and the kaNgwane people will never accept Swaziland rule."

"Let us be clear about this. If kaNgwane is incorporated we will take over Swaziland and we will not be well disposed towards South Africa." Asked if he would be in the front line of such a takeover, Mr.

Mabuza smiled and replied: "When I say we will take over I don't necessarily mean myself. But make no mistake, the people from kaNgwane won't accept Swazi rule."

Mr. Mabuza showed controlled, cold anger when relating that a Swazi Minister had called members of the now dissolved kaNgwane Legislative Assembly "homeboy boys."

"We will change the structure of Swaziland and we will show them we are not 'homeboy boys,'" he said. "South Africa will have to bear responsibility for the inevitable confrontation."

He accused the South African Government of "gross distortion," adding it had misjudged the mood of the people who, he said, wanted to remain South African citizens. Mr. Mabuza defended his acceptance of the position of Chief Minister of kaNgwane.

"I accepted the homeland policy only as far as self-governing status is concerned. This allows the people of kaNgwane to remain South Africans," he said. Asked if he as a South African Swazi owed any allegiance to the king of Swaziland, Mr. Mabuza replied: "Politically, no. Culturally, yes. But then you have to remind yourself that a South African of Scots origin plays the bagpipes — and he is still a South African."

Mr. Mabuza said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, had told him Swazis living outside kaNgwane — an estimated 350 000 — would still have rights to employment and residence in South Africa. But Mr. Mabuza doubted the assurances would be respected.

● See Pages 18 and 19.

Mr. Enos Mabuza confrontation inevitable.



Many pay tribute as Lion of Swaziland is buried

By DAVID FORBES

MBABANE. — The South African Government sat between the African National Congress and the Mozambique Government at the funeral of Swaziland's King Sobhuza at the royal residence of Lombamba, near Mbabane, yesterday.

The Vice-State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch; the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha and the South African party occupied the central seats on one of the rows in the square.

To the right of the SA party sat the ANC delegation, led by Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the organisation. Mr Tambo was just five seats away from Mr Botha.

The Mozambique delegation, led by President Samora Machel, sat to right of the ANC party.

The cars arrived with the first of the dignitaries at noon. Later diplomatic cars bearing the names of the countries drew up in front of the pavilion.

There were representatives from the United States, Canada, the United Nations, Kenya, Malawi, Greece, Australia, the OAU, France, South Korea, Italy, India, Egypt, Holland, Chile, Belgium, Guinea, Japan, the Republic of China, Botswana, Lesotho, Zaire and Pondoland in the Eastern Cape.

Among the important dignitaries were King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho, President Quett Masire of Botswana and Britain's Prince Michael of Kent.

The world paid its last respects when the Lion of Swaziland was laid to rest with a 21-gun salute.

Speaking on behalf of representatives of more than two dozen countries, King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho described the death of King Sobhuza as a serious watershed in the history of Africa.

Africa today mourned a great son and leader, a torch-bearer who had led the way, defying social, racial and religious barriers, and ruling with compassion and political stability.

ers

OFS Nats back PW guidelines

Political Correspondant
BLOEMFONTEIN — The Free State Nationalist Congress yesterday endorsed the Government's constitutional guidelines amid clear signs of mounting grass roots dissatisfaction with the direction of National Party policy. Though only four of the 700-odd delegates voted against the proposals, the Nationalist leadership faced a barrage of critical questions in a mammoth six hour debate marked by stormy clashes and personal acrimony.

The debate was led by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis.

At the end of the debate, a grim-faced and exhausted Mr Botha thanked the congress for its support and said: "We have to find a path for this little nation (volkie) to which we belong in a difficult world."

Flight of the gorilla left them gaping

London Bureau

LONDON. — Bemused tourists visiting the Houses of Parliament were treated to a rare display of British eccentricity earlier this week when a man dressed in a gorilla suit and playing a saxophone "buzzed" the nation's historic parliament, in a powered hang-glider.

Giving an occasional blow on his saxophone and waving to the tourists below, the pilot circled the buildings several times before flying off.

The flight, by the Oxford Dangerous Sports Club, was designed to show how lax security is at the Houses of Parliament.

Govt, ANC for Sobhuza burial

By **PATRICK LAURENCE**
Southern Africa Editor

A HIGH-level South African delegation, including at least one Cabinet Minister, will today attend the state funeral of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland.

Although there was no comment from the Department of Foreign Affairs last night on the composition of the South African delegation, it is a fair bet it will include the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha figured prominently in "border adjustment" negotiations with Swaziland, a matter which occupied much of King Sobhuza's attention in the last year of his life.

As King Sobhuza was Head of State as well as political ruler of Swaziland, it is possible South Africa will be represented at an equivalent level by the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, or the Vice State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

The official South African presence will be in addition to, rather than instead of, a delegation from the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

The ANC is strongly opposed to the pending cession of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland and submitted a memorandum on

its position to King Sobhuza shortly before his death, two weeks ago tomorrow.

But the King's death led to a moratorium on the ANC's quarrel with him, manifested by a message of condolence from the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, to the Swazi Government and Royal Family.

The presence of the two South African delegations at the funeral can be seen as a reflection of the battle between them for the allegiance of Swaziland in their struggle in the sub-continent.

But, from Swaziland's perspective, it can be interpreted as a fulfillment of its objective of becoming an "African Switzerland" in which enemies can meet to discuss peaceful settlement of their differences.

King Sobhuza's state funeral, with all the solemn ceremony associated with the West, and private burial, according to Swazi tribal rites, will symbolise one of his life-long quests: reconciliation and synthesis between the old and the new.

As his official biographer, Dr Hilda Kuper, has said of him: "He used traditional culture as a guideline in planning the future, not as a fetter to chain his people to the past."

● See Page 10

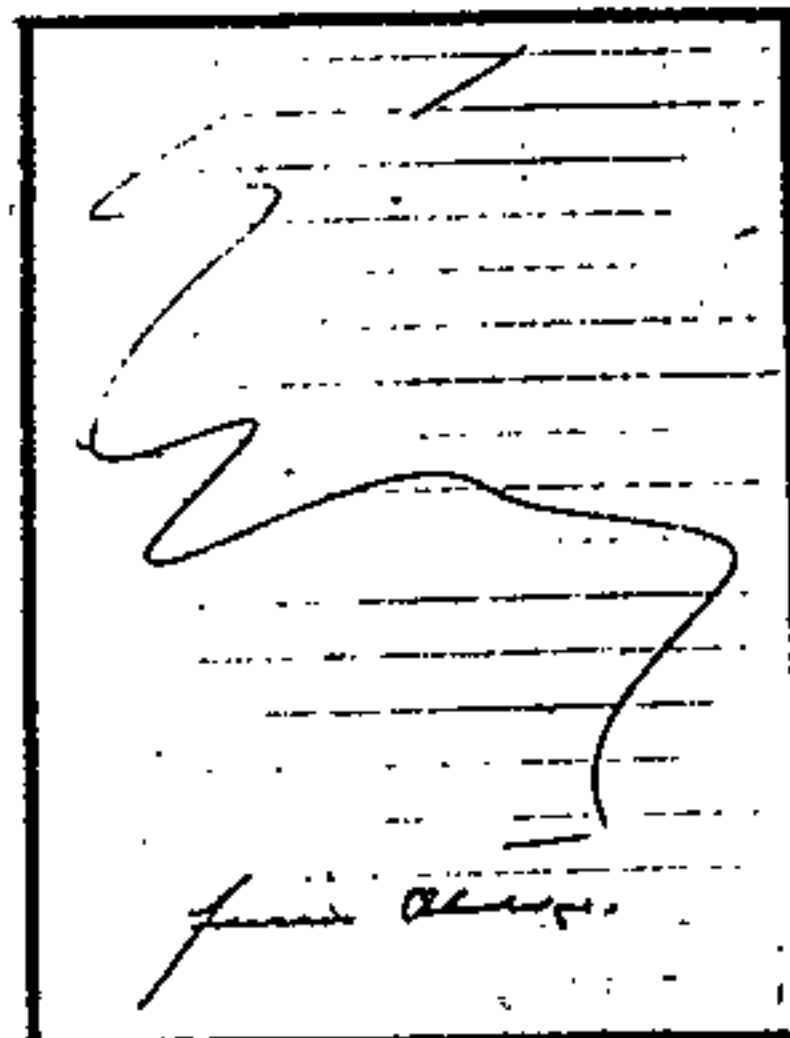
I'll teach Obie — says Michael

By **CHRIS MARAIS**

JOHANNESBURG artist Michael Goldberg is prepared to offer Mr Francois Oberholzer, chairman of the City Council Management Committee, extra-mural lessons in modern art appreciation — at municipal rates!

In the latest development of the Great Bathtub Debate — in which Mr "Obie" Oberholzer fired a critical salvo at a bathtub sculpture of Mr Goldberg's bought by the city for R1 600 — the artist has levied a critique on the city council strongman's own artistic ability.

On Wednesday Obie gave Michael a signed scribble which he plans to frame as a memento of his light-hearted scrap with Obie.



OBIE'S ART

Studying the "pen-sketch", he said: "I think Francois Oberholzer is a walking example of surrealist art — anything he does ventures into absurdity."

On this basis he described the scribble as "full of aggression, the flow rather like the angry sideways motion of a cat's tail."

The Jo'burg Art Gallery cat seems to be the third party in this artistic tussle — on Wednesday Mr Oberholzer said the cat would certainly know what to do with the sawdust incorporated in the sculpture.

"I also don't care too much for the textural quality of the paper and he could also have asked me for a red pen to introduce some colour."

● "If Mr Oberholzer wants to, he can sign up for extra lessons with my class (he gives art lessons at Damelin College) — I'll even organise municipal rates for him," said Michael.

A double triumph for Prince Florimund

By **PETER DUFFIELD**

THE annual Holiday Inns Awards held last night was again a gala affair with a large sprinkling of "society" among the experienced "racing types" and man of the moment was Mr E W Miller.

Owner of Prince Florimund — hailed as South Africa's new "wonder" horse — Mr Miller collected two trophies at the

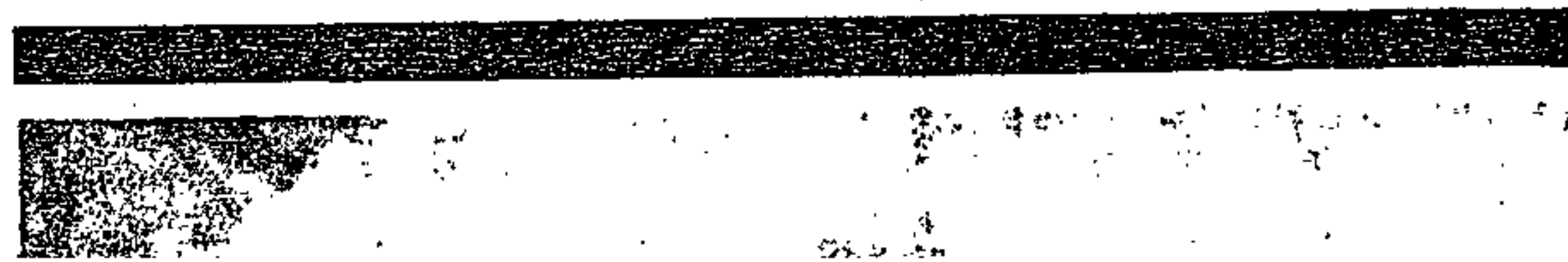
dinner held at the Sandton Holiday Inn. Prince Florimund became the first horse to win two categories in one season. He won the title of Horse Of The Year and Three-Year-Old Of The Year.

For Mr Miller — who travelled from Kenya to attend the dinner — it must have been a moment which rewarded his keen interest in racing and made everything worthwhile.

Natal's two champions, Michael Roberts and David Payne, respectively won the awards for Jockey and Trainer Of The Year — Roberts winning for the third successive time — during an evening in which Transvaal racing barely got a look in.

The only winner from the Transvaal was Creator who collected the trophy for Two-Year-Old Of The Year.

Good rainfall gets Spring on the go



Africa's arch enemies mourn 'the last of the great kings'

W/C ARGUS 4/9/82

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United in mourning, if in little else, South Africa's representatives at the funeral of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland — Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Vice State President, and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha — standing with the delegation sent by the Organisation of African Unity.

LOBAMBA (Swaziland). — More than 20 000 people and 23 foreign delegations gathered here yesterday to bury the man proclaimed as the last great king of Africa, King Sobhuza II of Swaziland.

The funeral became a gathering place for adversaries as both black and white, left and right, paid their last respects to the man who ruled this mountain kingdom for more than 60 years.

Foreign leaders, including South Africa's Vice President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, saw the body of

Argus Africa
News Service

the late Swazi king seated in ceremonial dress in a wood and glass casket borne into the funeral gathering.

Mausoleum

Mr Schlebusch found himself seated in the same row as Marxist Mozambican President Samora Machel, and Mr Botha was within winking distance of the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, and general secretary of the South African Congress Party, Mr Moses Mabhida.

There were no signs that Mr Botha and Mr Tambo acknowledged

each other's presence. But their two sets of security men, who had only six seats separating them, were visibly aware of the irony of their proximity.

The Swazi king was carried into the gathering seated upright in a wood and glass casket dressed in ceremonial uniform, his head bobbing discernibly behind the glass.

The casket, draped in a Swazi flag, was then placed in a glass mausoleum which formed the focus of the State funeral.

As the Swazi Queen Mother and Regent, Dze-liwe, arrived at the funeral near the Royal Kraal here at midday, a light shower of rain fell — sure sign, said Swazis, that "even God is crying with us".

Buried

King Sobhuza's body was buried in secret by ancient Swazi custom under the full moon deep in the mountains of Shiselweni, the burial place of Swazi kings south of here, last night.

Speculation is that the king will have been buried sitting upright in a cave holding a spear and shield.

Swazi land deals dead?

Argus Africa
News Service

MBABANE. — There are strong feelings in Swaziland that the proposed Ingwavuma and Kangwane land deals between Mbabane and Pretoria have been buried with the body of King Sobhuza II.

Political observers and diplomats here believe Swaziland, now without the powerful leadership of the king, is unlikely to push for the land whose incorporation would double its population overnight.

They believe the deals will now quietly fall

away. They point to anti-deal pressures inside South Africa and an international anti-deal campaign being conducted by the ANC.

"Sobhuza's death is the last nail in the coffin of the deals," said an Mbabane diplomat. "If Swaziland opens that coffin they will be setting free a ghost which only Sobhuza's muti was strong enough to control."

Observers here believe Sobhuza's death means Swaziland is without the cohesive political force necessary to hold the country together if the population is suddenly doubled.

Diplomats here point out that even the South African government is now having serious doubts about the wisdom of the deals.

ONLY KING ENSURED STABILITY — DIPLOMATS

BY EDWARD BARRELL, Tribune Africa News Service

MBABANE: The Government's proposed Ingwavuma and Kangwane land gifts for Swaziland have been buried together with the body of King Sobhuza II, according to political and diplomatic sources here.

They believe that without powerful leadership of the former king, Swaziland is highly unlikely to push for the two pieces of land whose incorporation would double its population overnight.

They believe the deal will now quietly fall away — by mutual agreement of Pretoria and Mbabane.

They point to anti-deal pressures inside South Africa, the international campaign being conducted by the African National Congress (ANC), and add that the inclusion of these two territories would pose a threat to the internal stability of a Swaziland bereft of the political authority of the dead king.

The former chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Mr. Enos Mabuza, is already on record this week as saying that if the Government changes its mind about making the homeland independent and hands it to Swaziland "There will be confrontation. Swaziland will never be the same again."

"Make no mistake, the people of Kangwane won't accept Swazi rule."

The former chief of the now dissolved Kangwane Legislative assembly warned: "If

Kangwane is incorporated we will take over Swaziland and we will not be well disposed towards South Africa."

At the same time a Sunday Tribune survey has shown that only 7 percent of the total white electorate — and only 15 percent of National Party supporters — agree with the Government's original plan to cede the territories.

In terms of South Africa's feelings about the dismemberment and Swazi's fears about political upheaval, sources say the mooted handover is now a dead duck.

Sobhuza's death is the last nail in the coffin of the deals," said an Mbabane diplomat. "If Swaziland opens that coffin they will be setting free a ghost which only Sobhuza's muti was strong enough to control."

Observers here believe Sobhuza's death means Swaziland is without the cohesive political force necessary to hold the country together if the population is suddenly doubled.

The kingdom has also lost the one man capable of giving the deals respectability in international forums.

There are still powerful political voices committed to the deals here, among them the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Richard Velaphi Dlamini, and the head of the wealthy Tibiyo Taka Ngwane Fund, Mr. Sishayi Nxumalo.

But sources point out that the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, and his deputy, Senator Ben Nsibamdze, have questioned the wisdom of the deals privately for some time. They are now likely to allow the deals to fall away.

In Mbabane diplomats point out that even the South African Government is now having serious doubts about the wisdom of the deals. The Government, they say, faces opposition from Right-wing whites, from

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha and most other black groups, and it is apparent that it would be tantamount to handing the populations of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to the ANC on a plate if the deal went through.

Observers here still point to the possibility of compromise in terms of which Swaziland could be given a thin strip of land to Kosi Bay, and may even still get Kangwane.

Land deal dies with

Sobhuza

S. Tribune

5/9/82



Team of Will and Jessica North kneel by the homebuilt Avdel as they will drive in the rally.

● Picture: Alan Coxon

ture as the y to the Roof



Malcolm won by an time one minutes as TM 250 in his attempt seven ed by Johan- g enthusiast elson in an Volkswagen- twin-seater, he become the Roof competi- re the double on a motor- in a car.

Possibly his greatest local adversary is Springbok and reigning South African off-road champion Des Tarboton, who has won three of the last four Star Roof events in his Sandmaster King Scorpion single-seater.

Four-wheeler competitors face an epic three-day 1359 km route, starting and finishing in Maseru. Motorcyclists will

cover a shorter but more gruelling 1144 km course, which includes the notorious Letele Pass.

"Make a steep pile of boulders and then freeze it and you have Letele," Malcolm Smith said. "It's sheer lunacy."

But, like so many others, he is back for what has been hailed as Africa's ultimate motor- ing adventure.

eds reject rent rises

also voted ying the rent which come t on October at the J an Centre in Park's Exten- a, was organ- channesburg's Management

Committee (CMC) and residents' associations.

The CMC member for Eldorado Park, Mr Don Matemen, said the council had imposed the increases arbitrarily and without considering the inconvenience they would cause residents

At a meeting in Riverlea, 500 residents unanimously rejected the increases and voted to continue paying the old rentals.

The CMC is to meet Johannesburg's management committee today and the rents issue will be raised as a matter of urgency

Land deal 'may split Swaziland'

Chief Reporter

The death of King Sobhuza has made Swaziland more vulnerable to political revolt should it incorporate kaNgwane, the former Chief Minister of kaNgwane. Mr Enos Mabuza, said today.

He discounted a weekend report that the king's death meant the end of the kaNgwane and Ingwavuma land deals between Swaziland and South Africa.

He said there were elements in the Swaziland Government that were determined to push ahead with the land acquisitions.

But Mr Mabuza added that without the strong unifying force of King Sobhuza, Swaziland would be less able to cope with the trebling of its population that would result from the incorporation of kaNgwane and nearly a million South African Swazis.

"My generation still had a measure of veneration for the king. Now that the king is no longer there, the Government is less able to control the people."

The Swaziland regime would be less capable of coping with the political situation or revolt which might occur than it was when the king was alive, he said.

Mr Mabuza has said that the Swaziland Government would be overthrown if kaNgwane is incorporated.

"We will take over Swaziland and will not be well disposed towards South Africa," he said.

The Star's Africa New Service has reported that there are strong feelings in Swaziland that the proposed land deals had been buried with the body of King Sobhuza.

Political observers in Mbabane, as well as diplomats, believe that Swaziland, without the powerful leadership of the king, is highly unlikely to push for the incorporation.

Mr Mabuza said this was a highly optimistic view and he pointed out that the king's possible death must have been taken into account at the time as he had reached an advanced age.

SA rulers powerful but scared says Tutu

NEW ORLEANS — South Africa's white rulers were scared but also powerful. Bishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

"They have tremendous privilege and they realise that if they share it, then there would be much less to go around."

"But they're spending so much time trying to protect their privileges that they have very little time to enjoy them," he told the congregation at Grace Episcopal Church.

Bishop Tutu said he

was part of a rapidly diminishing minority which thought creative change was possible.

"I don't think there has been any creative change toward dismantling apartheid," he said.

"The government is trying to co-opt the so-called coloureds to reduce the numerical strength that we have but we outnumber whites five to one."

"We are talking about ordinary people who are scared. Wouldn't you be if you were outnumbered five to one?" — Sapa AP

Thugs ta beating residents fight bac

East Rand Bur

Armed men wh tacked and alle raped people in T sa at the weekend beater up by residents. One die others were take hospital

The men enter house at Umfuy section, where the legediv terrorise household and two women. One returned and was tified as one gangster. He beaten up and he over to the police.

A hospital's said one of those tacked had been to swallow a defec. He is still in hospit

FLED

At Sedibeng s a woman accomp by a young man attacked and alle raped in a disuse ministration bus. Her attackers wer lieved to be men of the same gang.

Her companion and sought help the woman's bus. The gang was up in the adm- tion building.

Its members taken to Tembisa pital, where one last night. The re under police guard

FIREARM

Police have not firmed a report car was burnt at man and his wife stopped by a gro men, believed to be same gang. The m legediv pointed a arm at the drive, dragged his wife. They then blind and raped her, the claimed.

A police spok said three people murdered in T last week. One had been made in unction with one murder

Swazi deal 'loaded shotgun'

By Rob Soutter

The Swaziland land deal involving kaNgwane and Ingwavuma could become diplomatic dynamite, exploding Africa's fragile stability and creating new foundations for South Africa's existence in the sub-continent, says Dr Peter Vale, director of research at the South African Institute of International Affairs.

The swop had crucial implications for South Africa's political and economic future, he said.

"Far from being a simple correction of an alleged historical mistake, this scheme is a loaded shotgun — aimed simultaneously at several key issues," Dr Vale said.

"It could bring new life to the Government's constellation of states plan and weaken the movement to create an economic alliance among the black states

of the sub-continent, independent of South Africa."

The legal squabble surrounding the land swop had diverted attention from the question of why the Government was intent on giving away almost one million citizens and a large area of sovereign territory to a foreign country, Dr Vale said.

He said motives already attributed to the Government include:

- Correction of a historical mistake in the demarcation of borders.

- Paving the way for establishment of a United States military base.

- Gaining a new east coast harbour for South Africa.

- Reducing South Africa's black population by one million.

"The correction of history notion is absurd," he said. "But were the swop to be

accepted by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) during its present preoccupation with the Polisario problem, a precedent for changing Africa's borders would be established.

Dr Vale said suggestions that the deal could lead to Kosi Bay becoming a US military base were not based on strategic realities.

"The US will not relinquish its well-developed Diego Garcia Indian Ocean island base in the near future, no matter what pressure is mounted from African states and Mauritius," he said.

"And there is no need for a second base because this is not a high priority area for the superpowers."

However, the possibility that the Government was looking to establish a new east coast harbour could not be excluded.

Another key point, said Dr Vale, was that South Africa would lose almost one million black citizens — an important factor in the numbers game played in Pretoria.

"This deal would represent a new and legitimate way of ditching large numbers of blacks, as opposed to the virtually bankrupt system of so-called national states," he said.

Dr Vale believes the land deal could be closely tied in with the Government's constellation of states scheme and action against the recently formed economic alliance of black states in Southern Africa.

"South Africa views the Southern African Development and Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) very negatively, as a 'counter-constellation' which threatens the country's

traditionally firm economic grip on the sub-continent.

"The Government may be looking to detach Swaziland from SADCC and favour it economically, so that the alliance of black states loses credibility."

Swaziland might also be the Government's replacement for Zimbabwe in the constellation of states, he said.

"It was clear from the Government's original plan, that a moderate Zimbabwe would have been the scheme's flagship.

"But unfortunately for Pretoria, the plan went awry with Mr Robert Mugabe's landslide victory, and the constellation plan was quietly shelved."

Swaziland at the head of a resurrected constellation would "launder" the South African connection and offer new business opportunities, he said.

13/9/82 Star
**Land deal
still on, (312)
Swazis are
assured**

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — The on-off Swazi land deal, which some observers felt may have died a quiet death along with King Sobhuza, now seems to be on.

Although official statements on the deal have been muted since the king's death last month, Swazi diplomats and ambassadors were assured at the weekend that there would be no changes in government policy.

The assurance came from Prince Sozisa—the authorised person in the Supreme Council of State (the Liqogo)—in his most recent public address.

Although he did not mention the land deal specifically, Prince Sozisa, who is empowered to act on behalf of the Queen Regent, said everything would continue "on the basis of the foundations which the late king had laid."

Although certain Swazi factions are said to be against the land deal, traditionalist factions are still keen to see it pushed through.

The death of King Sobhuza II will not lead to a return to democracy in Swaziland or even a resurgence in opposition politics in the short term, say observers inside the country.

"What happens when the old man dies?" was the leading question of Swazi politics for many years.

As with Jomo Kenyatta — to whom the same question applied — Sobhuza commanded enormous personal authority and his death opened a large gap in the power edifice.

But as with the late Kenyan President, the King seems to have made sure he did not leave behind a structure that would crumble overnight.

The monarch has gone but the monarchy remains in control, is the general view in Swaziland today.

Making the royal hierarchy's consolidation all the easier is the impotency of the Opposition.

"There is effectively no opposition leader," said one political expert recently, "and there are no real channels for the expression of dissent."

The man who was the Leader of the Opposition until the King scrapped the constitution in 1973, Dr Ambrose Zwane, retired from active politics after a run-in with the government which included a total of 420 days in detention, a spell in exile, and an eventual pardon.

Today he practises as a doctor in Manzini. In an interview after the King's death, Dr Zwane said while there was no scope for formal opposition politics — "Parliament is a rubber stamp, political parties and meetings are banned" — the progressive element among young Swazi civil servants, teachers and

What chance for Swazi democracy?

The monarch has gone but the monarchy is still in control. That is the general view today, reports Jasper Mortimer of The Star's Africa News Service.

students were "very strong."

The progressive youth are politically aware. They are in touch with developments in neighbouring Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and are not enamoured of a system where patronage and nepotism are the rule (seven of the 12 full Cabinet Ministers are Dlamini, four of them are princes).

"They want," said Dr Zeane, "one man, one vote."

That may be, but the youth's ability to push for democracy appears to be extremely limited.

In October 1977 about 3 000 students demonstrated against the banning of their teachers' union and for higher teacher salaries. Riots broke out when the police intervened and two Cabinet Ministers' cars were stoned.

In 1978 a strange underground body emerged called Swalima (Swaziland Liberation Movement). Hailing Dr Zwane as its leader, it distributed pamphlets calling for a "people's government" and a boycott of that year's independence celebrations.

Though these acts were heady stuff for quiet, old-fashioned Swaziland, they quickly fizzled out.

Though the Swazi Government has wide powers of banning and detention, it has used these measures remarkably little in comparison to most African



Premier Dlamini: the moderates' leader.

states. A mere 15 persons were detained in the late 1970s and were all released in 1980.

There appears to be not one detainee today, nor is there a group intent on pressing its claim to the limit of official tolerance.

"The mere existence of repressive mechanisms has been adequate control so far because of the lack of an opposition-consciousness," explained the observer.

This does not mean there is no dissent. There were two strikes within a month on the hydro-electric scheme site this year. But there is neither the vehicle for dissent nor the initiative to create or demand such a vehicle. (Of the nine trade unions existing in 1970, only one survives — the bank workers' union — and it is hardly a political force.)

Some scope for change exists within the hierarchy, however. The Dlamini clan is not monolithic: there is not old guard and a moderate faction.

The moderates are said to be led by the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, who was responsible for releasing the detainees and for appointing a

commission to investigate corruption (the old guard effectively quashed it).

The two sides are now divided over the kaNgwane - Ingwavuma land deal. While the moderates would never publicly oppose it, they are apparently concerned about its foreign and domestic implications and would not be sorry to see it fall away.

The old guard — who in the Cabinet are allegedly led by Foreign Minister R V Dlamini — are said to favour increasing Swaziland's land at almost any price.

Which faction prevails will depend on who the Dlamini inner council chooses to be the new king. But such is the entrenchment of traditionalists in the hierarchy that it is thought an enlightened king would probably have to confine his reforms to modifications of policies rather than of the autocratic system.

Perhaps the most difficult question of Swaziland's future is how will a fairly rigid monarchy evolve to meet the inevitable demands of a modernising society.

2. The War must be waged for a just cause

The SADF is not fighting the "communists of Moscow" as the government and "official opposition" would have us believe. The ANC chose to initiate a campaign of limited sabotage against government installations, only after every peaceful means of protest had been attempted in the years since its formation in 1912. For many the last straw was the Sharpsville demonstration, in which 69 unarmed people were massacred by the police.

Merely because the liberation movements receive aid from eastern bloc countries does not make them communist. The western countries would not give them aid. Further, no one labels Churchill a communist for fighting alongside the Russians in World War II.

"I do not believe there is such a situation as a communist combatant in the SA situation. Magnus Malan has stated

* Page numbers are taken from the original, far lengthier statement. These are available on request.

312 (M) PSM 14/9/82

Land deal still on, says KaNgwane leader

Pretoria Bureau

THE LAND negotiations between the South African Government and Swaziland would continue despite the death of King Sobhuza, a former KaNgwane executive councillor for community affairs, Mr David Lukhele, claimed at the weekend.

He was addressing Swazis at the Mamelodi Community Hall during a memorial service in honour of the late King Sobhuza.

Mr Lukhele is a leading exponent of unification with Swaziland with a minority following in the former KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

Mr Lukhele said King Sobhuza had approached the South African Government on the land question, and the land deal would continue despite opposition.

With the death of King Sobhuza, there has been speculation that the land deal in its present form will not go through.

He added that King Sobhuza would always be remembered for his patience, calm, eloquence and "peaceful negotiation".

Swazis want vote, but no hurry

14/9/82
312
Jewelham

THE DEATH of King Sobhuza II will not lead to a return to democracy in Swaziland or even a resurgence in opposition politics in the short-term, say observers inside the country.

"What happens when the old man dies?" was the leading question of Swazi politics for many years.

As with Jomo Kenyatta — to whom the same question applied — Sobhuza commanded enormous personal authority and his death opened a large gap in the power edifice.

But as with the late Kenyan president, the King seems to have made sure he did not leave behind a structure that would crumble overnight.

The monarch has gone, but the monarchy remains in control, is the general view in Swaziland today.

Making the royal hierarchy's consolidation all the easier is the impotency of the opposition.

"There is effectively no opposition leader," said one political expert recently, "and there are no real channels for the expression of dissent."

The man who was the

leader of the opposition until the King scrapped the constitution in 1973, Dr Ambrose Zwane, retired from active politics after a run-in with the Government which included a total of 420 days in detention, a spell in exile, and an eventual pardon.

Today he practices as a doctor in Manzini. In an interview after the



KING SOBHUZA: Now it is a race for his place.

King's death, Dr Zwane said while there was no scope for formal opposition politics — "parliament is a rubber stamp, political parties and meetings are banned" — the progressive elements among young Swazi civil servants, teachers and students were "very strong".

The progressive youth

are politically aware. They are in touch with developments in neighbouring Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and are not enamoured of a system where patronage and nepotism are the rule (seven of the 12 full Cabinet Ministers are Dlamini, four of them are princes).

"They want," said Dr Zwane, "one man, one vote."

That may be, but the youth's ability to push for democracy appears to be extremely limited.

In October 1977 about 3 000 students demonstrated against the banning of their teachers' union after demands for higher teacher salaries.

Riots broke out when the police intervened and two Cabinet Ministers' cars were stoned.

The next year a strange underground body emerged called Swalimo (Swaziland Liberation Movement). Hailing Dr Zwane as its leader, it distributed pamphlets calling for a "people's government" and a boycott of that year's independence celebrations.

Though these acts were heady stuff for

quiet, old-fashioned Swaziland, they quickly fizzled out.

Though the Swazi Government has wide powers of banning and detention, it has used these measures remarkably little in comparison to most African States. A mere 15 persons were detained in the late 1970s and were all released in 1980.

This does not mean there is no dissent. There were two strikes within a month on the hydro-electric scheme site this year.

But there is neither the vehicle for dissent nor the initiative to create or demand such a vehicle. (Of the nine trade unions existing in 1970, only one survives — the Bank Workers' Union — and it is hardly a political force.)

Some scope for change exists within the hierarchy, however. The Dlamini clan is not monolithic, there is an old guard and a moderate faction.

The moderates are said to be led by the Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini, who was responsible for releasing the detainees and for appointing a commission to investi-

gate corruption. (The old guard effectively quashed it).

The two sides are now divided over the KaNgwane-Ingwavuma land deal. While the moderates would never publicly oppose it, they are apparently concerned about its foreign and domestic implications and would not be sorry to see it fall away.

The old guard — who in the Cabinet are allegedly led by Foreign Minister R V Dlamini — are said to favour increasing Swaziland's land at almost any price. Perhaps the most difficult question of Swaziland's future is how will a fairly rigid monarchy evolve to meet the inevitable demand of a modernising society.

Land deal delicate says Pik Botha

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The recent death of King Sobhuza of Swaziland had turned the KaNgwane and Ingwavuma land deal negotiations into a 'delicate' issue, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He also said it was not easy to negotiate in the 'atmosphere' that had been created by 'some media' in South Africa over the past few months.

Speaking at the National Party's Transvaal congress in Pretoria, Mr Botha said the deal was not finalised. He repeated Government assurances that all interested groups would be consulted before final decisions were taken.

He was replying to concern expressed by Eastern Transvaal delegates to the planned cession of the Nsikazi bloc of KaNgwane to Swaziland as part of the deal.

Deal

They asked that part of the region to be retained by South Africa and for a guarantee that the corridor of land separating Nsikazi from the rest of KaNgwane would remain South African territory.

They also wanted an assurance that no one would be forced to move from Nsikaze if the deal went ahead.

Mr Botha said the Government was aware of the particular problems facing Nsikazi. He said as long as the National Party remained in power it would ensure that the corridor remained open. If it was threatened then South Africa was threatened, he said.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told the congress that there was currently a 15 percent to 17 percent staff shortage in the police force.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, said that draft legislation would be introduced in Parliament next year to increase the penalties for stock theft.

The congress ended yesterday.

Land deal talks now 'delicate'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The recent death of King Sobhuza of Swaziland had turned the Kangwane and Ingwavuma land deal negotiations into a "delicate" issue, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He also said it was not easy to negotiate in the "atmosphere" that had been created by "some media" in South Africa over the past few months.

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Mr Pik Botha

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surance that no-one would be forced to move from Nsikaze if the deal went ahead.

Mr Botha said the government was aware of the particular problems facing Nsikazi. He said as long as the NP remained in power it would ensure that the corridor remained open. If it was threatened, then South Africa was also threatened, he said.

● The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told the congress that there was currently a 15 to 17 percent staff shortage in the police force. In some metropolitan areas the shortage was 40 percent and in some police stations staff complements were half of what they should be.

● The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said at the congress that draft legislation would be introduced in Parliament next year to drastically increase the penalties for stock theft and to bring them more into line with the value of the stock involved. He said thieves were becoming more sophisticated and more whites were involved.

The congress ended yesterday on a quite note with only about 300 of the more than 1 600 registered delegates staying to the last.

The senior vice-chairman, Mr Fanie Botha, said the congress had testified to Nationalist sincerity.

September 16, 1982 5

ANC pair guilty of keeping war arms

Political Editor 16/9/82

TWO African National Congress fighters have been convicted in Swaziland for possessing arms of war and each has been fined R650 (or 3½ years in jail).

The two men, Richard Nxumalo and Moses Mathebesi, paid the fines and have since disappeared.

The relatively light sentences imposed on the men flies in the face of predictions that Swaziland's rulers are adopting a tougher attitude toward the ANC in the hope of concluding the KaNgwane-Ingwavuma land deal.

The charge carries a maximum sentence of a R5 000 fine or 10 years' imprisonment — but only a High Court can impose the sentence.

And men appeared before a magistrate and not before a High Court judge.

No explanation for the decision to bring the men before a magistrate instead of the High Court was given. A plea that the trial be held in camera by the acting ANC representative in Swaziland, Mr Abdul Duma, was reportedly turned down.

It is not known what prompted Mr Duma's plea, but it might have been influenced by the trial last year behind closed doors of the alleged kidnappers of a South African refugee Mr D Pillay.

The kidnappers were not seen again and it was speculated at the time that they were allowed to cross into South Africa in return for Mr Pillay's release.

Police found the ANC cache during a search following reports about a clandestine movement called the KaNgwane Socialist Revolutionary Party.

Yet another (312) (207) 'land deal' story sparks 22/9/82 off rumours

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE Swaziland Department of Foreign Affairs says that a report in the Johannesburg newspaper Golden City Press that the South African Government was considering giving a third piece of land — and 200 000 Zulu-speaking people living on it — to Swaziland was 'speculation'.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information said the article was *sub judice* in view of the Appeal Court case pending in connection with the Ingwavuma land deal.

The newspaper said the land concerned was in the Pongola area of the Transvaal with Natal to the south and Swaziland to the north.

The article said the area was known by two names. On the Natal side it was called Ndumana and on the Transvaal side it was known as Ntsiligwane.

Rumours

If the third Swazi land deal goes through, it will mean that more than a million black South Africans would lose their South African citizenship and become citizens of Swaziland.

The article said the area was buzzing with rumours that it might be incorporated into Swaziland.

Most of the people in the region spoke Zulu as did their immediate neighbours in Swaziland.

The area fell under the South African Government and services such as health facilities fell under the Department of Health.

However, educational services and clinics in the region were controlled by the KwaZulu Government.

The article made the point that, while the land might belong to South Africa, the people concerned were Zulus with strong affiliations to

KwaZulu.

In June this year the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced at Ulundi that the KaNgwane homeland and the Ingwavuma region of north-east KwaZulu were to be handed to Swaziland.

The Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said during the Legislative Assembly session that he had asked Dr Koornhof on several occasions whether there was any truth in rumours that Ingwavuma was to be ceded to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof had assured him this was not the case and that the Chief Minister would be kept fully informed, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the Minister had then suddenly revealed details of the land swap to members of the KwaZulu Cabinet early in May.

GENERAL NEWS

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland will continue negotiations with South Africa over the controversial Ingwavuma and kaNgwane land deals even if other African countries are hostile.

This was stressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R V Dlamini, who said Swaziland was lobbying for support among African countries on the border adjustments issue.

"Africa has so far demonstrated understanding, although many countries are

Land deal talks will continue

cautious not to commit themselves," Mr Dlamini said in the Swazi Government's first public statement on the land deal since King Sobhuza died three weeks ago.

"We are not going to be stopped either by the Zulus or anyone else,"

said Mr Dlamini, who has played a leading role in negotiations with Pretoria.

He told a news conference that Swaziland would also continue to criticise South Africa's apartheid policies although the kingdom could not afford to par-

ticipate in any boycott of the Republic.

In reply to a question on the African National Congress attitude that the border adjustment talks should be postponed until "Liberation is achieved," Mr Dlamini said: "They don't have

a right to ask us that. That is saying that the Swazi people must forfeit their belongings on the ANC's account. We cannot do that."

Mr Dlamini added that the border issue had been King Sobhuza's main area of concern. The king had spent "sleepless nights" as he debated with himself and consulted others over the adjustment, which would double Swaziland's population.

"We shall pursue the talks with South Africa in the amicable way in which we have so far conducted them."

Help the handicapped

The Hamlet, near Rosettenville, Johannesburg, educates about 160 mentally handicapped people, but it is desperately short-staffed.

With a staff of 40, the school cannot keep the children as busy as it feels they should be.

The help of people of all ages is needed. Qualifications are not important as the school will provide in-service training for those who require it.

If you can help, telephone Jeanette Schmid at 26-6780 on weekday mornings or the school at 26-8720.

Russian exile renews plea

Own Correspondent
ATHENS — Alexander Kurpel-Major, a 24-year-old Russian exile, is still waiting for word from the South African Government on his request to settle in the country.

He applied in March this year and has writ-

ten again to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, reaffirming his desire to live in South Africa, which he described as a "truly democratic and wonderful country."

Mr Kurpel left the Soviet Union in 1979. He has tried to settle

in several Western countries but all have refused him. He was granted refugee status in Athens three years ago.

He received job offers from South Africans after he wrote to The Star about his plight.

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Chief shot 3 times by mystery gunman

25/9/82 MRA 312 Star

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — An unknown gunman tried to assassinate a South African Swazi chief who supports the move to incorporate kaNgwane into Swaziland, it is reported here.

The Swazi police have imposed a news blackout on the incident which occurred last weekend, but Chief Solomon Ngomane is said to be in the intensive care unit of a Manzini hospital suffering from three bullet wounds. Five shots were fired at him.

A frontpage report in

the Swazi Observer says the chief was driving in the Mobeni Flats area Matsapa on the night of Friday September 17 when a car behind him flashed its lights for him to stop.

Thinking it was the police, the chief stopped and got out. The occupant of the car behind — a yellow Cortina with a Swazi registration — approached him and fired a revolver.

According to hospital sources, two shots hit the chief in the ribs and one in the shoulder. As the two men grappled, two more shots were fired before the gunman ran off, apparently

having run out of ammunition.

The chief managed to drive to the local police college. He is now reportedly in the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Manzini.

The next morning a strong detachment of armed Swazi police were seen in the area of the shooting. It is not known if any arrests have been made.

Chief Ngomane is a former kaNgwane councillor who moved to Swaziland earlier this year after allegedly being threatened by fellow South African Swazis who are opposed to Pretoria's bid to unite the homeland with Swaziland.

Murder bid on chief who backs who land deal

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

GUNMEN wearing green military-style camouflage shirts were responsible for a near fatal attack on a South African-born Swazi chief who sought refuge in Swaziland, a senior officer of the Royal Swazi Police said yesterday.

The chief, Chief Solomon Ngomane, fled to Swaziland in June at the height of the dispute among South African Swazis over whether KaNgwane should be ceded to Swaziland. He favoured unification of KaNgwane and Swaziland.

News of the attack on him was first broken at the weekend by the Swazi Observer, which accused the authorities in Swaziland of attempting to suppress information about the assassination attempt.

Chief Ngomane was seriously injured when his assailants fired three shots at him 10 days ago and left him dead. The attack took place at night near Manzini, after he stopped his car in response to the flashing lights of what he took to be a police car.

The senior police officer yesterday dismissed reports that the attackers were disguised as police. They were wearing green camouflage shirts similar to the army uniform, but they might have been mistaken for the blue uniform of the police in the dark, he said.

The police investigation into the attack received a setback at the weekend when the chief investigating officer, Commissioner S E Dlamini, of the Swaziland CID, was taken to hospital after being injured in a car accident.

Mr Enos Mabuza, the KaNgwane leader who has headed a vigorous campaign against the cession of KaNgwane to Swaziland, said yesterday: "Chief Ngomane was on the verge of summoning his (South African-based) tribe and apologising to them for his stand in favour of unification."

Chief Eric Ngomane — a cousin of Chief Solomon Ngomane — but, unlike him, a staunch opponent of cession of KaNgwane to Swaziland, commented: "People in Swaziland did not trust him. He was always returning to South Africa. Neither did the African National Congress trust him. They thought he was selling out to Pretoria."

Mr David Lukhele, leader of the pro-unification Swazi lobby in South Africa, declined to comment on the shooting. He has in the past accused anti-cessionist forces of intimidating those in favour of unification.

CME time 29/9/82
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Land deal talks with Swaziland resumed

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Talks between South Africa and Swaziland on the contentious "border adjustment" deal had been resumed officially following the death of King Sobhuza last month, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed yesterday.

Discussions were held in Pretoria last Friday between the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and senior officials of his department and a Swazi delegation headed by the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, Swaziland's roving ambassador, Dr S S Nxumalo and an unidentified prince of the Swazi royal family.

The talks are understood to have lasted for several hours and are a clear sign that contrary to speculation in certain quarters, the land deal did not die with King Sobhuza.

No explanation was offered on why news of the meeting was not disclosed at the time. The inclusion of a prince in the delegation could signify that the talks have the official blessing of the Queen Regent, known as Indlovokazi.

Informed observers said yesterday that Prince Sozisa, a top aide to the Queen Regent, has spoken out in favour of the deal since the king's death and committed himself to pursuing the king's policy of seeking the "return" of Swazi territory.

The proposed cession to Swaziland of Kangwane and Ingwavuma, comprising nearly 1 000 000 hectares of territory, sparked off a bitter controversy in South Africa — particularly among the Swazi and Zulu peoples of South Africa.

312
SWS 30/9/82

The big land swop flop

Transvaal is based on the desire of the late Swazi monarch, King Sobhuza, to rennate his people.

But the 750 000 Swazis in South Africa affected by the proposed land swop, outnumber the population of Swaziland about two-to-one.

There were already ramblings in the late 1970s after rumours of an impending land deal between South Africa and Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi warned frequently of a bloodbath if kwaZulu territory were ceded. Then, on June 14, the Minister of Co-operation and Develop-

ment, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced the proposed handover of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane to Swaziland.

The Government must have anticipated opposition from kwaZulu and kaNgwane, but not the intense outrage which followed.

Dr Koornhof was vilified when he went to Ulundi to explain the deal to the Zulus. Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof had earlier told him twice that rumours of the deal were unfounded.

Chief Buthelezi and the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, insisted that

The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein today handed down its judgment rejecting the Government's appeal against a Supreme Court ruling which declared the excision of part of Ingwavuma null and void. This article traces the history of the land deal issue and examines prospects.

they had not been consulted properly. They then approached the courts.

The kwaZulu Government was successful twice when it applied to the Natal Supreme Court to set aside proclamations by the State President granting jurisdiction in Ingwav-

uma to the Department of Co-operation and Development. kwaZulu obtained a third order from the full Bench of the court for control to be restored to it.

Today this order was confirmed by the Appellate Division leaving South Africa

with no further recourse to the courts.

If the Government intends to pursue the issue it will have to pass new legislation.

And though the Government has lost the legal battle for Ingwavuma, it still faces a similar one in the Pretoria Supreme Court over kaNgwane.

Mr Mabuza is contesting the validity of the Government proclamation which dissolved his homeland's legislative assembly and repealed its constitution. These were the first steps in the proposed handover of the homeland to Swaziland.

A legal spokesman for Mr Mabuza, Mr Chris Albertyn said in Durban today that he hoped the ruling on Ingwavuma would have a positive effect on the kaNgwane case. The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports.

The Minister who could suffer because of the Government's setbacks is Dr Koornhof. He is already seen as being unable to curb the conservative excesses of his department, and the court decision could give the final impetus to his exit from the Cabinet. The Progressive Federal Party has

sided with kwaZulu and kaNgwane, while the New Republic Party at one stage tried to organise a referendum for Natal to muster support against the deal. Even the Conservative Party has criticised the Government's handling of the deal.

The Government appears to have opened an escape channel by resuming talks with Swaziland.

Other talks recently with the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelofini, also point to a more relaxed attitude to the deal.

While elements in Swaziland are still determined to proceed with cession, the decision might finally be determined by the intensity of opposition in South Africa and the legal embarrassments for the Government.

to the news

By David Breier, Chief Reporter

The origins of the Swaziland land dispute which has brought embarrassment to the South African Government go back to the 19th century.

Swaziland claims historical rights to the Ingwavuma district of northern kwaZulu, but the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has rejected this.

The Zulus say the burial there of their former leader, Dingaan, establishes their rights to the area.

And historians point out that though the 66 000 people of Ingwavuma are neither Swazi nor Zulu, they owe allegiance to the Zulu King.

Swaziland's claim to the kaNgwane homeland in the Eastern

...in the not weather the
Viceroy and the whole
panoply of government —
with wives and families —
were transported up to
the cool heights of Simla.
We have no reason to
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dian representatives.
Mr Olivier also
criticised the lack of in-
formation about the func-
tions and powers of the
proposed executive pres-

...tion of separate white,
coloured and Indian
chambers over matters re-
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...ing Portuguese minis-
-recently that he be-
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-free elections are

Expected ors for Durban

well, but in the past few months we have had a few Algerian people and an Arabic chap which is quite unusual.

Mr Greaves said the Algerian stowaways didn't have any documents, and couldn't speak any English, which made it difficult to arrange for them to be repatriated.

One-way

'If a stowaway doesn't have any documents it makes things difficult and expensive. We have to take photographs and get fingerprints, as well as a legal statement con-

firming their country of origin.

'This information is then sent to the country from which they came.

'When they are verified by that country they issue emergency one-way travel documents for the stowaways, and we then get them out of South Africa and back home, sometimes by a very roundabout route, as quickly as we can.

'In the interim they are usually kept in jail.'

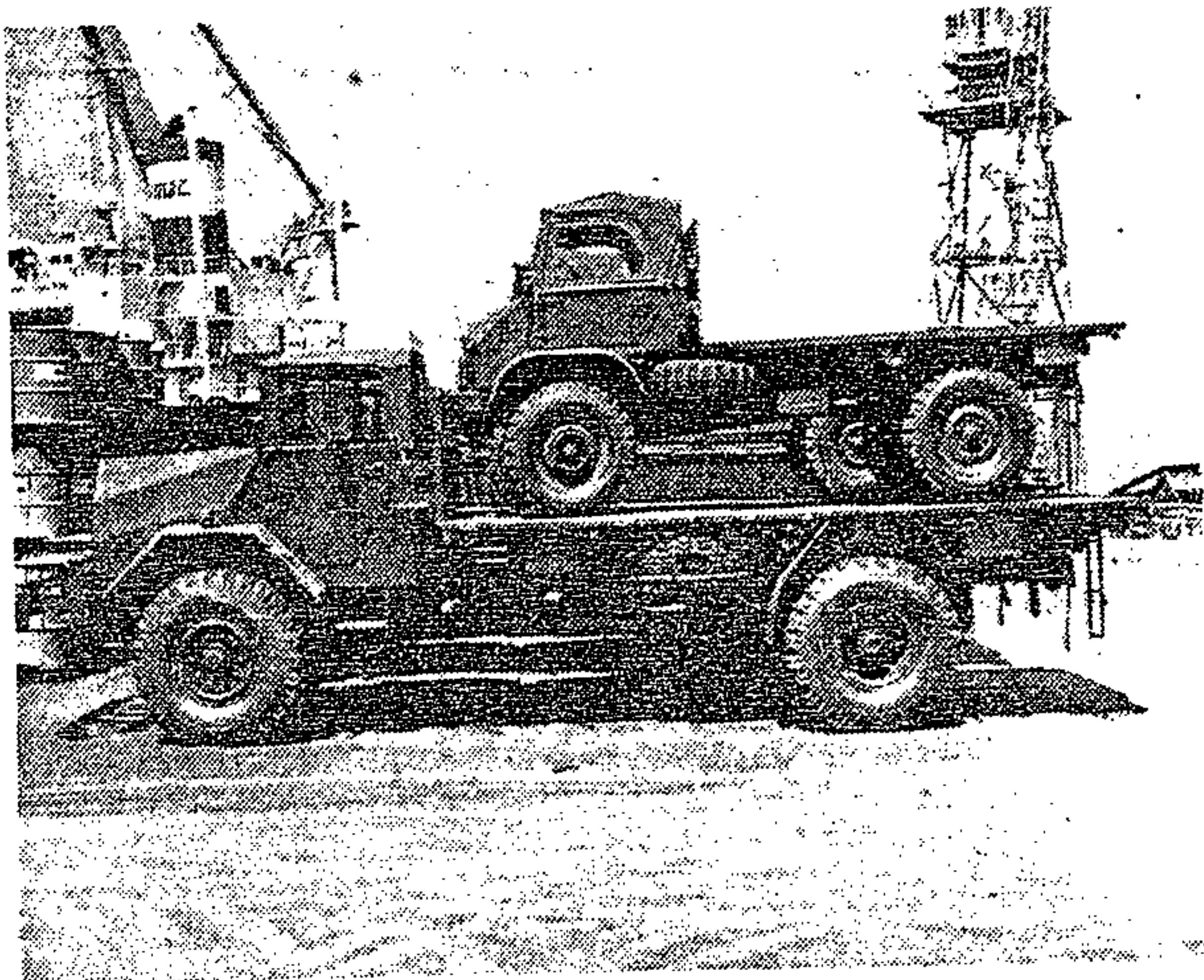
Mr Greaves said P and I Associates always needed the help of people fluent in a foreign language, particularly an African dialect, to act as interpreters.

'We are presently collecting information on stowaways to try and pinpoint their movements and discover how they are getting through the various exits they use to leave their countries.

'Research might help to discover if the same people are boarding vessels illegally more than once.'

Mr Greaves said he thought a lot of stowaways were former sailors, or unemployed sailors, who stowed away in the hope of being signed up when they were discovered.

'The rest are people who try and leave their homeland because they can't find work,' he said.



WEST German military vehicles destined for Swaziland were off-loaded at the Point Sheds this week.

Military cargo for Swaziland

Shipping Reporter

A CONSIGNMENT of more than 20 military vehicles arrived in port this week on board the Greek cargo carrier Capetan Yemelos.

The cargo, described by an official as 'military support vehicles', is bound for Swaziland.

The vehicles have been bought by the Swaziland Government from a company in West Germany, and consist of ambulances, mobile workshops, break-down trucks and various types of troop carriers.

A spokesman for Swaziland's Transport Department, in Durban to supervise the movement of the vehicles to Manzini, said West Germany was Swaziland's main supplier of military vehicles.

Consignments of military vehicles bound for Swaziland have arrived in Durban before, but the government spokesman declined to say how many vehicles Swaziland had bought from West Germany.

Swaziland's army, formed in 1973, was estimated to consist of 2 600 regular troops at the end of last year.

A team of drivers is expected in Durban later this week to drive the vehicles up to Swaziland.

Our s ided

foriegn ports, for example Singapore, ship repairers built and maintained their own repair facilities.

Mr Burggraaf also said the charges in Durban, according to a comparison chart drawn up early this year and taking into account the recent increases, were not more than 20 percent higher than Singapore and the United Kingdom.

MEET



Jan Groen

Attie

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BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court has dismissed with costs the appeal by the Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development against the Natal Supreme Court finding that the State President's proclamation excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu was null and void.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rabie, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Wessels, Mr Justice Jansen and Mr Justice Corbett, found that the State President acted beyond his powers when he issued Proclamation R121 of 1982 on June 18.

They found the proclamation accordingly to be null and void.

Mr Justice Muller, who also heard argument on the appeal, later became ill, but his colleagues were given his views immediately after the hearing.

They accorded substantially with the conclusions of the four other judges and in terms of Section 12 (3) of the Supreme Court Act the finding of the four became the full court's judgment.

Buthelezi

The respondents in the appeal were the Kwazulu Government and Mr Mfana Eric Ngubane, secretary to the territory's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr Ngubane, as a Zulu resident at Manguze in the Ingwavuma district, had become a party to the action with the Kwazulu Government as a person whose rights were directly interfered with by the proclamation.

The appellants were ordered to pay the costs, including the costs of two counsel for the Kwazulu Government and two for Mr Ngubane.

Request

The Kwazulu Government, represented by three counsel, had asked for their costs in the event of the appeal being dismissed.

The appellants, who were represented by four counsel and who had asked for the costs of these counsel if the appeal was upheld, did not oppose the Kwazulu request.

Mr Justice Rabie decided that the complexity, importance and urgency of the matter justified the costs of only two counsel.

Section

Proclamation R121 was issued in terms of Section 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act of 1927.

Mr Justice Rabie said he would not decide whether the proclamation was new law applicable to an area as defined in that section.

He said it was not alleged by the appellants that the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly or Government was in any way

(Turn to Page 3)

(Continued from Page 1)
consulted before the proclamation was issued. They contended no consultation was required.

The judge said that when Parliament passed the National States Constitution Act of 1971 it provided for the establishment of legislative assemblies in black areas and for the definition of areas in which assemblies would have legislative powers.

The State President's power to amend an area declared by him to be a self-governing territory was not unlimited, the court said.

Since such an area was one for which an assembly had been established in terms of Section 1 (1) of the 1971 Act, it could be amended only after consultation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development with the Cabinet of the territory concerned.

Mr Justice Rabie said it was clear the State President's powers under the 1971 Act to amend the area of a self-governing territory were subject to the limitation that they might be exercised only after there had been the relevant consultation.

Sapa reports from Pretoria that the South African Government would honour today's Appeal Court decision finding Proclamation R121 of 1982 to be null and void.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information said the Government would study fully the grounds on which the decision was based before determining further action.

Ingwavuma

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INGWAVUMA: GOVT LOSES

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MANA

Judgment on Ingwavuma today

Edm 30/9/82

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein will hand down judgment today in an historic case concerning the South African Government's decision to excise Ingwavuma from north-east KwaZulu and incorporate it into Swaziland.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Durban attorney acting for the KwaZulu Government.

The judgment represents the end of months of legal wrangling which began on June 18 when the Government issued a proclamation excising the area from KwaZulu.

The first proclamation was overturned when the Durban Supreme Court ordered the Department of Co-Operation and Development to 'relinquish control to KwaZulu' until August 2.

On June 28 Ingwavuma

was again placed under the control of the department in terms of a second proclamation.

This was subsequently found to be invalid by a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court.

The department then appealed against this decision. This is the case to be finalised today.

In a third application by KwaZulu, heard by a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court at the beginning of July, officials of the department were ordered to leave the disputed region.

At the same time that Ingwavuma was excised, the Government dissolved the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

This decision was subsequently brought before the Pretoria Supreme Court and was referred to a full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court.

Court rule puts Swazi deal on ice

JOHANNESBURG. — Pretoria's plans to take over control of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu as a prelude to giving it to Swaziland, were put on ice yesterday when the Appeal Court declared a proclamation providing for the takeover null and void.

A jubilant Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who as Chief Minister of Kwazulu led the struggle to halt the transfer, said: "It is a vindication of the need of black people to exhaust all avenues of non-violent resistance."

His lieutenant on the Rand, Mr Gibson Thula, said: "We are thrilled at the judgment. God has partly answered the prayers of millions of blacks."

Response

In its official response yesterday, the South African Government said it accepted the Appeal Court judgment and would study the grounds on which it was based before taking further action on Ingwavuma.

It concluded, in a clear reference to Swaziland's claims on Kangwane: "The South African and Swaziland governments are proceeding with negotiations which began before Swaziland's independence."

In Bloemfontein, the Appeal Court yesterday found that the State President had acted beyond his powers in excising the Ingwavuma area of Natal from Kwazulu without prior consultation between the South African Government and the Kwazulu Government.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rabie, with three

other judges concurring, upheld a Natal Supreme Court decision and:

- Found that Kwazulu was entitled to seek relief from the court, in spite of the South African Government's argument that it was an organ of the State and could not take legal proceedings against other organs of the State.

- Declared Proclamation R121 of June 18 this year, excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu, null and void.

The judges dismissed with costs an appeal by the South African Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, against the Natal decision.

The respondents in the appeal were the Government of Kwazulu and Mr Mfana Eric Ngubane, secretary to Kwazulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. As a resident of the Ingwavuma region his rights were directly affected by the proclamation.

A five-man Bench, comprising Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Wessels, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Corbett and Mr Justice Muller, heard the appeal. Mr Justice Muller subsequently became ill, but his conclusions were "substantially" the same as those of the others, the judgment recorded.

Chief Buthelezi, whose Inkatha movement played a key role in mobilizing opposition to the cession of land to Swaziland, said yesterday: "It is a triumph for Inkatha. I hope

To page 2



C.T. 1/10/82
From page 1
the South African Government will think twice before pushing ahead to give away any South African land"

Mr Ray Swart, acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, yesterday called on Mr Botha to abandon his plans to cede South African territory to Swaziland in return for Swaziland's acceptance of South African blacks as its citizens.

He said of the judgment: "I am delighted I think it emphasizes the gross recklessness and the unseemly haste with which the SA Government prepared the way for its clandestine deal with a foreign government."

In a statement released in Johannesburg, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw said the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had "once again demonstrated the independence of the South African judiciary" in the Ingwavuma case.

Dr Laurence Boulle, of the University of Natal law faculty, said the question of whether the commission would prevent Pretoria from taking further steps to take control of Ingwavuma would depend on whether it was given official status under the Commissions Act.

Options

Leaving aside the complicating issue of the commission, Pretoria has three options on Ingwavuma:

- It can consult with Kwazulu as required by the National States Constitution Act.

- It can pass legislation providing for its excision from Kwazulu — from which there can be no appeal to the courts as Parliament is sovereign and its laws — as distinct from administration proclamations — cannot be tested in court.

- It can abandon its plans to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland altogether.

On Kangwane, Pretoria still has a relatively free hand, but the Kangwane Government has contested the validity of a proclamation dissolving the Kangwane Legislative Assembly.

Kangwane appeal

Kangwane's appeal was heard before Mr Justice A P Myburgh of the Transvaal Supreme Court in July, but he referred it for judgment to a full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court.

If Kangwane's appeal is successful, Pretoria will face essentially the same options its faces on Ingwavuma — to consult, to legislate or to abandon. Whether the Appeal Court's judgment will be held to apply to Kangwane will depend on the extent to which the Supreme Court finds parallels in the Ingwavuma and Kangwane cases.

Last night the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Dhlamini, said the Bloemfontein Appeal Court decision did not interest the Swazis.

"It has nothing to do with us. It is an internal matter between the South African Government and the Kwazulu administration."

"We still want that land," he said. — Own Correspondents-Sapa

"We have watched them crossing rivers," he said, "we have seen them being swallowed by crocodiles."

For him the economic crocodiles were socialism, nationalism, strong trade unions—in short anything that might repel investors.

The formula has worked well in the modern Development sector. Government revenue rose from R29 million in 1973/74 to R139 million in 1981/82 (though half this money comes from the Customs Union) and Swaziland now has one of the higher per capita in-

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"down-to-earth, commonsense approach." Others have criticised the development "There's been no emphasis on sugar."

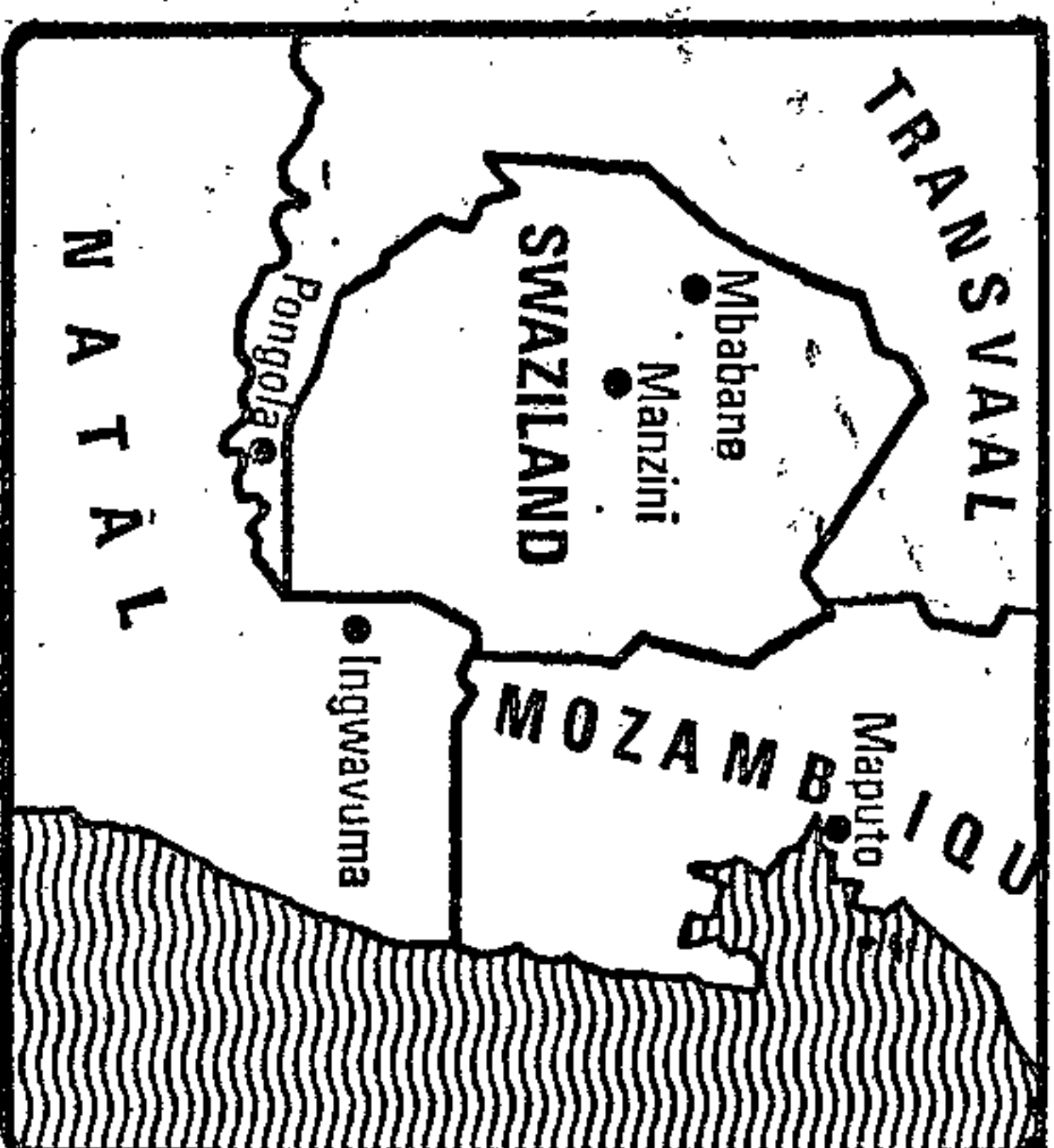
But, in the last decade sugar has been developed to the point

developed to the point

Mr. Tait's one criticism is that the State's decision-making has been slow. Rights to build and operate factories can take a long time to obtain.

Swaziland has had diversified economy, with revenue from a wide range of agricultural products (sugar, pulp, cotton, fruits, asbesos (asbestos), mining and coal, manufacturing and tourism and the Customs Union.

But, in the last decade sugar has been developed to the point where Swaziland is poised to become Africa's second largest producer. In 1981 sugar brought in 50 percent of export revenue. This very growth has



His preliminary results found the average homestead of eight resident members receives a total of more than R60 to R80 a month from its wage earners.

Sources say there is a lot of potential in the State's providing irrigation and training.

such schemes have worked well in places — notably the Vuvane sugar estate of 2,000 smallholders — but are opposed by the chiefs who see them as undermining their authority and creating rivalries.

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01/10/1982

King Sobhuza II . . . would chide his people for allowing cattle to wander on the roads.

Legacy of a king who bought back his land

It was easy for outsiders to underestimate King Sobhuza II.

With his fondness for wearing hides and cloths while all around him were dressed in morning suits, the late king seemed a 20th century anachronism.

In his broadcasts he would chide his people for allowing cattle to wander on the roads, and for motoring to traditional ceremonies instead of walking.

Yet these quaintnesses were no reflection of his ability to deal with the modern world and, in ways, to master it.

His mind was sharp and for a person who never finished high school — Lovedale College, Eastern Cape — his grasp of economics was remarkable.

"If you were reporting to him, you had to be sure of your facts," said one adviser. "He could pick out the flaw in a person's presentation and quiz him rather mercilessly."

Dearest to Sobhuza's heart was the need to "get back the land." In 1907 a third of Swaziland was allo-

British Crown, and a third was made communal. As much of the Crown land was sold to expatriates, by independence in 1963 almost two-thirds of Swaziland was in foreign hands.

The King set out to buy it back. With British aid and without any arm-twisting he managed to raise Swazi ownership to more than half the country.

He allowed investors to take out profits according to the International Monetary Fund articles. Though he once complained this left Swaziland "with the crumbs," he immediately added that nationalisation was "a measure we cannot afford to contemplate."

His death is not expected to have much effect on economic policy. Certainly a Finance Ministry spokesman confirmed the profit-repatriation policy would stay the same.

"Far too much emphasis is being put on the successor," said Swazi industrialist Reg Taft, "the King is only the head of a very much established system. What changes occur will be in the natural

Jubilation at land deal judgment

Court puts Swazi land deal on ice

RDM 1/10/82

3/2

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THERE was jubilation yesterday when Pretoria's plans to take over control of Ingwavuma from KwaZulu as a prelude to giving it to Swaziland were put on ice.

This followed yesterday's Appeal Court decision declaring a proclamation providing for the takeover null and void.

A jubilant Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who as Chief Minister of KwaZulu led the struggle to halt the transfer, said: "It is a vindication of the need for black people to exhaust all avenues of non-violent resistance."

His lieutenant on the Rand, Mr Gibson Thula, said: "We are thrilled at the judgment. God has partly answered the prayers of millions of blacks."

The Appeal Court decision by five judges rested on two key legal pillars:

- The right of KwaZulu to seek legal relief against the State in contradiction of Pretoria's contention that as an organ of the State KwaZulu is not competent to seek redress against the State.

- The failure of the State President to consult with the KwaZulu Government as required under the National States Constitution Act of 1971.

Chief Buthelezi, whose Inkatha movement played a key role in mobilising opposition to the cession of land to Swaziland, added: "It is a triumph for Inkatha. I hope the South African Government will think twice before pushing ahead to give away any South African land."

In its official response yesterday the SA Government said it accepted the Appeal Court judgment and would study the grounds on which the decision was based before taking further action on Ingwavuma — but left the door open for the transfer of KaNgwane to Swaziland.

Referring to last month's meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and King Zwelithini of the Zulus, the statement added: "It has in the meantime been agreed that a commission under former Chief Justice Rumpff will be appointed to investigate and report on the conflicting claims in respect of ... Ingwavuma."

But it concluded in a clear reference to Swaziland's claims on KaNgwane: "The South African and Swaziland governments are proceeding with negotiations which began before Swaziland's independence."

Mr Ray Swart, acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, yesterday called on Mr Botha to abandon his plans to cede territory to Swaziland in return for Swaziland's acceptance of South African blacks as citizens.

He said of the judgment: "I am delighted. I think it emphasises the gross recklessness and the unseemly haste with which the SA Government prepared the way for its clandestine deal with a foreign government."

On Mr Rumpff's scheduled commission, Mr Swart said: "It must act as a restraint on the Government. The Government surely cannot take any steps to prejudice the findings of the commission."

Dr Laurence Boule, of the University of Natal law faculty, said whether the commission would prevent Pretoria from taking further steps to take control of Ingwavuma would depend on whether it was given official status under the Commissions Act.

If it were, Pretoria would be restrained in law from taking further action until the commission submitted its findings. If not, the restraints would be those of political pressure and morality.

Leaving aside the complicating issue of the commission, Pretoria has three options on Ingwavuma:

- It can consult with KwaZulu as required by the National States Constitution Act.

- It can pass legislation providing for its excision from KwaZulu — against which there can be no appeal to the courts, as Parliament is sovereign and its laws, as distinct from administration proclamations, cannot be tested in court.

- It can abandon altogether its plans to cede Ingwavuma.

● Editorial comment



WE STILL WANT OUR COW BACK, SAY SWAZIS

INTERNATIONAL

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

All answers

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Tribune Africa News Service

Mbabane: The Swazi Government is determined to press its claims for the Ingwavuma area in spite of the South African Appeal Court ruling against the controversial land deal.

A Swazi delegation visited Pretoria on September 24 to re-establish Swaziland's claim to the disputed areas in the wake of King Sobhuza's death. Sources in Mbabane said yesterday the delegation met Foreign Minister Pik Botha and members of his department.

Friday's declaration by Swazi Foreign Minister R. V. Dlamini that "we want our cow back" was reinforced by a spokesman for the Queen Regent, the Indlovukazi, and her supreme council of state, the Liqpko, to the effect that the court decision meant nothing to Swaziland.

"Nothing will stop us from fighting for the return of what belongs to the kingdom," said George Msibi.

As "spokesman for the Swazi nation," Mr Msibi represents the more powerful traditional side in Swaziland's dual system of government and his statements generally carry more weight than those of members of the Cabinet.

Nothing that happened in South Africa would prevent the land talks continuing, he said.

"The talks are a matter solely between two sovereign states, Swaziland and South Africa, and if Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is impressed with the decision of the court then that is his problem."

Mr Msibi said Chief Buthelezi and KwaZulu were products of a system abhorred throughout the world.

"The Swazi nation is not concerned with the



Foreign Minister
R. V. Dlamini



Chief Buthelezi:
his problem

internal systems of South Africa. The South African courts are also an internal system of South Africa and are not our concern."

He said the only court of law his Government might recognise on the issue was the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

"We are not interested in the machinations of how they return the land to us, but we definitely want it back."

The three members that travelled to South Africa were Foreign Minister Dlamini, Dr S. S. Nxumalo, who was King Sobhuza's roving envoy and who appears to be continuing these duties on behalf of the Queen Regent and her council, and a senior Liqpko member, Prince Mfanasabili.

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Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

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Zulus would take part in inquiry

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Government would be willing to serve on a commission of inquiry into the conflicting claims surrounding the Ingwavuma land deal, its Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

Following KwaZulu's legal victory over the South African Government's efforts to seize control of Ingwavuma, Chief Buthelezi said: "A great moral triumph has been won, but the war is not over."

To the disappointment of people in opposition and the KwaZulu Government, the South African Government appears to be determined to press on with its efforts to hand over Kangwane to Swaziland and to provide the mountain kingdom with a corridor to the sea through KwaZulu.

The next step in the saga of Ingwavuma, which has unleashed passionate opposition to the Government's intentions, is a commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of former Chief Justice Rumpf.

The commission was first mooted during a meeting in Pretoria last month between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Reports at the time said there would be three repre-



BUTHELEZI
"Unchanged"

sentatives appointed by South Africa and three by KwaZulu.

In a brief interview, Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu Cabinet had already committed itself in principle to serving on the commission.

The only condition he stipulated was that the terms of reference of the commission should be acceptable.

Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu Government saw the commission as a means of defusing tension over the issue and providing the South African Government with an opportunity to save face over the controversial issue, which South African spokesmen confess has been badly bungled.

But Chief Buthelezi made it clear that KwaZulu's position on the question of handing over land to Swaziland was unchanged.

"We are not prepared to abide by any changing of our borders," he declared.

KwaZulu has fought the South African Government's plans to hand over parts of its territory to Swaziland through several court battles, the last of which ended in triumph on Thursday, when the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein decided against the South African Government's efforts to seize control of Ingwavuma as a prelude to the handover.

Chief Buthelezi has said the court decision was a vindication of the need for black people to exhaust all avenues of non-violent resistance.

There were hopes in some circles that, following the Appeal Court decision, the South African Government might drop the issue.

Barred

There was a feeling, even in some Government circles, that the issue had generated such widespread and bitter opposition and had been so poorly handled that it was an embarrassment.

But informed sources said this week that it seemed clear the Government intended pursuing the matter.

Having been legally barred from dispensing with the issue by proclamation — and the Government says it will abide by the court's decision — it now appears prepared to negotiate.

But, if all else fails, it could bring legislation to Parliament next year to excise the necessary land and hand it over.

There would be no legal recourse against such action, because in South Africa Parliament is sovereign.

Meanwhile, the Ingwavuma debacle has heaped yet more difficulties on the beleaguered Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The Ingwavuma and Kangwane deal with Swaziland has been largely a Department of Foreign Affairs issue, but it was left to Co-operation and Development to implement to the extent that it affected the two homelands.

CAPL. THOMAS 7/10/82

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'Civilized' settlement for Ingwavuma?

Political correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Foreign Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, expressed the hope yesterday that the commission investigating the proposed Ingwavuma land deal would settle a very difficult problem.

The commission will be aided by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rumpff. Its other members and terms of reference have still to be announced.

Mr. Botha told Cape Nationalist congress delegates that the commission's report and recommendations should result in the issue being settled in a civilized way, if not to everyone's satisfaction.

He said South Africa found itself in the difficult position of being essentially an arbiter in a dispute between two black states both laying claim to the Ingwavuma

area — Swaziland and Kwazulu.

"We cannot just sit back and tell them to fight it out," he said.

He denied there had ever been clandestine negotiations on the proposed incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland, or negotiations of which people had been unaware. Both he and the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, had dealt with the

issue fully in Parliament this year.

Mr. Botha said the border dispute with Swaziland went back nearly 100 years, and that Swaziland had originally claimed the Ingwavuma area from President Paul Kruger of the Transvaal. There had since been decades of conflicting demands.

Mr. Botha was asked to explain the Ingwavuma controversy by a delegate

who said many Nationalists still did not understand the dispute.

He did not refer directly to the recent Appeal Court decision effectively reversing the government plan to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland. Mr. Botha said he could not deal with the other disputed area, Kangwane, in the Transvaal, because an appeal was still pending and the matter was *sub judice*.

SWAZI LAND DEAL

Game plan options

FM 8/10/82 (312)

Pretoria now faces three options in the SA-Swazi land transfer saga. This follows last Thursday's null and void ruling by the Appeal Court of a proclamation excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu — as a prelude to handing it over to Swaziland.

According to Wits University law professor John Dugard, government can scrap any plans to remove Ingwavuma from KwaZulu control. This will not, however, please Mbabane. Pretoria's second option may be to consult KwaZulu authori-

ties in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971. Failure by the State President to do this before issuing the proclamation on Ingwavuma was one of the bases of the Appeal Court's judgment. The third may be to introduce enabling legislation in the next session of Parliament, early next year. This would give the proposed excision of Ingwavuma the status of a law which could not be contested in the courts.

Government has officially accepted the Appeal Court's judgment, but a commission under former Chief Justice Rumpff will be appointed to "investigate and report on the conflicting claims" on Ingwavuma.

Swaziland has refused to take part in any commission of inquiry that includes KwaZulu. It regards the matter as one between two sovereign states. Swazi Foreign Minister, Richard Dlamini, told the FM: "Nothing has stopped. The (Appeal) Court decision doesn't bother me. Negotiations are going ahead. I want the Swazi cow back."



Mr Ray Swart



Mr P W Botha

18 000 sign land petition

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Political Staff
DURBAN. — More than 18 000 people have signed a petition rejecting Government moves to hand large tracts of South African land to Swaziland.

The petition, organised by the Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha, is to be sent to Prime Minister Mr P W Botha this week by Mr Ray Swart MP, Natal leader

of the Progressive Federal Party.

The petition was based on four objections to the proposed Government moves, namely:

- "There had been no test of the opinion of Natal, Kwazulu or Kangwane."

- The Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, the Natal Provincial Council and the Kangwane Legislative Assembly disapproved of the move.

- "Thousands of people would have their lives disrupted by an arbitrary alteration to their citizenship."

- The pressure on nature conservation areas would be increased by the reduction of habitable land in Natal/Kwazulu.

OPPOSED

Mr Swart said in an interview it was quite clear the majority of the people of Natal and Kwazulu were opposed to any moves to hand the area over to Swaziland.

He said the issue would be dealt with again by the PFP at the party's Natal congress in Durban later this week.

The congress is to be asked to condemn "the arbitrary and secretive attempts of the Government to cede to Swaziland the territories of Ingwavuma and Kangwane, without consulting either the inhabitants of these territories, or the people of South Africa as a whole" and demand that the Government "abandon any further negotiation with Swaziland on this issue".

(Report by Bruce Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

1982



Cape Times 18/10/82 (30/6) 312

Nigeria condemns Swaziland 'deal'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Nigeria, the most powerful State in black Africa, has come out against the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

The move is likely to be a serious blow to Swaziland's international credibility and could influence other member States of the Organization

of African Unity to also condemn the plan.

A letter released at the weekend from the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Professor Ishava Audu, assured the Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of "support and commitment" to measures that would ensure the freedom of black South Africans.

Professor Audu said his

government viewed the "so-called land deal and boundary adjustment talks" between the Swazi and South African governments as a move to perpetuate apartheid.

He said his government stood by the OAU charter which stated that inherited colonial boundaries in Africa should be maintained.

The letter, written on

the instructions of the Nigerian head of state, President Shehu Shagari, was in response to letters from Chief Buthelezi earlier this year in which he sought Nigeria's understanding of his stand against the land deal.

And at the South African Black Alliance (Saba) conference in Johannesburg on Saturday, a resolution on the letter said: "This forthright condem-

nation ... not only strengthens our resolve to oppose this land deal to the bitter end, but also serves as a warning to Swaziland that any surreptitious attempts to wheel and deal with the oppressors of the millions of black people of South Africa ... will always be rejected by free Africa with the contempt it deserves."

EDUCATION FM 22/10/82

The path divides

312 312
The University of Botswana and Swaziland (UBS) is about to split into two autonomous institutions. This was symbolised last week by a R500 000 donation from the Anglo-American Corporation (AAC) and De Beers chairman's fund for a new science block at The University of Swaziland (UoS).

AAC executive director Chris Griffiths unveiled a plaque to commemorate the occasion and told the gathering: "It was Anglo's philosophy to benefit not only our shareholders but also the countries in which we operate."

AAC's donation was sorely needed. To date, the UoS campus has only been able to offer a pre-entry science course and the first year of a B Sc degree. Thereafter, students were compelled to transfer to the Botswana campus to complete their degrees. About 10 graduated annually.

Like most developing countries, Swaziland desperately needs scientists and technologists to fill the country's manpower needs. Equally urgent is the need to provide science teachers for all the country's schools — at present less than 5% of science teachers in the country are Swazi.

The establishment of a facility for tertiary education in Swaziland is fairly recent. The tri-national university of Botswana,

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Lesotho and Swaziland, based in Lesotho, was formed in 1964. In 1970 centres were founded in Swaziland and Botswana.

Now, according to UoS vice-chancellor Samson Guma: "We're looking forward to our independence. Experience in other countries has shown that this type of multi-national university doesn't work."

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SWAZI LAND DEAL FM 22/10/82

Nigeria's voice (312)

KwaZulu Chief Minister, Gatscha Buthelezi, appears to have the support of "the most powerful state in free Africa," Nigeria, in his quest to stop South African territory being ceded to Swaziland.

Resolutions taken at the recent summit of the SA Black Alliance (Saba) contain the following extract from a letter from Nigerian External Affairs Minister, Ishava Audu, to Buthelezi last month:

"Nigeria fully shares your views regarding the intention of the racist South African authorities on the diabolical move to reduce the numerical strength of the black population which they see as a threat to their nefarious policy. I wish, therefore, to assure you of Nigeria's support and commitment to measures that will ensure the freedom of our black brothers and sisters in SA.

"Consequently, Nigeria will oppose any attempt which is seen to ridicule the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity and those of other organisations and people fighting against the apartheid policy in SA.

"Nigeria stands by the decision entrenched in the OAU Charter that colonial boundaries inherited by African countries should be maintained, and believes that the land deal plan is a ploy to deny the black people of SA the right to live in their God-given land."

Government has "no comment" to make on the Nigerian letter, says a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Information in Pretoria.

For the moment the land transfer is frozen, pending a court action, and a commission of inquiry.

From cheering children to the pomp of parliament

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

MBABANE. — Princess Anne stepped out in Swaziland yesterday and immediately won the hearts of several hundred children at the Kwakuseni Primary School yesterday.

It was a morning of gaiety, with the Princess full of charm.

Two hundred children stood along the school's tree-lined drive, each waving a piece of notebook paper and chanting a song of welcome as her car sped to the reception.

Then came a delightful moment, when three little bare-bottomed girls danced forward to hand over presents on behalf of the school.

"You Royal Highness we are here... Your Royal Highness... Your Royal Highness we are..." the lead girl stuttered, fluffing the speech she had spent days learning. The other two joined in, but they too could not remember the words. Eventually they got it right.

While onlookers sniggered or appeared embarrassed, Princess Anne stood perfectly still, smiling.

Then she was whisked off to the children's school kitchen to watch as members of the Save the Children Fund dished out the midday meal for their international president.

It was a magical performance for the Princess who could turn the heart of any school-boy.

Then she was off again to prepare for her parliamentary speech.

There was a quick change of cars after her limousine hit a guinea fowl.

At 3pm when she entered the House of Parliament outside Mbabane, the transformation was incredible. From the laughing, joking lady we had seen earlier, there stood before us a woman so regal in appearance that she looked like a Gainsborough portrait.

During her speech she stood to attention and spoke with perfect diction. And when listening to others, she sat with a ramrod straight back.

She never moved for a second while the Speaker of the House delivered his thanks.

It was the sort of performance that dreams are made of.

Swazi border dispute detailed

Mail Reporter

MBABANE. — The Swaziland Government yesterday released a document on its border dispute with South Africa while Princess Anne addressed the combined Houses of Parliament.

The document is a resume of discussions over several years about the Swaziland

boundaries and in particular, the Ingwavuma area, which is in dispute with KwaZulu.

The document states:

● "There are no internationally accepted boundaries between Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa."

● The Ingwavuma area was transferred arbitrarily and unilaterally to KwaZulu by

South Africa in the face of Swaziland protest.

● A lasting solution to this question is vital. No purpose is served by linking the current negotiations with South Africa's apartheid policies.

The document said Swaziland's borders should be correctly fixed to take account of historical reality.

Rom 27/10/82

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Mercury Reporter

Land deal 'poses ANC terror threat'

WARNINGS that Zululand would face security, health and labour problems should Ingwavuma be given to Swaziland, awaited the consideration of an eight-man commission appointed to look into the controversy raging over claims to the area.

Empangeni's Town Clerk Lourens Kotze issued the warnings in a report compiled after extensive research at the request of the Zululand Regional Development Association.

But the Nationalist-controlled town council to which he is answerable dissociated itself from his report.

Our Pretoria Correspondent reported that the names of eight people to serve on the Rumpff Commission appointed to investigate the matter were released last night.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in a statement that the former Chief Justice, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, would chair the commission.

Investigate

Prof H B Thom, Dr A P Scholtz, Prof P J Nieuwenhuizen, Mr D C Sinclair and Mr A A Lloyd, nominated by the South African Government and Prof N Wiehahn, Dr C L S Nyembezi and Mr H J Bhengu, nominated by the KwaZulu Government, would serve as members of the commission.

The decision to appoint a commission was made after a meeting between the Prime Minister and King Goodwill Zwelithini.

The terms of the commission would be to investigate and make recommendations in regard to conflicting claims between Swaziland and KwaZulu over Ingwavuma, and, with the interests of the inhabitants of the area in mind, consider the desirability or otherwise of making border adjustments.

Mr Kotze said in his report that terrorist infiltration through the outlawed ANC was likely to increase should Ingwavuma be ceded to Swaziland, where the organisation did most of its recruiting.

'The area's population may become a prime target for ANC recruitment because inhabitants appear to be anti-South African Government as a result of the border adjustment.'

The region could not afford to allow the Ingwavuma deal to go through because it would only aggravate the labour recruitment situation so vital to local industrialisation and farming communities.

'It is already difficult to recruit a full labour complement and this would be aggravated by the proposals.'

'The position would be created whereby a large percentage of labour employed in the area would be pro-ANC,' Mr Kotze says.

Escalation

Regarding health, he warned that there was a danger of an increase in the prevalence of malaria and other dangerous diseases should Swaziland take over the territory, because the kingdom was unlikely to be able to maintain the established and effective combative standards enforced by the South African Government.

'The danger of an escalation in the incidence of these diseases and their spreading into the Empangeni and Richards Bay region by labour forces poses a potential health hazard.'

Mr Kotze's conclusions have provoked strong criticism from some sectors of the local community — and hearty congratulations from others.

Mercury
Still
3/12

Swazi land issue: commission set up

The Ingwavuma issue was not dead, but it might be some time before a final decision was reached, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Pretoria last night.

He said a commission of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the issue further.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, met a delegation led by King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus. After talks it was decided by both governments to appoint the commission.

The commission will make recommendations on the conflicting claims of Swaziland and kwaZulu.

It will consider the interests of the inhabitants of the Ingwavuma area and the desirability of making border adjustments between South Africa and Swaziland.

The commission will be chaired by a former Chief Justice, Mr F L H Rumpff.

Other members will be Professor H B Thom, Dr A B Scholtz, Professor D J Nieuwenhuizen, Mr D C St Clair and Mr A A Lloyd, nominated by the South African Government, and Professor N Wiehahn, Dr C L S Nyembezi and Mr H J Bhengu, nominated by the kwaZulu Government. — Sapa

concurrently
Hull who kept his eyes
Hull was arrested by police at Beit Bridge on Octo-
supermarket.
Hull told the court yesterday
stopped right away, gave woman during the trial
her things back, apologised yesterday.

Spread
a little
sunshine



By IAN REID

NOW here's a thought. The sun has made its appearance again and everything in the garden is lovely.

Surely that's worth something.

And the best "something" must surely be a contribution to the Rand Daily Mail's Christmas Fund.

Your donation will do two things.

It will be a "Happy Days Are Here Again" celebration for you because summer has returned to the Reef, and "Happy Days" for the less fortunate of all races who, each year at this time, place their faith in the Christmas Fund's food hampers. Without you, they really would be the forgotten people.

Every year since 1902, concerned readers of the Mail have remembered them by sending their donations to the fund which exists for one reason only — to see that as many people as possible have something with which to celebrate Christmas.

It reminds those "out there" that some people still care about them.

So before you go out shopping this morning, or for a round of golf, pause a while and send your contribution, no matter how small, to the Rand Daily Mail Christmas Fund, P O Box 1138, Johannesburg 2 000.

You will feel all the better for it, I promise you.

Arms trials worry Swazis

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SWAZILAND magistrates have been told that their government is concerned about the increased number of cases involving unlawful possession of arms. The Chief Justice of Swaziland, Mr Justice Charles Nathan, confirmed yesterday.

They were informed of official anxiety over the rising number of refugees and "freedom fighters" appearing on charges of unlawful possession of arms of war in a directive sent to them by Mr Justice Nathan.

The directive orders all magistrates to refer cases involving charges of unlawful possession of arms of war to the High Court of Swaziland for review.

According to the directive, Swaziland's authorities fear the trend could

have "grave consequences".

The instruction follows reports of a clampdown by Swaziland authorities on the African National Congress and surprise in some quarters at the "lenient" sentences imposed by magistrates on ANC men caught with arms.

Except for the principal magistrate and magistrates who have special jurisdiction, magistrates may not impose sentences of more than two years imprisonment.

The sentencing power of the High Court is not limited. And in the light of government concern about unlawful possession of arms the High Court is likely to revise magistrates' arms sentences upwards.

Since the beginning of October, nine cases of unlawful possession of arms are reported to have been heard in the Man-

zani Magistrate's Court and one in the Mbabane Magistrate's Court.

Confiscated weapons are said to include four AK-47 rifles, 13 magazines, one automatic pistol, 585 rounds of ammunition and three hand grenades.

The crackdown on armed refugees and ANC fighters follows a clash about a year ago between Swazi soldiers and ANC insurgents, after a Swazi army patrol intercepted ANC cadres near the Swazi-Mozambique border.

Before the death of King Sobhuza, there was tension between the Swaziland government and the ANC over Swaziland's land negotiations with South Africa.

Some observers believed Pretoria's willingness to transfer territory to Swaziland has a hidden quid pro quo adoption of a tough attitude by Swaziland toward the ANC.

Hertzog's death leaves query over trust funds

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE death yesterday of Dr Albert Hertzog, at the age of 83, brought to an end one of the most checkered chapters in recent South African political history.

The veteran politician, who shook Afrikanerdom, when he split from the National Party to form the Herstigte Nasionale Party in 1969, became ill at his Pretoria office on Thursday. He was rushed to hospital, but died a few hours later. He leaves his second wife, Martie.

Dr Hertzog was born on the eve of the second Anglo-Boer War on July 4, 1899 in Bloemfontein. He was the eldest son of the Boer commander, General J B M Hertzog, who was later Prime Minister of the Union from 1924 to 1939.

Dr Hertzog was educated in Bloemfontein and at Stellenbosch University. He also studied at Oxford University and was awarded a doctorate

in law from Leiden University in Holland. He opened a law practice in Pretoria in 1929. Four years later he married an English-speaking woman, Katherine Whiteley. She died in 1970.

Dr Hertzog won the Ermelo parliamentary seat for the National Party in 1948. In 1958 he was appointed to Dr Hendrik Verwoerd's Cabinet as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Health. His Cabinet career was not particularly successful and he was involved in several controversies resulting from remarks which were considered offensive by some.

In the years following Dr Verwoerd's assassination in 1966 Dr Hertzog clashed repeatedly with Mr John Vorster on racial policy. He finally broke with the NP in 1969 and established the HNP based on a policy of strict Verwoerdian separate development.

In 1977 he resigned as leader of the HNP after a rift developed between him and

other senior party members. The next year he was effectively ousted from the party.

Dr Hertzog kept a relatively low profile until last year, when he aligned himself with a grouping of small Right-wing organisations. He was also actively involved with the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

Earlier this year there were strong indications that he was preparing to openly back the Conservative Party.

A question mark now hangs over four powerful trust funds which were either controlled by Dr Hertzog or in which he had considerable influence. The funds are said to be worth about R5-million. They were used to promote conservative political ideals.

Mr Jaap Marais, who succeeded Dr Hertzog as HNP leader, said yesterday his former colleague was a "remarkable man" who probably contributed more to the causes in which he believed from behind the scenes than in public.

Manager 'obsessed by wealth'

Mail Reporter

A SALES manager who lined his pocket to the tune of R39 108 was yesterday given a three year jail sentence, suspended for five years, and told to repay the money.

Rodney Dick, 40, of Gembok Street, Brackenhurst, pleaded guilty in the Hill-brow Regional Court to two counts of fraud committed in February when he sold 31 scales from his company Anka Data Systems.

A personality test read to the court said Dick had an obsession for wealth and possession of status symbols.

Dick said: "I was unable to accept the realities of life and I regret my actions".

The magistrate, Mr A H Barlow, said Dick would have to repay the company at R400 a month and when he sold his house next month he would have to pay a lump sum of R6 000.

Dub talk bubbles while troubles bud in the dubbing

By IAN REID
TV Editor

IT WAS a case of third time unlucky for SABC-TV1 on Thursday.

For the third time the dubbing of a French production into English just didn't come off. It wasn't that the lip-synch was bad in the first episode of "Jean-Paul Moulin" — it was the voices which just didn't seem to fit

the faces. In other words, bad casting by the SABC.

But the corporation doesn't agree.

"We dub more overseas programmes into Afrikaans than we dub into English", said public relations spokesman Eric van der Merwe, yesterday.

"And the reason why we are dubbing French, Spanish or German productions into

English from time to time is to give our viewers an opportunity of seeing Continental programme technique, which they wouldn't normally see.

"It is true that the programmes dubbed into Afrikaans are very acceptable with our viewers, and that those dubbed into English may cause comment, but please understand that we are in the process of training

English-speaking actors how to dub. Afrikaans actors have now had a wealth of experience."

And those viewers who have enjoyed "twin-track" transmission in Belgium or Canada (where the viewer just presses a switch to get the language of his choice), the reason why the SABC can't do it here is that they broadcast on mono-sound.

If the corporation introduced stereo-sound there would be no problems. The programme could be screened in its original language and a mere press of a button could get an Afrikaans sound-track.

On SABC-TV1 you most certainly do not "pay your money and take your choice."

ists
gna

Babies can also have a (fruit) drink problem

Tribune Reporter

BE careful what you give your baby to drink or he might end up with false teeth before he's five.

This was the startling warning given this week by a physiologist at the University of the Witwatersrand Dental Hospital, Dr Louis Touyz, who has been researching the effects of fresh fruit juices on teeth.

He quoted the case of Cynthia (not her real name) who, thinking it would be a good idea to fill her baby with Vitamin C, fed him citrus juice in his bottle. But instead of leading to health and happiness her baby's teeth began to rot and by the time he was five he had been fitted with dentures.

And Cynthia's baby was certainly not the only case of this nature. Dr Touyz has several reported cases of white children as young as four and five who had to be fitted with false teeth because fruit juices from a nursing bottle had decayed their teeth beyond repair.

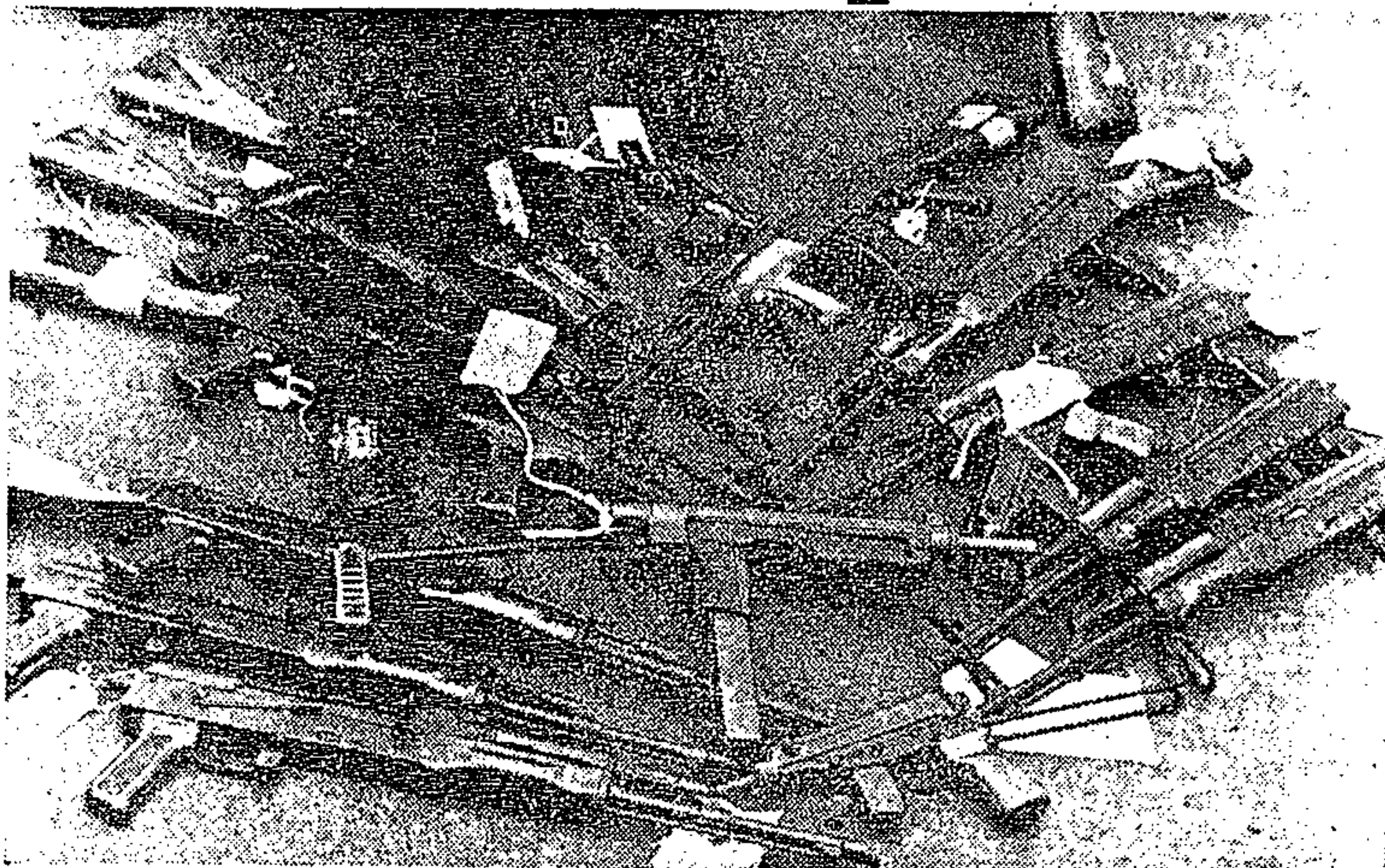
It is the high acid content of fresh fruit juices which can cause extensive damage to teeth. Although saliva normally acts as a buffer and protects tooth enamel, its effect was counteracted by the exceptionally high acid level of the juices.

Most of the fresh fruit juices had a PH of less than five — some, like lemon juice, were as low as 1.9 — and aided in the decalcification of teeth, Dr Touyz said.

"Small amounts of fruit juices — less than 100ml a day — would be beneficial for a person, but consumption of a litre a day of commercially prepared fruit juices as an on-going daily habit is potentially harmful," he said.

"Even though nothing extraneous was added to

Swazi leaders crack down on illegal war weapons



Tribune Africa
News Service

MBABANE: IN a crackdown on the African National Congress of South Africa, the Swazi Government has warned that it will take stern action against anyone found unlawfully with weapons of war.

A statement issued through the High Court here said the authorities were greatly concerned about the increasing number of cases in which refugees, "freedom fighters in particular," were found with firearms in the kingdom.

"Such conduct can lead to the gravest

High Court
statement tells
of concern over
number of
'freedom fighters'
with firearms



212
S. I. Service

through the High Court here said the authorities were greatly concerned about the increasing number of cases in which refugees, "freedom fighters in particular," were found with firearms in the kingdom.

"Such conduct can lead to the gravest consequences," the statement said.

Until further notice all such cases would be referred to the High Court.

The move gives teeth to the Swazi Government's oft-declared policy of refusing to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

It is also seen as confirmation that the Queen Regent and her advisors in the Ligoqo Council intend maintaining the policy of the late King Sobhuza II who allowed the ANC a non-military presence only.

The Swazi rulers are believed to have been angered by the discovery recently of an undisclosed number of ANC people and a quantity of ammunition in Lobomba village near the royal kraal.

Though the presence of the ANC group has been officially denied by the police it is believed the men were residing in the village in the belief that the proximity of the royal kraal would increase their safety.

Several Swaziland-based ANC members had died in bomb and landmine explosions which their organisation has blamed on South Africa.

Swazi police raids on houses occupied by ANC members in high density areas of Manzini in recent months have led to an increasing number of prosecutions of guerrillas on arms

Freedom fighters with firearms



TERROR WEAPONS: Similar to those causing concern in Swaziland

charges.

In October alone nine ANC members appeared in court on charges of illegally possessing weapons.

In September two ANC members were fined R1 200 after the discovery of a number of rifles, subma-

chine guns, hand grenades, and a landmine.

The guerrillas said in court that they were on their way to South Africa and the weapons were to be used there and not in Swaziland.

While the fines of

those convicted of arms offences have in the past been paid by the ANC's local representatives, it appears that the move to shift responsibility to the High Court will mean stiffer penalties including jail sentences for those caught.

Dr Wim de Villiers now on Armscor board

Tribune Reporter

Dr Wim de Villiers, the Gencor chief who resigned prematurely in August during the bitter dispute over who controlled the giant mining concern, has been appointed to the Armscor board of directors, the Defence Ministry announced last night.

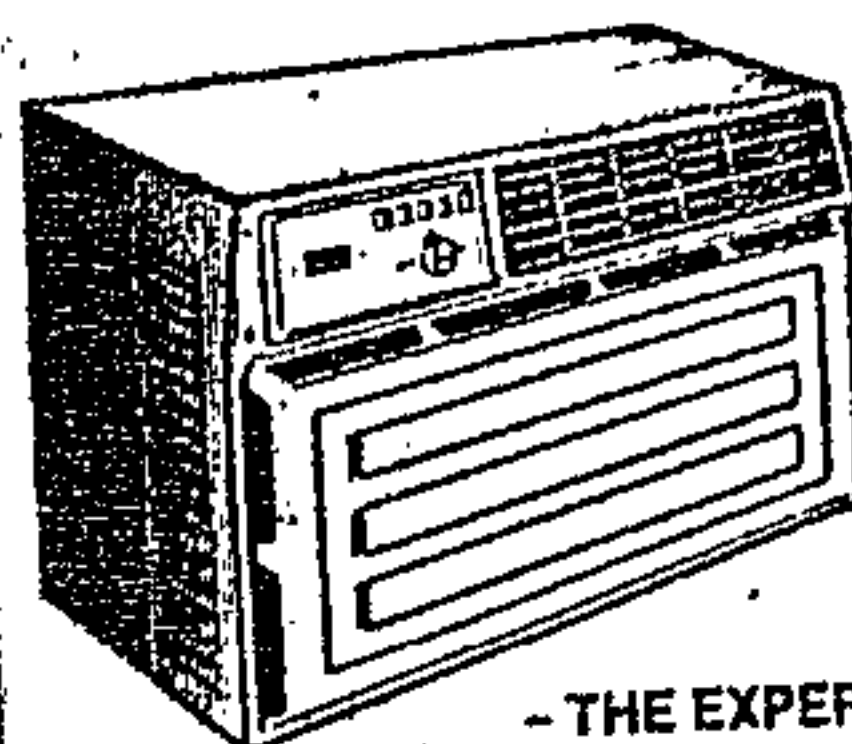
Gencor announced at the end of August that Dr de Villiers, who helped build Gencor into one of the world's largest mining groups, would go on leave before his official retirement at the end of this month.

Control of Gencor developed into a major row between its two major shareholders, Sanlam and Rembrandt.

The prolonged squabble of the Afrikaner giants ended in the Rand Supreme Court this week when a court ruling dismissed Rembrandt's application with costs against actions taken in the affair by Sanlam.

The Ministry statement said Dr de Villiers previously served on the Armscor board from 1977 to 1978 and before that on the board of the then Armaments Development and Manufacturing Corporation from 1974 to 1977.

On the announcement in August of Dr de Villiers's retirement, Dr Anton Rupert, said the business world was losing one of the "noblest and greatest among us".



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Swazi clamp on ANC fighters

312 545 8/11/82

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — In a crackdown on the African National Congress of South Africa the Swazi Government has warned it will take stern action against anybody found unlawfully possessing weapons of war.

A statement issued through the High Court in Mbabane indicated the authorities were greatly concerned

about the increasing number of cases in which refugees, "freedom fighters in particular," were found with firearms in the kingdom.

"Such conduct can lead to the gravest consequences," the statement read.

Until further notice all such cases would be referred to High Court for review, it said.

The move gives teeth to the Swazi Govern-

ment's oft-declared policy of refusing to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

It is also seen as confirmation that the Queen Regent and her advisers in the Ligoqo council intend maintaining the policy of the late King Sobhuza II, who allowed the ANC only a non-military presence.

The Swazi rulers are angered by the recent discovery of an undisclosed number of ANC personnel and a quantity of ammunition in Lobombo Village near the Royal Kraal.

Though the presence of the ANC group has been officially denied by police, it is believed the men were residing in the village in the hope that the proximity of the Royal Kraal would increase their safety.

Several Swaziland-based ANC members have died in bomb and landmine explosions, which their organisation has blamed on South Africa.

Swazi police raids on houses occupied by ANC members in high-density areas of Manzini, in recent months have led to an increasing number of prosecutions for arms possession.

In October alone, nine ANC members appeared in court for illegal possession of arms.



King Sobhuza II allowed non-military presence.

gally possessing weapons.
In September two ANC members were fined R1200 after the discovery of an assortment of rifles, submachine-guns and hand grenades and a landmine.

The accused said in court they were on their way to South Africa. The weapons were to be used there and not in Swaziland.

While the fines of those convicted of arms offences have in the past been paid by the ANC's local representatives, it appears the shift of responsibility to the High Court will mean stiffer penalties, including jail sentences, for those caught.

With ANC

THE RULERS of Swaziland seem more resolved than ever to prevent their tiny southern African kingdom from becoming a sanctuary for guerrillas fighting South Africa.

Three months after the death of King Sobhuza II, they also want a rapid conclusion of negotiations to cede South African territory to Swaziland.

But the kingdom squashed between Mozambique and South Africa is also more divided than ever over its loy-

(312)

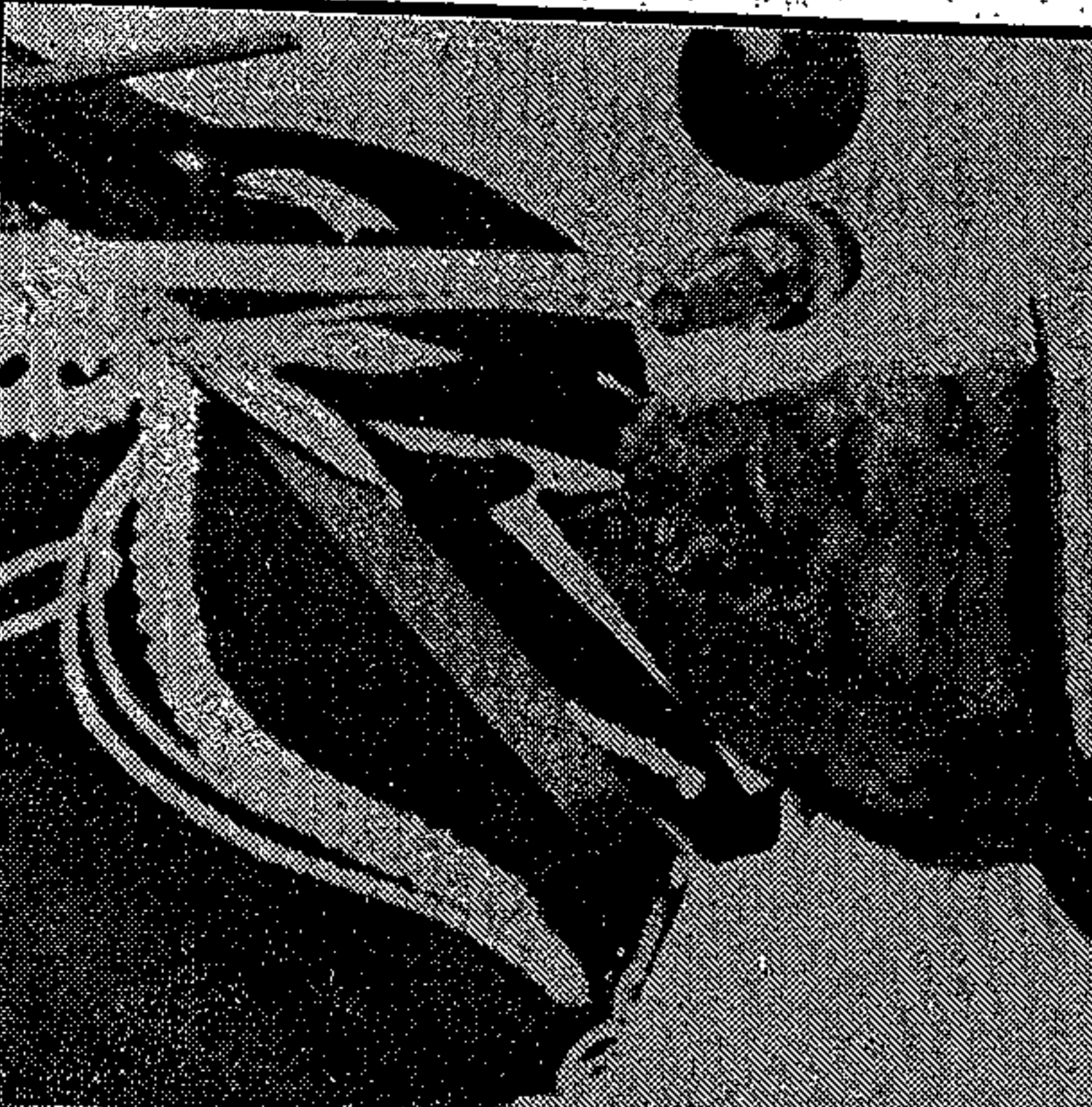
Africani.

The Swazi High Court recently issued a warning to "freedom fighters" belonging to the anti-apartheid African National Congress (ANC), which is banned in South Africa, and to the Namibian national, whose racial segregation policies it con-

demns, but at the same time does not want to alienate the Organisation of African Unity by appearing to be a South African ally.

It said heavier penalties would be imposed in future for illegal possession of weapons. The warning was issued after a series of incidents implicating ANC members. Last month alone, nine ANC members were brought before the courts on charges of receiving weapons.

Several ANC members and militants of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) were detained in the Swazi capital, Mbabane, for breaking the rules, and some were deported to South Africa, according to the South African Institute for International Affairs.



REFUGEES: Sobhuza supported armed struggle.

land to South Africa to carry out sabotage.

The ANC has accused South Africa of pursuing its members on Swazi territory. It charges that South African security agents were responsible for an attack two years ago on a building in Manzini housing the ANC, and for the deaths of two guerrillas killed in their car about 500 metres from a South African border checkpoint.

The deteriorating relations between the ANC and the Swazi authorities have come to the forefront because of

the ANC's open opposition to Pretoria's plan to cede territory to Swaziland.

Under the agreement, the kingdom would inherit about one million black South African citizens and a precious outlet to the Indian Ocean.

The ANC argues that the deal is part of Pretoria's plan to create a chain of dependent buffer states of formally independent African "homelands" around the apartheid regime. The plan has also been challenged in the South African courts. — AFP.

Until a successor to the "Lion of Swaziland" is announced from among the 600 royal princes, the queen mother — "The Great She Elephant" — is ruling the country as regent.

The royal family wants to retain control of the government, despite growing opposition from those who want to democratise the tribal regime and improve relations with the "progressive" regimes of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

South Africa claims Mozambican-trained ANC activists have been passing through Swazi-

Appeal by ANC men dismissed

The Star's Africa News
Service

MBABANE — Swazi-
land's Court of Appeal
has upheld sentences
passed on two members
of the African National
Congress who were
convicted of carrying
arms of war in the
Kingdom.

The judges' dismissal
of the ANC men's
claim that the sen-
tences were too harsh
— each was fined R650
(or 21 months) —
comes after a govern-
ment ruling that arms
offences should be
dealt with more
severely.

The instruction from
the Queen Regent and
her advisers on the Li-
qogo council was seen
widely as a bid to
control the movements
of ANC guerillas who
have used Swaziland as
a springboard for at-
tacks on South Africa.

The two men,
Richard Nxumalo and
Moses Mathebese, were
convicted by a Mba-
bane magistrate of pos-
sessing three AK-47 as-
sault rifles and ammu-
nition, a pistol, a land-
mine, hand grenades
and detonators.

RCM 22/1/82

Swazis act against ANC

MBABANE. — Swazi authorities are concerned at the rapidly increasing number of African National Congress members being found armed, according to official sources in Mbabane.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Charles Nathan, has directed that cases involving ANC members convicted of possessing weapons should be referred to the High Court for review.

The sources also said the government was reviewing its policy on refugees with a view to tightening security before granting refugee status. — Sapa.

'We're good neighbours'

Swaziland and Lesotho deny terror links

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

BOTH Swaziland and Lesotho took definite steps yesterday to clear themselves of suspicion of allowing insurgents of the banned African National Congress to use their territory as springboards for attacks on South Africa.

In an address to the nation, the Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, affirmed Swaziland's policy of "good neighbourliness" towards neighbouring states.

In a separate statement the Lesotho Government repudiated an allegation by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, that the Lesotho capital of Maseru was a "starting point" in the terror campaign against South Africa.

The weekend attack by armed raiders on a house occupied by seven national servicemen and on the police station in the South African border town of Tonga served as a backdrop to the statements.

In his address Prince Mabandla appealed to refugees in Swaziland to obey the law and reminded the nation that party political activities were prohibited in Swaziland. He warned that he would, if necessary, invoke the law providing for detention without trial.

"Swaziland believes it would not be in the interests of her own people to allow herself to be used as a battleground for other people's wars," he said.

"I therefore wish to make a strong appeal to the country's refugee community to respect the laws and territorial integrity of our country and to abide by the conditions of their asylum."

"It is contrary to the laws of the country for any unauthorised person to possess arms of war in Swaziland. It is also an offence for any one to conceal or harbour a person who he knows to be in possession of arms of war."

Prince Mabandla's statement came in the wake of a directive sent to all magistrates by Swaziland's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Charles Nathan, recording anxiety about the increasing number of cases of unlawful possession of arms of war heard by the lower courts.

The Lesotho Government statement was made in response to reports in the Die Transvaler and Beeld quoting Mr Le Grange as naming Maseru as a launching point in the insurgent war against South Africa.

Both reports quoted him as saying there were "strong indications" that the Russian Embassy in Lesotho played an important role in the terror campaign.

The reports said ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress recruits were received in Lesotho before being flown to Maputo on the first leg of a journey to training camps in Mozambique, Angola, Libya and the Soviet Union.

Approached by the Rand Daily Mail through Colonel Leon Mellet of the South African Police, Mr Le Grange confirmed the reports were correct except he said he had referred to the activities of Russians in Lesotho, not to actions by the Russian Embassy.

The Lesotho Government spokesman said: "It is unfortunate that, on being asked to address himself to the recent attacks in the Eastern Transvaal, which borders with Swaziland, Mr Le Grange elected to smear the name of Lesotho, from whose territory South Africa has never been attacked."

The spokesman reiterated Lesotho's declared policy of welcoming genuine refugees fleeing South Africa on condition they did not launch attacks on South Africa from Lesotho.

On the question of transit of refugees from Lesotho to countries further afield, the spokesman said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Lesotho was responsible for the arrangement of those who left Lesotho to study abroad.

He added: "Coming from a Cabinet Minister, Mr Le Grange's assertions that there is a Russian ambassador in Lesotho who arranges the movement of refugees for terrorist training abroad is the height of irresponsibility."

Although Lesotho and Russia have diplomatic relations the Soviet Union has no residence or a resident ambassador in Lesotho, the spokesman said.

"The statement by the Law and Order Minister of South Africa is therefore viewed as one in which Mr Le Grange is clearing the way to launching acts of aggression against Lesotho, as they have done with Mozambique and Angola."

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Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

When an answer book is to be torn out.

Answer books must be handed to the invigilator or to an invigilator before leaving the examination room.

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4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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

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Kangwane: Koornhof tries for settlement

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, today personally entered the legal battle over the Swazi homeland of Kangwane in an eleventh-hour bid to achieve a negotiated settlement.

Dr Koornhof last night arranged to meet State legal representatives and the Kangwane legal team at his offices today to thrash out the details of a settlement of the dispute which dates back to June 18.

On that date the State President issued a proclamation which dissolved the Kangwane Legislative Assembly and placed the homeland under the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

CHALLENGE

The former Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, and his government have challenged the validity of the proclamation with an application to the Supreme Court, Pretoria.

Yesterday legal counsel for the South African Government approached Mr D A Gordon SC, and his instructing attorney, Mr Chris Albertyn, representing Kangwane, with certain settlement proposals.

In the meantime, a full bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court has convened to hear the case which was expected to come before three judges later today to seal whatever agreement might have been reached.

So far legal costs for both sides have been estimated at about R40 000.

Currently under discussion are the handing back of Kangwane to its original homeland government, administrative procedures and whether or not the Kangwane issue will be investigated by a commission of inquiry.

It is believed that a similar case involving the South African Government and Ingwavuma led to efforts to reach an out of court settlement on Kangwane.

DISMISSED

In August the Appeal Court dismissed with costs an appeal by the South African Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development against a Natal Supreme Court decision that the State President's proclamation excising Ingwavuma from Kwa-zulu was null and void.

Mr Mabuza said he believed the outcome of that case had had a positive influence on his case.

"We are optimistic about a settlement today," was all Mr Mabuza would say before going to see Dr Koornhof.

ARGUS
25/11/82
312

SA assured us on land two weeks ago, say Swazis

ARGUS 26/11/82

(312)

Argus Africa
News Service

MBABANE. — Two weeks before the Government shelved the Kangwane land deal, high-ranking South African officials assured a Swazi delegation in Pretoria the deal "will definitely go ahead".

"We have a letter to that effect," Swaziland's Minister of Justice and acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Polycarp Dlamini, said today.

He was reacting to the out-of-court settlement between the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Chief Execu-

tive Councillor of the Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza.

NO CHANGE

The settlement apparently shelved a decision earlier this year to excise Kangwane and hand it to the Swazis.

"Two weeks ago the Queen Regent sent a delegation to Pretoria to find out where they stood. There was no change. That has since been confirmed in writing."

The Swazi delegation went to assure the SA Government there would be no change in their policy under a new king.

According to Mr Dlamini, the SA delegation at the meeting stressed there would be no change in "the border talks in particular". He would not disclose whom the Swazi delegation met.

Swazi chiefs from Kangwane are expected to discuss the land deal when they meet the Queen Regent today, although this is not the official purpose of the visit.

Dr Koornhof should "hang his head in shame" over the Kangwane affair instead of trying to present the Government's climbdown as a magnanimous gesture.

BUNGLING

This was said today by Mr Nic Olivier, the Progressive Federal Party's nominated MP.

The land deals were prime examples of Government bungling, he said.

"I hope the Government has learnt it is no longer possible to take unilateral decisions on behalf of blacks."

● See Page 21.

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including "Change in policy", "Dlamini", and "Koornhof"]

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom section, including "Dlamini", "Koornhof", and "Change in policy"]

Shocked Swazis insist talks on disputed land

kaNgwane chief hails settlement

Star 26/1/82

An emotional Mr Enos Mabuza, the reinstated Chief Minister of kaNgwane, welcomed the return of the homeland to his control yesterday after successful negotiations with the South African Government.

"On the basis of the talks we have had with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the settlement reached we are confident that nothing will be done in kaNgwane against the will of the people," Mr Mabuza said in Pretoria yesterday.

The South African Government will hand back control of kaNgwane and will pay all the homeland's legal costs in terms of an out-of-court settlement negotiated in the capital yesterday.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Mbabane that Swazi officials claim South Africa assured a Swazi delegation in Pretoria only two weeks ago the land deal, ceding kaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, would go ahead.

"We have a letter to that effect," Swaziland's Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Polycarp Dlamini, said today.

His initial reaction to the kaNgwane settlement was shock.

"Two weeks ago the Queen Regent sent a delegation to Pretoria to find out where they stood. There was no change. That has since been confirmed in writing," he said.

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

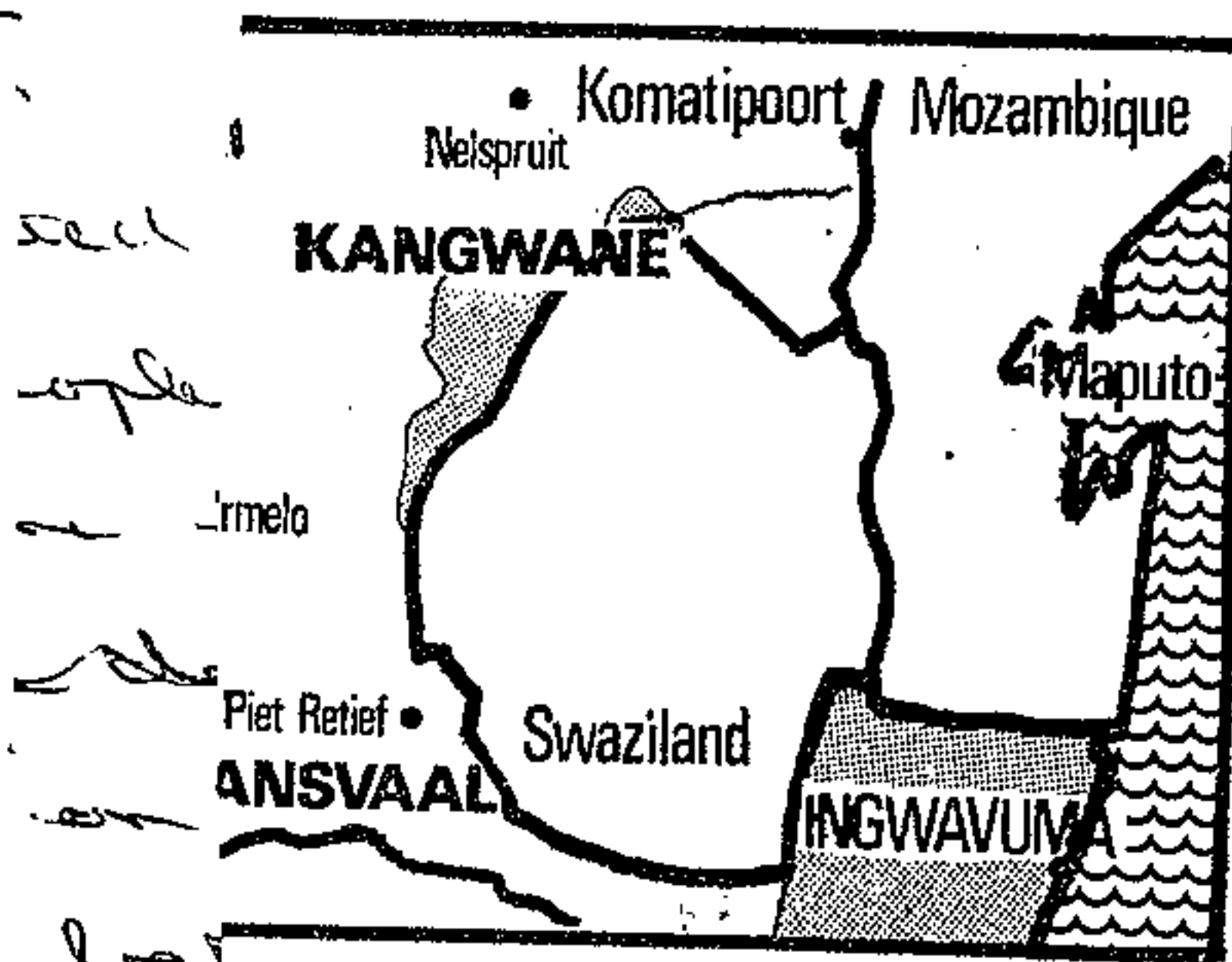
Assembly and placed the homeland under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

● All legal costs incurred by the kaNgwane Government and Mr Enos Mabuza, the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, will be paid by South Africa.

● Applications placed before the Pretoria Supreme Court in a dispute about the legitimacy of Proclamation R108/82 have been withdrawn.

● The question of a border adjustment between South Africa and Swaziland, in so far as it affects kaNgwane, will be referred to the Rumpf Commission for investigation. kaNgwane will nominate three representatives as members of the commission.

will go ahead . . . but



The disputed homeland: KaNgwane consists of two "islands," one adjoining northern Swaziland, the other near White River. It is the official homeland of South Africa's 750 000 Swazis, but only 160 600 people live in the landlocked 725 000 ha, devoid of growth points. Small business development has occurred at Kabokweni, near White River and Kanzamazane, outside Nelspruit.

be greater than the M.R.P.
the short run it is impossible
due to strikes etc.
assume that it will not only
a rate that will affect trade
it will produce and how much
you will employ but all sorts
of. The cost of housing the
of buying additional
such as variable overheads.
more that the wage the person
will be paid will be lower the MRP in the
long run.

Govt backs down on land deal

CAPT. TIMES 26/11/82

312

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.

— The South African Government yesterday agreed to withdraw its contentious proclamation dissolving the Kangwane Legislative Assembly and thus seems to have shelved its plan to cede Kangwane to Swaziland.

The agreement was reached in an 11th-hour out of court settlement between Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr. Enos Mabuza, Chief Executive Councilor of Kangwane.

Last month, Pretoria's plan to excise Ingwavuma from Kwazulu and assign it to Swaziland received a crippling blow when the Appeal Court ruled that the excision was unlawful.

...ment. The damage done, in terms of human relationship, is incalculable.

In his first response after yesterday's agreement, a smiling Mr Mabuza, who has fought a long battle against the attempt to transfer Kangwane to Swaziland, said: "I cannot comment now. I am too emotional."

'People's will'

Later, however, he said he was confident the agreement meant there could be no further attempt to place Kangwane, the nominal "homeland" of South African-born Swazis, under Swaziland without the express will of the people concerned.

A full bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court was yesterday to hear an application from Mr Mabuza, on behalf of the Kangwane Government, for the proclamation to be declared unlawful and to be set aside.

In addition to withdrawal of the proclamation within 14 days or on a mutually agreed later date, there were two further points in the agreement between the parties.

● The South African

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To page 2

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Govt plan delights Buthelezi

Cape Times
26/4/82
312

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he is "extremely delighted" by the news that the Department of Co-Operation and Development is to hand back control of Kangwane to the Kangwane Legislative Assembly.

The department has also agreed to pay all the legal costs — estimated at R40 000 — following the decision of the Kangwane authorities to contest a government proclamation of June 28 dissolving the region's legislative assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said the agreement concluded in Pretoria was a moral vindication of the stand taken by the South African Black Alliance on the issue.

He is chairman of the alliance, a body linked with the Inyandza Party of Mr Enos Mabuza, the deposed chief executive councillor of the Kangwane Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said it was "gratifying" to see the South African Government bending in the face of realities.

"One can only hope that this is the beginning of the end of a bitter dispute," he said.

The PFP spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart, hoped the South African Government would now abandon its proposals to hand Kangwane over to Swaziland, a "foreign state".

Mr Swart termed the outcome of the talks on the Kangwane issue a "sensible settlement", especially in view of the government's experience of the court proceedings initiated by Kwazulu on the Ingwavuma issue.

Political observers see the last-minute intervention by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, as an attempt to stave off a humiliating fifth defeat in the courts on the Kwazulu and Ingwavuma issues.

Inquiry

Kwazulu has won all four court cases contesting the legality of various government proclamations concerning the handing-over of Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

A commission of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, has been appointed to look into the Ingwavuma dispute.

In terms of yesterday's agreement, the Kangwane question will also be included in the terms of reference of the commission.

Kangwane will appoint three members to serve on the body.

HOMELAND CELEBRATES KOORNHOF BACKDOWN — BUT LAND MAY S

KANGWANE 'DOUBLE DEAL' FEARS AFTER SWAZI TALK

By STAN MAHER
in Durban and
PAT BULGER
of Tribune Africa News Service

AN AMAZING "double deal" emerged this week on the future of KaNgwane, the tiny Swazi homeland the government has been trying to give away to Swaziland.

While Dr Piet Koornhof was handing back control of the territory to its black leaders in Pretoria, Swaziland said it had been assured by another Government department that the hand-over will still take place.

A new deal was struck between Dr Koornhof and Mr Enos Mabuza, KaNgwane's Chief Executive Councilor, in an 11th-hour out-of-court settlement on Thursday.

It happened shortly before a full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court was about to hear KaNgwane's plea for the proclamation giving the Government control of the territory to be set aside.

not written, Swaziland might have," Mr Mabuza said.

Mr Elijah Mango, KaNgwane's Deputy Chief Executive Councilor, said yesterday that two crucial factors lay behind the 11th-hour deal between Dr Koornhof and Mr Mabuza.

"I think the recent death of King Sobhuza had a bearing on the Government's decision," Mr Mango said. "He was a very respected monarch. There is a vacuum in Swaziland now. They couldn't sign the handover with anyone else.

The second factor was last month's Appeal Court judgment on Ingwavuma, the other area the Government wanted to give to Swaziland.

The court ruled in favour of the KwaZulu Government, upholding the Natal Supreme Court's decision that the government's ex-

There was dancing in KaNgwane's dusty streets this week as its people celebrated the out-of-court settlement which gave them back control of the territory.

Problems

"Nothing has changed," Dr Dlamini said in reaction to the settlement made in Pretoria on Thursday. "South Africa seems to be having internal problems. The deal will continue."

He said a Swazi delegation led by the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Dlamini, had gone to Pretoria two weeks ago.

"The Queen Regent sent the delegation to find out where they stood on the land deal. The South Africans said there would be no change," said Dr Dlamini, who is acting Minister of Foreign Affairs at present.

"My government has not made any steps backwards or forward since the late meeting with South Africa," he said. "The court decision has no meaning for us."

But Mr Mabuza yesterday confidently gave a thumbs-down to Swaziland's claim.

"We are more than confident and we are not bothered by anything or any undertaking, written or

Office keys

And it returned the administration of KaNgwane to Mr Mabuza and his legislative assembly, including the official cars which were taken away from them and the keys to the offices they were locked out of by the Government in June.

But only two weeks ago, South African Government officials told a top-level Swazi delegation in Pretoria that the controversial land deal would "definitely go ahead" in spite of this week's out of court settlement.

Swaziland's Minister of Justice, Dr Polycarp Dlamini, said this week that this assurance has since been confirmed in writing from Pretoria. The letter is in the possession of Swaziland's Queen Regent.

Mr Mabuza negotiated with Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, while Swaziland's dealings are believed to have been with officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

*Swaziland
28/11/82*

(Signature)

(3/2)



ANGRY: Soweto "mayor", Mr Thebehali.

Furore over fund

THE SOWETO Council is to lay a charge against the leader of the Orlando-based Sofasonke Party for "illegally" collecting money from residents in aid of prosecuted shackdwellers.

The council's chairman, Mr David Thebehali, told a council meeting that Mr Ambition Brown had collected money for defending prosecuted shackdwellers. Because Mr Brown does not have a welfare number, he contravened the Fund Raising Act, Mr Thebehali said.

This action is a sequel to the shack saga which saw hundreds of people being arrested two weeks ago for staying in these illegal structures. The shackdwellers were arrested after they had failed to heed the council's warning that the structures should be removed or demolished within 10 days. Their cases were postponed until January 10.

Mr Brown could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Two weeks ago, a Sofasonke Party meeting resolved that residents should contribute R5 each towards legal costs for defending shackdwellers in court.

(312)



29/11/82

Swazi clamp on ANC and govt rebels

Mail Correspondent

MBABANE — New legislation to tighten laws on the illegal possession of arms has been introduced into the Swaziland Parliament in what is seen as a move to crack down on the activities of the African National Congress in Swaziland, and to counter a possible revolt against the government by members of the armed forces.

The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, said when he introduced the Bill this week: "There are too many free roaming people in the country loaded with guns and other dangerous weapons."

He said the legislation had been introduced as a matter of urgency because "any further delay would cause havoc to the national security and this Bill must be given high priority."

According to Swazi Parliamentary procedure all Bills have to be Gazetted at least three weeks before they are debated in Parliament.

But it was agreed that the Bill to be debated tomorrow was an urgent matter. In support of his appeal for this to be done Prince Mabandla said: "Even soldiers carrying guns need a special authority. But now there are too

many people who are unlawfully in possession of arms of war and other explosive material."

The new Bill is being interpreted as a total clampdown on ANC activities even though Prince Mabandla told the Rand Daily Mail in an interview that anyone, irrespective of his status, who was found unlawfully with arms of war would be charged.

Two weeks ago the Swazi Chief Justice, Mr Justice Charles Nathan, issued a directive to all subordinate courts ordering that cases involving unlawful possession of arms of war should be referred to the High Court for review.

This was interpreted as meaning that offenders might receive stiffer sentences from the High Court than the maximum of two years jail that the lower courts can impose.

The introduction of the new Bill is also seen as a move to counter growing dissatisfaction with the government among top political, civil and military men in Swaziland.

It is known that some Cabinet Ministers opposed Prince Mabandla's appointment as Prime Minister.

By Pat Bulger
The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — In the four months since King Sobhuza II's death, Swaziland's relations with the South African National Congress have deteriorated to the point of polite tolerance.

There are signs that the present leadership intends dealing increasingly harshly with ANC guerillas who try to use the kingdom as their base for attacks on South African targets.

Early last month, for example, Swazi police arrested an undisclosed number of guerillas and seized their weapons in a raid on the Lobamba village near the Royal Kruger. Later in the month the government threatened stricter action.

It ordered that guerillas charged with illegally possessing arms of war would in future appear before the Swazi High Court and not the various magistrates' courts as in the past.

Now the government is proposing stringent legislation which will ultimately prevent ANC fighters arming themselves in Swaziland for attacks on selected South African targets.

If passed, the legislation could finally seal off what had become a

ANC faces *Swazi* 'freeze' in Swaziland

major infiltration route for ANC guerillas operating either from Swaziland or crossing it en route from Mozambique.

Announcing the legislation, which is currently being reviewed by a parliamentary select committee, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sena or Ben Nsibandze, said it had been prompted by changing circumstances.

"We would like refugees to co-operate with us fully and abide by their conditions of asylum," he said.

Although the majority of South African political refugees in Swaziland live peaceful lives, others have made the move in order to carry out their war against the South African Government from a safer distance.

One of the conditions of asylum is that refugees live according to the host country's laws — in other words: no weapons!

Although the an

nouncement of the legislation follows closely on a resurgence of guerilla activity in Northern Zululand and kaNgwane along the Swaziland border, government sources have hastened to deny any hint of South African Government pressure on Swaziland.

Independent observers are convinced, however, that a combination of external South African pressure and a powerful conservative lobby within the Swazi leadership lies behind the strained ANC-Swazi relationship.

The conservative lobby, observers say, has seen in the death of the king a chance to clamp down on the ANC and revitalise its relationship with South Africa at great economic advantage.

Widely believed to be led by the Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, and Dr Simon Nxumalo, managing director of Tibiyo, the influential state develop-

ment corporation, the conservative lobby has little time for the ANC, supports the Swazi-South Africa land deal and favours widespread development.

While the late king was committed to the aims of the ANC, his logistic support for the organisation was limited by the constant threat contained in the South African Government's "hot pursuit" policy.

Now observers feel that, apart from the possible threat of retaliatory military strikes into Swaziland, the now-postponed land deal is a major force shaping Swazi-ANC relations.

One Mbabane-based Western diplomat said it was highly unlikely South Africa would engage in an internationally unpopular border adjustment issue without the promise of some hefty benefits.

"One of these conditions is undoubtedly a guarantee by the Swazis that they will keep the ANC in check in return for the land in Ingwavuma and kaNgwane," he said.

When the land deal was announced earlier this year it immediately drove a wedge between Swaziland and the ANC which saw the implications of one of its backers (Swaziland) openly dealing with its worst enemy (the South African Government).

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A Computer*

Land deal pressurised Swazi Government say observers

Swazis turn hostile to ANC

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Although Swaziland and the ANC subsequently denied reports of an estrangement, Senator Nsibandze felt it necessary to make an uncharacteristically strong pledge of support

for the organisation in a speech in Zimbabwe only days later. Economically, observers feel South Africa is increasingly able to pressure Swaziland amid a worldwide recession. At the same time the kingdom is under relentless pressure from its eastern neighbour Mozambique, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations to take a harder line in southern African power politics.

But a Swaziland alienated from South Africa could not possibly derive the economic benefits it now enjoys if it had to turn instead to Mozambique.

According to one source the ANC guerrillas who stashed their weapons near the royal kraal may have done so to gauge the Swazi leadership's reaction to their activities.

Their arrest could not have left them in any doubt as to where they now stand. —SANS.

courts as in the past.

Now the government is examining stringent legislation which will ultimately prevent ANC fighters arming themselves in Swaziland for attacks on selected South African targets.

If passed, the legislation could finally seal off what had become a major infiltration route for ANC guerrillas operating either from Swaziland or crossing it en route from Mozambique.

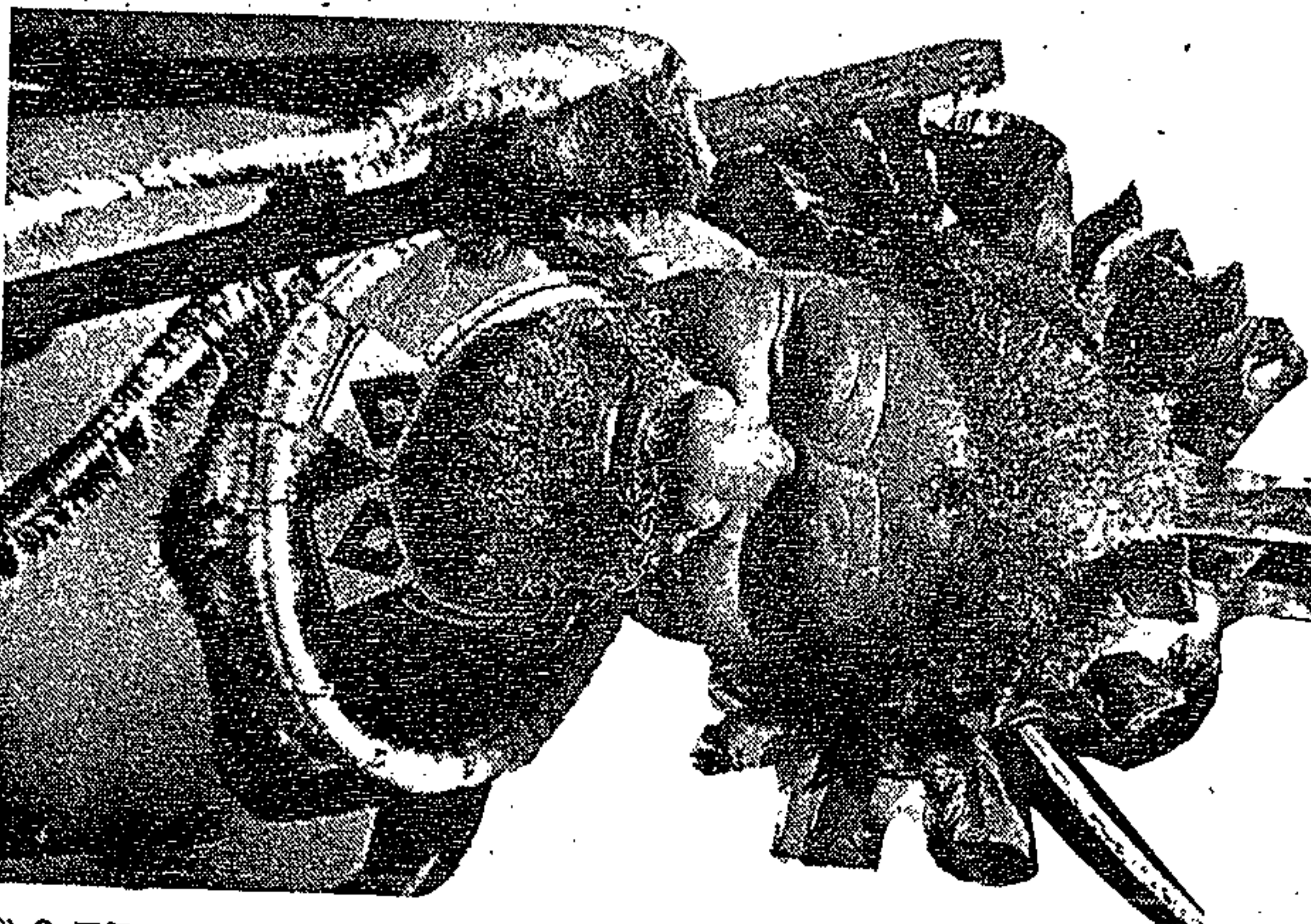
One of the conditions of asylum is that refugees live according to the host country's laws — in other words: no weapons.

Although the announcement of the legislation follows closely on a recent resurgence of guerrilla activity in northern Zululand and KaNgwane alongside the Swaziland border, government sources have hastened to deny any hint of South African Government pressure on

MBABANE — In only four months since King Sobhuza's death in August, Swaziland's relations with the banned African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa have deteriorated to the point of polite tolerance.

And there are signs that the present leadership intends dealing increasingly harshly with ANC guerrillas who try to use the kingdom as their base for attacks on South African targets.

Early last month, for example, Swazi police arrested an undisclosed number of guerrillas and seized their weapons during a raid at the Lobamba village near the royal kraal. Later in the month the government threatened stricter action. It ordered that guerrillas charged with illegally possessing arms of war would in future appear before the Swazi High Court and not the various magistrate's



SOBHUZA: His death gave birth to anti-ANC factions.

Free enterprise under duress

Housing — Govt cuts

Some cuts 2/1

New Swazi arms Bill has tough penalties

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

AN EMERGENCY amendment to Swaziland's Arms and Ammunition Act, due for debate in the Swazi Parliament today, will make unauthorised possession of even the smallest part of a weapon of war an offence with heavy penalties.

Being found guilty of an offence could result in fines of up to R5 000 or imprisonment for up to 10 years. The amendment was introduced by the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, under a certificate of emergency, which means the provision requiring it be published in the Government Gazette before being debated was waived.

The amending Bill comes after the acquittal of a Zimbabwean expatriate, Mr Johannes Steyn, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of part of a weapon of war.

Mr Steyn was found guilty on a lesser charge of unlawful possession of ammunition (for which maximum penalties are R1 000 or two years' imprisonment), but acquitted on the more serious charge of unlawful possession of part of a weapon of war.

He was charged specifically with being in possession of the magazine of a weapon of war. He told the court the magazine was a souvenir from Zimbabwe's civil war. He was acquitted because the prosecution failed to prove a magazine was an essential component of a weapon of war.

The present law makes unlicensed possession of a "barrel, bolt or chamber or any other

essential component of a weapon of war" an offence.

The amendment will extend the definition to include an 18-item list of weapon parts, ranging from a trigger to a foresight or a striker.

When the Arms and Ammunition Act was first passed in 1964, the maximum penalty for illegal possession of either a weapon of war or a firearm was a fine of R1 000 or two years in jail.

It was first amended in 1977 to raise the penalties for possession of a weapon of war or a part thereof to R5 000 or 10 years.

That amendment almost certainly reflected Swaziland's anxiety at the risk of being dragged into conflict by exiled South African insurgents seeking the overthrow of the South African regime.

Although the present amendment relates directly to the Steyn case, it comes on the heels of a statement by the Prime Minister Prince Mabandla appealing to the refugee community to obey the laws of the country and emphasising Swaziland's determination not to allow itself to become a battleground for "other people's wars".

His statement was widely interpreted as referring to African National Congress cadres in Swaziland and to a series of cases in Manzini in which ANC men were charged under the Arms and Ammunition Act.

In his address to the nation, Prince Mabandla reiterated Swaziland's policy of "good neighbourliness" toward her neighbours.

Brazil.

SWAZILAND (312) ~~44~~ Tough security stand

FM 3/12/82
Swaziland this week introduced tough legislation to curb ANC and dissident activity in the tiny, but strategically located kingdom. Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini, in introducing the new measures, said: "There are too many free roaming people in the country loaded with guns and other dangerous weapons ... there are too many people who are unlawfully in possession of arms of war and other explosive material."

The government's move comes in the wake of several terrorist incidents within SA where the insurgents are believed to have originated from Swaziland. In addition, since the death of King Sobhuza, some observers have detected tensions within the ruling hierarchy, some of whom are believed to be arguing closer links with Mozambique.

Others — broadly speaking, traditionalists — are said to be concerned at the implications of intensified ANC-SA clashes. Anything like the disruption of the Zambian economy during the Rhodesian war, when the Ian Smith forces counter-attacked bases in the south of that country, would prove disastrous for Swaziland. The country is dependent on the goodwill of SA; nor can it afford to prejudice any future negotiations with Pretoria over land claims.

Swaziland's relations with Mozambique have been formally friendly since the accession to power of Frelimo. But matters have not gone much beyond that. As long as Sobhuza reigned he had, effectively,

unchallenged authority. Observers, however, have pointed to a modernising, or even dissident impulse which has gained some ground over the past few years through the association of Frelimo with, in particular, Swazi student and intellectual circles.

Without Sobhuza, the future looks less assured — and certainly less traditional, however the country is managed throughout the interregnum. That the government intends to stifle any prospective rebellion, or even indirect involvement in the ANC-SA conflict, is indicated by the new legislation.



Swaziland's Sobhuza ... tensions after his death

Govt, Kwazulu agree to settle out of court

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The long-standing dispute over the government's plan to cede the Ingwavuma area of north-eastern Kwazulu to Swaziland has taken a new turn with the decision of the Kwazulu authorities and the South African Government to reach a settlement out of court.

An attorney acting for Kwazulu confirmed that details of the settlement would be read before a judge in the Supreme Court here today.

The out-of-court settlement follows a similar agreement between the government and the Kangwane Legislative Assembly last month.

It is a sequel to the issuing of Proclamation R109 by the State President on June 18 transferring control of the Ingwavuma region from Kwazulu to the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

The Kwazulu Govern-

ment then took legal steps to oppose the move and on June 25 Mr Justice Shearer declared the proclamation illegal on the grounds that there had been insufficient consultation with the Kwazulu cabinet.

Mr Justice Shearer granted a rule nisi preventing the government from interfering in the administration of the disputed territory and restoring control to Kwazulu until the government gave valid reasons why the rule should not be declared final.

The feeling in Kwazulu circles is that the out-of-court settlement is certainly not the last word on the matter.

The South African Government has given no assurances that it will not seek Parliament's approval for its proposal to cede the disputed Ingwavuma territory to Swaziland.

On the other hand, the Chief Minister of Kwa-

zulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has said he hopes the government will drop the whole thing in view of the fact that it has lost four Supreme Court cases involving Kwazulu and has been forced to reach a settlement out of court with Kangwane.

A special commission, under the chairmanship of former Chief Justice F L Rumpff, has been appointed to probe the merits and demerits of the Ingwavuma land swap.

This development has been interpreted by political observers as a face-saving device on the part of the government to rescue it from what has become a politically embarrassing issue.

The Swazi authorities appear to be undeterred by the latest legal developments and are still pressing their land claims.

The main purpose of these is to ensure access to the sea through Kosi Bay for the landlocked kingdom.

Cache find evokes attack

Get out says Swaziland

312/111

Sowetan
8/12/82

MBABANE — As Swaziland police yesterday searched the country for African National Congress guerrillas who stashed weapons near the South African border, the Minister of Foreign Affairs warned refugees to "behave themselves or get out."

In what is seen as one of the strongest policy statements yet on the future of the ANC in Swaziland, the Minister, Mr. R V Dlamini said: "We will no longer tolerate people who come here under the guise of refugees and then abuse our hospitality and set about spoiling the country's name and reputation purely for their own ends."

Mr Dlamini was reacting to a police discovery last week of seven AK47 rifles, several boxes of

grenades and 400 rounds of ammunition. The weapons, which are believed to have been hidden by the ANC, were found by a villager in a forest near Swaziland's northern border with South Africa.

According to the Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, who is directing the manhunt, the arms were "on their way to South Africa."

"They want to cause trouble for us," Mr Mbisi said, referring to the arms' owners.

Under the late King Sobhuza II, the ANC was allowed a peaceful presence in Swaziland. Recent developments indicate the Government intends taking a harder line against ANC members who abuse their presence in Swaziland.

Mr Dlamini said his government would not allow anyone "to disturb our country's peace and

stability and the harmonious relations we have enjoyed and still do with our neighbouring states regardless of their respective ideologies and internal policies."

Meanwhile the police are investigating an incident in which a man was badly beaten up by a group of unknown men whom police now suspect were responsible for stashing the arms.

'Behave or get out' warning to ANC

Argus
8/12/82

312

Argus Africa
News Service

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DISCOVERY

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Swazis fear SA strike

MBABANE — An explosion rocked a house occupied by South African refugees at Manzini's Fairview township yesterday, only one day after the South African Defence Force raid in Maseru.

Nobody was killed or hurt but the explosion strengthened fears that Swaziland could be the next target in the South African campaign against African National Congress targets in neighbouring states.

There has been some demand for measures to protect Swaziland and prevent possible loss of innocent lives — Sapa.

KwaZulu

'may shun

~~the~~ Rumpff ^(3/2)

probe over
soldiers

Mercury Reporter

THERE is a possibility that the KwaZulu Government may refuse to serve on the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry investigating the Ingwavuma land deal unless it obtains a satisfactory reply from the South African Defence Force on the alleged activities of soldiers in the Ingwavuma area.

This was pointed out yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, following complaints that armed members of the Defence Force had been visiting villages in Maputaland in the eastern part of the Ingwavuma magisterial district, quizzing people about their Inkatha membership.

Declined

Chief Buthelezi said he viewed this conduct as 'very provocative' and said he could not understand the motivation.

The Officer Commanding Natal Command, Col P J C Gagiano, has declined to comment on the complaint until he receives an official letter.

The Chief Minister said he had been given the go-ahead by the KwaZulu Cabinet yesterday to write to Natal Command and to the Commissioner-General, Mr P N Hansmeyer, about the incidents.

He said the soldiers had been telling villagers that the Defence Force helped to supply them with water during the 1980 drought and the cholera outbreak at the end of last year.

He said the soldiers had been asking why they were members of Inkatha and what it did for them.

ARGUS 17/12/82
3/2

Swazis detain 100 ANC members

Argus Africa
News Service

MBABANE. — Swazi police have detained up to 100 members of the African National Congress who had been granted asylum here, reliable sources say.

The Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, confirmed that people had been arrested but would not give the number of ANC members involved.

A source close to the ANC here confirmed the figure of almost 100, and said the raids had begun at dawn yesterday. Some refugees had had to be forced into police vehicles at gunpoint.

"SOME TIME"

The source said some of those arrested had been living in Swaziland for 20 years. Wives of men arrested had been told by police that their husbands would be detained "for quite some time".

The arrests are seen here as linked with the SADF raid into Maseru, and also as a follow-up to a recent warning that refugees should abide by the laws of the country.

This year has seen a noticeable increase in the number of cases of possession of arms of war by ANC members. Arms have included hand grenades, AK 47 rifles and, in some cases, landmines.

Swaziland's stand has long been that the country must not be used as a springboard for attacks into other countries.

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

ANC arrests in Swazi raids

IN A series of synchronised pre-dawn raids yesterday Swazi police and troops detained members and supporters of the African National Congress in what may be a prelude to banning ANC activities in the country.

Armed police and soldiers dressed in camouflage uniforms arrested people at their homes in Mbabane and Manzini.

News of the planned raids apparently leaked out earlier this week and many ANC members went into hiding to avoid detection.

Government officials yesterday refused to discuss the action, but about 20 people are believed to have been picked up — though the figure could be far higher, according to a source in Mbabane.

In 1978 there was similar action against the Pan African Congress. Senior members of the PAC were expelled from Swaziland and the organisation's activities were effectively curtailed.

Yesterday's raids came less than a week after ANC

operatives in Maseru were attacked by members of the South African Defence Force.

The South African Government has repeatedly warned neighbouring states not to harbour ANC members who may be planning violence against targets in South Africa.

Sources in Swaziland yesterday said most of the people detained were apparently genuine refugees living and working in the country, and not ANC cadres on their way to South Africa.

A spokesman for the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Mbabane said he had no firm information on the arrests and could not say how many, if any, of those detained were registered refugees. He said there were 7 500 registered refugees from South Africa in Swaziland.

The Swazi Government has had an uneasy relationship with the ANC for a number of years. A number of ANC members have been convicted of illegal arms possession and some have been

expelled from the country.

Draft legislation was recently introduced into the Swazi Parliament to tighten laws on illegal arms possession in what was seen as a move directed at the ANC.

Reacting to the Maseru raid, the Swazi Foreign Minister Mr R V Dlamini — in an obvious reference to the ANC — criticised people who accepted Swaziland's hospitality and then used the country as a base to launch attacks on her neighbours with whom Swaziland wanted peace.

25 detained
as ANC flee
Swazi police

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The Star

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE—Swaziland police were today hunting ANC members who slipped through a net apparently intended to put the organisation in the country out of action. Commissioner of Police Mr Titus Msibi said 25 ANC members were detained in a widespread operation that began early yesterday.

Another police source said a number of other ANC members escaped after having apparently been tipped off about the raid.

The number of ANC members detained in the operation had earlier been put at about 100. About 300 ANC members are believed to have been living in Swaziland.

Police were reported to have carried arms and teargas as they swooped on listed ANC residences.

Those detained are believed to be held in a former refugee camp near the University of Lesotho.

Observers said the scope of the police operation indicated that it was intended to pull in the main body of ANC militants in Swaziland.

The arrests are seen here, as being connected with the South African Defence Force raid into Maseru.

ARMS OF WAR

During the past year there has been a noticeable increase in the number of cases of possession of arms of war by ANC members. The arms have included large numbers of hand grenades, AK 47 rifles, and in some cases, land mines.

Swaziland's stand, summed up by Foreign Minister Mr Richard Dlamini just after the Maseru raid, has long been that the country must not be used as a springboard for attacks into neighbouring countries.

He summed up the South African action in Lesotho as "a lesson to Africa and the world."

A foreign diplomat here commented that it was significant that the arrests came on the Day of the Vow in South Africa.

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Police, troops swoop on ANC in Swaziland

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In a series of synchronized pre-dawn raids yesterday, Swazi police and troops detained members and supporters of the African National Congress (ANC) in what might be a prelude to banning the group's activities in the country.

The raids occurred at people's homes in Mbabane and Manzini.

Apparently news of the planned raids leaked out earlier this week and many ANC members went into hiding.

Government officials refused to discuss the action yesterday, but about

20 people are believed to have been picked up — although a source close to the exiles said more than 100 people were being held.

In 1978 there was similar action against the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) before senior members of the PAC were expelled from Swaziland and the organization's activities effectively curtailed.

Yesterday's raids came less than a week after ANC members in Maseru were attacked by members of the South African Defence Force.

Sources in Swaziland said yesterday most of the people detained were ap-

parently genuine refugees living and working in the country and not ANC cadres.

A spokesman in Mbabane, for the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said he had no firm information on the arrests.

In his reaction to the Maseru raid, the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr. R V Dlamini — in an obvious reference to the ANC — criticized people who accepted Swaziland's hospitality and then used the country as a base to launch attacks on her neighbours, with whom Swaziland wanted peace.

ANC on the run

Swazi dragnet

(312) By HOWARD BARRELL

MBABANE. — Swaziland police were yesterday hunting ANC members who slipped through a net apparently intended to put the core of the organisation in the country out of action.

Sowetan 20/12/82
The Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, said 25 ANC members were detained in a wide-spread operation that began early at the weekend.

Another police source said a number of other ANC members escaped after having apparently been tipped off about the raid and fled from their homes.

The number of ANC members detained in the operation had earlier been put at about 100. About 300 ANC members are believed to have been living in Swaziland.

Police were reported to have carried arms and teargas as they swooped on listed ANC residences. However, the police source said none had resisted arrest.

Those detained are believed to be held in a former refugee camp near the University of Lesotho at Malkerns near here.

Observers said the scope of the police operation indicated that it was intended to pull in the main body of ANC militants in Swaziland.

The official spokesman for the Swazi nation, Dr George Msibi, denied that the detentions had any direct link with the South African raid on ANC premises in Lesotho last week or that it had resulted from any pressure "from outside".

He said the Government had held talks with ANC leaders in Swazi-

land and warned them to avoid activities that were causing problems and endangering the country but these warnings had been ignored.

He declined to say on what charges the ANC members were being held or how long they might be detained.

It is believed, however, that the men are being held under a law empowering the police to detain persons for up to 60 days without trial and providing for the 60-day periods to be repeated indefinitely.

The office of the Deputy Prime Minister, which is supposed to be in charge of refugee affairs in Swaziland, has refused to comment on the detentions.

The local representative of the UN High Commission for refugees, Mr A Bronse, said he did not know the number or identities of those detained.

A source close to the ANC said the raids began at dawn in Mbabane, Manzini and a residential area between the two towns. — SANS

ANC exiles are held to 'protect them'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

AFRICAN National Congress exiles in Swaziland were detained to protect them from attack by an unidentified third party, the Swaziland Government said in a statement published in Mbabane yesterday.

The statement referred to the danger of an attack on the exiles "from outside our borders" — which observers interpreted as an allusion to South Africa, sparked by the attack by South African commandos on ANC targets in Lesotho a fortnight ago.

The internees, however, are understood to feel that by concentrating them at the Mawelawela refugee camp between Mbabane and Manzini, the Swazi authorities have made them more — not less — vulnerable to attack.

The Swaziland Government statement described the detention of the exiles as "protective custody" and gave the official number of internees as 27.

Police were still searching for more ANC exiles, but the total number in need of "protective custody" was unlikely to exceed 50, the statement added.

Rejecting earlier news reports on the

detentions as "inaccurate", the statement said: "The position is that, after receipt of information ... that certain members of the refugee community in Swaziland were in danger of imminent attack from outside our borders, Her Majesty's Government had to take immediate measures to ensure the security and safety of the refugees concerned."

According to reports reaching South Africa from the Mawelawela camp, some of the internees have signed "voluntary deportation" forms and have been given UN passports permitting them to travel to Maputo in Mozambique.

Their first preference is to remain in Swaziland without any restrictions, but rather than be confined to the Mawelawela camp, they are said to have opted to leave for Mozambique.

These reports are confirmed by a BBC reporter Ms Jan Parry, who was given permission to visit the camp by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, which is responsible for control of refugees in Swaziland.

Neither the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, nor the Permanent Secretary in his department, Mr A

R Shabangu, could be contacted for comment yesterday.

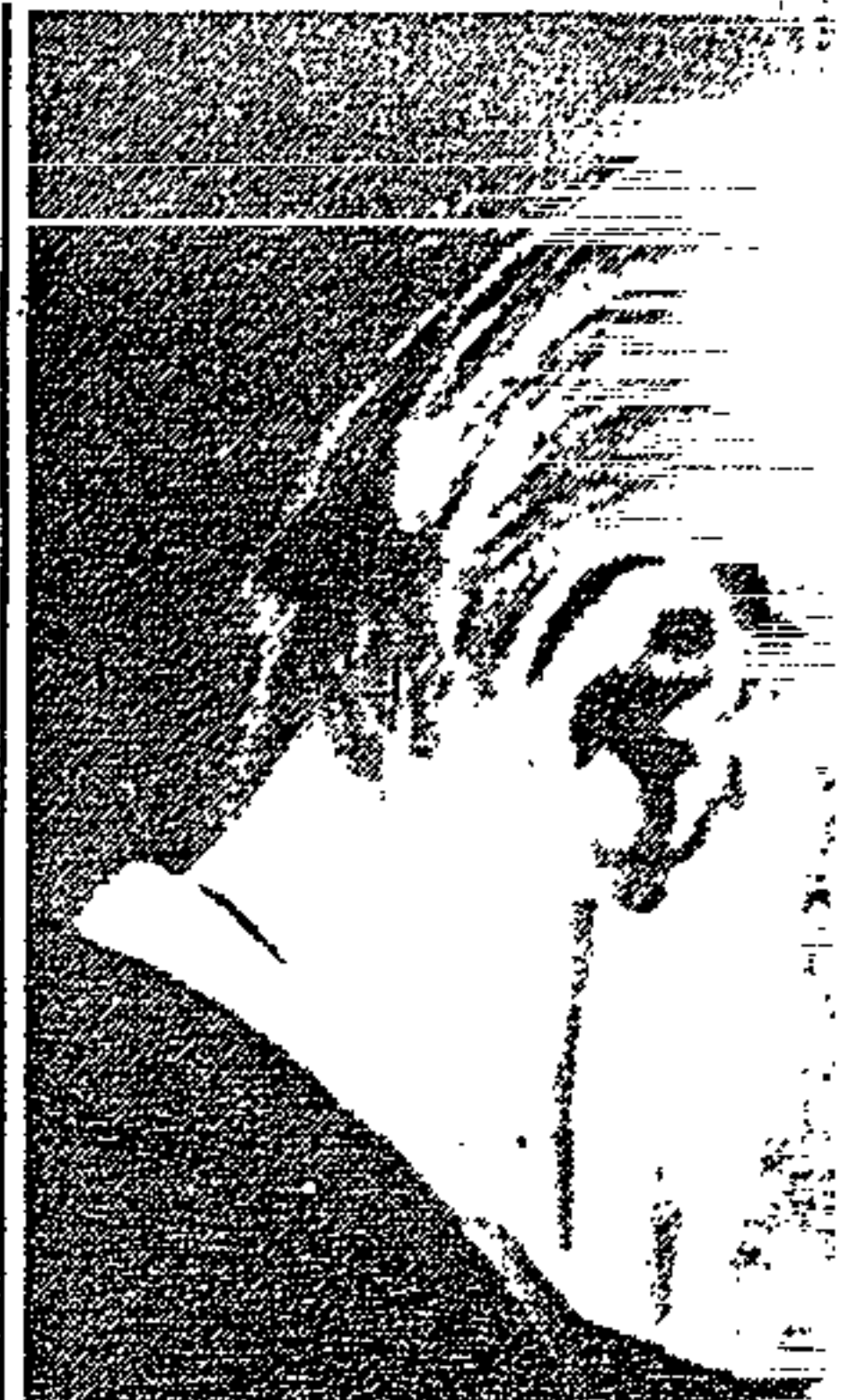
The detention of the ANC men came in the wake of the South African Defence Force raid into Lesotho, but even before that Swaziland's rulers were signalling a tougher attitude toward ANC exiles.

Last month the Swaziland Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini warned that political activities in Swaziland were forbidden and that he would, if necessary, invoke the powers of Detention Order Number 1 of 1978.

He said: "Swaziland cannot afford to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for launching armed attacks against other states. It will not be in its interests to allow itself to be used as a battleground for other people's wars."

Later the Swaziland Arms and Ammunition Act was amended in a special session of parliament to make possession of even the smallest part of a military weapon an offence punishable by a fine of up to R5 000 or imprisonment for up to 10 years.

Swaziland has been named by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, as a conduit for ANC insurgents moving to and from Mozambique to South Africa.



Dockside workers to get increases

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The wages of more than 5 000 stevedores will rise next year after negotiations between the General Workers Union (GWU) and SA Stevedores Ltd.

The new agreements were negotiated separately by workers' committees at four ports — Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban — and cover virtually the entire black workforce in the industry, most of whom belong to the GWU.

According to a GWU statement yesterday, the weekly guaranteed wage will rise 18% in Cape Town, 19% in Port Elizabeth, 28% in East London and 17% in Durban.

The Durban agreement follows an interim wage increase of 25% negotiated in the port in September, soon after the union won recognition there.

The inclusion of the Durban agreement means that the, unregistered GWU has become the first union to bargain industry-wide wage increases outside an industrial council.

The union statement said the 1983 agreement also increased bonuses and special cargo handling allowances and included agreements designed to raise productivity. Wages negotiated for other

Police renew activity at Crossroads camp

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Crossroads squatter camp residents were uneasy yesterday at renewed police activity in the area and the continuous presence of several police vans and at least two armoured personnel carriers.

Yesterday police vans were seen stationed at several of the squatter camp's access roads, and many others roamed freely through the dusty township. Many of the vans were loaded with uniformed personnel.

Dr Ivan Toms, in charge of the Empilisweni Clinic at Crossroads, said yesterday that as far as he knew no

arrests had been made, but residents felt "threatened and spooked" by the police presence.

The chairman of the Crossroads Residents Committee, Mrs Regina Ntontana, said yesterday that police had raided homes and some shops, and liquor and dagga had been confiscated.

"Where they didn't find any dagga or liquor, they messed around with the people's belongings," she said.

Dr Toms said that on Tuesday police had stopped him while he was walking with two white friends outside the clinic.

They were asked to pro-

duce permits and Dr Toms said that he was the doctor in charge of the clinic. As Crossroads is a "non-proclaimed area", Dr Toms explained, he didn't need a permit to be in the area. He was still required to see the police officer in charge of the men.

"One of them asked me if I wasn't afraid to walk in such a 'dangerous' area, and it seemed as if he was the one who was afraid," he said.

Captain Jan Calitz, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said: "It is merely a routine crime prevention operation." He denied it was a pass law offence clampdown to help WCAB officials.

Two robbers grab R5 000

By JOHN MOJAPPELO

Pretoria Bureau

TWO robbers netted a total of more than R5 000 at two different building society agencies and a third would-be robber was arrested minutes after an attempted robbery at another building society agency this week.

Major W J du Plessis, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said the robberies took place on Tuesday.

A teller, Mrs D Muller, was robbed of R3 977 in cash. A white man walked into the office. He threatened to shoot her and demanded money.

Three hours later in Brakpan, a teller at the SA Permanent Building Society in Voortrekker Road was robbed of R1 230 by a robber who escaped on a motorcycle.

A Mrs Van Rooyen told the police a white man walked into the agency's office, produced a firearm and demand-

tempted to hold up a Roodepoort building society agency.

Mrs Elizabeth Prinsloo, 25, was alone in the agency in Ontdekkers Road, Delarey, when a white man walked in. He handed her a note telling her to hand over R3 000.

The would-be robber got cold feet when Mrs Prinsloo told him she was going to fetch the money from the bank.

An eye-witness screamed for help when the man ran

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Portuguese Ambassador to

Officials right, Minister wrong

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

TEST results on pesticides in food released by the Department of Health have proved officials in the Department of Agriculture right and their Minister, Mr Greyling Wentzel, wrong.

Mr Wentzel's speech on the incidence of pesticides in agricultural products was ripped from a departmental information sheet in October because officials felt he made too strong statements which could damage exports.

The Director of Consumer Goods of the Department of Health, Dr Nic Gilliland, said

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Indian ban on Swaziland

D. Disputer 23/12/81

India has slapped an unexpected ban on its artists performing in Swaziland — mainly before South African audiences — because of the South African raid on the African National Congress in Lesotho recently and the subsequent Swazi police swoop on ANC members.

And the latest "casualty" is the Bombay singing idol Babla whose eagerly-awaited concern, scheduled for opening at the Royal Swazi Spa's Cinelux Theatre on Christmas Eve, has been cancelled because of the ban.

Mr E. E. Ameen, a senior spokesman for the Pietermaritzburg-based show — promoting group, Sahara Stage Promotions, said yesterday his agent in Bombay had given him the "shock" news in an urgent telephone call.

The Indian Government, he said, had suddenly withdrawn travel documents needed for the singer and his troupe of 20 artistes and musicians to visit Swaziland, through Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport.

"My agent said the Indian Government was very angry at the South African raid on the ANC in Maseru and the crackdown on ANC members by the police in Swaziland.

"Apparently India, which is under pressure from the ANC and the Afro-Asian group to isolate South Africa because of its race policies, is now also taking a strong line against Swaziland.

"India seems to be afraid there will be unrest in Swaziland because of its actions against the ANC and is concerned about the safety of their nationals visiting the kingdom," he said.

Mr Ameen said the promoters had decided to cancel the three concerts scheduled for the Christmas weekend and refund all ticket monies.

The concerts had been fully booked by fans from Natal and Transvaal.

ANC MEN PLACED IN 'PROTECTIVE CUSTODY'

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Sowetan
24/12/82

MBABANE. — Twenty-seven members of the African National Congress (ANC) in exile in Swaziland have been placed in "protective custody", the Swazi Government has announced here, denying reports that 100 members of the outlawed South African organisation had been arrested.

Alluding to the December 9 raid into Lesotho by South African troops against the ANC, in which 42 people were killed, the statement spoke of the possibility of an attack "from outside our borders". The Kingdom of Swaziland is situated between South Africa and Mozambique.

The Government's statement said that police were still seeking ANC members in exile in Swaziland, but that the total number to be detained should not exceed 50.

The people detained by the Swazi police have been gathered in a refugee camp at Mawelewela, between Mbabane and Manzini, which according to some observers in Swaziland leaves them even more vulnerable to a South African commando attack like the one into Lesotho.

Thirty ANC members living in Maseru, capital of Lesotho, were killed when some 200 South African troops stormed into the enclave, which is entirely surrounded by South Africa.

According to some Press reports, people held

at the Mawelewela camp have signed a "voluntary deportation" document and received a United Nations passport allowing them to go to Mozambique.

The measures against the ANC in Swaziland were taken well before the Lesotho raid. Since the death of King Sobhuza last August, the authorities have considerably reinforced their legal arsenal aimed at people possessing arms of war and explosives.

Swaziland recently brought back into force a law authorising preventive detention for up to 60 days, with the declared aim of fighting "terrorist actions" on its territory.

The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, said that Swaziland "cannot afford to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for launching armed attacks against other states".

"It will not be in its interests to allow itself to be used as a battleground for other people's wars," he said.

A few weeks ago South African Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange accused Swaziland of allowing itself to serve "as a conduit for ANC insurgents moving to and from Mozambique". — AFP.

Swazi soldiers in armed border clash

Political Reporter

A GROUP of armed men — believed to be members of the African National Congress — clashed with a Swazi Defence Force patrol on Swaziland's north-eastern border with Mozambique last week.

Details could not be obtained from official sources in Mbabane yesterday, but it is understood that at least one Swazi soldier was either killed or seriously wounded.

The incident occurred near Lomahasha border post when armed men apparently crossed into Swaziland from Mozambique. Some observers believe they may have been ANC cadres on their

way to South Africa.

The clash is likely to lead to a greater deterioration in relations between the ANC and the Swazi government which are at an all time low after the detention of 27 senior ANC members by Swazi authorities this month.

In recent months the Swazi government has become increasingly hostile to ANC activities in the country — particularly since the South African Defence Force raid on houses occupied by members of the ANC in Maseru. The clash could indicate Swaziland has decided to prevent armed ANC members moving into Swaziland from Mozambique.

Swazi ANC men clash

By CHRIS FREIMOND

A SPOKESMAN for the Swaziland Defence Force yesterday confirmed Swazi troops were involved in two shooting incidents on the Mozambique border earlier this month with suspected members of the African National Congress. But he denied anyone had been injured. It was initially believed one Swazi soldier was either killed or seriously wounded.

The spokesman said the first incident was on December 18. An army patrol detained two men late at night near Lomahasha on the Mozambique border.

They were taken to the local police station where one pulled out a firearm and fired three shots at the patrol. He and his companion fled across the border into Mozambique.

The second incident was on Tuesday last week when two men — believed to have been the same men involved in the first shooting — were challenged by a patrol near Maphiveni, about 20km from Lomahasha.

One of the men again drew a pistol and fired at the patrol before the two escaped. They are believed to have fled to Mozambique.

The defence force spokesman said a Swazi military patrol was fired on by unknown gunmen in the same area in October last year.

The latest clashes are seen in the light of deteriorating relations between the ANC and the Swazi Government.

Earlier this month 27 senior members of the ANC were detained by the Swazi authorities in an action apparently aimed at curbing their activities in the country.

The Swazi Government has never been particularly favourable to ANC activities in the country. This attitude seems to have hardened in recent months — specially since the South African Defence Force raid on houses occupied by members of the ANC in Maseru.