HOMELANDS – KAngwane – General

1982

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kaNgwane — no one quits

(119) Star 23/12/82

Lowveld Bureau

KANYMAZANE — No letters of resignation have been received so far from members of kaNgwane's Legislative Assembly, according to the Chief Executive Councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza.

He was commenting on an announcement by a former Executive Council member, Mr David Lukhele, that 10 members had indicated they would be resigning.

"That members will resign is no surprise," said Mr Mabuza.

"The Government's decision not to incorporate kaNgwane into Swaziland was a severe setback to those in favour, and the only way these people can save face is by resigning."

But he did not believe as many as 10 would resign.

"Seven, if as many as that, is my guess," he said.

Mr Mabuza assured those contemplating resignation that they were more than welcome to return to the fold.

"The gates are open, but should they decide to go, we have no alternative but to act in terms of the Constitution."

Regarding Mr Lukhele's announcement that his group of 10 would apply to the State President to dissolve the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly, Mr Mabuza said only the Assembly could make such a request.

He added: "As far as we are concerned the morale of the chiefs, members of the Legislative Assembly, and the people of kaNgwane is very high.

"It's all systems go, and we are looking forward with confidence to the special session on January 21 which will be officially opened by Mr F W de Klerk, the Minister of Internal Affairs."

'Casino talks' report ready shortly

(119)

S-Times 19/12/82

By NORMAN CHANDLER

AN independent Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate the role allegedly played by the Deputy Minister of Co-Operation, Mr Hennie van der Walt, in discussions on casino concessions in KaNgwane has almost completed its work.

This was disclosed yesterday by the commission's chairman, Mr W G Schickerling.

Mr Schickerling, the former Auditor-General, said: "We are now in the report stage, and once we have completed our work, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will decide whether or not to make it public."

This week, the Commission interviewed a Sunday Times reporter as a result of various reports which have appeared in the Sunday Times since September.

According to the reports, officials of the KaNgwane Government said that Mr Van der Walt had been present at a meeting on September 21, 1981, at which KaNgwane was asked to give a concession for a casino and hotel to a group of Pretoria businessmen.

Minutes

The businessmen have been identified in minutes of the meeting as Mr C Bosch and Mr A van Coller, who are described as builders.

The minutes — a copy of which came in to the possession of the Sunday Times last week — make it clear that Mr Van der Walt, who was chairman of the Commission for Co-Operation and Development at the time, was present, as was Mr J J van Wyk, of the Commission for Co-Operation and Development.

After the Sunday Times asked, in October, for a copy of the minutes, the Department of Co-Operation and Development said that no minutes were in fact taken.

The Sunday Times' request was addressed to the Director-General of the de-

Merger

This week, a spokesman for the department said that the reply to the Sunday Times had not come from Mr Raath, but had been given in good faith by an official in the department as a result of information provided by "someone whose alleged role is now also being investigated".

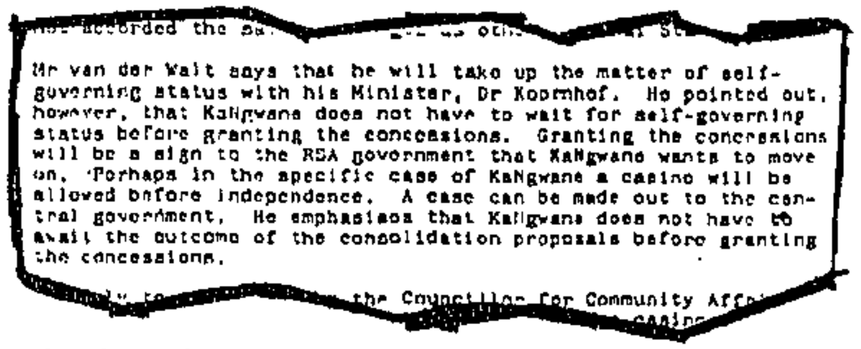
Executives of Holiday Inns and Southern Suns hotel groups were this week not available for comment on suggestions made in the minutes that they may be merging their casino interests.

The minutes state: "Mr Bosch points out that Holiday Inns and Southern Sun may merge their casino interests. This will give them a monopoly and they will be able to dictate to the governments (of homelands); KaNgwane will have to give them the land and finance the casino if this merger should take place".

12/12/82 (119) S. Times

Minutes show Minister was at casino meeting

MR HENNIE VAN DER WALT, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, told KaNgwane officials that a "case could be made out" for a KaNgwane casino before the homeland gained its independence, according to minutes now in possession of the Sunday Times.


Mr van der Walt says that he will take up the matter of self-governing status with his Minister, Dr Koornhof. He pointed out, however, that KaNgwane does not have to wait for self-governing status before granting the concessions. Granting the concessions will be a sign to the RSA government that KaNgwane wants to move on. 'Perhaps in the specific case of KaNgwane a casino will be allowed before independence. A case can be made out to the central government. He emphasises that KaNgwane does not have to await the outcome of the consolidation proposals before granting the concessions.

In the minutes ... Mr van der Walt's statement

By NORMAN CHANDLER

This amazing statement was made by Mr van der Walt, then chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, at a meeting in KaNgwane in September last year.

● Official South African Government policy is that casinos can only be established in independent homelands.

Mr van der Walt's statement is contained in a set of minutes of the meeting held at Louieville, KaNgwane's temporary capital, on September 21, 1981.

The minutes are one of two sets kept by both KaNgwane and the Department of Co-operation and Development of the discussions.

Mr van der Walt told the Sunday Times three months ago that he had not attended such a meeting, but admitted to having been in KaNgwane earlier this year "incognito".

He also said the last time he had met KaNgwane officials was in 1980.

In reply to questions, the Deputy Minister also said he was not connected with any people regarding casinos — "I do not know whether people asked about casinos. I was asked about schools and suchlike. I am in no way connected with the hotel business ..."

The existence of the minutes was officially denied two months ago by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

'Builders'

The Director-General of the department, Mr J Raath, told the Sunday Times in reply to a request that the document be produced:

"As minutes were not kept of the informal meeting to which you refer, it is regretted that the department is unable to accede to your request."

According to the three-page typed document, present at the meeting were the Reverend S A Nkosi, KaNgwane's Executive Councillor for Economic Affairs and Finance (chairman); Mr P I Masilela, Councillor for Community Affairs; Chief N E Ngomane, Councillor for Agriculture; Mr van der Walt, Mr A van Coller, Mr C Bosch, Mr J J van Wyk (of the Commission for Co-Operation and Development) and Mr P Bowen (then Director of Authority Affairs in KaNgwane).

Mr van Coller and Mr Bosch were introduced to the meeting by Mr van der Walt, who said he was present in his official capacity as chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

(Mr Bosch and Mr van Coller were described at an earlier, introductory, meeting as builders and were also stated to be representing a Pretoria firm of attorneys, Messrs Kemp and De Beer, the Sunday Times learned this week).

Mr van der Walt said at the meeting that homeland consolidation "is not the only solution to the problems of the national states. Consolidation will not in itself bring development."

He said KaNgwane would get more land and agreed that "it must be very difficult to plan any country without knowing where its borders will be". He added that concessions could bring development.

Mr Bosch said the Holiday Inns organisation was putting R160-million into KwaNdebele as the first stage of what he called a R300-million development and, according to the minutes, "he would like to come to KaNgwane for a day or two to see what development needs to be undertaken".

He made it clear to the meeting, however, that the concessions had to be granted first before any further moves took place.

Mr Bosch said it was unnecessary to finalise consolidation before concessions were granted ... "it is important to get the concessions now and KaNgwane can decide later with the developer precisely where sites for the casino, etc, will be".

At that stage Mr van der Walt said concessions could only be put into effect upon independence and asked whether there had been any progress with KaNgwane's request for self-governing status.

Sign

He was told that nothing further had been heard and he promised to take up the matter with Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

● He then said that KaNgwane need not wait for self-governing status before granting concessions, adding: "Granting concessions will be a sign to the South African Government that KaNgwane wants to move on.

"Perhaps in the specific case of KaNgwane a casino will be allowed before independence (and) a case can be made out to the central Government."

Mr van der Walt emphasised that KaNgwane did not have to await the outcome of consolidation proposals before granting concessions.

Mr van Coller told the meeting that "a casino means big money" and added that the KwaNdebele Government would be getting an estimated R160-million a year from their proposed casino.

The minutes state Mr van der Walt then pointed out that the South African Government was losing money because gamblers were going to neighbouring states.

Mr Nkosi said a decision on a casino could not be given at that time.

The minutes state: "Mr van der Walt points out that KaNgwane may not want a casino now but that in a year's time it may decide that it does want a casino. The important thing is to get the concessions finalised now."

Mr Bosch said local groups were not the only ones interested in concessions.

Mr Bosch also told the meeting that Holiday Inns and Southern Suns may merge their casino interests and that this would give them a monopoly.

He claimed KaNgwane would have to give the merged group the land and finance the casino.

SA raid 'embarrassed' U.S. Government

S. Times 12/12/82 (254) (11A)

'Challenges' face kaNgwane

Star 9/12/82

Lowveld Bureau

KaNYAMAZANE — KaNgwane's legislative assembly members were back at work and administration was returning to normal, the chief executive councillor, Mr Ernos Mabuza, said yesterday.

Much responsibility still rested on the councillors and great challenges lay ahead, he said.

All the members have had their vehicles returned, have moved back to their offices and will again receive their salaries and other benefits.

It is also likely they will be reimbursed for salaries and expenses stopped after the proclamation which dissolved kaNgwane's Legislative Assembly on June 18.

At Louieville yesterday the councillors met Department of Co-operation and Development officials to discuss what had taken place since June 18.

He said there was a strong feeling of solidarity and unity among Cabinet members.

"They are confident on the future and looking forward to the special session next month after which all of us will finally be able to say 'mission accomplished'," he said.

One of the most important exercises for the Cabinet next month will be the selection of kaNgwane's three representatives for the Rumpff Commission into border adjustments with Swaziland.

kaNgwane set for takeover

Pretoria Bureau

The Government of kaNgwane will resume control of the territory from Thursday, it has been announced.

The decision followed discussions between Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof and members of the kaNgwane Executive Council yesterday.

It was also agreed the Legislative Assembly of kaNgwane would meet during the second half of January.

A team of officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development will visit kaNgwane this week to enable a smooth transition of administrative functions and "to ensure that the administration of the national state will be furthered without interruption."

The territory is in the grip of a severe drought and it has been decided that relief measures should be provided as soon as possible.

Govt backs down on land

Star 4/5/82

Pretoria Bureau — The Government has agreed to repeal the first of its two proclamations bringing Ingwavuma under control of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday the decision was taken to allow the Rumpff Commission of inquiry into Ingwavuma to begin its investigation without delay.

Dr Koornhof said because the Government's second proclamation regarding Ingwavuma — which repealed the first — had been declared null and void by the Appellate Division of the Pretoria Supreme Court, this meant the first proclamation had not been effectively repealed.

VOID

"Although the Government believes the proclamation was validly enacted, it has consented to it being declared null and void."

Earlier a deed of settlement over the Government's plan to cede the Ingwavuma area of north-eastern kwaZulu to Swaziland was handed in to the Durban Supreme Court. In the settlement the parties agreed it would serve no purpose to continue litigation.

Control over the kaNgwane homeland would be restored to the kaNgwane Government next Thursday, Dr Koornhof and the Chief Executive Councillor of kaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, said in a joint statement.

31.12.82

APPEAL: Driefontein residents meet Bishop Tutu today.

Plea to Tutu to stop Govt.

A DELEGATION from Driefontein in the Eastern Transvaal will meet Bishop Desmond Tutu this morning in a bid to involve him in the campaign to stop resettlement in the area.

A leading figure in the struggle to save Driefontein, Mr Saul Mkhize said he was sure the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) could use his influence to help "persuade the Government".

At least 300 property owners, their families and tenants are faced with resettlement in the KwaZulu and kaNgwane "homelands" to make way for a dam in the area.

A delegation from the area has already met with two unnamed officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development at a request from the Government.

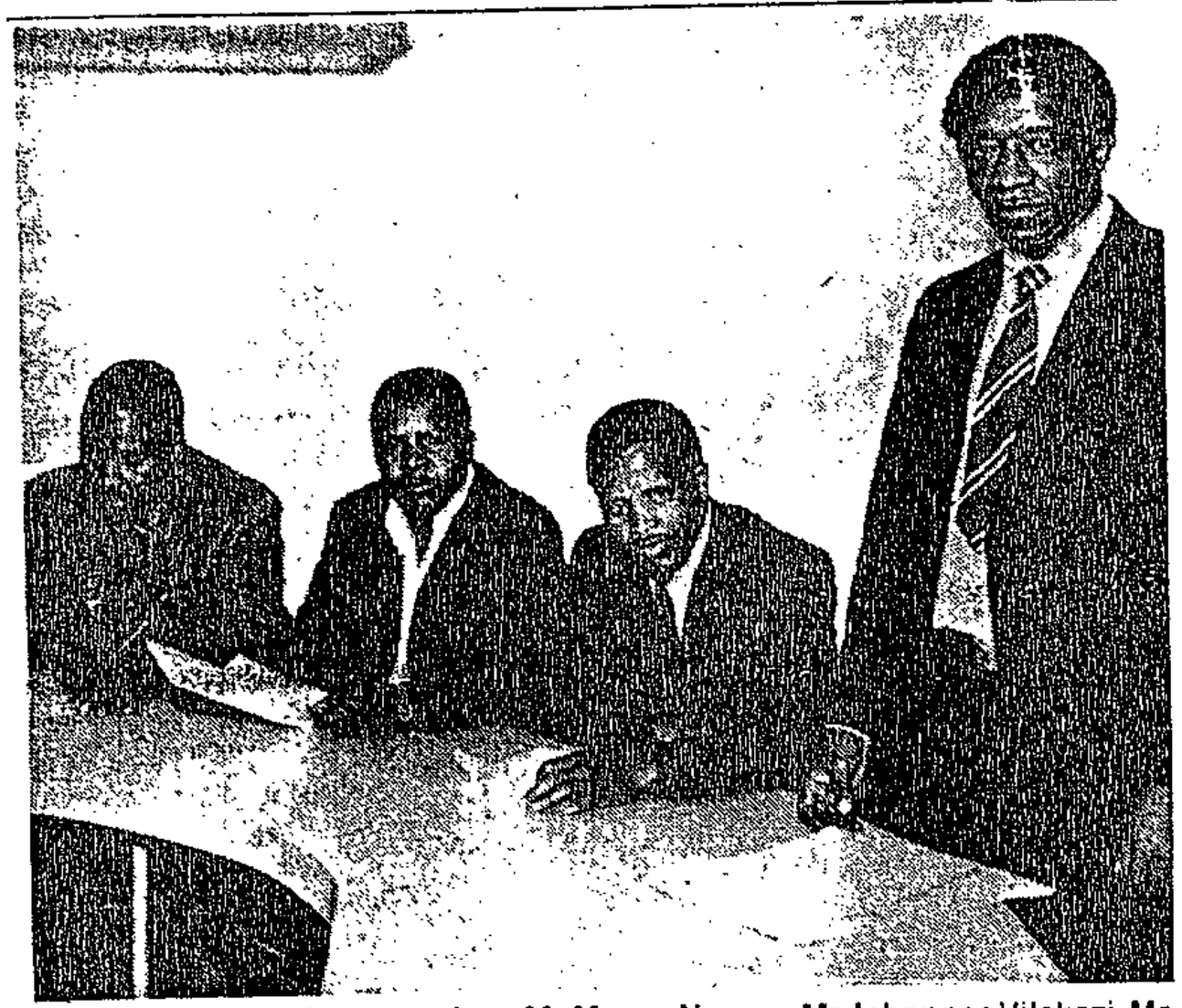
After the meeting, Mr Mkhize said he had asked to be allowed time to address a public meeting in Driefontein on December 26.

Another meeting with Government officials was "a strong possibility" after the one in Driefontein.

The residents' committee has accused the Government of trying to strip them of their land and life-long achievements by forcing them to live in tents. The Government was also accused of offering "ridiculous" compensation.

E Tvl families say 'no' to Govt on dam move

(119) Sowetan 30/11/82



MEETING: Committee members Mr Moses Ngema, Mr Johannes Vilakazi, Mr Johannes Nqotheni and Mr Saul Mkhize.

By CHARLES MOGALE

THE GOVERNMENT was yesterday given a blunt "no" for its intentions to resettle more than 300 Eastern Transvaal families to the homelands.

The refusal to move was made at a meeting held at the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg between the residents' committee and two unnamed officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The secretary of the committee, Mr Saul Mkhize, said after the meeting: "I told them (the officials) we had lived in our area for 70 years. We have legal titles to the properties we own. But because laws are made to move us, laws are changed to allow this.

"How can this be done? We bought our property and built our homes. We love the area in which we live, so why should we be forced to move?"

The Government's intention to move the 300 plot owners and their tenants (estimated at about 2 500) stems from a dedication to build a massive dam in the area.

According to Mr Mkhize, department officials were questioned on the decision to move some of the community 300 km to KaNgwane and another section to KwaZulu.

"We asked them to allow us time to meet with the community so that we could elect our leaders.

"Only after that can we make any decisions. The meeting was allowed and will be held in Driefontein on December 26," Mr Mkhize said.

The officials also denied that there were moves to exhume bodies at the local cemetery, and move them elsewhere.

"All we need now is the support of our people back home to make the Government change its mind about the removals," he added.

VILLAGE 'WITCH'

Moutse — another pawn in apartheid's grand plan

RDM 29/11/82

WITH the political dust hardly settled on the controversy over Pretoria's now postponed bid to assign KaNgwane and Ingwavuma, in KwaZulu, to Swaziland, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, faces the uncomfortable prospect of a similar crisis.

The attempt to dissolve the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu as a prelude to transferring KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland finds a parallel in the amputation of Moutse from Lebowa as a first move toward ceding it to KwaNdebele.

Moutse is a block of land situated near the Transvaal town of Groblersdal. Its population is put at 300 000 by Mr Maredi Chueu, who represents Moutse in Lebowa's Legislative Assembly.

Dr Koornhof excised it from Lebowa, designated as the "homeland" of the North Sotho, in October 1980 and placed it under the control of his department. It is an open secret that the intention is to relocate it to KwaNdelele, nominally the "homeland" of South Africa's Ndebele people.

Earlier this year KwaNdebele, youngest and least developed of the "black homelands", agreed in principle to accept independence from Pretoria.

Similarities between the KaNgwane-Ingwavuma and Moutse situations include:

- Polities facing the loss of territory — KaNgwane, KwaZulu and Lebowa — have resisted independence and Pretoria's related policy of stripping blacks deemed to belong to independent states of South African citizenship and making them citizens of that state.
- Polities gaining territory — Swaziland and KwaNdebele — have been willing to accept black South Africans as their citizens as the price demanded by South Africa for the additional land.

To put it succinctly: polities prepared to bargain on the basis of Pretoria's controversial citizenship policy are rewarded with additional land, while those opposed to it are "punished" with the loss of land.

Another comparable point is the resistance to the transfer from peoples in the land earmarked for relocation.

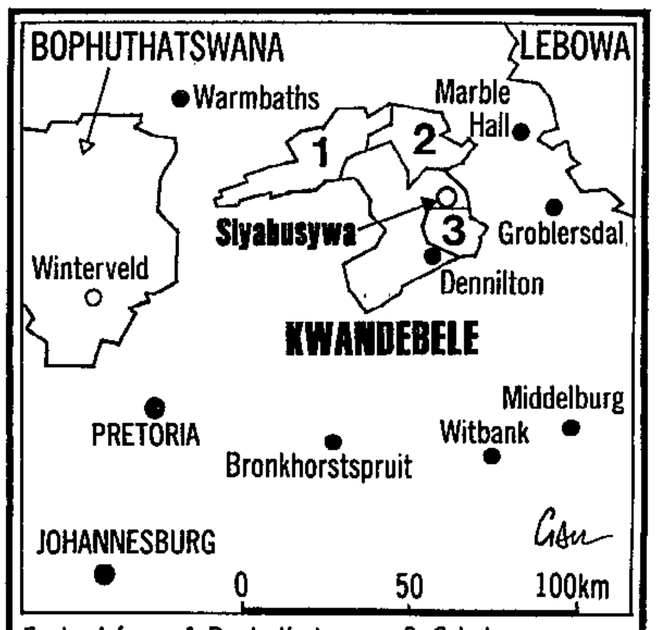
The opposition of Swazis in KaNgwane and Zulus in Ingwavuma to the stalled land deal with Swaziland was starkly manifest in the resistance mobilised by Mr Enos Mabuza, of KaNgwane, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu.

Mr S S Skosana and Dr Piet Koornhof ... agree on 'Independence' for KwaNdebele.

Political Editor PATRICK LAURENCE examines tensions in Moutse, near Groblersdal, and compares the situation there with that in KaNgwane and Ingwavuma when they faced the threat of incorporation into Swaziland.

Dr Cedric Phatudi . perturbed by loss of land

We are troubled in this area. We were happy and satisfied but now the central government wants to give us to KwaNdebele. — Philemon Ngubeni, 92, chairman of the Dennilton Community Authority in Moutse.



Excised from: 1 Bophuthatswana 2, 3 Lebowa to be added to KwaNdebele

Opposition in Moutse is less well known but no less real, as Dr Koornhof discovered when he visited the territory a year ago. According to eyewitnesses, a huge crowd — estimates vary between 2 000 and 10 000 — told him bluntly they would neither move from Moutse nor accept rule by KwaNdebele.

His offer to settle those against incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele on land near Potgietersrust was spurned. They would only go at gunpoint, he was told.

Any attempt by KwaNdebele to take over Moutse would lead to bloodshed and the best he, Dr Koornhof, could do was to prepare to act as referee in the fight, Mr Chueu recalled

"Dr Koornhof got the hardest hit he has ever had in a homeland," Mr Chueu said of the meeting in Moutse in October last year. His summary of the depth of hostility was endorsed by Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa.

Ethnicity and tribal tradition enter into the situation and partly explain the antagonism to proposed change.

The longest-established inhabitants of Moutse are the Bantoane, a Sotho-speaking tribe. The Ndebeles came only later, in 1924, as supplicants in search of land after their defeat by the Boers in the previous century.

"According to African custom, they were assigned land by the Bantoane — and by virtue of that, they owe allegiance to the Bantoane," Mr Chueu said.

"That makes it difficult for the Bantoane to recognise the (adjacent) state of KwaNdebele, let alone the fact that they will be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

"Dr Koornhof has been informed that nothing short of bloodshed will subdue the Bantoane and make them subjects of KwaNdebele."

Another issue in the controversial question of independence: Moutse's four representatives in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly are opposed to independence, but KwaNdebele is committed to acceptance of independence and the related loss of South African citizenship.

Thus absorption of Moutse by KwaNdebele will mean that people opposed to independence will become the citizens of an "independent" territory against their expressed will.

"We cannot sacrifice our people to a fate where they are pushed into independence without consultation," Mr Chueu said, with strong agreement from Mr Godfrey Mathebe, also an elected member for Moutse in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

Another factor in resistance to incorporation is the perception by many Moutse people of KwaNdebele rulers as "crude" and uneducated.

KwaNdebele's governors allegedly sanction Makgotla-type beatings of wrong-doers. The highest formal educational qualification in KwaNdebele's Cabinet is standard eight. The Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, is said to have left school after standard six.

Political tempers are rising in Moutse over the holding of meetings in Moutse by Mr Skosana. At least one meeting led to a protest from Dr Phatudi to Dr Koorhof.

A telex from Dr Phatudi to Dr Koornhof read in part: "The meeting was tactlessly handled and had the effect of annoying and irritating the Lebowa people in the extreme ... Unless Chief Minister of KwaNdebele stops visiting Moutse ... he will be met with physical violence."

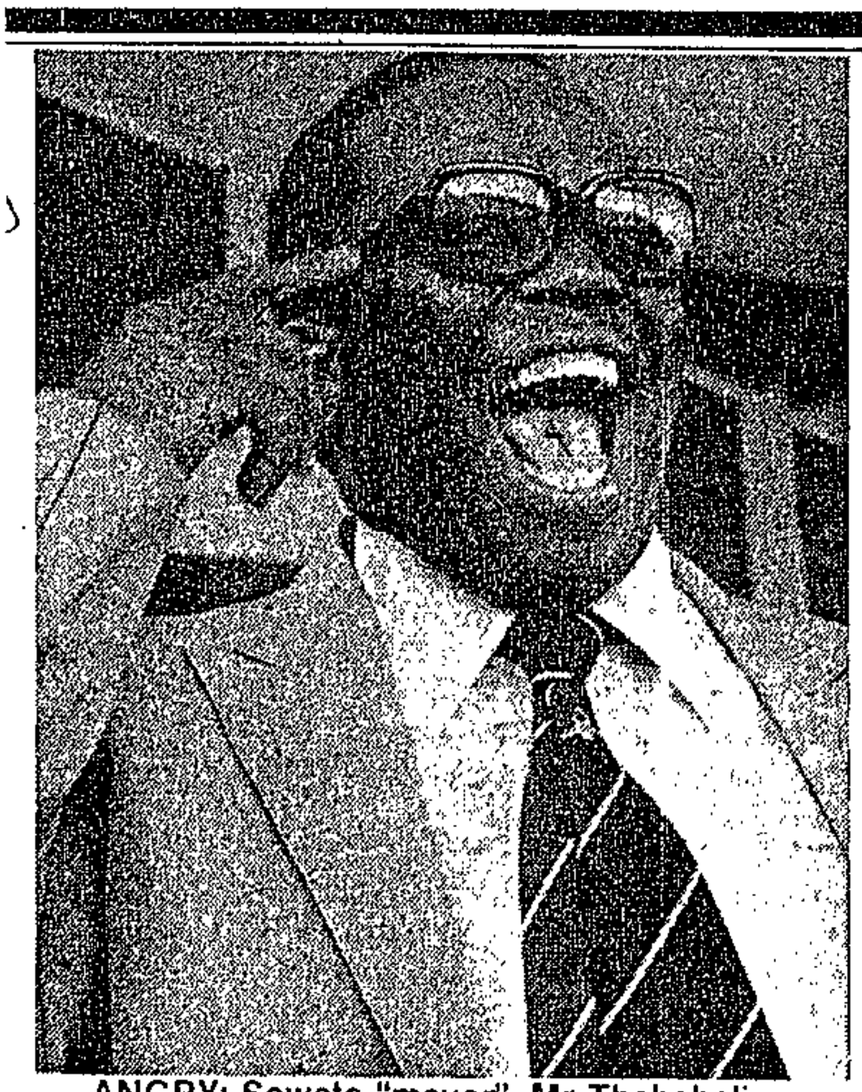
Dr Koornhof has been urged to revisit Moutse to speak to the people and to assess the situation at first hand again.

He replied: "In regard to the request by the Magosi (chiefs) that I hold a meeting with the people of Moutse, I have to inform you that at present, as a result of commitments, I am unable to hold such a meeting. I will at the opportune time arrange a meeting with the Magosi and tribal and community authorities."

Moutse's fate will be determined in large measure by the recommendations made by the Van der Walt Commission into land consolidation. The commission's proposals have not been released publicly, but it is widely anticipated that it will seek to enlarge KwaNdebele through addition of Moutse.

Lebowa goes to the polls next March and it is a betting certainty that Moutse's elected representatives, Mr Chueu and Mr Mathebe, will be given a stronger mandate to resist cession of the territory to KwaNdebele.

But that will not solve the problem, only steel the anvil to resist the coming hammer blow.



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.

119 Sowetan 29/11/82

HOMELAND CELEBRATES KOORNHOF BACKDOWN — BUT LAND MAY ST

KANGWANE 'DOUBLE DEAL' FEARS AFTER SWAZI TALKS

By STAN MAHER
in Durban and
PAT BULGER
of Tribune Africa News Service

Sun Tribune 28/11/82 (119)

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 Councillor, 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 Councillor, 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-

the proclamation giving the Government control of the territory to be set aside.

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 Foregin Affairs.

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

Government, upholding the Natal Supreme Court's decision that the government's excision of the area from KwaZulu was null and void.

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.

New KaNgwane deal

Sowetan 26/11/82 (119)

THE Department of Co-operation and Development will hand back control of KaNgwane to its Legislative Assembly and will pay all the homeland's legal costs according to an agreement reached in Pretoria today.

After lengthy and amicable discussions with Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, his legal representative and counsel for KaNgwane, the South African Government agreed to withdraw a proclamation issued on June 28 which dissolves the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

The proclamation placed the homeland under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development. It will be withdrawn on December 9 or a date agreed to by the parties concerned.

Mr D Gordon (SC) representing KaNgwane and the homelands Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, said the agreement allowed for flexibility because it could take longer than two weeks to transfer administrative control of the territory back to the original homeland Government.

The South African Government also agreed to pay all legal costs incurred by the KaNgwane Government and Mr Mabuza personally.

Costs are believed to be in the region of R20 000. The total costs incurred in the legal tussle are estimated at about R40 000.

It was also agreed that the issue of border adjustments of KaNgwane and Swaziland would be examined by the Rumpf Commission of Inquiry.

Three KaNgwane representatives will be appointed to the commission which is currently investigating Ingwavuma.

The KaNgwane case arose when the homeland Government and Mr Mabuza challenged the validity of a proclamation dissolving the KaNgwane's legislative assembly. — Own Correspondent.

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92 of day the the

however the Government revenue ~~rises~~ drops quite considerably to $P_1 x_2$. So in a bad year the revenue of the farmer drops and in a good year it rises. This is a very hypothetical model where the main assumptions are that the surplus in the good years is equal to the deficiency in the bad years and that the object the farmers are producing can safely be stored without rotting. This is virtually impossible because planned varies from the ~~ac~~ actual assumption is surplus and deficiency are not equal.

10

6 a monopolist's revenue is his price times the quantity sold he can virtually state his price, if there is not barrier to entry then he will be competing with other firms

not to question

Govt backs down on land deal

CAPE TIMES 26/11/82

119

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Goverment 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 Councillor 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.

...pment. 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 attemp 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 mutally agreed later date, there were two further points in the agreement between the parties.

● The South African

To page 2

Cape Times 26/11/82

From page 1

Government agreed to pay the legal costs incurred by both the Kangwane Government and Mr Mabuza in his personal capacity. These were said to amount to about R20 000.

● Both parties agreed that the issue of whether Kangwane should he included in any "border adjustment" between South Africa and Swaziland be referred to the Rumpff Commission.

Headed by former Chief Justice F L H Rumpff, the commission was originally appointed to investigate rival claims to Ingwavuma by Swaziland and Kwazulu.

Its mandate will presumably be widened to enable it to consider the dispute over Swaziland's claim to Kangwane.

Yesterday's agreement gave Kangwane the right to appoint three members to the commission. South Africa has already appointed five members to serve on the commission and Kwazulu three.

Since the dissolution of the Kangwane Assembly on June 18, Kangwane executive councillors have be locked out of their offices, deprived of their official cars and threatened with expulsion from their houses.

All these rights will be restored from tomorrow, Mr Mabuza said. Their salaries have been paid since June, he added.

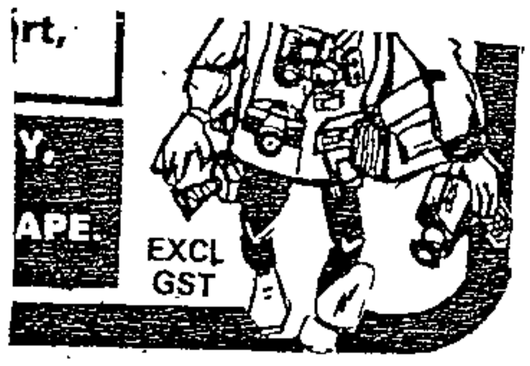
Met in church

When members of the Legislative Assembly tried to meet to decide on what course of action to take, the doors of the assembly building were shut on them. They were forced to meet in a nearby church.

Even after the appointment of the Rumpff Commission, the Swaziland Government publicly maintained its claim to both Ingwavuma and Kangwane, the incorporation of which was the cherished aim of their monarch, King Sobhuza, during his last years.

The appointment of the Rumpff Commission and the *de facto* shelving of the whole deal may have an adverse affect on the hitherto cordial relations between South Africa and Swaziland.

● Govt plan delights Buthelezi, page 2



Shocked Swazis insist talks on disputed land will go ahead . . . but

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.

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

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.

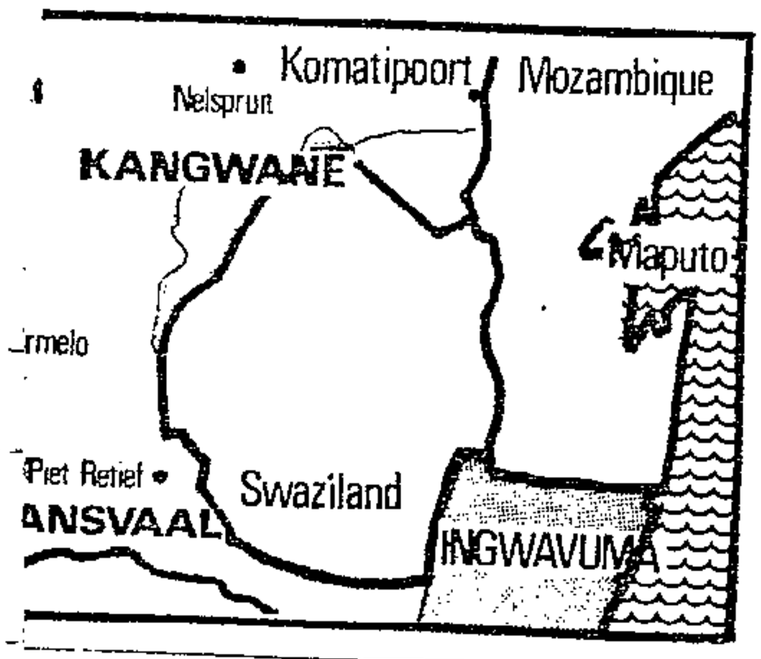
"Two weeks ago the Queen Regent sent a delegation to Pretoria to find out where they stood. There was no change. That has since been confirmed in writing," he said.

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 [illegible] about the legitimacy [illegible] 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 Rumpff Commission for investigation. kaNgwane will nominate three representatives as members of the commission.



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.

10

'No meaning'

The delegation was led by Swaziland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R V Dlamini.

He said the court decision has no meaning to Swaziland. "It is an internal affair. South Africa seems to be having problems."

According to Mr Dlamini the South African delegation stressed to the Swazis there would be no change in "the border talks in particular."

Mr Dlamini indicated Swaziland would continue to negotiate with South Africa for the "return" of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane

Statement

After more than three hours of "frank and amicable" discussions, Dr Koornhof, his legal representatives and counsel for kaNgwane yesterday released a statement that:

- The South African Government would withdraw Proclamation R108/82 with effect from December 9 or later, as agreed by the parties concerned. The proclamation earlier this year dissolved the kaNgwane Legislative

After yesterday's meeting Mr Mabuza and members of his Cabinet gathered on the steps of the Department of Co-operation and Development building in Pretoria, chatting jovially to reporters.

Tasks

Their smiles waned only momentarily when they listened to Mr Mabuza recalling the trauma of having the Legislative Assembly dissolved by proclamation on June 18.

"But tomorrow we move back into our offices," said Mr Mabuza. He will take up the reigns of government on December 9.

Among the Chief Minister's first tasks will be setting a date for the first meeting of the reinstated Legislative Assembly.

But perhaps the most pressing task for Mr Mabuza will be to arrange an indaba as soon as possible to tell the people of kaNgwane the news from Pretoria.

SA assured us on land two weeks ago, say Swazis

Argus 26/11/82

(119)

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 Executive 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.

SA Govt shelves Swazi land cession plan

Land deal win for SA Swazis

(119) RDM 26/11/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Government has effectively shelved its plan to cede KaNgwane to Swaziland by agreeing yesterday to withdraw its contentious proclamation dissolving the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

The agreement was reached in an 11th-hour out of court settlement between Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Enos Mabuza, the Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane.

Last month the Government's plan to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu and assign it to Swaziland received a crippling blow when the Appeal Court found the excision was unlawful.

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."

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 scheduled 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.

Apart from withdrawal of the proclamation within 14 days or on a mutually agreed later date, there were two further points in the accord reached between the parties.

- The South African Government agreed to pay the legal costs incurred by both the KaNgwane Government and Mr Mabuza in his personal capacity. These were said to amount to about R20 000.
- Both parties agreed that the issue of whether KaNgwane should be included in any "border adjustment" between South Africa and Swaziland be referred to the Rumpff Commission.

The commission, headed by former Chief Justice F L Rumpff, was originally appointed to investigate rival claims to Ingwavuma by Swaziland and KwaZulu.

Its mandate will presumably be widened to enable it to consider the dispute over Swaziland's claim to KaNgwane.

Yesterday's agreement gave KaNgwane the right to appoint three members to the commission. South Africa has already appointed five members and KwaZulu three.

Since dissolution of the KaNgwane Assembly on June 18, Kangwane executive councillors have been locked out of their offices, deprived of their official cars and threatened with expulsion from their houses.

All these rights will be restored from tomorrow, Mr Mabuza said. Their salaries have been paid since June, he added.

Scores of uniformed members of Mr Mabuza's Inyandze National Movement waited in Church Square, Pretoria, while discussions took place between Mr Mabuza and Dr Koornhof.

Cheers and whistling broke out when they were told of the agreement.

Even after appointment of the Rumpff Commission the Swaziland Government publicly maintained its claim to both Ingwavuma and KaNgwane.

The appointment of the Rumpff Commission and the shelving of the whole deal may have an adverse affect on the hitherto cordial relations between South Africa and Swaziland.

Meanwhile the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he is "extremely delighted" by the news, the Rand Daily Mail's Durban correspondent reports.

Chief Buthelezi said the agreement was a moral vindication of the stand taken by the South African Black Alliance on the issue.

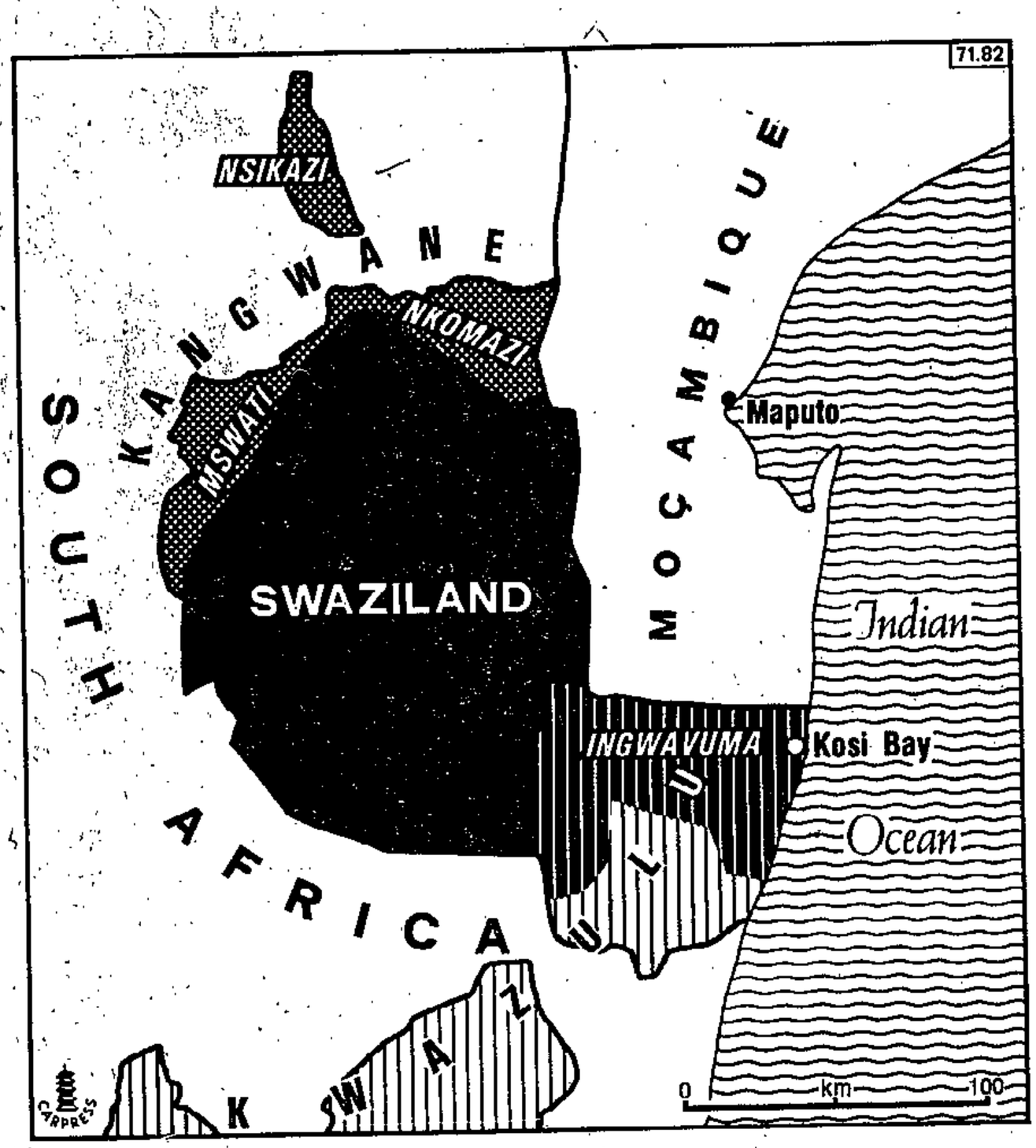
The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart, hoped the Government would now abandon its proposals to hand over KaNgwane.

Mr Swart termed the outcome of the talks on the KaNgwane issue a "sensible settlement".

Government hands back control to Kangwane

ARGUS 26/11/82

119



'Islands' home of Swazis

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Kangwane, the home of the Swazi people of South Africa, consists of two "islands" of land, one adjoining the northern border of Swaziland, the other near White River to the north.

Together, the two parcels of land measure about 725 000 hectares, are land-locked and have no formally declared growth points.

However, the towns of Kabokweni, near White River, and Kanzamazane near Nelspruit, have industrial development in the form of small businesses.

These make use of funds and management expertise from the Kangwane Economic Development Corporation (KEDC).

Although the official homeland of South Africa's 750 000 Swazis, some 160 600 people actually live there.

Mr Enos Mabuza, 43, former Inspector of schools and a BA(Hons) graduate of Unisa, is Chief Executive Councillor of the territory.

Govt plan delights Buthelezi

Cape Times 26/11/82

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 to the facts of reality.

"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.

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Kangwane: Koornhof tries for settlement

ARGUS 25/11/82 (119)

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 Assembley 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 Kwazulu 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.

Out of court deal likely on KaNgwane

(119)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

AN OUT of court settlement in the legal dispute over the fate of KaNgwane — which is due to be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court today — is in the offing, it was reliably learnt yesterday.

Settlement discussions are already in progress and will continue when the two parties, the South African and KaNgwane governments and their legal teams, meet at the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

The KaNgwane Government is understood to be considering certain proposals from the South African Government, which is represented by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The dispute dates back to June 18 when a proclamation was published which purported to dissolve the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and to place KaNgwane under the full control of the Department of Co-operation and Development. KaNgwane is — or was — Pretoria's designated "homeland" for South African Swazis.

The response of the KaNgwane Executive Council was to contest the validity of the proclamation in the Pretoria Supreme Court on July 22.

In an application heard by Mr Justice A P Myburgh, Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, contended that the proclamation was unlawful. He submitted that:

- The National States Constitution Act, under which the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was established, did not empower the State President to dissolve the assembly by proclamation.
- In any event the assembly could only be dissolved after consultation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development with the KaNgwane Executive Council, "which consultation has not taken place".

Counsel for Dr Koornhof rejected these points and questioned the legal standing of both the KaNgwane Government and Mr Mabuza in his capacity as Chief Executive Councillor, arguing that both ceased to exist after promulgation of the proclamation.

Mr Justice Myburgh referred Mr Mabuza's application to a full bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court for decision.

Since then the Appeal Court has upheld a judgment of the full bench of the Natal Supreme Court which declared as invalid a proclamation, issued on June 25, purporting to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu.

The Appeal Court upheld KwaZulu's right to seek legal redress and found that, in excising Ingwavuma, the State President had not consulted with KwaZulu as required by the National States Constitution Act.

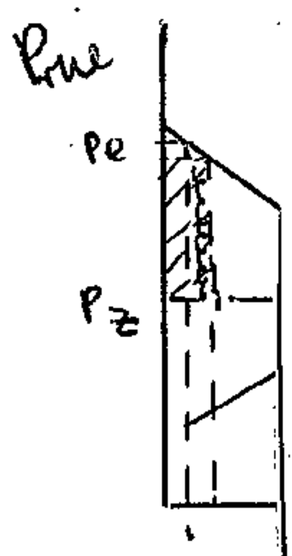
Legal observers have since noted parallels between the KaNgwane and KwaZulu cases.

At the political as distinct from legal level, Pretoria's attempted takeover of both KaNgwane and Ingwavuma was meant to serve as a prelude to cession of both to Swaziland under a pending treaty between South Africa and Swaziland.

After the Appeal Court decision a commission of inquiry was appointed to examine the claims to Ingwavuma by KwaZulu and Swaziland and a similar commission could be appointed to examine the KaNgwane issue.

Section A

Question 1



Police station rocket attack

CAPE TIMES 22/11/82 (119)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — "A small battle" was the way an eye-witness yesterday described the attack by a band of guerillas with machine-guns and rockets on an army outpost and police station in the KaNgwane homeland.

The attack, in which two national servicemen were slightly injured, was the third by guerillas along the Swaziland border in the past two weeks.

Mr Danie Kruger, manager of the township at Tonga, about 40km south-west of Komatipoort and 10km from the Swaziland border, said he was woken at 3am on Saturday when the first of the rockets went off.

From a window he saw that the police station about 200m from his home was under siege.

"It was difficult to see exactly what was going on as it was dark. Balls of fire seemed to cross the sky as the rockets were launched at the police station."

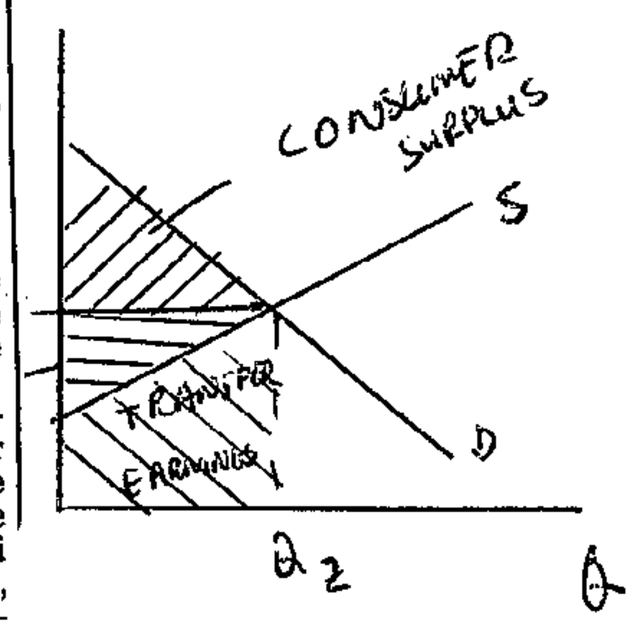
The guerillas were divided into two groups for the attack on the police station, which is on the north bank of the Komati River, and the house, where seven national servicemen were living, on the south bank.

One RPG rocket hit the house and went through two walls before exploding, Mr Kruger said.

"It could be described as a small battle, with the return fire coming from the police and national servicemen. The barrage lasted about 10 minutes."

The house was almost flattened in the attack and the police station was severely damaged.

"I was told by the police the guerillas fled in a car or a van."

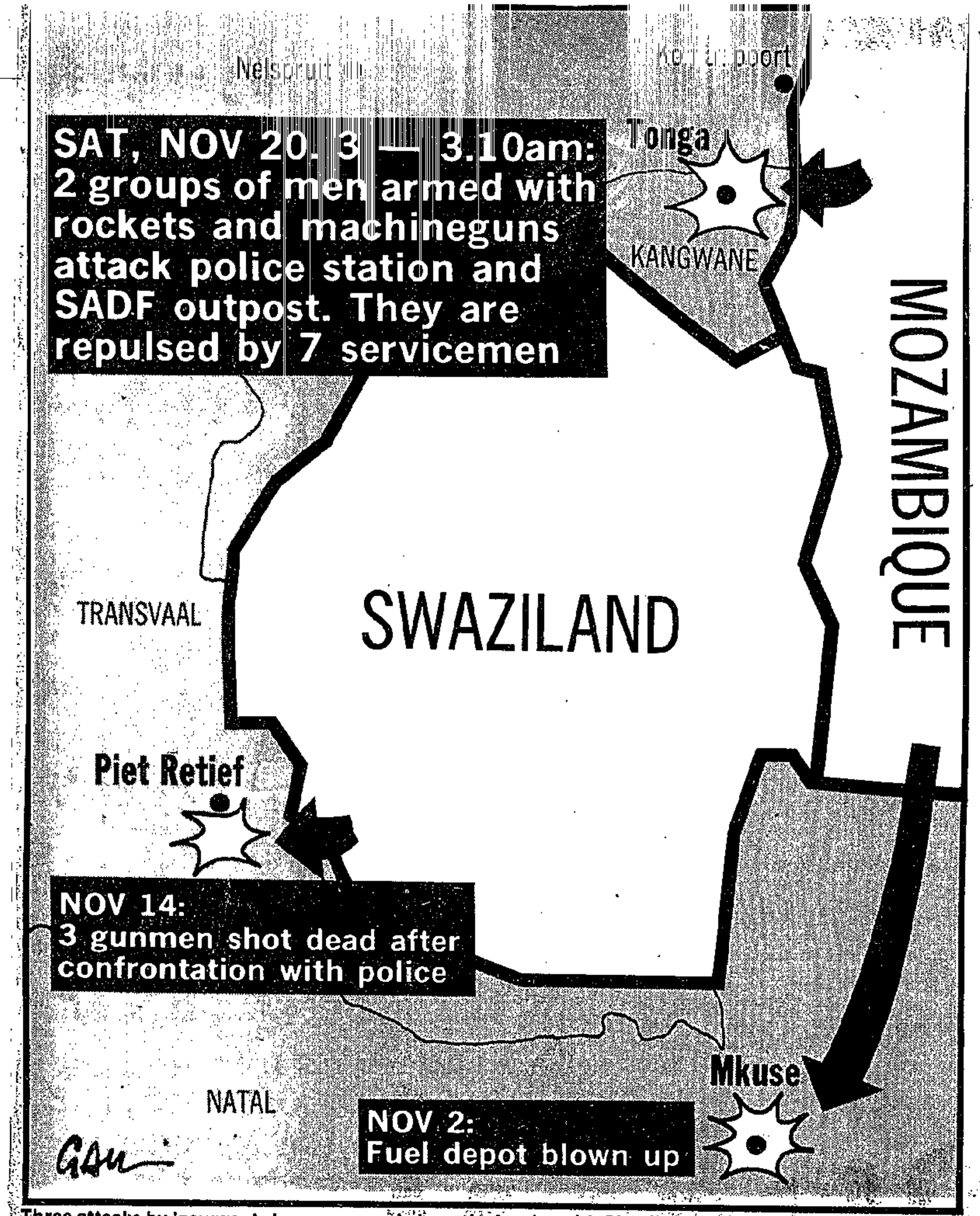


Above is the equilibrium of producers and quantity demanded at each price level. The demand curve slopes downward which means that c[illegible] more will be demanded (not necessarily as above). A change in income [illegible] movement along the demand curve. A change in any other factor besides income such as consumer preferences will cause the curve to shift.

The supply curve shows us the amount producers are willing to supply for each price level. We assume it to be upward sloping that means the higher the price the more willing they are to supply. A change in income (Y) will cause a movement along the curve. A change in any other factors such as technology will, that will cause a shift in the supply curve.

X is the equilibrium of the market as here the amount supplied equals the amount demanded ie there are no surpluses or shortages.

From the demand curve we can tell that there is a consumer that will be prepared to pay say Pe for that good but he is only paying PZ. Therefore this is a surplus for him (////). Similarly



Three attacks by insurgents have occurred along the border with Swaziland in the past 17 days. The map shows the areas of confrontation with members of the police and the South African Defence Force.

Graphic: GAIL IRWIN

Witness tells of 'balls of fire' during attack

119 84A 22/11/82

Mail Reporter

A "SMALL BATTLE" was the way a witness yesterday described the attack by a band of insurgents with machineguns and rockets on an army outpost and police station in the KaNgwane homeland.

The attack, in which two national servicemen were slightly injured, is the third attack by insurgents along the Swaziland border in the past 17 days.

The manager of a township at Tonga — about 40km south-west of Komatipoort and 10km from the Swaziland border — Mr Danie Kruger, said he had been woken at 3am on Saturday morning when the first of the rockets went off.

He went immediately to a window where he saw that the police station about 200m from his home was under siege.

"It was difficult to see exactly what was going on as it was dark. Balls of fire seemed to cross the sky as the rockets were launched at the police station."

The insurgents were divided into two groups — one group attacked the police station on the north side of the Komati River and the other the house where seven national servicemen were living, on the south side.

A RPG rocket hit the house and went through two walls before exploding, Mr Kruger said. The attack continued with more rockets and machinegun fire.

"It could be described as a small battle with the return fire coming from the police and national servicemen. The barrage lasted for about ten minutes."

The eight families in the village were terrified the guns would be turned on them.

The house was almost flattened in the attack and the police station was severely damaged, he said.

"I was told by the police that the insurgents fled in a car or a van."

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said the seven national servicemen, who were in the area to perform specialist duties, repulsed the attack using rifles.

Eight RPG-7 rockets had hit the walls of the house but only two soldiers had been slightly injured.

The spokesman said the next of kin had been informed but the two men had already resumed their duties.

"Within 30 minutes of the attack the police counter-insurgency units arrived."

Major E D Kellerman, a police spokesman, said yesterday no arrests had been made and the search was continuing for the insurgents.

The two previous attacks on the Swaziland border were:

- November 2, saboteurs blew up petrol tanks at the Mobil fuel depot Mkuze, in Northern Natal. Six tanks and a pile of drums were ignited after a series of explosions ripped through the depot just after 3.30am.
- November 14, Three gunmen were shot and killed by police near Piet Retief, in the Eastern Transvaal during a manhunt after two policemen had been shot the previous day. The men had been armed with Soviet handgrenades and automatic weapons.

Terrorists may be in Swaziland

19

STAR 22/11/82

Staff Reporters

Terrorists who injured two members of the South African Defence Force in an attack on a house and police station at the weekend are believed to have crossed the border into Swaziland.

Police are combing the surrounding area, only 10 km from the Swaziland border, for the attackers who opened fire with RPG-7 rockets and machine guns.

The house, at Tonga in the kaNgwane homeland, was used by seven members of the SADF for specialist duties.

Two of the soldiers were slightly injured in fighting off the attack, but returned to duty shortly afterwards.

At least eight RPG-7 rockets hit the house, which was badly damaged. Windows at the police station were broken.

A spokesman for the Defence Force said today that the names of the soldiers would not be released.

There have been no arrests and intensive investigations are continuing.

This was the third attack along the Swaziland border in three weeks.

Government pay homeland's legal costs

(113)

Star

NOV. 1982

kaNgwane gets its powers back

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Co-operation and Development will hand back control of kaNgwane to the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly and will pay all the homeland's legal costs, according to an agreement reached in Pretoria today.

After lengthy and amicable discussions with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, his legal representative and counsel for kaNgwane, the South African Government agreed to withdraw a proclamation issued on June 18 dissolving the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

The proclamation placed the homeland under the control of Dr Koornhof's department.

The proclamation will be rescinded on December 9 or on a date agreed to by the parties.

Mr D Gordon S C, representing kaNgwane and he homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, said the agreement allowed for flexibility because it could take longer than two weeks to transfer administrative control of the territory back to the original homeland government.

The South African Government has also agreed to pay all legal costs incurred by the kaNgwane government and Mr Mabuza personally.

Costs are believed to be in the region of R20 000.

It was also agreed that the issue of border adjustments of kaNgwane and Swaziland would be examined by the Footpff Commission of Inquiry.

Three kaNgwane representatives will be appointed to the commission, which is currently investigating the Ingwavuma issue.

The kaNgwane dispute arose when the homeland government and Mr Mabuza challenged the validity of a proclamation dissolving the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

Mr Mabuza and his government submitted that a proper interpretation of the National State Constitution Act of 1971, would make it clear it was unlawful for the assembly to have been dissolved by proclamation and, alternatively, that it could only be dissolved after consultation between the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Legislative Assembly.

The matter was first brought before the Pretoria Supreme Court in July and was then referred to a sitting of the Full Bench by Mr Justice Myburgh.

A Full Bench convened today and agreed to the withdrawal of all applications before it after an out-of-court settlement.

The outcome of the kaNgwane case was influenced to a certain extent by the outcome of a similar court case involving the South African Government and Ingwavuma, according to Mr Gordon.

Two months ago the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein 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 kwaZulu was null and void.

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RDM 19/11/82

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STREEK reports on the homelands

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There are other realities.

Natal University's Professor John Hanks, the director of the Institute of Natural Resources, pointed out recently that the downward spiral of land degradation in these areas "deserves recognition as the greatest single threat to the long-term stability of South Africa".

In the Whittlesea area of the Ciskei, a number of commercially viable farms were incorporated into the homeland, and thousands of people settled on them without any means of support, except migratory labour remittances.

Today, the farmers in the Eastern Cape will tell you that it might take 20 years before that land can recover — and some of them believe it is too late.

Dr John Erskine, also of the Institute of Natural Resources, explained at a conference last year what this process means in the rural areas of KwaZulu where some 2 400 000 people are battling to survive.

Dr Erskine said the salient features of subsistence agriculture in the rural areas of KwaZulu included:

- A high population density and small land holdings (an average of 8,25ha) a family for both crop and animal production;
- Little or no mechanisation;
- The use of poor seed, little or no fertiliser, and poor agronomic practices;
- Overstocking and overgrazing;
- Poor utilisation of land.

The results of this situation now, and increasingly in the future if nothing is done, include, he said:

- Destruction of the veld and deforestation;
- Soil erosion and loss of topsoil;
- Death of stock;
- Ecological collapse;
- Malnutrition;
- Unemployment;
- Deepening rural poverty.

What he said about KwaZulu could be repeated for any of the other so-called national states.

For anyone who is not blinding themselves, the terrible poverty, in which perhaps half of the people of South Africa are caught, is here to be seen.

The disastrous implications if nothing is done are equally obvious.

Right now, the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) at the University of Cape Town is involved in a large investigation of the causes of poverty in South Africa.

Funded by the Carnegie Foundation, 50 years after it was involved in a similar programme about poor whites, this investigation is geared to developing strategies for overcoming poverty.

In the end, however, it is not the development of strategies, or the writing of newspaper articles, or commissions of inquiry, that will count, however valuable they may be.

What will count is the will to do something; the determination by everyone to eliminate poverty in South Africa.

We need to be able to say, honesty, that every child, no matter how poor their parents, has a reasonable chance in life.

We cannot say that today, and we (should) know it.

In South Africa today, thousands upon thousands of children are condemned to a life of struggle and hunger if they get beyond the age of five, which many don't — the SA Institute of Race Relations has estimated that three children die every hour in South Africa from malnutrition

The South Africa of today has failed to construct a society which will fulfil our obligation to those children.

Moreover, as Professor Hanks said in his call for a positive rural land-use strategy: "It is a matter of survival."

And indeed it is.

> "The falling spiral in the degradation of land is the greatest single threat to long-term stability in SA"

Looking to an even hungrier tomorrow

BARRY STREEK reports on the homelands

IF THE "cities" of South Africa were ranked by size of population, places like Pietermaritzburg, East London and Kimberley would come very low down on the list.

Indeed places like QwaQwa, Onverwacht, Sekhukuneland, Eerstehoek, Dundonald, Giyani would be the larger "cities" of South Africa.

Certainly they have the people there.

However, if the cities of South Africa were rated by infrastructure — just basic things like electricity, sewerage, water, roads — these rural concentrations of people would probably rank below just about every dorp in white South Africa.

For years, the politicians and planners have been saying that South Africa will have to build 20 cities the size of Soweto by the year 2000.

Those cities are being created — in the homelands.

Hidden behind the hills, where white people are meant to have permits, these "cities" are mushrooming, often with very little in the way of basic urban requirements.

QwaQwa, for instance, where the populations has rocketed from 24 000 to at least 230 000 in 12 years — over 1 000% — spent a miserable R366 000 on housing for its so-called citizens last year.

But in terms of population it should be the sixth largest city in South Africa.

They used to describe it as the city-state, but they like to regard it as the Sotho national state.

When the Onverwacht resettlement camp is transferred to QwaQwa, the minute homeland will consist of two of these largish "cities" in South Africa. There are at least 160 000 people in Onverwacht, the place which Dr Lapa Munnik said had health facilities like Houghton — and burnt his political fingers once again.

To place Onverwacht in some sort of context, one can look at the size of Pietermaritzburg, which according to the 1980 census had 126 300 people and 187 000 in the whole district. Or the East London district which had 164 180.

If one travels from Ermelo to the Oshoek border post on the way to Swaziland one will go through a series of towns — sometimes known as the Dundonald area — where there are some 150 000 people, yet there are not even the usual zink toilets, there is no water laid on and the nearest hospital is 100km away.

Also in the Kangwane homeland is the eerste Hoek area, which the 1980 census found had 152 420 people, and that is undoubtedly a very conservative estimate.

Swaziland, it seems, is keen to incorporate structureless cities.

One could go on, citing figures and impressions throughout the rural areas of South Africa.

What is clear is that there is a process of "urbanisation" going on, as the planners predicted, but it is at the cheapest possible cost to the South African Government, which can then pretend that they are the responsibility of the "national states".

It has immense implications for strategies aimed at the elimination of poverty, because in these places there is no possibility whatever of agriculture providing either employment or food.

It is also an indication of some of the realities which one faces when one looks at one of the most serious challenges facing South Africa today: how can poverty be eliminated?

There are other realities.

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Hundreds welcome Mabuza home

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Hundreds of cheering supporters yesterday welcomed kaNgwane's former chief executive councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza — leader of the Inyandza Swazi movement — when he arrived home after a 44-day visit to the United States.

Chanting songs as they waited patiently, the crowd of about 300 Swazis burst into thunderous cheers as the aircraft carrying their leader touched down at the Nelspruit Airport.

A large convoy of vehicles escorted him to the Mgwenya Hall in kaNyamazane where supporters lined the entrance to shake his hand and pat him on the back.

Mr Mabuza said that as guest of the International Community Service of the United States he was shown a large area of the country. He also met a cross-section of the American people.

"My visit was a diplomatic breakthrough — not only for the people of kaNgwane but for the blacks of South Africa as a whole," he said.

"In 44 days I made many friends — not only ordinary Americans, but the upper crust as well."

He had been fortunate to see the American election campaign, and democracy in action.

It was interesting to see black politicians enjoying the support of a cross-section of the country's people. If a candidate had the people's support, he was backed to the hilt irrespective of his race, colour or religion," he said.

Mr Mabuza said the next few weeks would be spent digesting what he had learnt and talking to his people.

People fear losses in 'poverty-stricken' Swaziland

KaNgwane insecurity

Sowetan 15/1/82 (119)

KANGWANE'S 750 000 people could lose most of their rights and privileges if the Government went ahead with its plans to cede their land to Swaziland.

Although the Government has stressed that their status would be retained, there is growing suspicion that their proposed new home might fail to provide security as promised.

This emerged during a snap survey conducted by **The SOWETAN** in the homeland to find out the feelings of the territory's inhabitants towards the incorporation.

Those interviewed described Swaziland as a proverty-stricken country "which can hardly deal with the social needs of its own people".

Most felt the incorporation would increase the unemployment rate and this problem would further be aggravated by the SA Government's tough laws on migrant labour.

KaNgwane's deputy-Chief Minister, Mr E C Mango, told **The SOWETAN:** "Swaziland's present economic state speaks for itself. The country cannot offer us the security we need and the scope for self-advancement and self-development."

There is fear that public-sector salaries could be severely cut to match those of Swaziland's and pensions would not be paid.

Church condemns land deal with Swaziland

Sowetan 15/11/82 (119)

A memorandum on the implications of the proposed Government's plan to cede land to Swaziland should be dispatched to the international community, a consultation on the controversial land deal has resolved.

The prayer meeting called to discuss the Church's attitude towards the controversial land deal, was held in Nelspruit, KaNgwane, last week. Delegates from more than 20 denominations attended.

Speakers urged the Church to stop "chasing after politics" and take a role in the fight against injustices in this country. The consultation strongly condemned the land deal.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the Government, through its plan to excise KaNgwane and Ingwavuma areas, was trying to fight against God.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said the land deal was a deliberate effort by the Government to consolidate white supremacy in the sub-continent. The white rulers of the country were aiming at realising "a dream" of a South Africa without blacks.

He said the Western world led by the United States had a hand in the "land robbery". The church must fight against obstacles which the land deal would place on its way.

RDM 9/11/82

119

Zulus to see new Govt homes today

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE Zulu community at Driefontein, near the western border of Swaziland, will be shown today where the Government intends to resettle them.

Representatives of the community will be taken to Babanango, near Ulundi, capital of KwaZulu, by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development to see the settlement.

On Wednesday last week about 20 Swazi stand-owners from Driefontein were taken under police escort to see a resettlement camp at Lochiel, in the KaNgwane homeland

About 300 stand-owners are to be removed to make way for establishment of a dam on the Umkhonto River.

Most stand-owners told the Government last April that they did not want to leave.

Armed police send residents on 'tour'

ARMED police were this week used to take residents of Driehoek near Piet Retief on a tour of the land the Government wants to resettle them in.

The new "promised land" is Lochiel in KaNgwane homeland, about 240 kilometres away from Driehoek. The removal of the community has been undertaken to make way for a dam in the area.

Although the tour of Lochiel was organised by the Department of Co-operation and Development, armed police are alleged to have stood by while the residents were asked to get into three buses.

An anti-resettlement activist and stand-owner, Mr Saul Mkhize, said only about 20 of the 300 property owners were willing to move.

"We saw the new place ourselves. It is an undeveloped, rocky place with no water or any facilities whatsoever. We asked the tour officials what they thought we were going to eat, where we were supposed to work, and they said that that would be taken care of," Mr Mkhize said.

The Government, he said, was offering a "ridiculous" R39 to help standowners build themselves new houses in Lochiel.

"They said they would lend us tents for six months, after which they would take them back. How do they think the old and unable among us are going to cope after that? Even if the Government claims it is compensating us for our land, the new properties can never be the same size as ours," he said.

The PFP member of Parliament for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, has condemned the Government for the removals.

The department of Co-operation and Development's Public Relations Officer, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, confirmed that Zulu-speaking residents will be moved to KaNgwane while the Swazi-speaking would go to KwaZulu.

Mr Oosthuizen said that in terms of the 1975 Consolidation Proposals, Driefontein was a "badly situated" area.

UNPAID: The seven insurance salesmen who are let not paid.

Insurance r feel ripped

By CHARLES MOGALE

SEVEN insurance policy salesmen — including a unit manager — walked

The estranged unit manager Mr Robert Solomon has claimed that the basic R400 for each member of his team was payable by last Friday.

17/10/82

Casino inquiry begins hearing

By NORMAN CHANDLER

THE independent commission of inquiry into casino concessions in homelands and the role allegedly played in the KaNgwane negotiations by Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Land Affairs, began sitting at Nelspruit this week.

The chairman of the commission is Mr W G Schickerling, former Auditor-General, who was appointed by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, following allegations by members of the former KaNgwane Government that Mr van der Walt had been present last year when a group of businessmen applied for a concession to run a casino in that territory.

Witnesses

Two of the first witnesses at the commission hearing were the Rev S A Nkosi, former Executive Councillor for Economic Affairs and Finance in the disbanded KaNgwane Government, and Mr Peter Bowen, former Director for Economic Affairs, Finance and Authority Affairs in KaNgwane.

Mr Bowen is now commissioner for Co-operation and Development at Nelspruit.

Mr Nkosi declined to comment on what he had told the commission, and Mr Bowen was not available for comment.

Pretoria sources this week said that they were unable to give a date when the commission's report would be handed to Dr Koornhof.

"It is far too early to say when they will complete their hearings as the commission has to look in to the whole question of casino concessions in the national states of BophuthaTswana, Venda and Transkei," I was told.

Mr Ray Swart

Mr P W Botha

18 000 sign land petition

ARGUS 14/10/82

(119)

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.

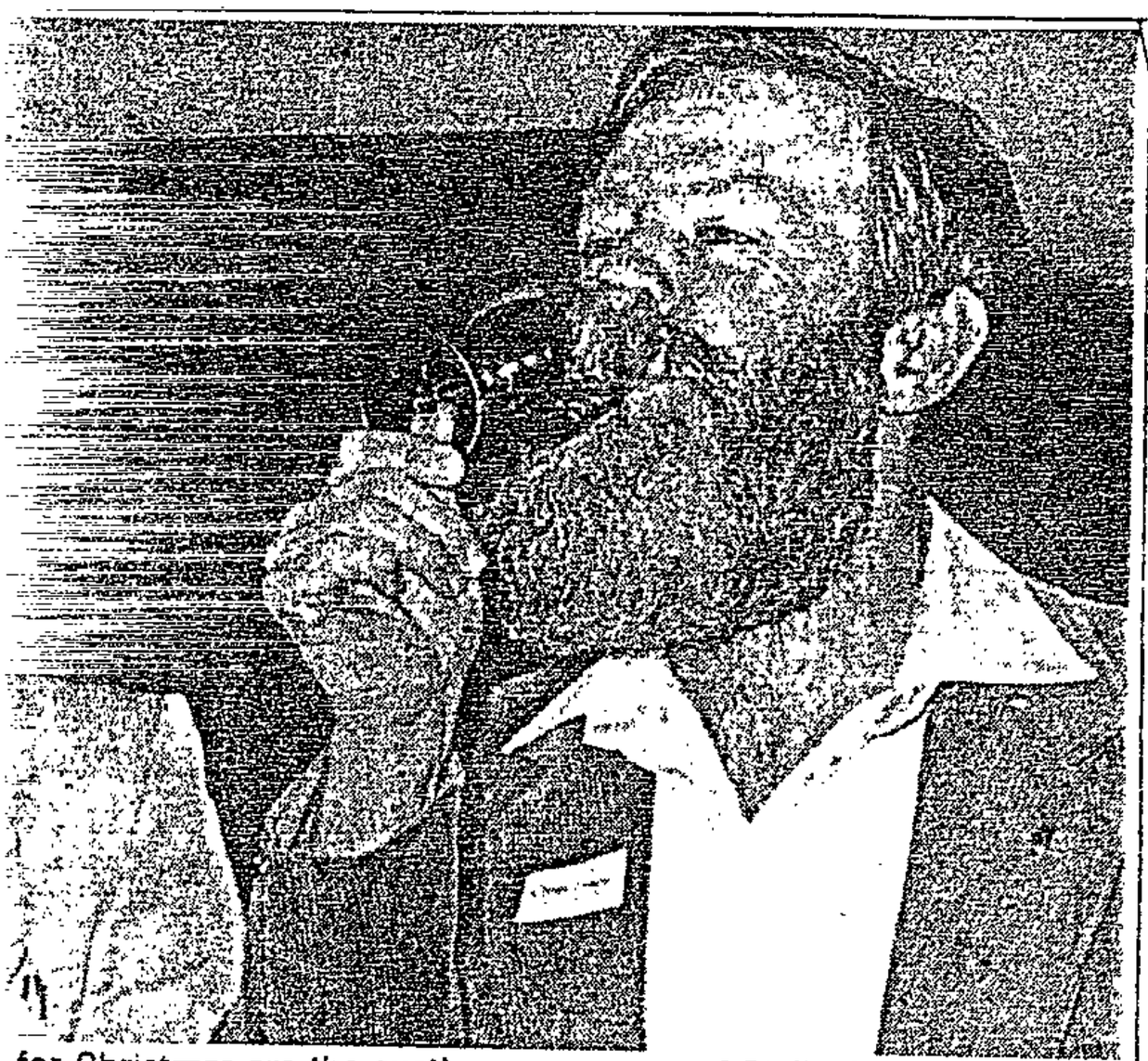
OPPOSED

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.)



for Christmas are the auction manageress of Stellenbosch Farmers' :e SFW marketing manager of consumer relations Mr Dave Hughes.

Christmas for wine lovers

on the shelves on Monday, but a SFW ted supplies.

r will be the de Noir — a grapes. It is : production, ie a superior

: marketing lations, Mr Dave Hughes. "It's a winner".

It has a fascinating colour, is delicate and Mr Hughes suggested the wine should not be served too cold.

Further, there is a dry white, Sauvignon Blanc 1982.

Mr Hughes, however, feels the wine is a little too young for the bottle.

A new sparkling wine, Kapt Sect will join the Cuvee Brut on the market. It is also a dry wine, yet is soft and mellow.

RDM 13/10/82

Mabuza: Territory is fertile for ANC

119

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — KaNgwane is now a fertile recruiting ground for the African National Congress, former Chief Minister Enos Mabuza told 'Africa News', a weekly review, this week.

"The people are desperate and appear ready to take the risk," he said.

"By this single action (ceding the territory to Swaziland) South Africa is alienating about 1 000 000 South Africans. The majority of these alienated people will, as a matter of fact, become enemies of South Africa."

Mr Mabuza said that Pretoria's desire to clamp down on ANC activity in Swaziland was "a factor" in the deal "and Swaziland has proved so by its recent clamp-down on the ANC, especially since the negotiations became intense and more frequent."

Yet there was "no doubt" that the ANC would gather strength "and the SA Government does not want to accept this reality", he maintained.

He also warned that the "young militant generation" differed from his own in regarding ANC bombers as heroes.

He noted that his own six children "are more militant than I am."

(119) S. Times 10/10/82

Affidavit details talks on casino

By NORMAN CHANDLER

THE alleged role of Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, in talks about a casino in KaNgwane has been detailed in an affidavit by the Rev S A Nkosi, former Executive Councillor for Economic Affairs and Finance in the now-disbanded KaNgwane Government.

□ □ □

Earlier this week, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced that an independent commission of inquiry, headed by the former Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, would investigate the question of casino rights in the homelands, and give attention to any role allegedly played by Mr van der Walt.

The commission is not a judicial body.

Mr Nkosi's affidavit reads:

"Mr Hennie van der Walt, who at that time was chairman of the Commission of Co-Operation and Development, was among a group of businessmen who discussed the possibility of obtaining a concession for the establishment of a casino and other business ventures at a meeting, of which I was chairman, at Louieville, KaNgwane, on a date towards the end of 1981.

"Mr van der Walt had telephoned me at my office at Louieville to arrange the meeting.

"He said that representatives of a Pretoria firm of attorneys, Kemp and De Beer, would be present. He told me that in the event of the date being unsuitable, I should telephone him at a Cape Town number. I took the number as being that of his Cape Town office.

□ □ □

"Mr van der Walt arrived at Louieville in the company of three other men, one of whom was a Mr Bosch.

"He took a leading role in the discussions and spoke on the issue just as much as anyone else. He was certainly in the conference room, and participated fully in all discussions about casinos. There is no doubt about that.

"I instructed Mr Peter Bowen, Director for Economic Affairs, Finance and Authority Affairs, to take down minutes of the meeting. This he did. The reason for this was that my personal clerk was not at the meeting. Another reason was that whenever major meetings took place, I felt that Mr Bowen was the best person to have on hand.

"The Government of KaNgwane decided on November 3, 1981, to reject the application for concessions, and I instructed Mr Bowen to inform the applicants accordingly.

"After the decision had been taken, there was no further communication between my government and the applicants.

"Events which have followed the refusal have astonished me.

□ □ □

"Mr van der Walt has claimed he had not spoken about a casino, yet he took an active role in those discussions. He has said he had not held talks with the KaNgwane Government, yet he himself arranged the meeting.

"Lastly, the meeting was also attended by Chief N E Ngomane, Executive Councillor for Agriculture and Forestry, and by Mr P I Masilela, Executive Councillor for Community Affairs. They both support fully my statements on this matter."

Mr van der Walt was not available for comment yesterday.

● Government officials in KaNgwane earlier believed the meeting had taken place this year but could not substantiate this because the minutes of the meeting, they said, were locked in an office at Louieville, the homeland's capital.

Mr Nkosi's statement makes it clear that the meeting was last year, and that the application for a concession was refused on November 3.

Last week the Department of Co-operation and Development told the Sunday Times, in reply to a request by this newspaper, that minutes were not available.

□ □ □

Mr Bowen — who is now commissioner at the Nelspruit office of the Department of Co-Operation and Development — has declined to comment, referring all inquiries to his head office in Pretoria.

● South Africa disestablished KaNgwane on June 18 this year when it was announced that the homeland, as well as a part of KwaZulu,

DR PIET KOORNHOF
Looking into casino rights

would be incorporated into Swaziland.

KwaZulu was successful recently in an action brought in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein to have its incorporation set aside.

A full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court is to hear on November 25 a KaNgwane application that its incorporation also be declared invalid.

ng to its proposals to its commission, which ike recommends Parliament on the ls. has yet to con- hether or not to al evidence as

rogressive Feder- members of the sion, Mr Colin nd Mrs Helen meet in Johan- today to discuss proach when the sion meets. The FP member, Mr ier, is overseas.

(119) RDM 7/10/82

Ex-civil servants on casino commission

Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — Two former senior civil servants have been appointed to form the commission of inquiry into allegations that Mr Hennie van der Walt, deputy Minister of Land Affairs, was involved in discussions about a casino in KaNgwane.

They are a former Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, and a former secretary of Indian Affairs, Mr H A Prinsloo.

They have been working on their assignment for three days, but their names were only released by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, yesterday.

The commission will also investigate the establishment of casinos in all other homelands.

Mr Van Der Walt has denied the allegations, but Ministers of the former KaNgwane Legislative Assembly claim he took part in discussions about opening a casino and that they have minutes of the meeting.

(119) D. Dispatch 5/10/82

KaNgwane chiefs seek to secede

JOHANNESBURG — Three chiefs from KaNgwane have formally requested permission from Pretoria to secede with their land and people from KaNgwane to Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said yesterday.

The three chiefs made their appeal to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in July when the row over plans to transfer KaNgwane to Swaziland was at its height.

They were accompanied by Prof Ntsanwisi, who said yesterday he had arranged the meeting with Dr Koornhof after the chiefs had approached him for assistance.

KaNgwane was the designated homeland of South Africa's 750 000 Swazis until Pretoria's decision to dissolve its legislative assembly and take it over pending its transfer to Swaziland. Gazankulu is the homeland of South Africa's 1 000 000 Shangaans.

The three chiefs are all Shangaans and have no desire to be incorporated in Swaziland, Prof Ntsanwisi said.

KaNgwane is divided into three blocks of territory, with a strong Shangaan presence in two of them.

Prof Ntsanwisi said no finality had been reached in the discussions, with Dr Koornhof. — DDC.

(119) S. Times 3/10/82

Deputy Minister seeks 'casino' inquiry

By NORMAN CHANDLER

MR Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Land Affairs, has asked for a "commission of inquiry" to investigate his alleged participation in talks about casino rights in the KaNgwane homeland.

But by the weekend officials of the Department of Co-Operation and Development said that no instructions for the establishment of such a commission had been received.

Mr George Stander, chief liaison officer for the department said: "I don't know anything about this."

Mr van der Walt who had earlier promised the Sunday Times a full interview on the issue, this week said that it was now inappropriate because he had asked the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, for a commission to be appointed.

The department yesterday also formally replied to a Sunday Times request for the minutes of the meeting by saying that "minutes had not been kept".

□ □ □

Mr Enos Mabuza, former Chief Executive Councillor for KaNgwane, and his colleagues, the Rev S A Nkosi, the man who chaired the meeting, and Mr P I Masilela, have all claimed that minutes were kept and were locked in a safe at the KaNgwane capital, Louieville.

They say they have been refused access to them since the Government decided on June 18 to incorporate KaNgwane into Swaziland.

Mr Nkosi and Mr Masilela said that the minutes were recorded by Mr Peter Bowen, who was Director for Authority Affairs in the no dissolved government.

Mr Bowen, who is now Commissioner for Development and Co-Operation at Nelspruit, has refused to comment.

In reply to a Sunday Times request for minutes of the meeting between members of the KaNgwane Government, Mr van der Walt and three businessmen, the Director-General, Mr J Raath, said:

"As minutes were not kept of the informal meeting to which you refer, it is regretted that the department is unable to accede to your request."

An interview by the Sunday Times with Mr van der Walt was arranged — at the Deputy Minister's request — for Wednesday this week.

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At 9.15 am that day, however, Mr van der Walt telephoned to say: "I don't think any purpose would be served by our meeting as I have today asked the Minister (Dr Koornhof) to establish a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the allegations."

He did not indicate whether it was to be a judicial or an internal inquiry.

Mr van der Walt told the Sunday Times last weekend that he had been present at a meeting at which casino rights in KaNgwane had been discussed.

The week before he had denied being involved at all in such in talks, after being asked on several occasions when last he had been in KaNgwane.

He eventually admitted to having been there in January this year while travelling "incognito."

Mr van der Walt, who was chairman of the Commission for Co-Operation and Development at the time of the meeting, again denied this week in an Afrikaans newspaper report that he had been involved in talks about casinos.

"I held, in the latter half of last year, meetings with KaNgwane officials to discuss general economic development and consolidation," he told The Vaderland.

Mr Hennie van der Walt

Mercury 2/10/82 (119)

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lished in the Government Gazette.

Mr Kotzee said the primary steel industry was experiencing abnormal cost increases in respect of its inputs, which included raw materials, components, services, refractories, railage and labour, and fell outside the control of the industry.

He said: 'The average real cost increases to the industry amount to about three to four percentage points above the general inflation rate.

'The price increase of 14,5 percent is insufficient for sustained profitability and growth and most steel manufacturers expect major losses in the next year or two, particularly as a result of the poor economic situation.'

Mr Kotzee said that because of inflation the industry was prepared to shoulder some of the input price increases and so reduce the costs that were being passed on.

Input-output tables for the steel processing industry indicated the 14,5 percent increase 'would have an effect of 0,4 percent on the rate of inflation'.

'The controlled steel prices for producers and the trade represent maximum prices. However, the present stocks of steel products in the country are at particularly high levels in the midst of a sharp decline in domestic consumption.

'At the same time, short-term interest rates remain high. These particular market conditions give rise to keen competition among merchants, which is expected to continue for some time and will undoubtedly benefit the end user, in the sense that the full effect of the increase in the producer price will not immediately be borne by the consumer.

'To remain competitive the steel industry is taking steps to maintain efficiency and productivity at optimum levels,' Mr Kotzee said.

KaNgwane for court

Mercury Correspondent

A FULL bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court will meet in Pretoria on November 25 to hear an urgent application for the proclamation dissolving the KaNgwane Legislation Assembly to be declared null and void.

The hearing, on which the fate of KaNgwane will largely depend, will be heard against the backdrop of Thursday's decision by the Appeal Court that a proclamation providing for the excision of Ingwavuma from KwaZulu was null and void.

The dissolution of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and the takeover of KaNgwane by the Department of Co-operation and Development was a prelude to its transfer to Swaziland.

After the Appeal Court decision on Ingwavuma, Pretoria said it planned to continue its 'border adjustment' talks with Swaziland as far as KaNgwane was concerned.

Legal observers were yesterday pondering parallels between the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane cases and debating whether they were close enough for the Appeal Court ruling to determine the outcome of the Supreme Court hearing in Pretoria.

Meanwhile, in Mbabane yesterday, Swaziland's Department of Foreign Affairs issued a statement stressing that it would neither withdraw its claim to Ingwavuma nor settle for a scaled-down land deal in which only KaNgwane was transferred to Swaziland.

Long run home

TEN Alberton schoolboys leave from Durban's City Hall at 6 a m on Monday on the start of a sponsored relay marathon back to their Transvaal home town. The boys, Std 9 pupils at Hoërskool Alberton, are raising funds for SANTA. They will run for half an hour at a time with each runner doing two runs a day. The run is expected to take four days.

Minister upset over procedure

PRETORIA—The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has deplored the procedure followed by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee in 'seeking sensational publicity' based on unsigned allegations of torture of detainees.

Mr le Grange issued a brief statement in Pretoria yesterday on claims by the committee that 'systematic and widespread torture' was used on their children.

The minister was referring to reports in certain English-language newspapers based on the committee's allegations.

'The DPSC delivered a memorandum concerning the alleged torture of detainees to my office on September 30, 1982, after the publication of comprehensive reports based thereon in certain afternoon English newspapers.'

The memorandum, he said, referred to 'bundles of unsigned allegations by

Arrests but no 'stones'

Crime Reporter

FOUR men have been arrested in connection with the theft of R80 000 worth of cut diamonds, stolen from the Kimberley Diamond Company in Durban last month.

But police are still looking for the stones.

They suspect that most have been smuggled to Britain and that others were disposed of in Johannesburg.

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boards and suddenly the phone rang.

'I grabbed it and just said to whoever it was that there was a knifeman in my room. He sprang across the room and sliced through the telephone cord with his knife.

'He was very angry and

KaNgwane set for crucial court test

RDM 2/10/87 (119)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A FULL Bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court will sit in Pretoria on November 25 to hear an urgent application to have the proclamation dissolving the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly declared null and void.

The hearing, on which the fate of KaNgwane will largely depend, will be heard against the backdrop of Thursday's decision by the Appeal Court that a proclamation providing for the excision of Ingwavuma from KwaZulu was null and void.

The dissolution of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and the takeover of KaNgwane by the Department of Co-operation and Development was a prelude to its transfer to Swaziland.

After the Appeal Court decision on Ingwavuma, Pretoria said it planned to continue its "border adjustment" talks on KaNgwane with Swaziland.

But its plans to cede KaNgwane could be interrupted if the Supreme Court finds in favour of KaNgwane.

Legal observers were yesterday pondering parallels between the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane cases and debating whether the Appeal Court ruling would determine the outcome of the Supreme Court hearing in Pretoria.

Parallels include the following:

- The dissolution of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and the purported excision of Ingwavuma were to facilitate the takeover over of both areas by the Department of Co-operation and Development.
- The central Government relied on proclamations, not special legislation, to achieve its objectives in both cases.
- The proclamations cited powers given to the State President under the Black Administration Act of 1927 and Development and Trust Act of 1936.

The Appeal Court found that under the National States Constitution Act of 1971 the State President had to consult with "homeland" governments before altering the composition of the legislative assemblies or changing their boundaries.

A difference which may be material to the outcome of the November 25 hearing is that KwaZulu is recognised as a "self-governing" state under the Act, whereas KaNgwane was not.

Meanwhile, in Mbabane yesterday, Swaziland's Department of Foreign Affairs said it would neither withdraw its claim to Ingwavuma nor settle for a scaled-down land deal in which only KaNgwane is transferred to Swaziland.

Court rule puts Swazi deal on ice

C.T. 1/10/82

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 Ingwvuma 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 Correpondents-Sapa

BACKGROUND to the news

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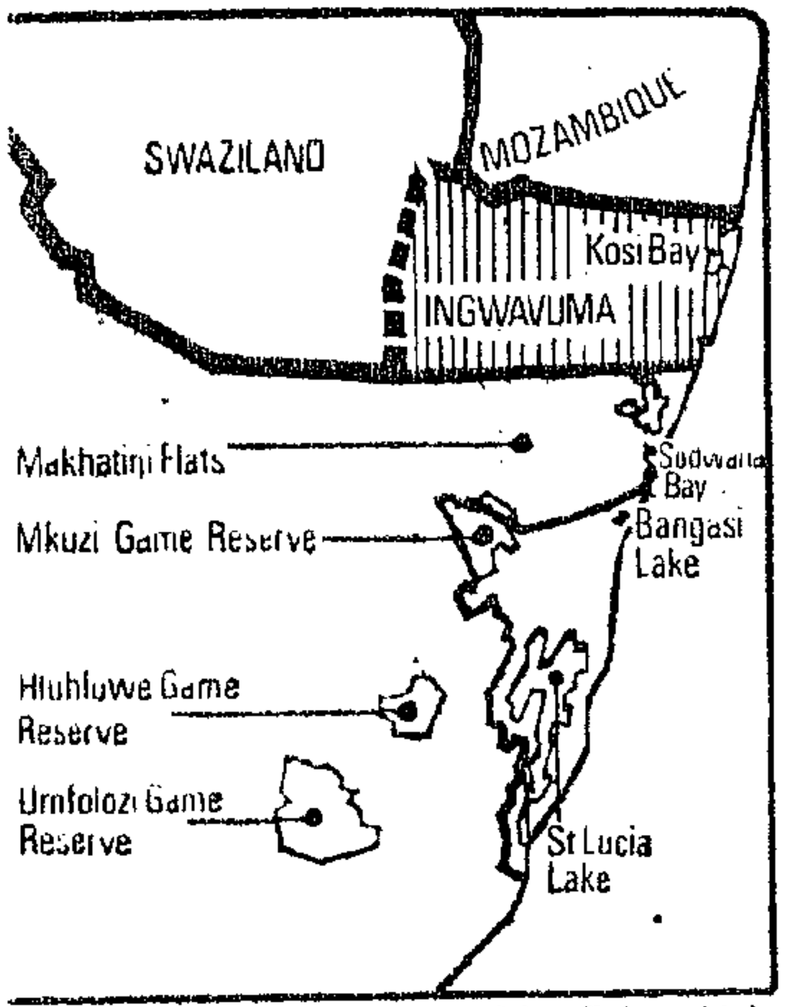
Star 30/9/82

The big land swop

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.



he disputed Ingwavuma area of kwaZulu, which ıe Appellate Division has ruled cannot be ceded to Swaziland.

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 Transvaal is based on the desire of the late Swazi monarch, King Sobhuza, to reunite 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 Development, 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 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 Ingwavuma to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

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Today this order was confirmed by the Appellate Division — leaving South Africa with no furthe course to the cour

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Star 30/9/82

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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 Zwelethini, 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

Rom 23/8/82

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Murder bid on chief who backs 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 for 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.

Van der Walt: I DID attend casino talks

(119) S. Times 26/9/82

By NORMAN CHANDLER

THE Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Hennie van der Walt, admitted this week that he had been present at a meeting in KaNgwane when casino concessions were discussed.

But, he said, the meeting had taken place in 1981, not this year, as claimed by members of the former KaNgwane government.

Mr van der Walt, who was chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development at the time of the meeting — which took place at Louieville, the homeland's capital — also invited the Sunday Times to discuss the issue further with him as he wanted to be of assistance in "clearing up this whole matter".

The Sunday Times this week formally asked the Department of Co-operation and Development for the minutes of the meeting allegedly attended by Mr van der Walt.

The minutes are locked in an office at Louieville, and access to them has been refused even to former leading members of the KaNgwane government who attended the talks.

Mr van der Walt said in an interview yesterday that he did not know "Mr de Beer", one of three men who, according to KaNgwane representatives, had attended discussions about casino and other concessions.

Denial

Speaking from his Western Transvaal farm yesterday, he said:

"I don't know where the KaNgwane people get this story (about the 1982 talks). I categorically deny I was there this year.

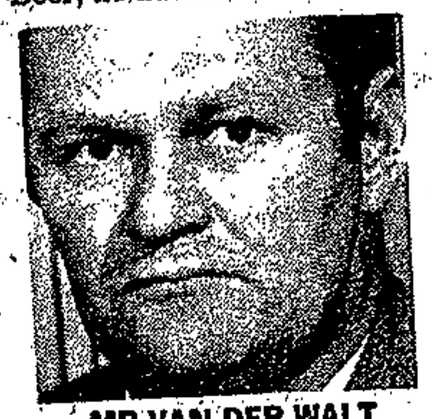
"I haven't been in casino discussions with KaNgwane. Not in 1982. And I haven't been talking about casinos or anything like that except when some people mentioned casinos when we were talking about development concessions."

Members of the former KaNgawane government claimed this week that not only were casinos discussed, but also concessions for dog-racing, horse-racing, airline routes, and radio and television.

The package being offered was similar to that granted by the KwaNdebele Government to a company called Wesjoy (Pty), formerly owned by two Pretoria attorneys, Mr Willem de Beer and Mr Petrus Kemp, and another person, Mr Gustav Wilm.

They sold out to the Holiday Inns organisation on December 11, 1980.

Mr van der Walt said yesterday that although he knew of the firm Kemp and De Beer, he had never had dealings with them, "not even during my years in legal practice".



MR VAN DER WALT
'Not this year'

Mr de Beer and Mr Kemp were not available for comment.

The Chief Executive Councillor for KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, yesterday repeated his claim that Mr van der Walt had been present during discussions about casino rights during the 1982 South African parliamentary session.

He was backed by the Rev S A Nkosi, former Councillor for Economic Affairs and Finance and the man who chaired the meeting.

Phone call

Mr Nkosi said: "It was this year. An introductory meeting took place last year, possibly during September."

Mr van der Walt had personally telephoned him from Cape Town to arrange the initial meeting, he claimed.

Mr Nkosi alleged that Mr van der Walt was asked about his role in the talks and whether he was the same Mr van der Walt who was chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

"The answer was yes.

"During the meeting Mr

□ To Page 2

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From Page 1

van der Walt explained about concessions, particularly the details of the proposals."

Mr Nkosi, as well as Mr P I Masilela, who was Executive Councillor for Community Affairs, have given the Sunday Times statements confirming Mr van der Walt's presence at a meeting at which casino rights were discussed.

The other executive councillor present was Mr E Mango, who was in charge of education. He was not availabe for comment this week.

KaNgwane refused to allow casinos on moral grounds.

Mr Mabuza said this week that his government's top white officials had been sceptical about the package being offered and urged that it be refused.

Mr Peter Bowen, who was Director of Financial, Economic and Authority Affairs for the KaNgwane government and is today Comissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development at Nelspruit, declined to confirm or deny that the

I was at casino talks — Minister

meeting had taken place

He also declined to confirm that Mr van der Walt had been present or to say on which date the meeting had been held, referring inquiries to his department's head of fice in Pretoria.

"I have had calls from far and wide about this, but that is all I am prepared to say," he said.

Adamant

However, KaNgwane officials are adamant that Mr Bowen had been sceptical from the start" about the approach for casino and other concessions

Investigations last week showed that Wesjoy was originally formed as a property speculating company in 1973

Its two directors were Mr Petrus Johannes Kemp and Mr Willem Jacobus de Beer, both of whom are Pretoria attorneys

Each held a share and the only other share was in the name of Mr Gustav Wilm.

All three shares were sold to the Holiday Inns organisation on December 11, 1980, when Mr Kemp and Mr de Beer resigned as directors.

Ten days before the sale and their resignations, the directors changed the articles of association to allow them to "negotiate for hotel and casino rights in any homeland".

On the same day, the company name was changed from Wesjoy Investments (Pty) to Wesjoy (Pty), according to records kept at the offices of the Registrar of Companies in Pretoria

According to copies of the concessions granted to Wesjoy by KwaNdebele — some of which have come into the possession of the Sunday Times — the company was granted on September 29, 1980 "an irrevocable concession for the establishment of a hotel casino in the homeland of KwaNdebele"

Twenty-five percent of the shares in Wesjoy were to be allocated free of charge to KwaNdebele and any other hotel casinos in the area would also be the sole right of Wesjoy

On December 2, 1980, Holiday Inns wrote to the Commission for Co-operation and Development regarding an agreement between themselves and KwaNdbele.

The commission's reply was that it welcomed "a hotel complex and feels that due to its terms of appointment, details can be worked out at a later stage between Holiday Inns, KwaNdebele government and this commission"

The N

Alleged 'casino evidence' unavailable

Zulu 2 119

African Affairs Correspondent

THE minutes of a meeting held in KaNgwane earlier this year on casino concessions for the region and allegedly attended by the deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Hennie van der Walt, are locked in an office in Louieville.

Access to the evidence in the territory's capital has been denied to former members of the KaNgwane Executive Council who attended the talks.

Administration of the affairs of KaNgwane was taken over by the Department of Co-operation and Development in June following a decision by the South African Cabinet to cede the area to Swaziland.

A dispute has broken out as to whether Mr van der Walt attended the meeting to discuss casinos this year.

He denies that he was ever present at discussions where the independence of KaNgwane was put forward as a pre-requisite for casino rights in the territory.

The deputy minister says he was in Cape Town for the No Confidence debate at the time of the alleged meeting.

Two of the former councillors were emphatic yesterday, however, that the deputy minister had been present during discussions on casino rights during the 1982 parliamentary session.

They are the former Councillor for Economic Affairs and Finance, the Rev S A Nkosi, and the former Executive Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr P I Masilela.

The KaNgwane delegates had made it clear at the meeting that they were against casinos on moral grounds.

The PFP spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart, has called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to investigate the incident.

He said that, if the allegations against Mr van der Walt were true, then the action being taken against KaNgwane was based on punitive grounds.

KaNgwane casino row: Bowen 'objected to MP'

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE alleged participation of Mr Hennie van der Walt in talks earlier this year about a casino in KaNgwane was objected to by the Government's most senior white representative in the homeland's administration, it was claimed last night.

The former Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said Mr Peter Bowen, the former Director of Financial, Economic and Authority Affairs, expressed concern that Mr Van der Walt had allegedly been present.

Mr Van der Walt was at the time chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development concerned with homeland consolidation. He is now deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs.

Mr van der Walt has denied he was at such a meeting.

Mr Nkosi said details of the meeting were not clear because the minutes were in the KaNgwane Government offices from which former Executive Councillors had been barred since the dissolution of their Council by the Government earlier this year.

Mr Mabuza said last night that Mr Bowen had attended the meeting, and later, as his personal adviser, had expressed concern at Mr Van der Walt's participation.

Mr Bowen appeared to object to a Member of Parliament and a person involved in land consolidation being linked to concession talks, Mr Mabuza said.

This week Mr Bowen refused to discuss the meeting. He referred all queries to the liaison section of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria.

Pay cheques are held up

Mail Reporter

A 10-DAY clearance period on all cheques, uncluding salary cheques, imposed by the United Building Society has caused customers a minimal amount of inconvenience, a UBS spokesman said.

The clearance period was imposed about two months ago after a massive R1-million fraud involving Government cheques.

Several people have called the Rand Daily Mail complaining of the delay, but the UBS spokesman said although the society had anticipated problems and dissatisfaction, this had been kept to a minimum. Customers, he said, realised the policy was necessary.

Chief shot 3 times by mystery gunman

25/9/82 (119) 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.

Land deal talks 'will continue'

Star 22/9/82

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 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 participate 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 written 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.

Probe casino 'talks' — Swart

20/9/88 RDM (119)

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE Opposition spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart, yesterday urged the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof to investigate allegations that the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs Mr Hennie van der Walt was involved earlier this year in talks on the establishment of a casino in KaNgwane.

The allegations were reported yesterday by the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express.

They said the alleged meeting between Mr Van der Walt, two other men and members of the now defunct KaNgwane Government took place in January.

Approached by the newspapers, Mr Van der Walt denied that the meeting had taken place.

Former members of the KaNgwane Government quoted yesterday said the casino proposals made by the two men who accompanied Mr Van der Walt had been rejected.

Yesterday Mr Swart said: "The allegations are very serious, because if they are true, then it would seem that part of the action now being taken against KaNgwane is based on punitive motives ...

"It is very important, therefore, that there should be no trace of suspicion that someone who is now a Deputy Minister was in any way involved in negotiations about a casino and that this was a cause of the Government's disenchantment with the KaNgwane administration."

Neither Mr Van der Walt nor Dr Koornhof could be contacted for comment yesterday. The former chief executive councillor of the KaNgwane administration, Mr Enos Mabuza, was also not available.

PFP wants answers to 'casino' allegations

(119) Mercury 20/9/82

Mercury Correspondent

THE Opposition spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart, yesterday urged the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to investigate allegations that the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs, Mr Hennie van der Walt, was involved earlier this year in talks on the establishment of a casino in KaNgwane.

The allegations were reported yesterday by the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express.

They said the alleged meeting between Mr van der Walt and two other men and members of the now defunct KaNgwane Government took place in January.

Mr van der Walt denied the meeting to the newspapers and said he had never been involved in talks concerning a casino in KaNgwane.

At the time of the alleged meeting Mr van der Walt was chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development.

Former members of the KaNgwane Government quoted yesterday said the casino proposals made by the two men who accompanied Mr van der Walt had been rejected on moral grounds and because the deal implied that KaNgwane would have to opt for independence which was unacceptable to the KaNgwane Government.

Serious

Yesterday Mr Swart said: 'The allegations are very serious because if they are true then it would seem that part of the action now being taken against KaNgwane is based on punitive motives.

'The whole question of the Government's relationship with KaNgwane is totally suspect in view of the clandestine negotiations with Swaziland about its future. It is therefore very important that there should be no trace of suspicion that someone who is now a deputy minister was in any way involved in negotiations about a casino and that this was a cause of the Government's disenchantment with the KaNgwane administration.'

He urged Dr Koornhof to investigate the matter 'and give answers as to whether there is any substance to these allegations or not'.

Mr van der Walt told the two Sunday newspapers that he had not been to KaNgwane since January 1980 when he had talks about schools — but he later admitted to the Sunday Times that he had visited the Nsikazi region of the homeland 'incognito' in January, but on business that had nothing to do with casinos.

Neither Mr van der Walt nor Dr Koornhof could be contacted yesterday.

Land deal delicate says Pik Botha

(119) Mercury 16/9/82

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.

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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.

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Guarantee wanted

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Mr Pik Botha

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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.

(119) PDM 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".

kaNgwane deal: 'Swazi Govt will fall'

2/9/82

Star

119

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 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 Nelspruit.

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 "homeland boys."

"We will change the whole structure of Swaziland and we will show them we are not 'homeland 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.

(119) Star 2/9/82

BORDER DISPUTE

The death of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland has apparently not changed Swaziland's claims o kaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

The Swazi Government has made it clear that the death of King Sobhuza will not cause any major changes in the country's foreign policies including its claims to South African territory.

When the South African Government announced its intention of handing over kaNgwane to Swaziland there was widespread protest from both black residents of kaNgwane and white farmers in the border areas.

JOAO SANTA RITA has spent a few days travelling in kaNgwane and in the surrounding areas to assess the mood of the people in the area.

kaNgwane:

After shopping in Nelspruit these women wait for transport to take them to kaNyamazane, in the Nsikaze area of kaNgwane.

Salaries paid by SA

The South African Government is still paying the salaries of members of the dissolved kaNgwane Legislative assembly and of members of the kaNgwane "cabinet," says the former chief executive councillor of the territory, Mr Enos Mabuza. The South African authorities had told him, however, that they could be suspended at any time. The official cars assigned to kaNgwane top officials have also been withdrawn.

Doubts that Swaziland has finance to run health facilities

Incorporation brings fears of decline in some services

Top kaNgwane officials fear the incorporation of the territory into Swaziland will cause some of the services in the area to decline.

A health official in Louieville doubted that Swaziland would have the financial resources to run the kaNgwane health facilities.

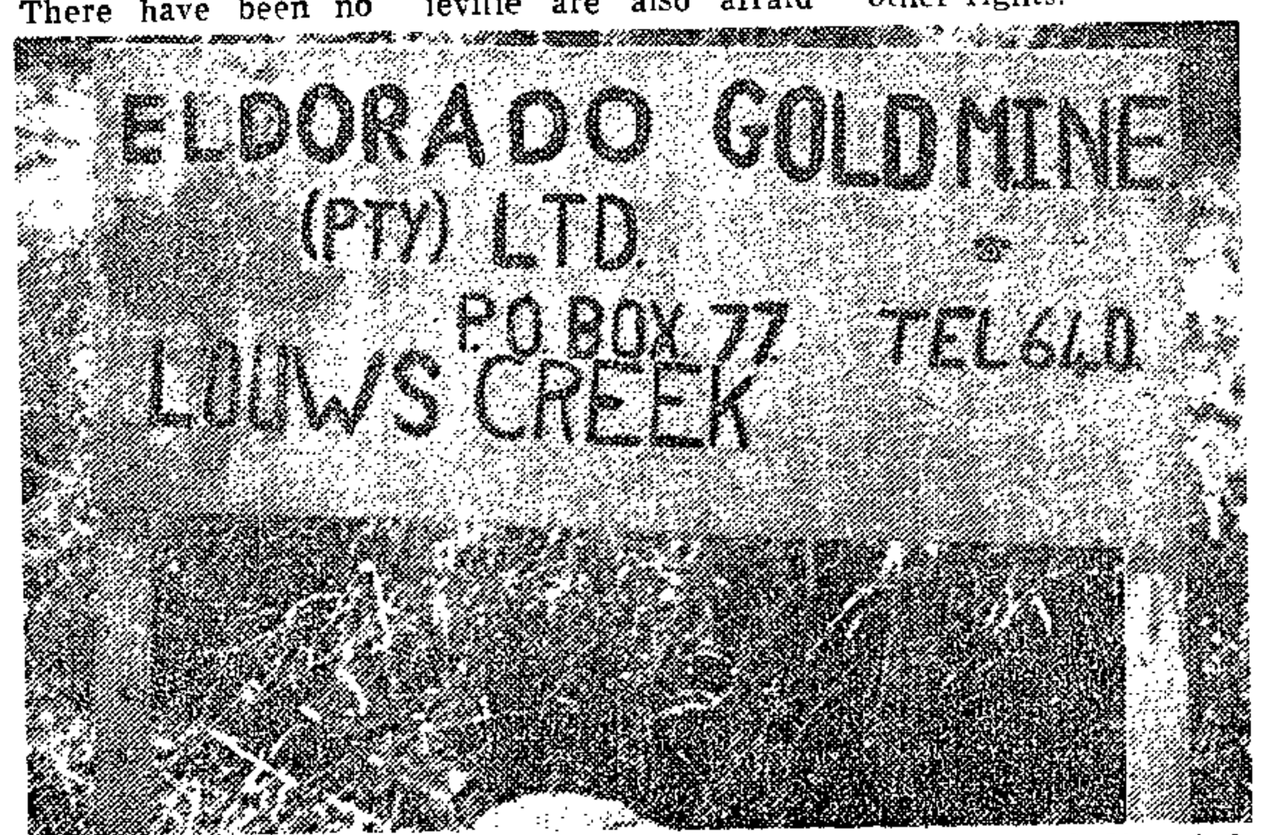
There are 36 clinics and two hospitals in kaNgwane, one of which is manned by South African military personnel. A third hospital is almost completed. Early this month Swaziland's minister of health, Dr Samuel Hynd, disclosed that a hospital in Manzini was facing a financial crisis because of lack of funds.

It needs about R900 000 a year to continue, but the amount was considered so large that it would have to be discussed by parliament.

In Louieville The Star was told this could mean Swaziland would have difficulties in administrating kaNgwane's health services. About R6,5 million a year would be needed to run kaNgwane's services, a health official said.

There have been no cholera cases in kaNgwane this year although the territory is considered a risk area. Typhoid, however, is endemic, like malaria. Malnutrition cases are also still often reported.

Civil servants in Louieville are also afraid of losing their jobs and pensions because of the incorporation deal. The kaNgwane Public Service Association says it does not accept guarantees by the South African government concerning pensions and other rights.



(Below): Nelspruit's Currie Street. It is here that black workers catch their buses to KaNyamazane the Nsikaze area.

● Pictures by Dale Yudelman.

(Above): A sign near kaNgwane's administrative capital, Louieville. An indication that, although underdeveloped, kaNgwane is rich in some minerals.

Mr Wally Erasmus, Mayor of Barberton. He feels the kaNgwane deal will not affect companies operating in the area.

Big business confident — but small concerns are very worried

Every day in a warehouse in the outskirts of Barberton, workers load railway carriages with hundreds of bags of asbestos from a mine deep inside kaNgwane, across the border of Swaziland. It is then railed to Maputo where it is exported to the Far East.

Businessmen and officials from kaNgwane and the surrounding areas do not think that the big economic interests such as the asbestos industry will be affected by the deal. Small concerns are, however worried.

The former chief councillor of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, says some have decided to suspend plans to invest in the territory. He thinks the big companies with interests in kaNgwane will continue with their activities.

Lonrho and Messina Mining are two of those with interests in the region. General Mining is another one

At a recent meeting with Nelspruit's MP, Mr Dolf Mare, Mr B Ellis of the Onderberg Farmers' Association said he was worried that the new black business in Malelane would close its doors.

A lot of people are waiting.

The mayor of Barberton, Mr Wally Erasmus, himself a retired businessman, does not think the kaNgwane deal will affect businesses in the territory. He expects "a few changes in taxes and that sort of thing."

Kabokweni Furniture Industry in the Nsikaze area will continue to operate.

Some Nelspruit businessmen say it is inevitable that some firms will lose their trade to Swazi companies offering the same services.

In Kahmlushwa a black businessman, Mr Boniface Shongwe, says he supports the deal because his position as a businessman will improve.

"I will be a first-class Swazi citizen with full rights. Therefore I will have access to facilities that are at present denied to me in South Africa."

Not all black kaNgwane businessmen support the border adjustment, however. Mr Sam Mogiba was part of a group of kaNgwane citizens and businessmen who asked the Commissioner General of kaNgwane, Mr T Janson, to arrange a meeting with a South African minister. So far there has been no reply to their request.

In a letter to a local newspaper Mr Mogiba said all the public could see on television were "so-called spokesmen" who backed incorporation.

(119) Star 2/9/82

BORDER DISPUTE

taNgwane is one of the territories the South African Government intends to cede to Swaziland. It was originally a "homeland" for the Swazi ethnic group. An estimated 350 000 people are living in the territory. Another 400 000 Swazis from kaNgwane live and work in South Africa, although some sources say these numbers are "a conservative estimate." The South African Government dissolved the kaNgwane legislative assembly by proclamation, a move that sparked a court action by the former chief executive councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza. These steps by South Africa caused a wave of protests from kaNgwane leaders who say the territory's citizens do not want to lose their South African citizenship. White farmers in the area have also expressed fears about the deal.

kaNgwane:

Town that really is not there at all!

Louieville, the administrative capital of kaNgwane, is a bluff. It is impossible to find on any map for the simple reason that Louieville is not a village, let alone a town.

Nobody lives in Louieville and to enter it, one has to drive through a gate where the reasons for the visit and one's car number are carefully taken down by one of the several guards manning the boom. If one is white, one is called baas."

Louieville consists of pre-fabricated offices, nothing else. "The people who work here, commute every day. I guess the government intended to build a town here, but now I don't know," an official explained.

Kanyamazane, a sprawling township 25 km away from Nelspruit in NsiKaze, an...

A white farmer, Mr Brian Simmons, who was part of a farmers' delegation which met Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development recently, confirmed that most farmers in the area were concerned about the issue.

Mr Simmons, who has been a citrus farmer here since 1946, said the meeting with Dr Koornhof had helped to allay his fears. He told the delegations that the workers would be allowed to commute.

Farmers were also afraid that the price of their properties would drop, but Dr Koornhof was confident that there would be "no change...

thought the Nsikaze area should not be included in the deal.

Barberton's mayor, Mr Wally Erasmus, said some companies were already recruiting workers in Transkei. They were coming with contracts for 12 and 18 months...

Farmers near Louieville also pointed out that they could have problems with water supplies. Some farmers are presently drawing their water from the Shiya Lo Ngubu dam, which is inside kaNgwane. They fear the deal will affect this.

Mr Boniface Shongwe, a businessman for Kamhlushwa. "The non-Swazis are responsible for the problems."

Tribalism rears its head as the major problem

the rest of kaNgwane by a strip of "white" land from the Mozambique border to Nelspruit, is quite different. It is linked to Nelspruit by a good tarred road. This is not surprising, since it is from the town and the surrounding areas draw most of its labour from Kanyamazane.

Kanyamazane's blacks fear that if kaNgwane is given to Swaziland, they will lose access to the South African economy. Some also fear that the area could be flooded with unemployed Swazi people. Whites in the border areas fear they will lose access to the labour force and lose a buffer between them and black Africa.

Blacks and whites both oppose this deal, though for different reasons, says Mr Patrick Seeton, editor of the kaNgwane Times.

on the other side of the mountains, separated from the rest of kaNgwane. Swazi unemployed are not expected to come to the Nelspruit vicinity.

A Nelspruit businessman, who chose to remain anonymous, said he did not know if his farm would fall inside or outside the land to be given to Swaziland. He feared a land-value drop.

"Look, man, you either know how to handle the blacks or you don't. If PW does not know how to handle them, he must not come and give away land," he said.

A prominent Barberton businessman, Mr Boet Pohl, said the main concern in this area was also access to labour. There was already a shortage of labour and companies were having to recruit workers "from the other side of White River."

Mr Pohl said most whites in the area

To talk to Mr Boniface Shongwe, a kaNgwane businessman who supports the territory's incorporation into Swaziland, is to become aware of one of the biggest problems of Africa — tribalism.

It also makes clear that the population of kaNgwane is not homogenous as is often assumed.

Speaking in his office adjoining his bottle-store in Kamhlushwa, a village of small brick houses with corrugated iron roofs, Mr Shongwe says there would have never been any problems with the proposed land deal if it hadn't been for the "non-Swazi" residents of kaNgwane.

"It is neither an amalgamation nor an incorporation. It is a border adjustment. We are Swazis, our king is the Swazi king. We have the same language, we have the same customs.

"Since I was born, I was taught that I was a subject of the king and that this area belonged to Swaziland. This is accepted by all the people of kaNgwane."

When reminded that the former Chief Councillor of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, and several other people opposed the "border adjustment," Mr Shongwe leant forward:

"Those people are not Swazis. They are the ones who don't accept this deal. Look, it's not even all non-Swazis who oppose it. It's just a minority.

"If they can't accept this, then they must accept separate development. They must go and live with the Shangaans if they are Shangaans."

Mr Shongwe, himself a former member of the kaNgwane Legislative assembly, said that when South Africa's Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced to a kaNgwane delegation the border adjustment most of the members of the delegation had told the Minister they could not accept the deal because they were not Swazis.

Non-Swazis have been in control of kaNgwane, it is said.

The editor of a kaNgwane newspaper, who knows the area well, confirmed that this was a problem. He said that at a recent meeting of tribal chiefs several of them had stood up and said they could not go to Swaziland because their ancestors "had been killed by Swazis".

"It is a complicated question. Where do you draw the line between a kaNgwane Swazi and a non-Swazi?" he asked.

Further east towards the Swazi border chief N E Ngomane of kaNgwane's Hoyi tribal authority, who leads one of the Ngomane tribes, is an example. The Ngomane tribes originally settled and lived to the north-east of Komatipoort, where the Kruger National Park is now.

They were removed to Tenbosch in the Hectorspruit and Komatipoort areas and then again to the south east near the Swaziland border.

"The Ngomane chiefs were never at any stage indunas of the king of Swaziland. There can be no question of unification or incorporation between them and the kingdom of Swaziland," the Nkomazi border area chiefs have said.

Mr Enos Mabuza says he has repeatedly told the authorities that the deal did not only involve land.

They had to realise that it involved people, who were not merchandise to be traded around. He maintains that the only way to assess the position among the black population of kaNgwane would be through a referendum.

"Dr Piet Koornhof has rejected this, telling me a referendum would not express the true feelings of the people."

In Kamhlushwa Mr Shongwe says that, unlike Mr Mabuza, he believes the word of the South African Government.

● The two opponents believe there will nevertheless be violence in kaNgwane.

Mr Mabuza says if kaNgwane is incorporated, the local population will revolt against Swaziland.

Mr Shongwe says if the deal is cancelled, the South African Swazis will act violently against the "non-Swazis."

Mr Brian Simmons, a Lowveld farmer. He was given assurances that there would be no change in the status of the Swazi workers on the "white" farms.

C.T. 24/8/82 (119)

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**

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 [6].

Geographical factors played a major role. In the United K...

Poll shows only 7% of whites back land deals

23/8/82

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.

be solved by simply increasing the aggregate 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. [12]

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 Makarere", 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 country [8]. 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 Phillipines, 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,

After 70 years, they must go

After 70 years of settled existence, three black communities on the Transvaal-Natal border are to be resettled. HARRY MASHABELA reports.

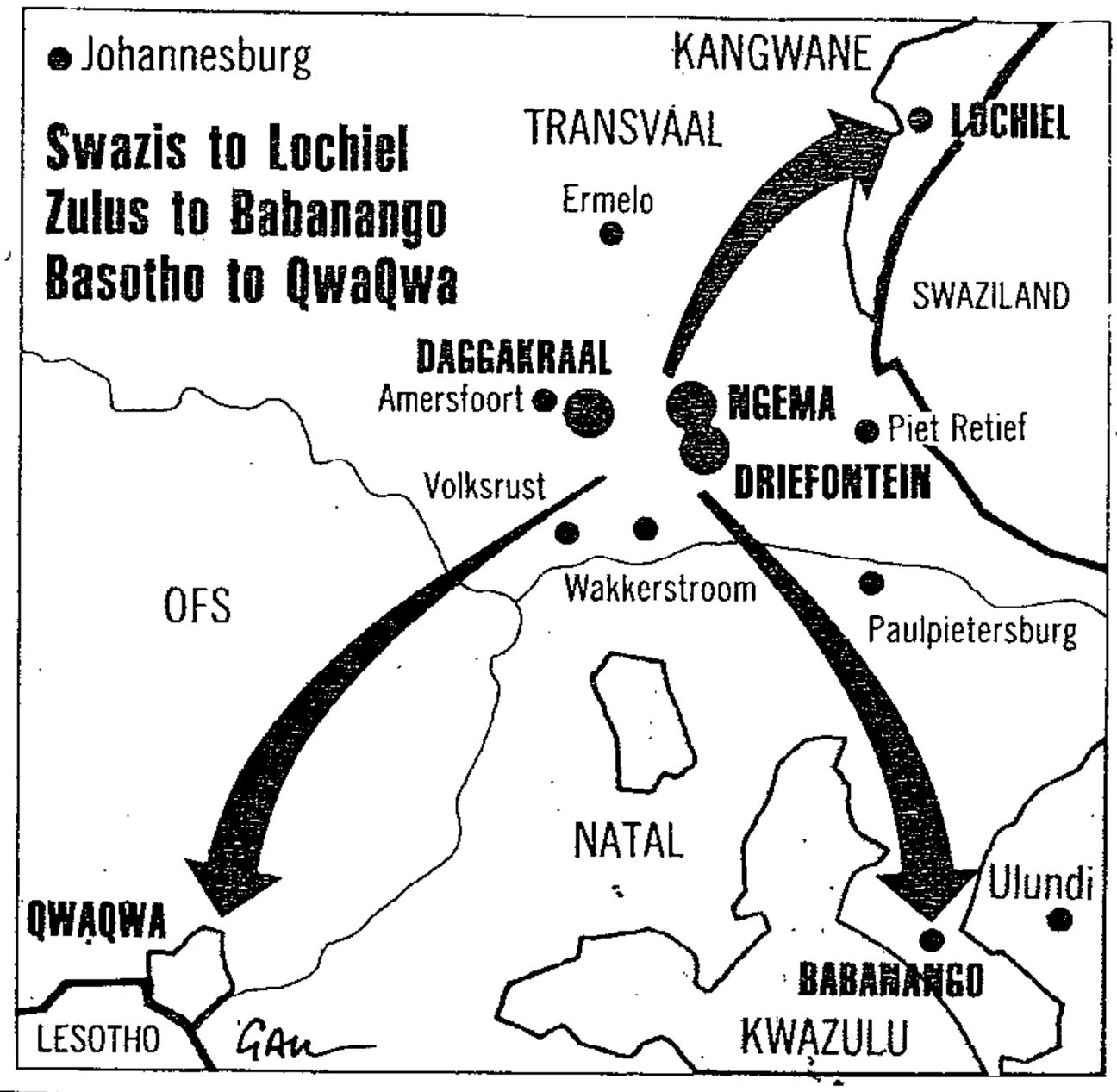
AFTER living happily together for about 70 years, the communities of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema — numbering about 50 000 Zulus, Swazis and South Sotho — in the Amersfoort and Wakkerstroom districts are now earmarked for destruction and resettlement elsewhere.

The Government has declared Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema (officially named Kafferlokasie), black spots and wants the inhabitants to move — Swazis to Lochiel in KaNgwane, Zulus to Babanango, near Ulundi, the KwaZulu capital, and the South Sotho to an unspecified place in QwaQwa, the designated South Sotho homeland.

But the people have not been told of the proposed incorporation of KaNgwane, the Swazi homeland, into neighbouring Swaziland.

Nor have the other ethnic groups been told whether or not the regions to which they will be moved will become part of their designated homelands — KwaZulu and QwaQwa.

Daggakraal stand-owners were simply told by Mr W J van Niekerk, Chief Commissioner for Northern Areas, last Tuesday that, in terms of Government policy, Zulus have to be grouped with Zulus, South Sotho with South Sotho and Swazis with Swazis.



Driefontein and the neighbouring Ngema have to give way to a dam being constructed by the Department of Water Affairs on the Umkonto River.

But officials give no reason other than it being a "a black spot" for the removal of Daggakraal.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has been trying to persuade inhabitants to move away since the early 60s But the people have resisted.

The protracted resistance is perhaps best illustrated by the poor condition of the dirt roads crisscrossing the settlements, a sign that maintenance is neglected in an attempt to pressurise inhabitants.

Resistance is stronger at Daggakraal. In Driefontein, where Mr Van Niekerk addressed the 300 stand-owners in the area last Monday, the local Driefontein Community Board, headed by Mr Stephen Msibi as chairman, was accused of "selling-out."

But Mr Msibi's village board refuted the accusations, claiming it was equally opposed to the proposed removal of the settlement.

At Daggakraal last Tuesday, the nearly 1 000 stand-owners who met department officials, including Mr Van Niekerk, made it clear they did not want to move.

They did not even want to continue discussing the question of removal with officials, they said, because they were not given any agenda before the meeting at a local school.

Arguing that their opposition to the removal was stated at previous meetings, they refused to put questions after officials had addressed the meeting. The stand-owners said they wanted officials to send the local village committee an advance agenda of any future meetings so that the committee could discuss it with residents before the meeting.

They also wanted minutes of previous meetings to be read at the beginning of each future meeting. Otherwise, they said they would not participate in any talks with officials.

Situated on three huge farms, Daggakraal was established in the district of Amersfoort when the first black families bought plots with title deeds there in 1911.

The area grew over the years and there are today some 1 000 stand-owners in Daggakraal. Some of them have allowed tenants to build houses for their families on the stands at a fee — a little more than R20 each year.

There are also open lands where cattle, sheep and horses graze and where crops are grown — usually maize.

Three primaries and a junior secondary school serve the Daggakraal community. There are also eight shops, including two owned by Indians.

Driefontein and the adjoining Ngema were established in 1912 in the Wakkerstroom district. Inhabitants also enjoyed freehold rights, but the two areas are much smaller than Daggakraal.

They also have their own schools, including a junior secondary school, trading stores and lands where villagers plough and graze livestock.

There is plenty of water at Daggakraal and at Driefontein, including Ngema. Besides the rivers running through the settlements, a number of families have boreholes on their properties.

Each of the three communities has its own cemetery, too, where their dead — old and young — have been buried over the years.

Most men in Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema work in Amersfoort, Wakkerstroom, Piet Retief, Ermelo, Volksrus, Paulpietersburg or on the Witwatersrand.

Resistance to removal has persisted despite promises by the department to give stand-owners "compensatory land of equal pastoral and agricultural value, with title deeds".

Families have also been promised:

- Adequate compensation in cash for their houses.
- Clinics, schools, water, roads and sanitation facilities in the new areas.
- Transportation of their livestock and all reclaimable materials — doors, window frames and corrugated iron — free of charge.
- Compensation in cash of all articles that may be damaged during removal.
- Temporary housing in the form of tents or prefabricated houses until they complete building their homes.
- Free food rations for the first three days while families are settling down in the new areas.

It was evident at the meetings this week officials did not want confrontation. They stressed they were negotiating with the people, not forcing them to go.

But it was also apparent indirect pressures were being put on the communities, such as the bad condition of the roads. Perhaps the Government will resort to other forms of pressure if the resistance continues.

PIK DUCKS AND DIVES

The Nats fear a marxist kaNgwane, farmers told

(119) S. Express 15/8/82

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

GOVERNMENT fears that an independent kaNgwane would become a marxist state within South Africa's borders led to negotiations for its inclusion into Swaziland.

Lowveld farmers interviewed by the Sunday Express this week claimed that they were given this startling information by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at a private meeting in Pretoria last week.

Two delegations of white Lowveld farmers met Mr Botha and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development.

"I don't know what you're talking about," said Dr Koornhof when approached for comment by the Sunday Express this week.

Asked if he was denying he met the farmers, Dr Koornhof repeated: "I don't know what you are talking about."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, said: "If that (the possibility of marxist kaNgwane) is what Mr Botha said, it doesn't say much for the Government's policy of handing so-called independence to all and sundry.

"The best way to prevent the people of kaNgwane from becoming marxists would be to include them in the benefits of a capitalist society as full citizens of South Africa."

Mr Botha could not be reached for comment.

Mr Enos Mabuza, chief minister of kaNgwane, commented: "I find Mr Botha's statement shocking.

"When the kaNgwane Cabinet met the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in January, 1979, we told him the people of kaNgwane were opposed to marxism."

The farmers were invited to Pretoria following their request to discuss the Government's plan to give kaNgwane to Swaziland.

At a public meeting in Nelspruit this week. Mr Botha said nothing had been finally settled yet and touched briefly on the need to secure South Africa's eastern border, saying: "There is a plan but I can't tell you about it."

However, Mr Willem Joubert, chairman of the Lowveld Farmers' Association — who led one of the delegations — said in Nelspruit this week that Mr Botha warned his delegation it was necessary to safeguard South Africa's eastern border by handing kaNgwane over to Swaziland.

Another member of the delegation, Mr Brian Simmons of Karino, added: "Mr Botha told us that if we did not accept the kaNgwane handover, we must be prepared to have a marxist state as our immediate neighbour on the southern bank of the Crocodile River.

"He said there was a danger that kaNgwane would become marxist if it took Transkei-type independence and there would be a marxist state close to Hectorspruit and Barberton.

"But Mr Botha appears to have missed the point that kaNgwane at no time proposed Transkei-type independence."

Mr Jacob de Villiers, chairman of the Onderberg Boere-unie, who led another private delegation to Pretoria to talk to Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof, refused to discuss the issue.

Meanwhile blacks in kaNgwane were angry that Mr Botha held a public meeting for whites in Nelspruit and ignored an invitation to go to kaNgwane to explain the situation to them.

The day after the meeting the kaNgwane Times, a newspaper which circulates among blacks in the area, carried a front-page story headlined: "Pik spoke to the wrong people".

Mr Botha's meeting was arranged at the request of white leaders in agriculture, commerce and industry in the Lowveld.

Soon after the kaNgwane handover was announced, they called a meeting with the MP for Nelspruit, Mr Dolf Mare, and made it clear to him that they expected Mr Botha or Dr Koornhof to come to Nelspruit to explain the situation to them.

But the 400-strong audience in the town hall was stunned when Mr Botha spoke for an hour without mentioning kaNgwane.

Question-time extended to another 50 minutes during which Mr Botha was peppered with questions about the handover — some of them very hostile.

He showed signs of losing his temper when a heckler shouted: "Stop talking around the point — we came here to hear what you've got to say about kaNgwane."

To loud applause, a questioner asked what moral right the Government had to hand 800 000 citizens of South Africa over to a foreign country without holding a referendum among them.

"We don't object to the amalgamation — we object to the way it is being done," he said.

But in his lengthy reply, Mr Botha did not refer to the referendum — and evaded replying explicitly to many of the questions put to him.

● Mr Piet Koornhof ... Pretoria talks

● Mr Pik Botha ... dodged questions

by 250 ment" to Bishop Desmond Tutu. cause of reservations members

CAPE TIMES 9/8/82

Gatsha wary of land deal probe

(119)

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 Ben Kruger.

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Church leaders reject land deal

CAPE TIMES 4/8/82

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 Ingwavuma 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

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 . . .

3/8/82

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 Afrikansche 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 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 regent 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 Jospeph 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."

KING SOBHUZA II pushing for the land transfer

. . .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 Mngomezulus?

"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?

SAIC calls on PW to 'reconsider' land swop

Mercury 30/7/82

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'.

GENERAL NEWS

'Dissolved' Assembly meets

(119) Star 30/7/82

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Defying the Government proclamation declaring kaNgwane's Legislative Assembly dissolved, members yesterday met and resolved to defer the official opening of the next session of the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly pending the hearing of their Supreme Court application.

Council members and 14 Swazi chiefs arrived at the Mgwane Community Hall in Kanyamazane yesterday to find the doors locked.

The hall apparently had not been booked but a meeting subsequently took place in a church hall nearby.

The former chief executive councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza, said the members had met as duly elected councillors of kaNgwane's Legislative Assembly.

Despite the "technical impediments which have been put in our way by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board," Mr Mabuza said it had been resolved:

- That the members had met in terms of kaNgwane's constitution.
- That the session was being deferred pending the hearing of kaNgwane's court application.
- That the "illegitimate" operations of the Department of Co-operation and Development in kaNgwane were not recognised.

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e had begun to work with the equipment worth R1 700 000, in the national census and to Government's computer

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Bulawayo 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.

eather Mail

ther Bureau's forecast for today: —

AL: — Fine to partly cloudy and mild but warm thern Transvaal and the eastern lowveld.
ATE and CAPE north of the Orange: — Fine and colder over the south.
of the Orange: — Cloudy and cold over the t 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.
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Mail Station
July 28th,

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to 20h00:

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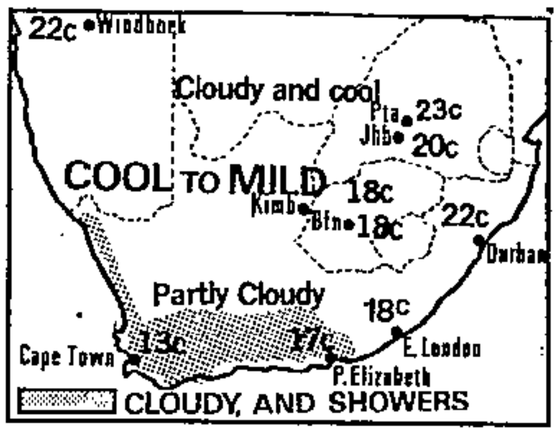


OUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

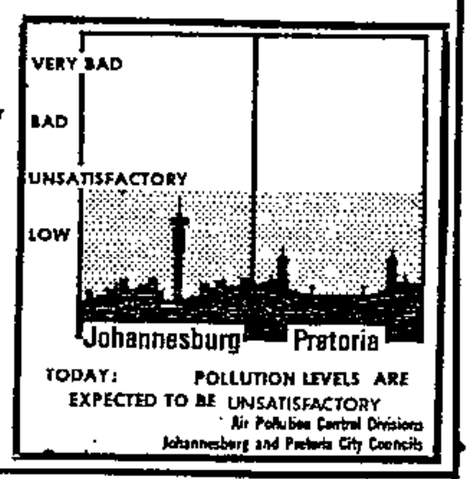
	°C		°C		°C
	20	Jan Smuts	19	Potchefstroom	23
	14	Nelspruit	22	Pretoria	21
	23	Pietersburg	24	Skukuza	27
	21	Port Elizabeth	24	Standerton	21

Hottest at 14h00: Messina 29°C. Coldest at 08h00: Suther-

Hottest at 14h00: Messina 29°C. Coldest at 08h00: Standerton

WORLD TERDAY

Min °C	Max °C	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 Pogrund; newsbills by Mike Stent, headlines and sub-editing by Chris Smith cartoons by David Anderson, Dave Gaskill; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

Zulus, Swazis warned of TV, radio 'poison'

(107) ~~(512)~~ (119) ~~(260)~~ RDM 26/7/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

KANYAMANZANE. — Three thousand members of the Inkatha and Inyandze movements yesterday pledged to resist the cession of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland at a prayer meeting in the KaNgwane capital.

Uniformed members of both movements cheered loudly 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, drew applause 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.

Mr Mango's remark presaged a description of SABC-TV by Chief Buthelezi as "an apartheid media and inheritor of the infamous Department of Information's role of parading deceit and lies".

In his keynote 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.

"In the name of law and order, Swaziland will become the playground for South African troops and South African police.

"They will practise how to rule by machinegun, because this is the only future the whole of Southern Africa faces as a consequence of this step."

Chief Buthelezi spoke with regret of the role of 83-year-old King Sobhuza of Swaziland in the pending deal.

"We have revered King Sobhuza all his life as a repository of African wisdom," he said.

"It is sad to see him in the twilight of his years behaving in a way which makes it impossible for us to continue to revere him.

"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."

Referring to Pretoria's decision to strip South African-born Swazis of their South African nationality and to confer Swaziland citizenship on them, Chief Buthelezi said: "Swazi ethnicity no more disqualifies them from being South Africans than Boers are disqualified from being South Africans because they are of Dutch extraction."

"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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Examiners' Initials

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Paper No.....
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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

Buthelezi: Put an end to this madness

119

Star 26/7/82

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

KANYAMAZANE — "The casting aside of kaNgwane and part of kwaZulu proves the Boers do not envisage political victory over the Swazis and Zulus," the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was addressing more than 3 000 cheering people at a special prayer meeting on the Ingwavuma and kaNgwane land deal.

"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 punish for not being beatable," he said.

The church meeting was attended by supporters of the Inkatha and Inyandse movements. Supporters came from Natal, Johannesburg, Middelburg and Carolina.

Chief Buthelezi said it was tragic the South Africans should use the land deal as a "stick to beat Mr Mabuza and myself for rejecting the offer of indpendence" of the homelands.

"It is also sad that the Afrikaners are trying to secure their future by committing suicide," he added.

"They are playing jukskei with instruments of violence which will blow up in their faces.

"They can win wars against neighbouring states, survive the international climate no matter how hostile the world becomes, conscript more white grandfathers and their grandchildren into military service. But they cannot settle South Africa along the lines of their apartheid dreams unless the blacks are prepared to lose their souls and become good kaffirs."

If Swaziland really needed an outlet to the sea it should have approached Mozambique's Samora Machel.

"The Dlaminis came from the shores of Maputo and they still get some ingredients for the ceremony of the first fruits each year from the place of their origin."

Chief Buthelezi, who received a hero's welcome at Kanyamazane, said: "Even at this late hour we turn to Mr P W Botha and say: 'Stop this madness. Accept the Afrikaner's fate as a fate dependent upon black goodwill and increase that goodwill instead of destroying it.'

"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.

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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.
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Swazis snub ANC over land deal

S. Times 25/7/82

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 country was prepared to defend its agreement with South Africa at next month's OAU meeting in Tripoli.

By DAVID FORRET
in Mbabane

However, African diplomats are reportedly trying to avoid a potentially divisive public debate on the matter either at the OAU summit or at the next United Nations General Assembly session in September.

Mr Dlamini said Swazi emissaries had already been to 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 diplomatic 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 Sishayi 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 "illegitimate" 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 agreement 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 Embhuleni, which is at the South African town of Badplaas, Ni Emjindini, right in the centre of Barberton, and Emekemeke, in the north in the Loskriek 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 Ndzevane, 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 Mkhubo 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. "They came back next day and, after handcuffing me, they started beating me.

"They told me to go to Swaziland and actually showed me the way," he added.

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.

Sunday EXPRESS

The price of bureaucracy

FOR 15 years the Department of Community Development used its dictatorial powers to lord it over the people of Jeppe. It usurped not only their right of local self-government but their rights of property ownership — the principal distinction between our system and that of the Iron Curtain countries.

It had grand plans (the details are reported elsewhere in this newspaper) and it had the noblest intentions. After 15 years, having achieved naught, it threw in the towel. Meanwhile, the cost of redeveloping the area has tripled.

At the same time, the Director-General of Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, warns us that we are entering a cold economic winter. We do not doubt his word. How could it be otherwise when the Government behaves in the profligate, irresponsible manner of the Jeppe caper? Fifteen years of paper-shuffling to achieve nothing. Fifteen years of time-wasting by bureaucrats who would, if they worked in the private sector, at least be performing some humbly useful function.

It is not only Jeppe. Lights still burn uselessly every night in the veld where townships developed a decade ago were — by bureaucratic decree — provided with street lighting before the first house went up. In the days when people could build houses first, and wait until the community grew prosperous enough to afford street lighting, homes did not cost an arm and a leg. Today, it has been estimated, bureaucratic delays in launching a new township may double the cost of the houses it provides.

In District Six, the Department of Community Development laboured mightily — and pitilessly — to uproot a community and create a wasteland. Today the area resembles a bomb site. In Pageview, it took years of bitterness and lakes of tears to shift an Indian area 500m.

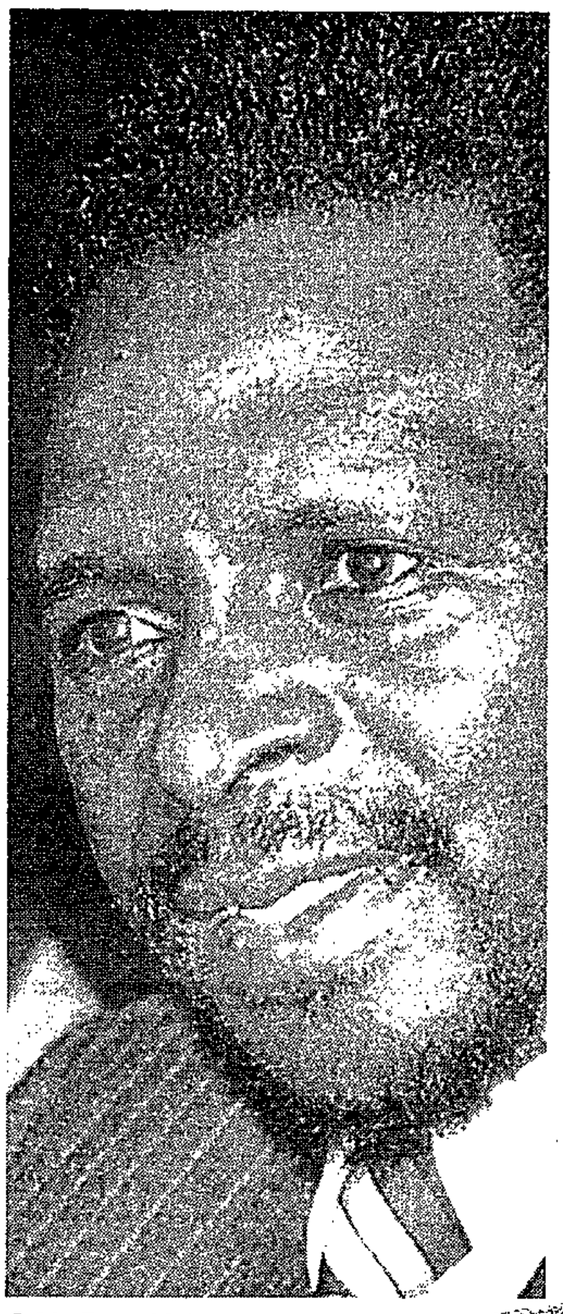
We might heave a sigh of relief that the Department of Community Development seems to be losing confidence in itself, but this cruel department is only one aspect of the problem. In this issue we publish a comment by the Director-General of Internal Affairs that on any given day his department has 20 000 files in circulation. He intends it as an exculpatory explanation of the incredible mess attending the issue of identity documents; in fact he is describing a bureaucratic nightmare.

He is also explaining, if unconsciously, why this economic winter will be so cold. A country cannot have waste and incompetence on this truly Soviet scale without paying a price. And the price, for technical reasons that don't need to be set out here, is exacted in inflation. You can measure it for yourself by the shrinking rand in your pocket.

KANGWANE TELLS COURT OF LAND THREAT: ACCEPT OR SA WILL DECIDE

The land deal was a case of Hobson's choice

(119) S. Express 25/7/82



● Mr Enos Mabuza . . . request for time on radio and TV to state his case was refused.

By Political Reporter JEAN LE MAY

WITNESSES for the kaNgwane homeland — which South Africa plans to cede to Swaziland — told the Pretoria Supreme Court the Government had told them it would "do as it pleased".

The full story of the behind-the-scenes negotiations on the land deal was disclosed in documents submitted to the court this week.

The deal has aroused intense feelings on both sides of the border. KwaZulu is also opposed strongly to the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

The kaNgwane Government and Mr Enos Mabuza, its chief executive councillor, are contesting the Central Government's plans to hand over the territory.

This is one of several developments which have turned the deal into an international controversy.

Documents handed into court this week accused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of "hedging the issue" and "bending the rules" during talks with the kaNgwane Cabinet.

It was claimed that Dr Koornhof had discussions over 18 months with kaNgwane about its constitutional future before telling its executive that preference had to be given to unification with Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof is also claimed to have told the kaNgwane Cabinet that if they did not agree to unification, the decision would be made by the central Government — which would "do as it pleased".

In another document, the kaNgwane Public Servants' Association said it "rejected all undertakings made to us by Piet Koornhof. We have been betrayed by the SA Government".

The application by the kaNgwane Government and Mr Mabuza contesting the handover is being made pending another application by the same parties for a proclamation abolishing the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly to be declared null and void.

Mr Justice A P Myburgh has referred both applications to the full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court.

Another proclamation concerning the Ingwavuma area of kwaZulu was declared null and void recently by the full bench of the Natal Supreme Court. The Government has appealed.

The documents submitted by Mr Mabuza and the kaNgwane Government this week tell how the South African and kaNgwane governments argued over the homeland's future for more than 2½ years before the present impasse.

The documents include a long affidavit giving a narrative of the negotiations, copies of memoranda, letters, and minutes of high-level meetings.

According to minutes of a meeting with the kaNgwane Cabinet in Cape Town in May, Dr Koornhof said that if the kaNgwane Cabinet remained negative on the land deal, the decision would be left to the central Government "for good or worse. The central Government will do as it pleases".

"kaNgwane could have a better bargaining position if it agreed to the proposals . . . The attitude taken by Mr Mabuza and the executive council was altogether wrong," Dr Koornhof allegedly said. He asked kaNgwane to accede to the King of Swaziland's request for unification to "enable His Majesty King Sobhuza to face the ancestors squarely in the face".

Mr Mabuza said at the meeting that he was prepared to resign if necessary, and opposed the way in which "false and unfounded information" about the people of kaNgwane had been received and believed by Dr Koornhof.

A request by Mr Mabuza for radio and television coverage had been refused.

Mr Mabuza said it was obvious that the SA Government was determined to force unification with Swaziland, and this could have serious repercussions.

Mr N G Ngomane (kaNgwane Cabinet): "It could lead to war."

Dr Koornhof said a session of the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly had been postponed because it would "exploit the situation and inflame the whole issue".

Before a meeting in April between the kaNgwane Cabinet and Dr Koornhof, Mr Mabuza prepared a memorandum which was handed to Dr Koornhof. In it he said: "We accept that we have no locus standi in your negotiations with Swaziland for 'border adjustments'. We do however have locus standi as far as our rights as citizens of this country are concerned.

"The African people of this country, who are excluded from the legislature, are at the mercy of laws

TANTALUS

Let's stop

THE soccer tour fiasco has not damaged South Africa's international sports relationships so much as exposed the underlying reality: a nation so utterly divided cannot hope to maintain steady international ties.

Anything perceived by the whites as beneficial is — for that very reason — perceived by blacks as detrimental.

What is perceived as a breakthrough by whites will be a defeat for blacks.

To think that normal sporting ties can be built on such a base is fantasy.

If the soccer failure has taught us the futility of running abroad for approval of our behaviour, it will not have been wasted. The approval we need to win is that of South Africans.

□□□

THE gloomy predictions of economic recession call to mind the man who said: "I'm so depressed I need a bottle in front of me or a frontal lobotomy."

□□□

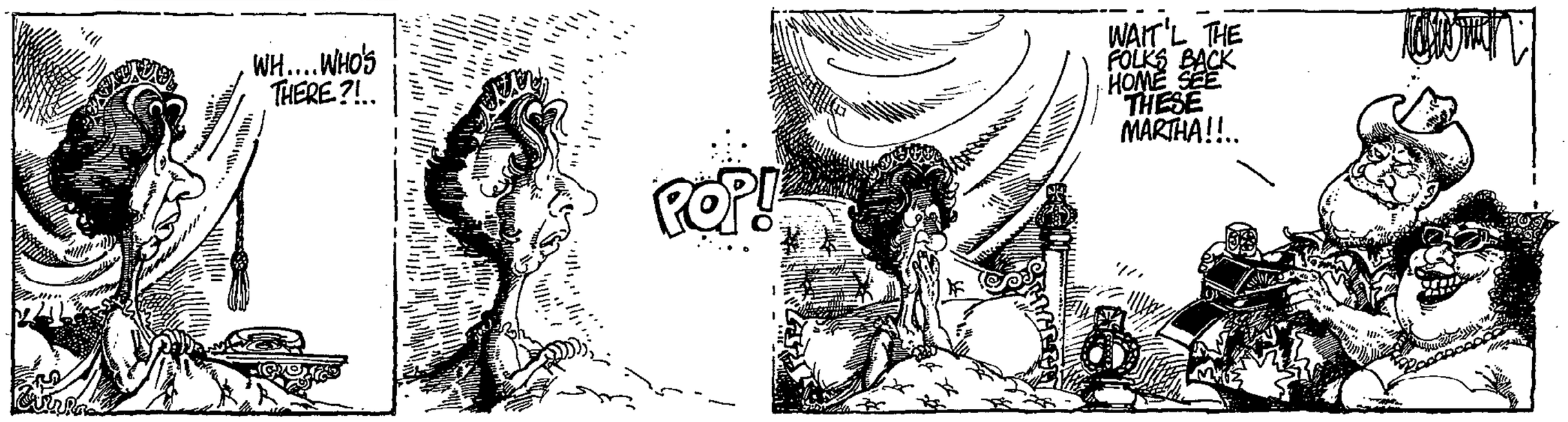
THE IRA outrages in London emphasise again the price the international community pays for toleration of each other's terrorists. The Americans finance and arm the IRA; the British are brimful of sympathy for the PLO; France has harboured members of the Baader-Meinhof gang and every other brand of terrorist; half of Europe supports the ANC of South Africa.

Until justice for terrorists is as swift, sure and deadly as it is for pirates, the slaughter will continue.

□□□

AN Afrikaans newspaper this week raised the question of how we would react if terrorist bombings occurred in this country on the scale

Richard Smith



A Rhodesian war boss, safe in the Land of Fizzpop, looks back at a lost cause

Sunday Express Reporter

REGINALD Cowper, the last white Minister of Defence and Co-ordination in Ian Smith's Rhodesian government, came to 'Fizzpop Land' two years ago.

To his three children, South Africa was the land of sweets and chocolate bars. To Cowper and his wife Audrey it was the last country in Africa under white rule.

Along with thousands of other ex-Rhodesians, Cowper arrived in South Africa with R1 000 and his personal possessions. Now he works as an estate agent and lives with his family in Johannesburg's classy Bryanston suburb.

"I've lived all my life in a colonial atmosphere — after Zimbabwean independence I could never have made the change," says Mr Cowper, 50. "I wanted a modest, ordinary life for my family under a system where I would be free to enjoy the fruits of my labours."

During 10 years of political involvement in Rhodesia Mr Cowper eventually controlled the nation's war machine — although inadequacies in the chain of command caused him to resign in 1979 and pass nine months "deliberately spending all the money I would not be able to take with me."

Of the bush war, Mr Cowper says that a more aggressive approach to the neighbouring black states could well have brought victory — but he warned against living in the past.

"It's all water under the bridge," he said. "We made sacrifices and we came very close to succeeding — but there's no point in thinking about what might have been.

"What doesn't impress me is the people who say 'We were betrayed' or 'We should have won'.

"The old Kenyan settlers used to be called 'When we's' for that type of attitude. A lot of ex-Rhodesians are now scathingly nicknamed 'When we the seconds'.

"I would never want to set foot in Zimbabwe again but my attitude to the past is healthy."

Displaying the old Rhodesian flag at a political meeting, as happened recently at a Right-wing Republic Day event, strikes him as "totally inappropriate".

"I don't doubt that some ex-Rhodesians have a valid contribution to make, but the experiences of many have embittered and confused them," Mr Cowper said.

He sees a bleak future for socialist Zimbabwe. But he is hopeful about South Africa's future.

"I sincerely believe that a peaceful solution is possible," he said.

"We had a great cause — the establishment of a Christian, capitalist, civilised haven in Africa. Colour didn't matter — actions did.

"There's an area deep in my conscience where there's guilt for all the young lives that were destroyed in the war — and, if I had known the end result, I wouldn't have fought. But at the time it was them or us — and we thought we could win.

"Africa is not a land of compromises."

● Reginald Cowper . . . "You can't go on living in the past."

(119)

25/7/82 S-Express

...de in Cape Town.

"Your Government is supposed to uphold the principles of Christian justice ... the SA Government values the Kruger National Park (...much that) it will never ...e a portion of it ...

"Whatever the outcome of ... 'border adjustment' ... with Swaziland, we ask ... SA Government to bear ... mind that we are not ... or animals, but hu... beings with souls and feelings."

The minutes of the subse... meeting — also among ... papers submitted to the ... — showed that as soon ... the meeting began Dr ...oornhof asked if the memo...dum had been handed to ...e Press.

Assured that it had not, he ... "I object to certain as... Certain words are ...d, and I dislike them and ... attitude taken. I don't ... to fight, but the facts ...n be given without ...

"If you are a Swazi, you ...a Swazi, and nothing ... Councillors and ... must know that the ...A is not busy with a trick. ...u say you are Swazis, and ... allegiance to the King. If this is so, there should be no problem...

"It is the King's wish to unify the Swazi people. A real Swazi would at least have compassion for the wishes of the King. I'm not a Swazi, but I have compassion for the noble wish of the King ...

"There are many advantages (in unification). People in kaNgwane can get a say in matters in Swaziland. Especially after the death of the King, you can play an important role...

"We do not make national states independent without the wishes of the people. Those who unify with Swaziland will lose no rights and privileges."

Mr Mabuza: "I do not wish to be a stumbling block if the people wish to unify. I don't think your finger can touch the hearts and minds of the Swazi people, just as I as a Swazi cannot touch the hearts and minds of Afrikaners."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was reported as saying that he did not agree with King Sobhuza's views as expressed by Mr Richard Dhlamini, the Swaziland Foreign Minister, during a meeting between Dr Koornhof, the kaNgwane Cabinet and delegates from Swaziland.

Mr Botha disagreed that self-government requested by kaNgwane was equivalent to 'dominion status' and that force would be the only way to bring about unification between Swaziland and kaNgwane if it were given self-government.

The court application this week asked for an order stopping the SA Government from acting as if the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly had been abolished; from interfering with members of the assembly and the executive council; and asking for the return of the use of offices and official cars.

Mr Mabuza said he and other executive councillors had been locked out of their offices, forced to return official cars, and been warned to vacate their official residences by September 30.

He said the administration of kaNgwane had been taken over by an official referred to as the "Administrator of Swazi Affairs", who had not introduced himself to the executive council.

The application was urgent because the Government's action had disrupted administration, and led to tension and antagonism among the kaNgwane people, with a distinct possibility of bloodshed, he said.

In a replying affidavit, the the SA Government said it saw no reason for urgency, because claims of tension and unrest were exaggerated. Mr Mabuza and his executive council were responsible for any tension that existed. The administration of kaNgwane had been carried on efficiently since the abolition of the Legislative Assembly and machinery for consultation still existed in the chiefs and in the regional and tribal authorities.

The Government questioned the legal right of Mr Mabuza and the kaNgwane Government to make the application to the court, saying the Legislative Assembly had been abolished and Mr Mabuza no longer had an official position.

A State request for costs personally against Mr Mabuza was referred to the Full Bench.

...orking at playing ...

...they occur in London. Rightly, it suggested that ... would go into a terrible ... and the effect would ... perceived abroad as evi... of imminent collapse ... white rule.

What it did not say was ... the Government, panic-...ken itself, would imme...ely abolish more of our ... liberties in the name of ...urity', thus playing again ...o the hands of the ...olutionaries.

□□□

FOURTH TV channel? With Gordon Mulholland playing the lead on all of them? It's too much to bear!

□□□

THE white separatists who call themselves the Oranjewerkers have earmarked the country around Villiers in the Free State as the 'heartland' of an all-white South Africa. The verligte newspaper Beeld this week examined the scheme and found that the town's biggest industry was a clothing factory employing 385 black women. If they left, the town would die.

□□□

IF THE Cubans leave Angola, the Marxist government in Luanda is likely to fall to Mr Jonas Savimbi, the doughtiest of all African bush fighters. If the Cubans don't leave, South Africa won't settle on Namibian independence.

What peace, asked the poet, can be found to grow between the hammer and the anvil?

□□□

WHATEVER has happened to the South African spec builder? There was a time when young couples lived in digs and boarding houses until they could buy a plot of land and build a garage. They lived in the garage while they built the house.

These days they sit around waiting for the Government to 'do something'. Or maybe there's a law against living in your own garage?

□□□

THE Government has come up with a new concept to save the country: not land consolidation but "people consolidation". Like one South Africa, one nation?

SABC blasted again on deal

CAPE TIMES 23/7/82

(119)

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 Councillor 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 colonial 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.

Anger over TV coverage of the Swazi land deal

The SABC has gone too far this time

Argus 23/7/82

119

By BRUCE CAMERON

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 Gatsha 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 giving 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 actualy 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 Government 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 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".

KaNgwane case for full Supreme Court bench

(119) RDM 23/7/82

AN APPLICATION to declare invalid a proclamation dissolving the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was yesterday referred to a full bench of the Supreme Court by Mr Justice A P Myburgh in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Myburgh said he, as a single judge, did not want to decide on the validity of the proclamation.

The application was brought on behalf of the executive committee of KaNgwane

The KaNgwane Government has 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.

Earlier, Mr D Gordon, SC, appearing for the KaNgwane Government and Chief Enos Mabuza, said the correct procedures had not been followed before the proclamation was issued by the State President.

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 Mabuza, 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 SA Government had in no way acted illegally as it was administering KaNgwane in accordance with a proclamation also passed by the State President.

Mr Gordon countered that Mr De Villier's 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 nor invalid, but neutral.

However, Mr Gordon said later that he had discussed the matter with Chief Mabuza, who had indicated he would accept the position if an interim order could not be granted, and the matter were referred to the full bench.

Mr Mabuza said the uncertainty and unrest in the area could be contained as long as the people realised that 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.

The judge said he would decide at a later stage on an application by counsel for the South African Government for costs against Mr Mabuza in his personal capacity. — Sapa.

COURTS

kaNgwane control: Full Bench to decide

(119) Star 23/7/82

By Sheryl Raine and James Freeman
Pretoria Bureau

The South African Government will maintain control over kaNgwane and its 750 000 people — for the moment.

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge yesterday referred to a sitting of the Full Bench an application to place kaNgwane back under the control of its former Chief Minister and his legislative assembly.

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 said that bloodshed was imminent if the matter of local authority in kaNgwane was not resolved soon.

There was concern that many senior male 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 it 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 vehemently as to the legitimacy of Proclamation R108 of June 18.

In terms of the National States Constitution Act, Mr Gordon said, the State President did not have the right to dissolve the kaNgwane legislative assembly. Such action could be taken only 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 R108.

Until the court had made its decision, the proclamation was binding and would be enforced, he said.

A motion by the Government to hold Mr Mabuza personally responsible for the costs of bringing an interim application to court was refused by Mr Justice Myburg.

The judge referred the matter of costs to the Full Bench, saying that if he were to make Mr Mabuza responsible for costs the already volatile situation in kaNgwane would explode.

A request has been lodged with the Judge President of the Pretoria Supreme Court for the main kaNgwane application to be heard as soon as possible.

It is unlikely, however, to be heard before the end of August.

This means the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein will first decide on the validity of the Government's excision of Ingwavuma from kwaZulu, a ruling expected to influence the outcome of the kaNgwane case.

The date set for the Ingwavuma hearing is August 18.

Lawyers for Mr Mabuza expect to be informed later today of a date for the kaNgwane hearing.

STABBED: Mary-Anne Nyembezi in hospital. Pic LEN KHUMALO

119 Sowetan 23/7/82

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 Mabuza, 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 Mabuza, 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.

He was arrested by hospital security guards

danger, said she was

cut 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.

Trial judge throws out confession plea

231 Sowetan 23/7/82

told, 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 my finger over the nozzle.

"It was just a prank. He would not object but instead would laugh about it. When he told me he felt air was going into his body I took it away."

Progress then lapse

In his finding, the magistrate, Mr N. Oosthuysen, said according to evidence led, Mr Gqokoma had undergone an operation and had made successful progress.

He had later developed delirium tremens and was treated without success.

Medical evidence indicated that the air in his body was not a contributory factor to death and therefore no person could be held responsible, Mr Oosthuysen said.

'Unity tour broke cause of death

11A Sowetan 23/7/82

By SAM MABE

THE success of the campaign to cancel the SAB International soccer tour was a result of combined efforts by previously divided black organisations.

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 Chiefs, Orlando Pirates and Cape Town Spurs.

Judge refers Kangwane application to full Bench

ARGUS 23/7/82 (119) 3/12

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 (119)

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

Koornhof tried to entice kaNgwane officials with cash for land

Star 23/7/82 (119)

By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

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 Mi[illegible] of Foreign Affa[illegible] [illegible]k 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

Bait was cash for kaNgwane

Star 23/7/82 (119)

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 Mabusa 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.

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 conspiciously 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 heirarchy, 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.

Hardships expected from Swazi land deal

Cape Times 23/7/82 (119)

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.

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 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 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.

Dr Koornhof... an understanding on citizenship

Nonetheless is 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 Bophuthatswans ceded to Botswana.

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Made in South Africa TRIO-A

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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.

ARGUS 22/7/82 (119)

Violence fear—Mabuza's urgent appeal

While the legal batttle had reported the absence got under way hundreds of many male senior of grim-faced citizens of school pupils.

Kangwane packed the

It was possible that court and Church Square these pupils had left to wait the outcome of South Africa to receive the case.

military training.

In an affidavit before the Tension was high court, Mr Mabuza warned among his people, said Mr that violence in Kang- Mabuza. The only reason wane was imminent. why violence had not yet

Since the start of flared was that communi school on July 5, teachers cation 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.

Today Mr Mabuza applied to the court for an order declaring that:

- The proclamation was null and void.
- The Kangwane Legislative Assembly remained duly constituted in terms of a Government Notice of 1977.
- The Government pay the costs of the application including costs of counsel.

"I believe that bloodshed will be caused 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 facts of the Kangwane case did not warrant an urgent hearing.

He argued that 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 Legislative Assembly and Constitution had already been abolished.

It was also pointed out that an Appeal Court hearing relating to the excision of Ingwavuma from Kawazulu in Natal was set down for August 18.

Mr de Villiers argued that the outcome of the appeal could have a bearing on the Kangwane case.

(Proceeding)

Mr A Gordon and Mr M Pillemer appeared for Mr Mabuza. Mr Justice A P Myburgh was on the Bench.

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Mbabane studying 'problems'

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.

Land deal violence threat

Star 22/7/82

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 Congress 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 ceeding of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane to the landlocked state.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, described as favourable the reception re received in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania.

Swazis to defend land deal at the OAU

1982

19

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

CT 20/7/82

Cabinet given borders report

(101) (107) (119) (312)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A 166-page report on "border adjustments" and consolidation of the "black homelands" was handed to the cabinet yesterday, Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, has announced.

He declined to disclose any details of the report but told newsmen that "consolidation of peoples" on the basis of the proposed unification of Kangwane and Swaziland was one of the guiding principles underlying the report.

"The cabinet will now decide on these proposals in principle and in due course make them known to enable the commission to hear evidence from affected land owners and institutions," he added.

After that, the commission would further advise the cabinet to enable it to take final decisions for submission to Parliament for approval.

Mr Van der Walt, who has headed an extensive inquiry since mid-1979 into the division and distribution of land between whites and blacks and between blacks themselves, warned that final approval of some of the proposals might still take some time.

'Secret survey'

He anticipated that Parliament might be able to approve final plans for the future of Venda, Ciskei and Kangwane next year, but that similar approval for plans relating to the remaining territories might only be possible in 1983 or 1984.

Mr Van der Walt declined to elaborate on a weekend report in the Sunday Express quoting him as saying that a secret survey of Swazi opinion in South Africa showed that most South African Swazi favoured unification.

Mr H van der Walt

He would only say: "I do not say it is untrue."

Kangwane's leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, has alleged that agents of the National Intelligence Service made a secret assessment of opinion among Swazi chiefs and advised Pretoria against holding a referendum on the unfication issue on the basis of their findings.

Mr Van der Walt was equally reluctant to be drawn on a report in the Financial Mail quoting him as saying that it was "likely" that consideration was being given to the cession of Qwaqwa to Lesotho.

According to the FM report, Mr Van der Walt agreed that the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was opposed to the idea, but then added: "But the opposition party in Lesotho in very keen."

Mr Van der Walt said yesterday: "The government has decided in principle on peoples' consolidation. We received a request for it from Swaziland, but no such request has been forthcoming from Lesotho."

He had earlier outlined some the principles behind the commission's work since its first report was submitted to the cabinet in August 1980.

They included:

- Greater emphasis on the "new pattern" of confederation and constellation.
- Absolute priority for development and the creation of work opportunities in the homelands.

'Good example'

- Recognition that geographic consolidation, though still important, was no longer decisive because of the new emphasis on confederation.
- Concentration on "peoples' consolidation", of which the proposed merger between Kangwane and Swaziland was a "good example".
- Awareness of the need for relief ("verligting") of border farmers affected by consolidation.

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."

SECTION A

QUESTIONS 1 TO

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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.

2. Enter at the top of each page [illegible] the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. 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.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

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

Star. 19/7/82

ANC 'opposes Swazi deal'

(119)

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 Frontline states.

● See Page 4.

S. Times 18/7/82 (119)

Now ANC backs Swaziland on border deal

Sunday Times Reporter: MBABANE

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 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 delegation, led by the deputy Prime Minister, Mr B Sibandze, 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 counsels of the ANC.

JOHN MATISONN reports from Washington that leaders of Chief Gatsha 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, Inkatha'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.

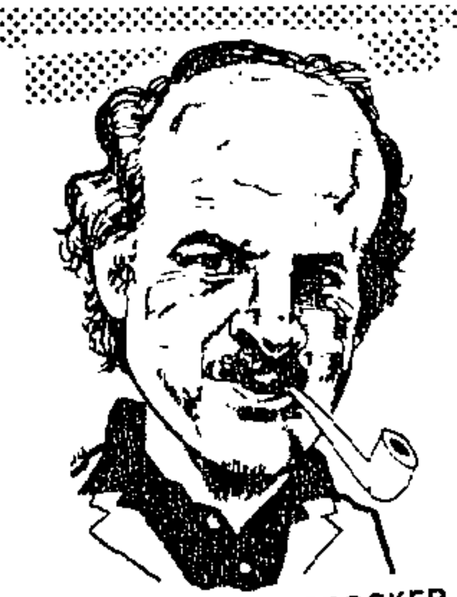
"We fear for the safety of the people there. Already there has been conflict.

"The South African Defence 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 Swaziland Government on how people must be indoctrinated to accept the deal, he told a luncheon of black Americans in the foreign service.



DR CHESTER CROCKER
Saw Inkatha officials

A secret survey led to to the Swazi land deal

(119) (107) S. Express 18/7/82

By JEAN LE MAY

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."

Ingwavuma

RAY SWART
Sworn enemy

DOUGIE MITCHELL
Diplomatic

THE WORD THAT

CHIEF BUTHELEZI . . . patriotic

MADE STRANGE

DOUGLAS GIBSON
Delighted

BISHOP TUTU
"Virtues"

BEDFELLOWS

S-Times 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.

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 begining of the century and had never been resolved.

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(119) RDM 16/7/82

KaNgwane move to be contested

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday formally gave notice of its intention to contest an application to the Supreme Court challenging the validity of a proclamation abolishing the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

The department had until yesterday to inform the court of its intention to contest a KaNgwane Executive Council application for the proclamation to be set aside.

The case, which could be critical to Government plans to cede KaNgwane to Swaziland as part of the controversial land deal, will be heard in the Supreme Court in Pretoria on July 22.

KaNgwane's Legislative Assembly was purportedly dissolved on June 18 in terms of the 1927 Black Administration Act by Proclamation R108.

Within days, however, KaNgwane's Executive Council contested the legality of the proclamation on two grounds: that the Government failed to consult with the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, and that it abolished the assembly by proclamation and not statute.

Meanwhile August 18 has been named as the date for an Appeal Court hearing of a Government appeal against a decision of the Natal Supreme Court declaring a proclamation purporting to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu null and void.

The proclamation was issued on June 28 after a Natal Supreme Court judge rejected the validity of an earlier proclamation, dated June 18, purporting to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu.

The first proclamation was issued under the Black States Constitution Act of 1971. The second under the Black Administration Act of 1927.

The appeal against the Supreme Court decision on the second proclamation will be heard before five judges of the Appeal Court.

Pretoria changed his view

119

RDM 16/7/82

DAVID LUKHELE
kings, not elections

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.

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 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 autonomous 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 Lukhehle said: "I have never enjoyed citizenship in South Africa. I won't be losing anything".

But, it was put to Mr Lukhele, 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.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
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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.

	Internal	External
	(2)	(3)
Examiners' Initials		

Chief accuses SA of land grab

Mail Reporters

THE proposed cession of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland was a manoeuvre to incorporate Swaziland into South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Inkatha president, told a packed Johannesburg City Hall last night

Chief Buthelezi was a keynote speaker at a meeting called by the Progressive Federal Party to protest against Government plans to cede nearly 1 000 000ha and 1 000 000 black South Africans 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.

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Politicians join forces against land deal

Star 14/7/82

119

Chief Reporter

A wide range of past and present politicical 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 intention 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."

Gatsha: Swazi claims untrue

Cape Times 13/7/82

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 neigbouring 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.

Government rethink on Ingwavuma

119 Star 13/7/82

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.

Commission may probe land issue

CAPE TIMES 12/7/82

(119)

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 inteference".

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.

Swazi chief wasn't enticed, says Lukhele

(119) WOM 10/7/82

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.

US urged to prevent Swazi deal

Star 10/7/82

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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 Arministration to act to end "what is becoming an explosive situation in South Africa."

She adds that "morality aside, the sheer 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.

SA diplomatic victory feared

Land deal has OAU in ferment

Star 10/9/82

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 conditiions of the OAU charter by employing peaceful government to 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.

Coded diary may implicate SA Govt

By Tony Stirling

A coded diary left in South Africa by alleged South African spy Martin Dolinchek

His wife Ina, now in hiding in the Northern Transvaal after selling her story to an Afri-

months suggests that Dolinchek's confession to the Seychelles High Court did not reveal

Swazi land fever

CHIEF Catsha Buthelezi

We're getting back what is ours, they claim

W/E ARGUS 119 July 1982

By ANDREW WALKER, Argus Africa News Service

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."

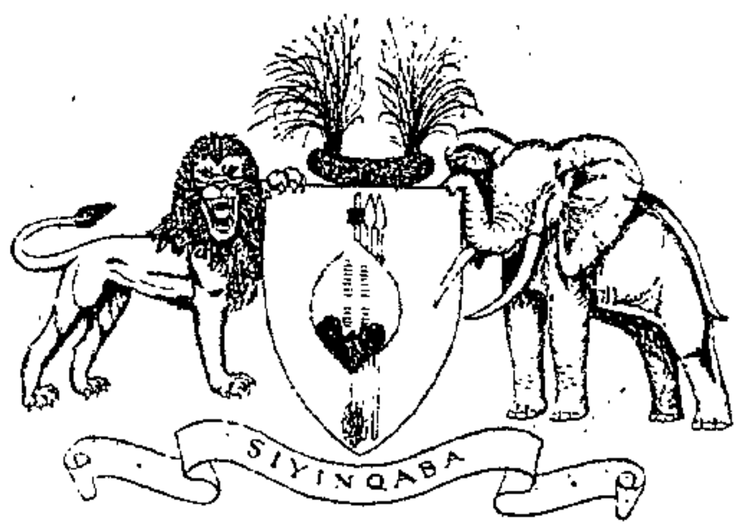
King Sobhuza's position is that the land deal is a re-unification exercise, giving Swaziland back [illegible] cials tell them that their country will go from strength to strength by expanding its present borders to include territories which, they say, belonged to Swaziland long before the Zulu wars with 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 cen[illegible] 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.



integrating these people.

"We are looking into the socio-economic repercussions, the industrial 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.

which it has sought since 1910.

"Land fever" has gripped the Swazis as offi-

potism.

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 any one adviser. And the 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 quite good enough to satisfy the majority of the 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?

"DOWRY"

Swaziland is very proud of the fact that it is one of the few Third World countries with a viable economy, but observers point out that the country will need substantial aid to help with a big popula-

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

Commission may probe land deal

(119) (107) RDM 9/7/82

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.

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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".

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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.

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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.

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 paliament 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 Komatiepoort, 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

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Star 8/7/82

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 misundertanding."

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, Bhevula tribe, T P Nkosi, Ndlela tribe, P S Ngomani, Lugedlane tribe, J Mnist, Duma tribe, A G Nkosi, Msogwaba tribe, E N Ngomane, Hoyi tribe and B C Nkosi Mpakeni 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 member of the kanNgwane 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 at all Johannesburg

Army units pull out of Bulawayo townships

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — Zimbabwe National Army units [illegible] ches were made, roadblocks, were set up and vehicles were searched.

So far, no arrests for

KaNgwane chief: I was quizzed

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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 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.

Swazis try to 'sell' land deal

ARGUS 8/7/82 (119)

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.

Sebe: keep land issue internal

D. Dispatch 7/7/82

(119)

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.

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 us either respected or despised by the international community."

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.

The problem gave them the opportunity to prove their mettle in settling 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.

"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 on the two aforementioned considerations we have not succeeded in recovering them.

"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.

"At the present moment, the short-lived victories have generated unpleasantness and strife. My feeling is that beyond all these lies a lasting solution that could transform the whole of Southern Africa.

"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.

SA gold mine for Kangwane area

(119)

The Star's
Africa News Service

MBABANE — A South African mining group is planning to open a gold mine in Kangwane, one of the two areas the Pretoria Government plans to give to Swaziland.

The general manager of the Barbrook Mining and Exploration Company, Mr Colin Paterson, told the Times of Swaziland that the company planned to start mining within two years. He said this could mean 1 000 new jobs for Swazis in the area.

The company had been exploring the area for ten years, Mr Paterson said.

"We hope that final results as to what type of gold is there will be determined by October 1984," he said. "I don't know exactly what size the mine would be, there could be large deposits."

Another company, Messina Transvaal Development Corporation, is planning to open a coal mine in Kangwane before the end of this year.

The managing director of Messina, Mr Peter Whitfield, said in Johannesburg: "We have been drilling in the area for some time and we believe there are large deposits.

"The type of coal we have found in Kangwane is a high grade of anthracite."

NO BEARING

He said political developments affecting the Kangwane area would have no bearing on whether the company opened the mine or not.

"We are not interested in politics, but purely practical business considerations," he said.

The Kangwane Development Corporation says that minerals found in the area include chrysotile asbestos, barite lithium, iron ore, tungsten and copper.

Swazis 'will have to answer'

(119)

2/7/82

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.

(119)

THE LAND CONTROVERSY

From Page 1

"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

Koornhof's amazing offers as Govt moves to clinch Swazi deal

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 availabele for comment.

Unification talks 'behind our back'

KANGWANE LEADER SAYS SA DID NOT HAVE A MANDATE

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.

KANGWANE LEADER SAYS SA DID NOT HAVE A MANDATE

By JEAN LE MAY

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 under way for kaNgwane's self-government.

Last December, kaNgwane's chief executive councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza, outlined details of the tangled 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-operation and Development saying the executive had discussed the granting of "political independence" with Dr Koornhof in April 1981.

This was not so, said the memorandum. The executive had never requested Phase 3 or Transkei-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 Pik 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 Koornhof 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 Pik Botha asked whether the Swazis were one nation with one culture, the memorandum said.

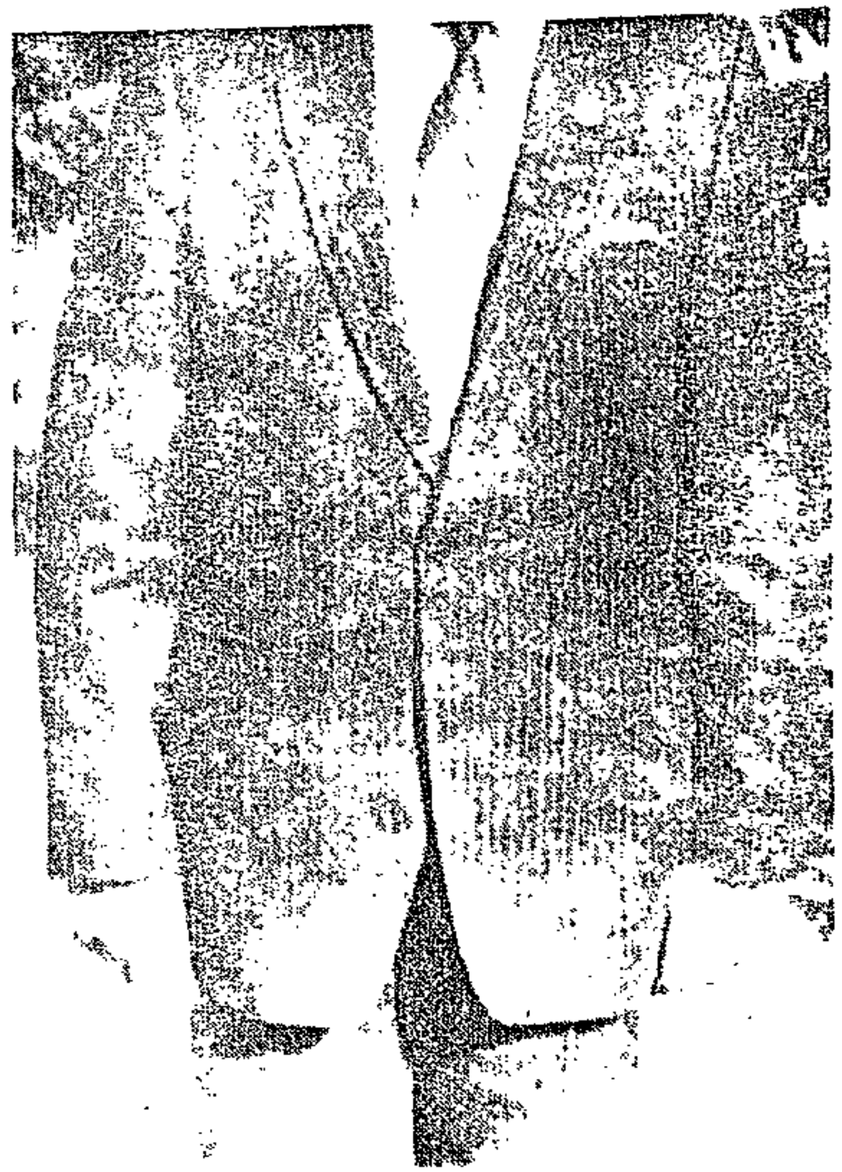
The meeting ended with Mr Botha saying the matter was to be left with him and Dr Koornhof.

The memorandum then said that, in October 1981, Dr Koornhof 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 political 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.



● Mr Enos Mabuza — Chief Minister of kaNgwane offered a top post in Swaziland

Breathalysers are put on the line

By LESLEY LAMBERT

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 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.

The tests will also inform traffic officers on the devices to be used to screen motorists.

On the other hand, the public will have the assurance that breath testers used against drinking motorists offenders are accurate enough to provide reasonable grounds for arrest.

Mr Botha said there was about one drunken driver to every nine moderate drinkers on the roads each night.

Results of the first 767 breath tests in Johannesburg indicated that in 5% of the cases the tests gave exactly the same reading as the blood analysis; 86% gave a lower reading and 9% gave a higher reading.

In 99,4% of these cases the breath tester correctly identified offenders.

Shootout feared as hunters close on Britain's laughing cop killer

LONDON — Police were closing in

gate 18 days ago today when he shot a

Matanzima backs land deal

Mercury 3/7/82 (119)

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.

DR PIET'S AMAZING OFFERS IN SWAZI DEAL

4/7/82 (119) S. Express

By JEAN LE MAY

Political Reportor

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 South African Government's first steps towards incorporating kaNgwane into Swaziland, also made a second surprising disclosure.

Chief Minister was 'offered' top Swazi post

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.

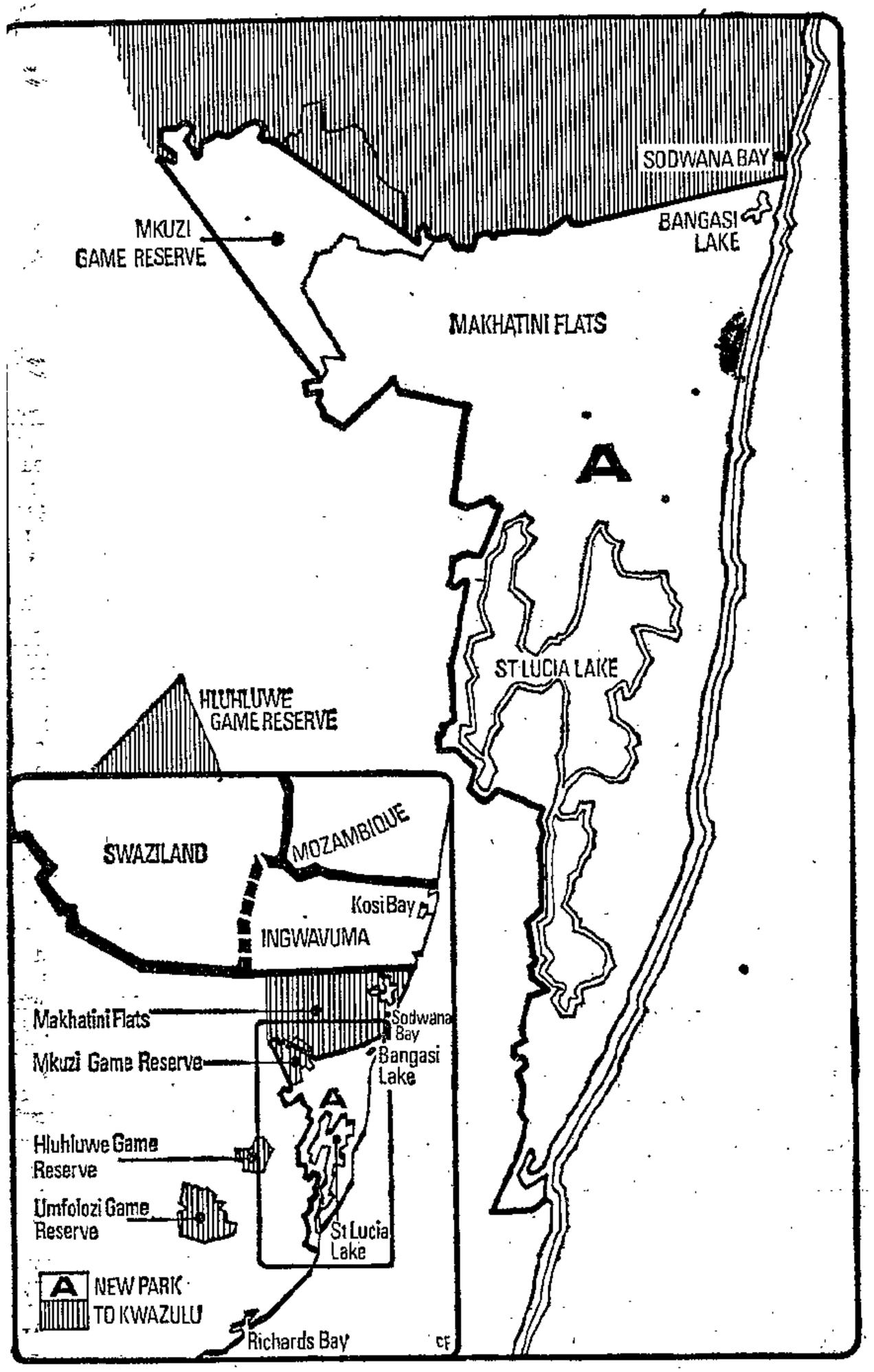
He said he believed that Dr Koornhof's offers were an attempt to win his, and kaNgwane's, support for the South African Government's controversial decision to incorporate kaNgwane into Swaziland.

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

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

I'll lead Swazis to the end—Mabuza

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 [illegible]" 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 a million Swazis well-disposed to South Africa who face alienation at the expense of 500 000 people they do not know nor have ever lived with. . . ."

Mr Mabuza said television, radio and the Afrikaans Press would 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 following I enjoy amongst my people — so much so in fact that I was offered vice-premiership or the opportunity to become South Africa's first ambassador in Swaziland. I turned down both offers.

"It is not in my nature nor outlook to intimidate anybody — in fact I am often accused of being too restrained and Christian-like in my approach.

"I naturally understand their feelings but a 'general' cannot go and tell his people to fight unless you are certain of victory with only a few casualties."

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.

PENSIONS

"We have got accustomed to being discriminated against by whites but the South African Swazi feels it will be 10 times worse to be discriminated against by a fellow Swazi," Mr Mabuza said.

Mr Mabuza said many nationalists and conservatives had expressed concern regarding the land deal in discussion with him.

South African Swazis feared loss of property, pensions and other benefits, and in particular, unemployment.

Jobs in Swaziland were harder to come by than in South Africa and people feared that through discrimination they might lose their well paid positions to the "pure" Swazis, he said.

Townships reject SA's land deal

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — The Mayor of kaNyamazane, Mr E M Ginindza; the Mayor of Matsulu, Mr S Zwane; and the Mayor of kaBokweni, Mr J M Matsana, kaNgwane's three largest townships, have rejected the proposed Swazi land deal.

After a joint meeting of the three town councils, the mayors, who represent 80 percent of kaNgwane's population, approached Nelspruit lawyers, Mr Steve Hefferman and Mr Dirk Bosman, regarding the legal aspects of the proposed alienation of kaNgwane into Swaziland.

"If a referendum had been held the vast majority would have been against incorporation. How then can it be legally be thrust upon us without our consent?" they asked.

At the meeting the councils resolved that:

- **The people of kaBokweni, kaNyamazane and Matsulu reject Swaziland citizenship.**
- **They, their parents and distant forefathers had never lived in Swaziland.**
- **The Swazis in South Africa were not prepared to sacrifice the sweat, energy and time that had been devoted to the moulding and building up of the Lowveld.**
- **All the people employed in businesses and homes should ask their employers to make their feelings known to the Government.**
- **A signed petition be drawn up and submitted to the Government to demonstrate the objections.**

Consultation — what consultation?

30/6/82

Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY reports on the Government's extraordinary handling of the Swaziland land deals.

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 Development, 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 fundmamental 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

Land deal 'may lead to open conflict'

ARGUS 30/6/82

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.

Mr Nic Olivier

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.

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.

Lawyers slam Swazi land deal

Cape Times 28/6/82 (119)

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.

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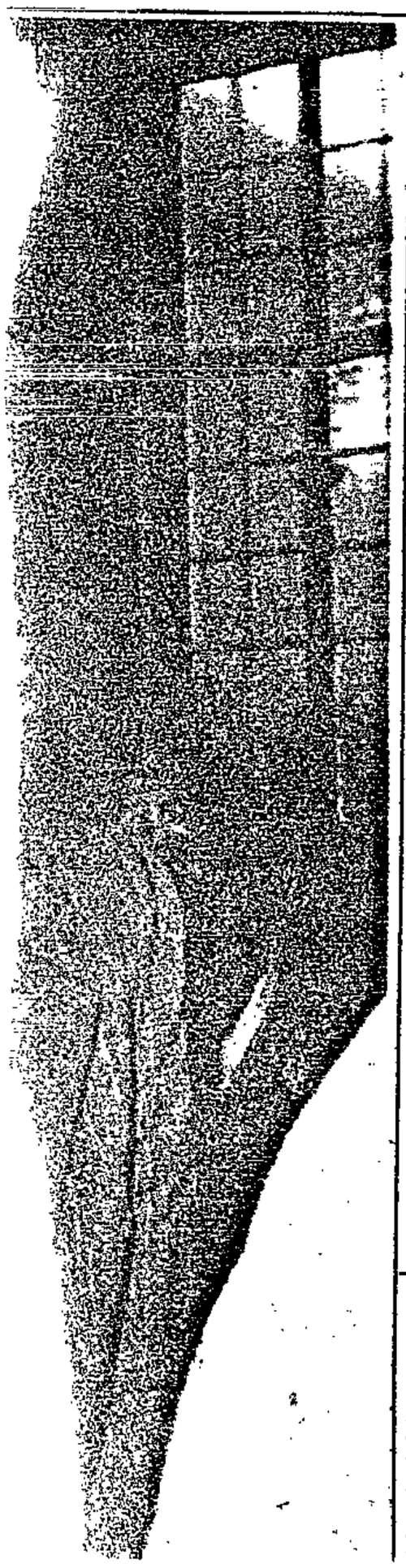


Anne has a touch of the snappies

By IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Haughty Princess Anne was yesterday lambasted for rudeness and jealousy over the birth of the new Royal baby, maintaining her place at the bottom of the royal popularity poll.

One newspaper accused the notoriously rude aunt of the new prince of being plain bad mannered.

On a visit to New Mexico, Princess Anne, younger sister of Prince Charles, snarled at TV reporters when they asked her pleasant questions about the infant.

When she was asked generally about Princess Diana's son, Anne replied: "I didn't know she'd had one."

The sharp-tongued princess then answered with a firm "Yes" when she was asked whether too much fuss was being made of the baby.

American TV reports screened in London showed the princess ill-tempered and bad-mannered as she toured an Indian reservation.

Asked how she felt about the infant prince taking over as second in succession to the throne — which means she and her children go one further down the ladder — she snapped: "That's my business."

Pressed on the point she told reporters to "keep your questions to yourselves."

A Buckingham Palace statement that the princess was being "cautious not rude" was not accepted by the British Press.

Rumours continue to abound that there is a serious rift in Anne's marriage to Captain Mark Phillips.

In one of her many recorded instances of chilling behaviour in public she called him a "stupid bastard".

● Non! says Quebec — Page 3

'SP visited leader of KaNgwane'

119 25/6/82 RDH

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE KaNgwane leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, was visited by two security policemen on Wednesday night at his home in Kanamazane, near Nelspruit, sources close to the Mabuza family said yesterday.

Mr Mabuza has already alleged that chiefs in KaNgwane have been visited at night by both Security Police and members of the National Intelligence Service. He could, if necessary, name the chiefs and the men who visited them, he said.

But he declined to comment last night on visitors to his home on Wednesday night. The Chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, was not available for comment last night.

In another development on the dispute over the cession of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, a four-man delegation of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has been lobbying for support in Botswana.

In a statement from Gaborone last night Inkatha's secretary general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said: "We are appealing to all nations for support in our struggle against the deal".

He added. "There is a real danger that the addition of 1 000 000 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 security."

Seventeen of KaNgwane's 21 chiefs signed a petition in April protesting against the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland. KaNgwane sources say some chiefs are now being summoned to the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria in a bid to persuade them to change their minds.

A spokeman for the department said: "The Minister has no knowledge of it, but it could be that some official has asked a chief to come to Pretoria".

Notices, issued by the department, have been put up in KaNgwane announcing that KaNgwane is to become part of Swaziland They assure the people that the transfer will be to their benefit.

They do not mention that all but seven of the 42 members of the dissolved KaNgwane Legislative Assembly were strongly opposed to incorporation. They end with the words: "Listen to the Radio. Watch TV. Consult your chief".

It was confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that court papers asking for the dissolution of KaNgwane's Legislative Assembly to be set aside were served on the Government and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The action will be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court on July 20. The Government has until July 15 to decide whether to contest the action.

Civil servants strike — See Page 3

Smith collapses: taken to hospital

362 RDH 26/6/82

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — Mr Ian Smith, former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, was taken to hospital yesterday after collapsing in the Zimbabwe House of Assembly with a suspected heart attack

Mr Smith, who led Rhodesia to UDI in 1965 and was Prime Minister until handing over to the Muzorewa administration in 1979, was said to be in a satisfactory condition.

Colleagues in his Republican Front Party said he was able to walk to the ambulance which took him to Parirenyatwa Hospital.

Sapa reports that Mr Smith, who turned 63 on April 8, was talking to fellow MPs in the corridor near the parliamentary dining room at 3.30pm when he collapsed.

A newly-elected Republican Front member, Mr Tony Berkhout, a former military medical orderly, gave First Aid and Mr Smith soon regained consciousness.

He was helped to his feet and rested in the Speaker's office while an ambulance was called.

In his youth a keen sportsman in many fields, Mr Smith established a reputation during his 14 gruelling years in office for his physical fitness and his rare absences from his desk due to illness.

Mr Mugabe, who had been in the House sitting opposite Mr Smith on the Government front bench, had just left the building when Mr Smith collapsed.

The Medical Superintendent of the Parirenyatwa hospital, Dr Lee Binnie, said Mr Smith was in a satisfactory condition.

Tex is dead, but Gee Whiz will dance on

NEW YORK. — Tex, the rare whooping crane who performed a mating dance with a human, has been killed in her pen by a marauding raccoon only a few weeks after becoming a mother.

Mr George Archibald, director of the International Crane Foundation Centre [illegible] newborn chick, the first whooping crane [illegible] in [illegible] tivity, hatched just 3½ we[illegible] ago [illegible] d is named Gee Whiz.

Although saddened by Tex's death, Mr Archibald said yesterday: "There'll be whoopers to dance with in the future because the genetic line is [illegible] remain [illegible]

The raccoon, which was later shot, had broken through a nylon mesh ceiling.

Tex had been raised by humans in the San Antonio Zoo in Texas before being

SWAZI DEAL FM 25/6/82

PM talks to Natal

(107)

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

Experts dismiss ideas of trade-off

Star 15/6/82

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

Star 15/6/82

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."

'Historical' land claim by Swazis disputed

25/6/82 Star 119

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 as between Zululand and Amatongaland.

DISTINCT

Other early documents also support the independence of Amatongaland. In Juta'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 — Juta'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 Koorn, 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.

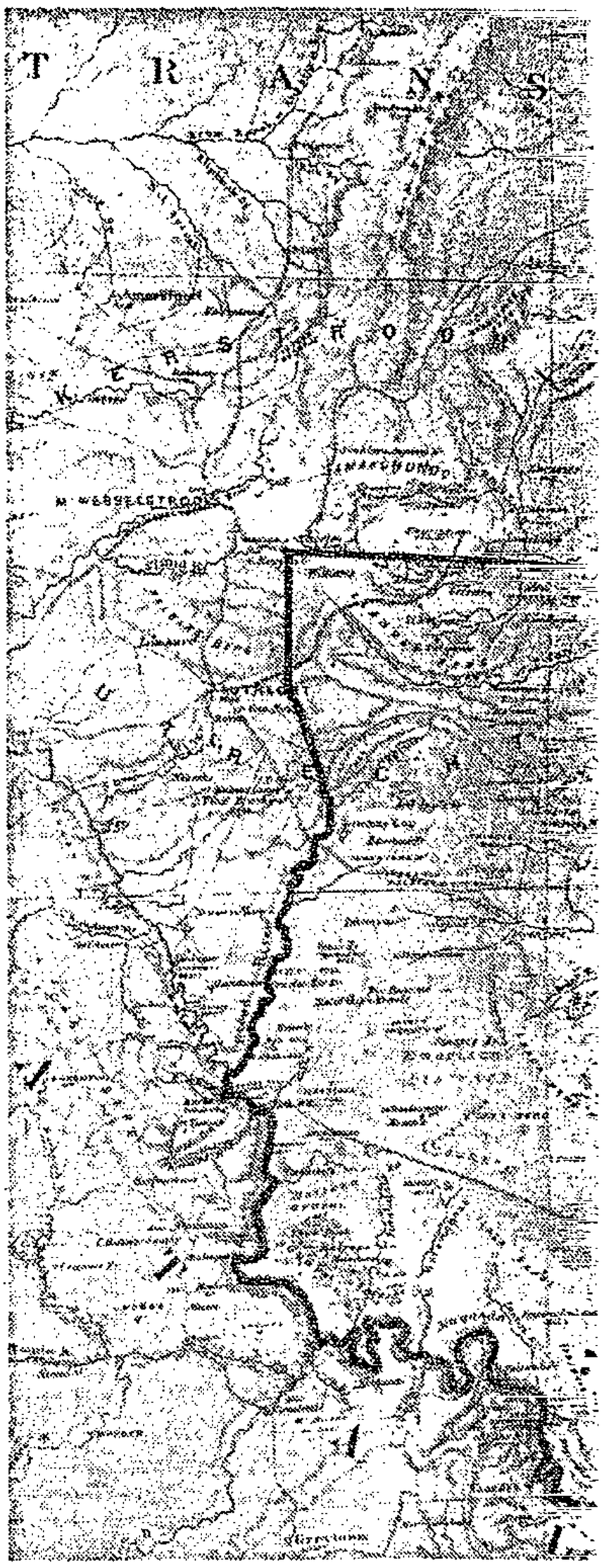
The three small Zulu tribes who live in the Lebombo Mountains are aghast about their fate. The previous Zulu chief in the area defected to Swaziland in 1978 and he has since conducted a hostile campaign against the present Chief Mngomezulu.

With the disappearance 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 Mozambique.



Johnston's War Map of Zululand, dated 187 clea

KaNgwane: This lan

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 econo-

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 Londozi.

It has an area of 391,750 ha with a population of nearly 800 000.

Agriculturally it is divided into highveld

nities include gold, silver, asbestos, iron, antimony, nickel and verdite.

The seat of government is at Louieville where former Chief Executive Councillor, Mr Mabuza, and the members of his now disbanded council ran the homelands's internal affairs.

One of KaNgwane's major resources is its huge labour force which is extensively

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.

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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 bet-

once Swaziland takes control.

King 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,

Hectorspruit. Their only 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, busi-

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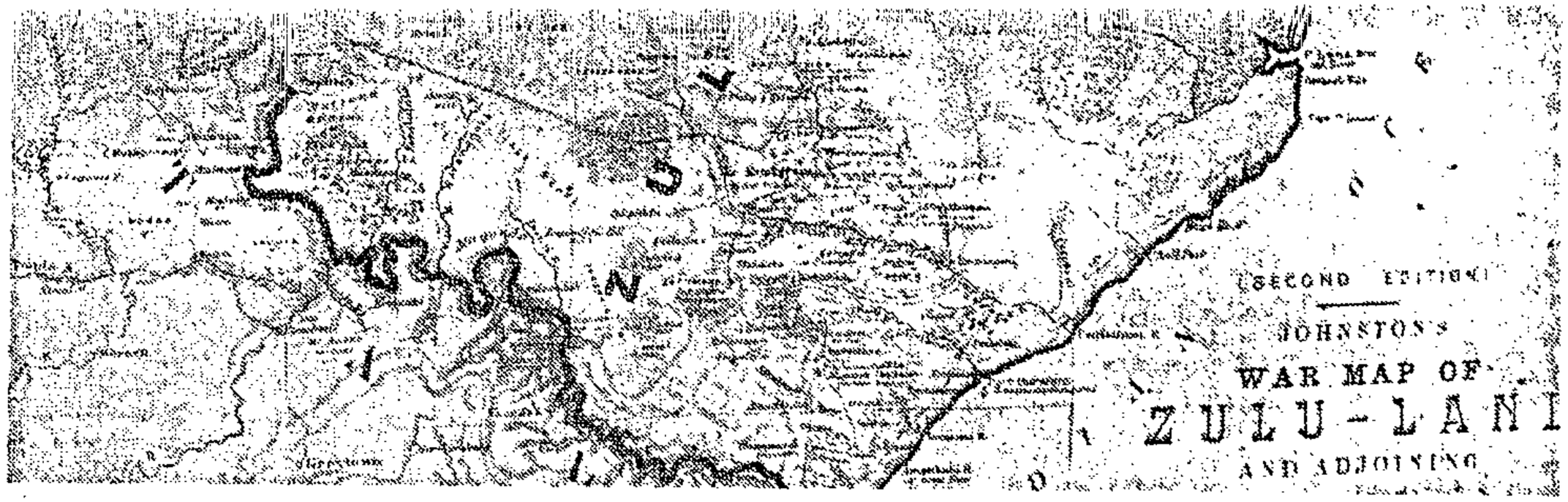


Johnston's War Map of Zululand, dated 1879, shows that Amatongaland (the present Ingwavuma district) was clearly not part of Swaziland.

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 Lopdozi.

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 opportunities include gold, silver, asbestos, iron, antimony, nickel and verdite.

The seat of government is at Louieville where former Chief Executive Councillor, Mr Mabuza, and the members of his now disbanded council ran the homelands'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.

King 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 Onderberg area of Komatipoort and Hectorspruit. Their only 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 inthe 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.

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 as between Zululand and Amatongaland.

DISTINCT

Other early documents also support the independence of Amatongaland. In Juta'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 — Juta'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

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.

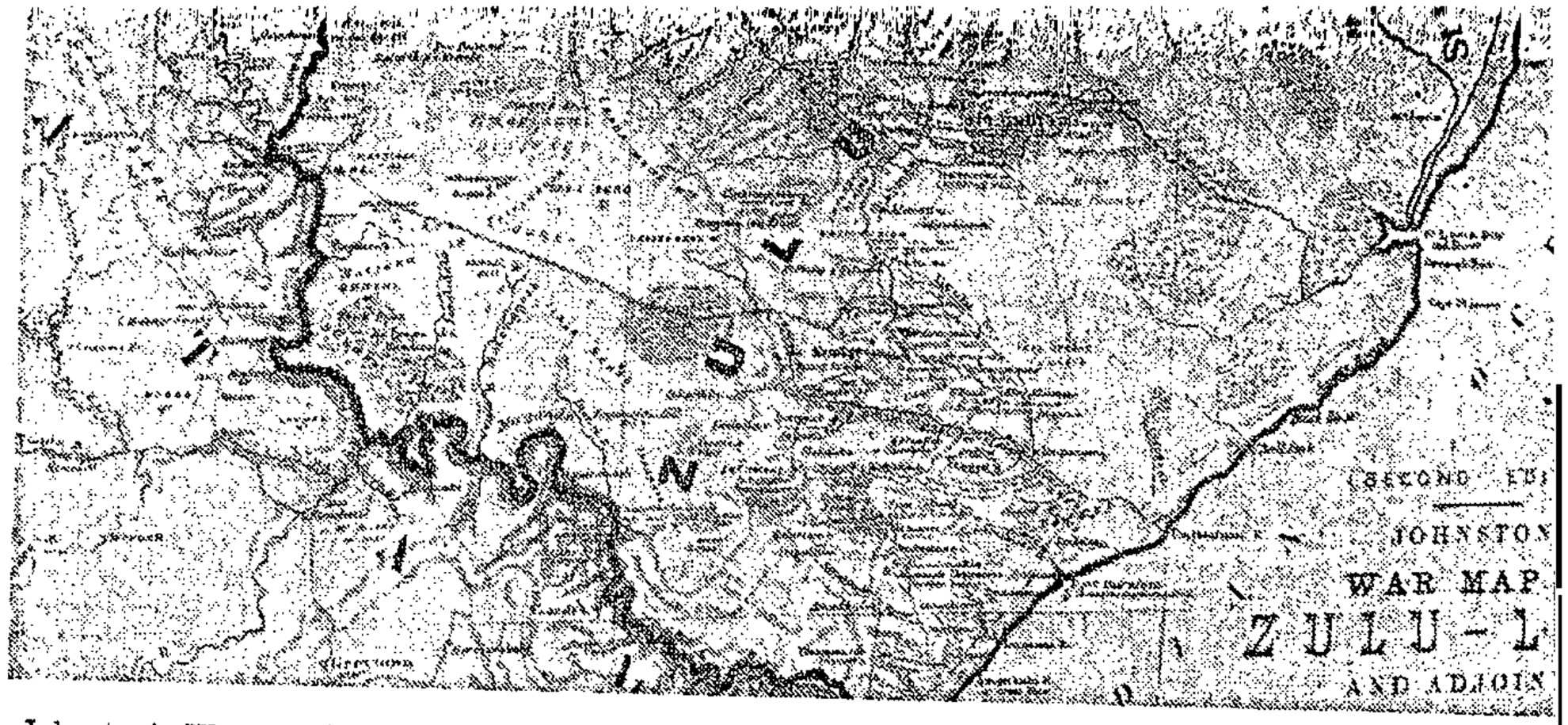
The three small Zulu tribes who live in the Lebombo Mountains are aghast about their fate. The previous Zulu chief in the area defected to Swaziland in 1978 and he has since conducted a hostile campaign against the present Chief Mngomezulu.

With the disap- 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 Mozambique.



Johnston's War Map of Zululand, dated 1879, shows that Amatongaland (the present Ingwavuma dist clearly not part of Swaziland.

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 Londozi.

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 opportunities include gold, silver, asbestos, iron, antimony, nickel and verdite.

The seat of government is at Louieville where former Chief Executive Councillor, Mr Mabuza, and the members of his now disbanded council ran the homelands'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.

King 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 Onderberg area of Komatipoort and Hectorspruit only entry own country passport through the tional Park.

Mr Mabu by his pe made applica Supreme Co proclamation ing kaNgv aside.

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Both wh blacks ar whether this stopped befor late or w should be a take place d consequences.

25/6/82

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."

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

(119) Mercury 25/6/82

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.

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 'rascist 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.

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.'

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.

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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Inkatha and PFP to mount joint protest

Cape Times 24/6/82

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

CAPE TIMES 24/6/82

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'

CAPE TIMES 24/6/82

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 excluded in the search for a new constitution and the President's Council had become "a living example of futher division" instead of being a symbol of reform and unity.

Dr Alex Boraine

● 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 it's 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

CAPE TIMES 24/6/82 (107) (119) (267) (312)

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 Swazi- 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

posed for hotel

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:uncil property.
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the town planning committee
:n 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.

Time limit

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8.28: **The Weather Report.**
8.37: **Westgate II.** Warren Bart
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11.06: **Epilogue.** The Rev Tom

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6.30: **Ralofo Le Rali (Ruff En F**
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7.00: **Ditaba/Dikgang (News).**
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anna Field, John Foriri,
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Last nigh

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 anybody of trying to frus-

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-

To Page 3, Col 8

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."

Public service warns Pretoria

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.

Zulus claim Swazi raid

(119)

Star 24/6/82

from page 1

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 strongest 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 Pik 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

CAPE TIMES 24/6/82 (119)

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,

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 B

CAPE TIMES 24/6/82 B

From page 1 (119)

Hluhluwe and Umfolozi 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.

'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 Koorhof 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 not disposing of land belonging to the Republic of South Africa but is negotiating 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."

KaNgwane PFP Assembly calls for land deal meeting

23/6/84

By GERALD REILLY

THE PFP leader in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Douglas Gibson, has called on the chairman of the council to convene a special meeting of the council to urgently discuss the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane issues.

Mr Gibson said yesterday: "The arbitrary slicing off of big areas of South Africa, and nearly a million black South Africans, and handing them over to another government has serious implications for all South Africans, and particularly for Transvaalers."

He pointed out that the Natal Provincial Council would hold a special session on June 30 to discuss the possibility of holding a referendum among whites, coloureds and Indians on the handing over of the Ingwavuma District to Swaziland.

The arrogance of the Government, after virtually no consultation with those affected, in surrendering parts of South Africa for no clear advantage was breathtaking.

"This Government's policy and it has been stated repeatedly by the Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet — is self-determination. Why then are the Zulus in Ingwavuma and the Swazis in KaNgwane being bulldozed into Swaziland, apparently against the wishes of the majority?"

Mr Gibson said the special session of the council was justified on the grounds that large numbers of white farmers in the eastern Transvaal Lowveld would be affected by the KaNgwane deal.

"The Prime Minister has stated the issues of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane had not finally been settled.

"But what are we to think, except that the issue is cut and dried, when both areas have now been placed under the control of the De-

Mr and Mrs Groenewald look into the empty sleept before she was snatched from a Kemp

WOman

Foreign pay not

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE KaNgwane Legislative Assembly is to defy a Government decree dissolving it and will meet as scheduled next month, KaNgwane's Chief Executive Councillor, Mr E J Mabuza, said yesterday.

At the same time an application contesting the validity of the dissolution is expected to be filed in the Pretoria Supreme Court today, Mr Christopher Albertyn, a lawyer representing KaNgwane's Executive Council, said yesterday.

The assembly was dissolved on Friday as a prelude to cession of KaNgwane, nominal "homeland" of South Africa's Swazis, to Swaziland.

"The Executive Council regards the dis-establishment 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," Mr Mabuza said.

"The KaNgwane Legislative Assembly will, as scheduled, hold its fifth ordinary session from 29 July and deliberate on normal legislative processes.

"Members of the Executive Council will continue to exercise their political powers and perform their functions with regard to their respective departments."

Meanwhile, the Rand Daily Mail established yesterday that Mr N J Badenhorst, commissioner for black affairs in Nelspruit, has been appointed Administrator for Swazi Affairs and will 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 of Co-operation and Development, who has been seconded to the KaNgwane government."

Mr Albertyn told the Mail yesterday that the dissolution of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly would be contested on two grounds:

- That the SA Government had not consulted the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly;
- That it had dissolved the Assembly by proclamation and not by statute, as required by law.

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 only be affected after consultation with KwaZulu or at the request of the KwaZulu government and that neither of these conditions were fulfilled, Mr Albertyn said.

In a speech to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, yesterday labelled the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, as the "skunk in the whole dirty deal" between South Africa and Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi was referring to Mr Botha's comments in a SABC-TV programme, in which he defended the pending land transfer.

Mr Botha, a key participant in the negotiations with Swaziland, could not be contacted at his office yesterday for comment.

a days in 'Life of SA'

cedented response to the "A Day in South Africa" photographic exhibi- rompted the organisers to extend g date to Wednesday, June 30. Pro- tor, Mr Bob Thornley, said: "We ady received more than 30 000 en- judging by the number of inquiries

ICE Hockey starts ... the Carlton Centre tonight.

Afrikaans TV change

SABC-TV has a new head of its Afrikaans Service. Mr Michel Steenekamp, former organiser of the Afrikaans magazine programmes, has taken over from Mr Gerrit Coetzee who is going to Potchefstroom University as senior lecturer in communications.

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 Assembly 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 permanency. 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.

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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 good considers a good to be a mere good

Kangwane to defy dissolution decree

CAPE TIMES 23/6/82 (119)

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

From page 1

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.

Post Focus

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 [illegible] the Mozambique border (Ingwavuma) and to the sea at Kosi Bay. The Swazis claim that during the turn-of-the-century manoeuverings 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 [illegible] — a [illegible] 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-** [illegible] 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.

[illegible] Swaziland will 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.

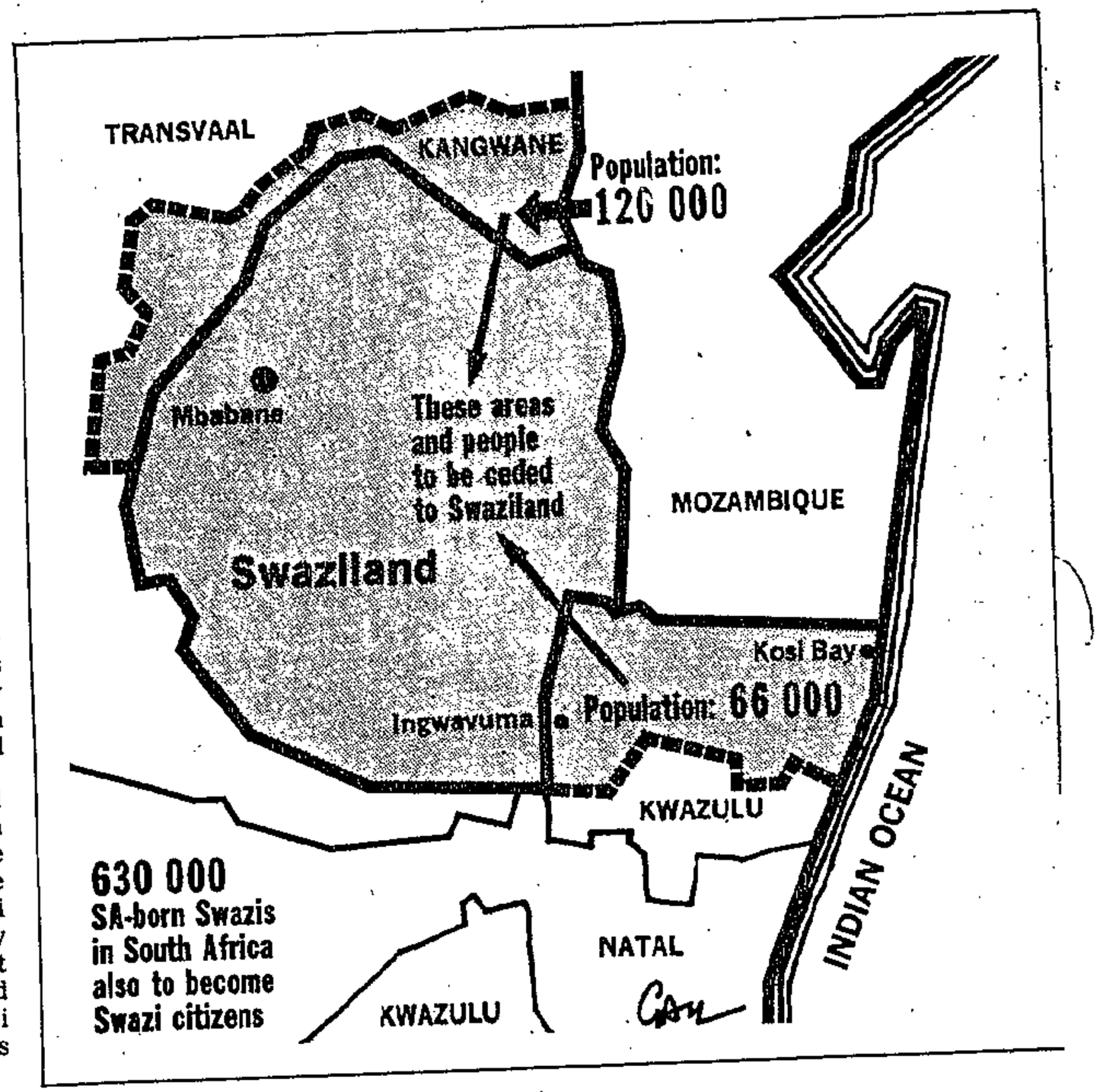
● **Strengthening the bond between Swaziland and South Africa:** This is probably the biggest contradiction. The Swazi monarchy of the monarchy is under threat. The introduction of one million unwilling citizens into the body politic is in the eyes of a number of experts likely to mean the end of the 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; [illegible] 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 [illegible] Koornhof



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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 colonial Britain and [illegible] 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 [illegible] 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 Kwandebele, 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[illegible]peared 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.

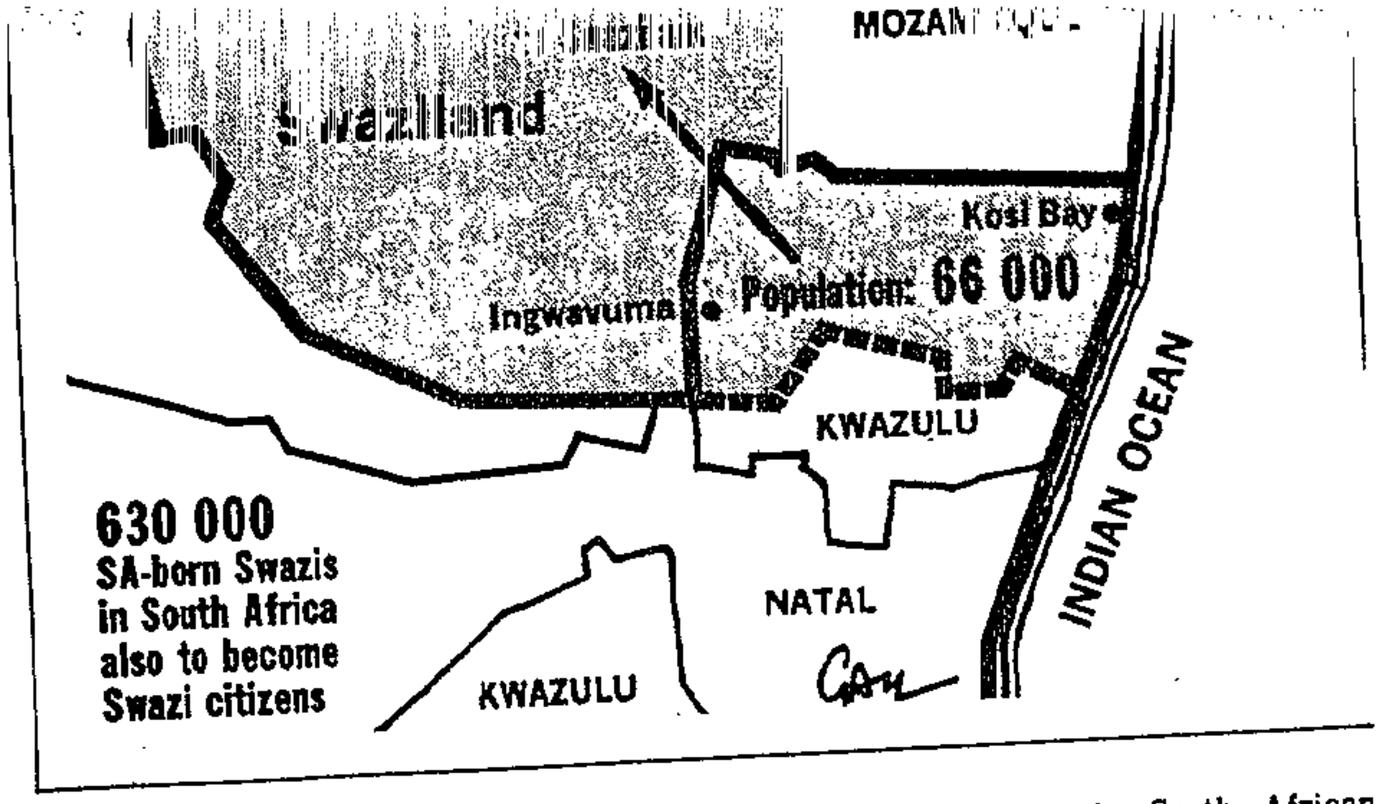
● **Refusal to hold a referendum:** Pretoria refuses to allow a referendum among the people concerned because of fear of intimidation. No such quibbles arose over the holding and outcome of the dubious Ciskei independence referendum.

● **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.

(119) 22/6/82

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 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 Ingwavuma are different.

Most of this are on the coastal pla Tongaland. In the tern side of the the Lebombo tains there is a sion of tribal some of which Swazi allegiance.

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The Swazis never had any of the area and makes arrant no of the claims Piet Koornhof, M of Co-operation an velopment, that "bringing toge people who together."

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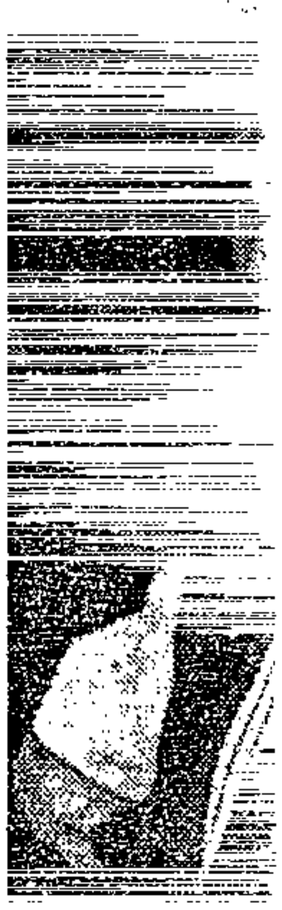
Piet Koornhof . . . nonsensical claims.



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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, Hinind, Josephine, Theresa and Sarah. Rest in peace, we will always miss you.

ANTHONY
Alec, beloved father of

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 Bennie Miller and Charle and Cynthia Eppel.

BRENER
Debbie, passed away peacefully. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her son Leon, daughter-in-law Roz

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 and sadly missed by Jack

Deaths

GORK
Sholem, passed away 20 Sadly missed Maurice Pearl, and Michelle

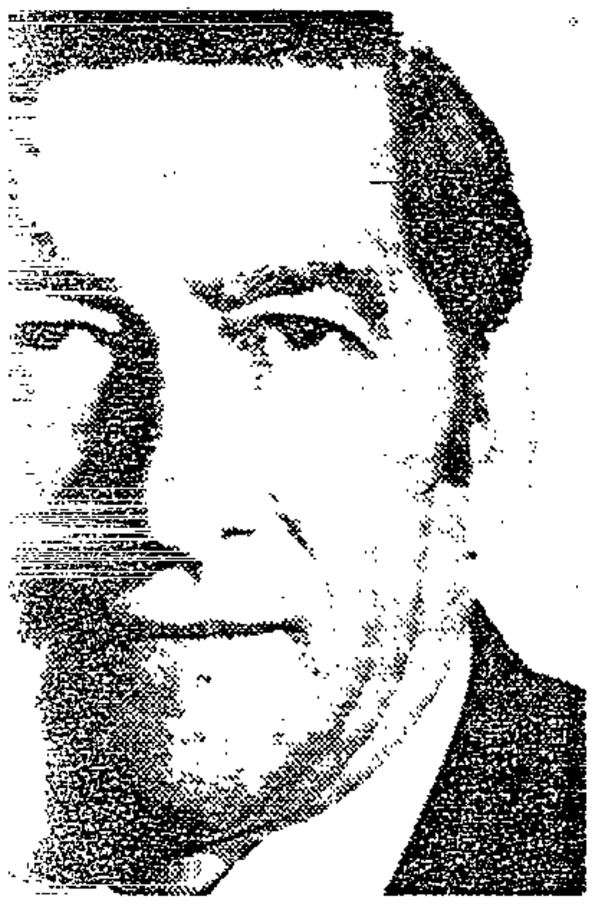
GORK
Sholem passed away 20 Sadly missed by mond Rosalyn, Ga Shaun.

HAAS
Siamund, beloved fa Lynette and passed away on June 18 at Our Home after a long

t risk with Swazis

(119) Star 22/6/82

Bruce Cameron outlines the troubled history of the area involved in the controversy aroused by last week's Government announcement.



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Enos Mabuza . . . proposals opposed.

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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 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 Zwelithini 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 Sobhusa to pay him allegiance while the king also offered a daughter in marriage to Chief Mzima Tembs 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 swop 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 — Th world's population the year 2000 will b 20 percent less th the 7 500 million tha some major intern tional agencies had pr dicted, says a report b the United Natio Fund for Populatio Activities.

Rafael M Salas, th agency's director, say in the report that as result of population control programmes the world's populatio growth rate droppe from 1.99 percent i 1960 - 1965 to 1,7 percent in 1975-80.

He says the Unite Nations is now predict ing that the annua growth rate could fal to 1,5 percent by th year 2000.

That would mean th world's populatio would reach 6 100 mil lion by the end of th century. Midway through 1981 UN statis ticians estimated th world's population a 4 495 million.

The report, release in Kenya, which ha one of the highest birth rates in th world, also says that while birth rates hav 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 a 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 80 Burgermeisterstrasse in the Tempelhof district are five Turkish "gastarbeiter" (guest worker) families who recently scraped

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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 and sadly missed by Jack and Pearl Steele.

FARBER
Saul passed away suddenly June 21. Deeply mourned by Liz and Hugh McNeil.

Deaths

GORK
Sholem, passed away June 20. Sadly missed by Maurice, Pearl, Beverly and Michelle.

GORK
Sholem, passed away June 20. Sadly missed by Raymond, Rosalyn, Gail and Shaun.

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.

HAAS
Sigmund passed away on Friday, June 18 after years

Deaths

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.

JONES
Imelda, passed away June 19. Loving thoughts from your brothers and sisters Arthur, Edward, Hermione and Sylvia.

JOSEPH
Joe passed away peacefully missed by Eric, Camilla and family.

Deaths

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.

KRUGER
Eddy. In loving memory of our beloved friend, sadly missed by Blikkies Evelyn, Yvonne and family. Gone but never forgotten. Rest in peace.

LAZARUS
Walter. Our dearly loved uncle and great uncle passed away June 19. Very

Deaths

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.

OLIVIER
Peter, passed away suddenly. Sadly missed. Will always be remembered. Rest in peace. June.

PAYNE
Hilda (Eisom), passed away peacefully Sunday afternoon. Sadly missed by Francis, Ann, Chris, Alta, Alice, James and Pat, and the grandchildren. Funeral 3

Slabbert challenge to PM on land deal

Cape 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."

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

● Last week Dr Slabbert warned the government that its land deal with Swaziland could lead to conflict. He described the controversial land-swop 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**

(119) Star. 22/6/82

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 plum 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 Nikazi and Mswati blocks of kaNgwane, this umbilical cord along the main road and rail links would become vulnerable.

'Land deal threatens Lowveld security'

With an unfriendly Mozambique on the eastern border, Onderburg 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 Nsikaze were responsible for 553 out of 612 cases of shopbreaking, 1 401 out of 1 583 cases of housebreaking, 202 out of 233 cases of car theft, 180 out of 287 cases of stock theft and 3 210 out of 4 405 cases of common theft.

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.

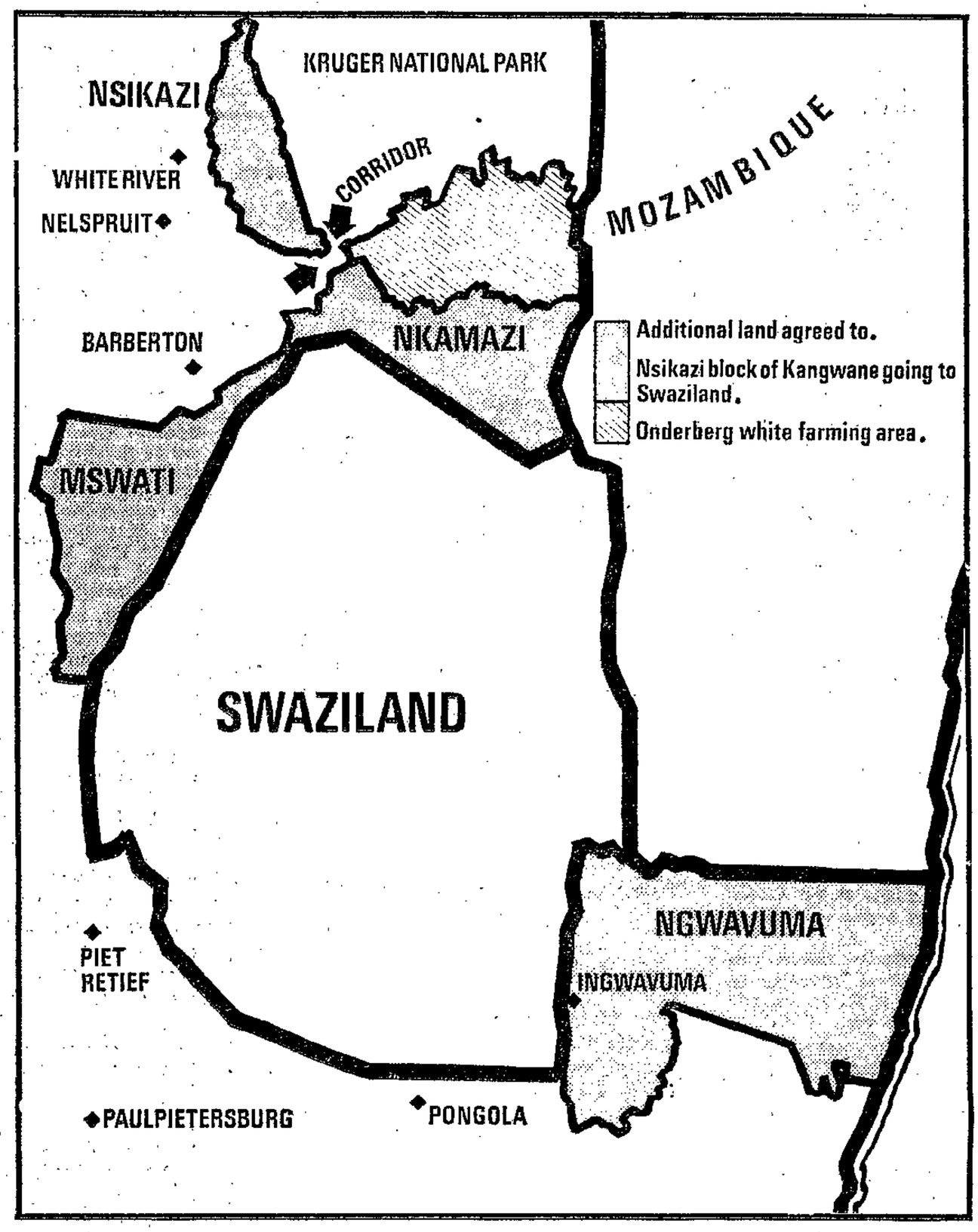
Another fear is that the incorporation of kaNgwane into Swaziland will cause a huge sugar-growing expansion in the black state, which will inherit the water resources needed for the growth of South African sugar production.

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 constitutency 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 quetion of when the members of the kwaZulu legislative assembly cease to hold office is being sought.



The proposed border adjustments between the Republic of South Africa and Swaziland.

Euphoria turns to embarrassment

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — King Sobhusa 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 Oshiavello last week that only "discussions" had occurred and the deal had yet to be finalised.

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.

Swazi Voice

By Clyde Johnson
LowveldBureau

MALELANE — "I hea strange rumours my country bein taken over by Swaz land. I don't believe i but please explain th all to me and tell it's not true."

Speaking in a high pitched voice, th frail old man wa overcome by fear, bewilderment and con cern when he ask the question at labour recruiti agency where fo years he has collecte his pension.

INQUIRIES

Mr Mike Ponter, representative for th recruiting agency a Malelane, said he w inundated by inquirie from Swazis, many el derly, wanting know the truth ab the Swaziland/k Ngwane land deal.

One of them, an offic clerk, Mr Victor Nk wenya, said he unde stood that England ha bought kaNgwane f South Africa and gi it to Swaziland.

"The South Africa themselves woul never have done thi to us," he said.

But it's the old people says Mr Ponter, wh are really in the dark.

SUSPICIONS

Those drawing pension fear losing them, an employees who ha contributed to a fun all their lives fee they will never re the benefits.

"What guarantee do have that the Sw of Swaziland will no take the money an keep it for them selves?" they ask.

The younger generation however, are not quit as docile: "kaNgwan is ours, the countr for which our fore fathers fought an died," said one you man.

"We do not hav weapons, but the could be ugly scen of axeing and hut burning if Swaziland' authority is thrust u us."

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Dr Chester Crocker

cluding the deployment of a UN transition assistance group (Untag) incorporating 7 500 troops.

Plans for a complex demilitarized zone are scrapped, but the UN would be able to police all Swapo guerillas in their bases — something rejected in the past. The Walvis Bay question also appears to have been quietly shelved

In discussions with the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, and other Western officials, the Africans say they were assured a "breakthrough" had been achieved with Pretoria, which was no longer intractable on such issues as the voting system

They say they were also told that South Africa wanted substantial agreement by next month. This would allow for independence by March next year, under the seven-month electioneering process charted in the 1978 plan.

South African sources here suggest everything now depends on a Cuban exit and that all else is open to easy arrangement.

'Surprise'

The Africans claim to have surprised the Western negotiators by the swiftness of their positive response and have been pressing to speed up the process by bringing in all sides at ministerial level for this week's talks.

The Western five backed away from this, insisting on time for consultation.

Apart from agreeing on the composition of a UN force, many of points have to be resolved They include a ceasefire procedure and the disposition of any Swapo forces inside the territory at that moment.

Pik says Swazis being intimidated

Cape Times 21/6/82 (119)

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a television interview on SABC last night that South Africa had been under pressure from Swaziland for some time concerning unification of the Swazi people.

He said, however, that Swazi chiefs in Kangwane were being intimidated into opposing border adjustments, although it had been determined that they were in favour of these

Referring to incorporation of the Ingwavuma area of Kwazulu into Swaziland, he said a large number of pupils in the area had fled to Swaziland because they had allegedly been suppressed by the Zulus.

Mr Botha said if negotiations between South Africa and Swaziland over border adjustments were not handled carefully, Swaziland might be described elsewhere in the world as a lackey of South Africa.

It would then be very difficult for Swaziland to negotiate openly with South Africa over the unification of its people.

The minister said South Africa would then have lost an historic opportunity to carry out the "nation-state idea" (volkstaatsidee).

● The Progressive Federal Party's media spokesman, Mr Dave Dalling, last night criticized SATV for "partisan coverage" of the Kangwane Ingwavuma land deals between Swaziland and South Africa

Mr Dalling was commenting on last night's news review on SATV which gave a platform to three senior government spokesmen to put the official case.

They were Mr Pik Botha, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

Mr Dalling said the SABC had once again "prostituted" itself and shown itself to be no more than an "arm of government propaganda".

"What the SABC did not tell South Africa is that the vast majority of blacks involved in the land deal have not been consulted on the matter," said Mr Dalling — Own Correspondent, Sapa

Cape Times 21/6/82 (107) (119) (312)

A ★★★★ From page 1

tive Assembly was dissolved by proclamation on Friday. Before its dissolution, 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 Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in April.

Meanwhile, Swaziland has assured the inhabitants of Kangwane and the Ingwavuma region of Kwazulu that when these territories are incorporated in Swaziland all their rights, pensions and social benefits will be safeguarded and, with the help of friends, Swaziland would promote the economic development of the areas.

The Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr Dhlamini, has told a news conference at Lobamba, Swaziland, that his government welcomed the South African decision. He said those who alleged that Swaziland was being wooed by South other States. In accordance with international law, Swaziland would grant transit facilities alone to real refugees.

● Mr Vause Raw, the leader of the New Republic 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 Saturday night, Mr Raw said Mr Botha had himself given the assurance in Parliament that any incorporation would be of their own free will. — Own Correspondent, Sapa

iry on Falklands: tcher stands firm

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As the in- Falklands here this our Party is eedy inqui- ents imme- g the Ar- on April

e Minister, atcher, at ly, trium- xible, is in d to pres- opposition t her gov- poor light. wants the pread the the review e than the miliation of overnment ared by the asion of the

-ranging in- investigate ars of poli-

Mr John Nott

scrutiny through a most wide-angled lens, the Defence Secretary, Mr John Nott, who was expected to have to battle for his political life once shooting on the Falklands

Carrington, who resigned as Foreign Secretary three days after the invasion, 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 Britiain was no longer interested in the Falklands.

An important focus of the inquiry will be the intelligence reports submitted 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 resulting information will ever be made public remains to be seen, as much of what is uncovered will be

Parcel bomb injures two

PARIS. — A 32-year-old Iranian was critically injured 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-

been captured b tinues his searc the secret defe Federation

6.00 News

6.14 Video Two. Vid how a breakfa recent rugby m lege and Pionc an interview w view with thre ing to Stoke M International P age guitarist a close the prog Fame. Presento Sainsbury and

6.40 Curiosity Feed Many events a atmopshere ha on Earth and p about space to planet Earth.

7.06: Night Owls. O and work of p

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Review o

TV 1

SWAZIS: CRITICISM UNDERMINES PROBE

Argus 21/6/82

Political Staff

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,

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

Plebiscite planned on Swazi land deal

CAPE TIMES 21/6/82

(119)

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

...rs to have been qu... shelved ... discussions with the Assistant Secretary of ... Dr Chester Crocker. ... other Western offi... ls the Africans say ... y were assured a ... eakthrough had been ...ieved with Pretoria, ...tation.

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Cape Times 21/6/82 (A) From page 1 (107)(119)(312)

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Meanwhile, Swaziland has assured the inhabitants of Kangwane and the Ingwavuma region of Kwazulu that when these territories are incorporated in Swaziland all their rights, pensions and social benefits will be safeguarded and, with the help of friends, Swaziland would promote the economic development of the areas.

The Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr Dhlamini, has told a news conference at Lobamba, Swaziland, 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 trying to destroy 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 Customs Union with the full knowledge of other members of the border history of Swaziland.

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 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.

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on Falklands: stands firm

Mr John Nott

...utiny through a most de-angled lens, the ...fence Secretary, Mr ...hn Nott, who was ex...cted to have to battle ... his political life once ...ooting on the Falklands ...ased, now seems likely ... be let off the hook.

...abour leader Mr ...chael Foot has made it ...ear he wants a swift in...iry into the immediate ...rcumstances 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 ... Thatcher and Lord Carrington, who resigned as Foreign Secretary three days after the invasion, 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 Britiain was no longer interested in the Falklands.

An important focus of the inquiry will be the intelligence reports submitted 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 resulting 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 Minister's backing is his decision 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, particularly moving to a smaller but better armed fleet with more emphasis on submarines, has been borne out.

Too late for classification

DEATHS

SCHNEBLI. — Irene Ethel Jean, passed away peacefully on June 20. Deeply mourned and missed by loving 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 Williams, Wasserfall and Hardick. Phone 47-1150

CROFTON. — Agnes Marjorie, formerly Osborn, widow of Brigadier Roger Crofton C.I.E.M.C., went happily into the next world at the great age of 100 years on Tuesday, June 18, 1982. Will be missed by her loving family. Service at Maitland Crematorium 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

Parcel bomb injures two

PARIS. — A 32-year-old Iranian was critically injured 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 Paris that afternoon by Iranians opposed to Ayatollah Khomeini.

But they said the Iranian, Hossein Ali Pour, was a student with no known political affiliations. The package exploded 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 identity was not released, was described as a 50-year-old passer-by, whose condition 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 Revolutionary Guards raided their hideouts in the Iranian capital, Tehran Radio said.

10.46: Nuus
10.56: Oordenking. Di Bobby Loubs...

TV 2 & 3 Program...

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 Sdu... give money to Nolitye during ... tion for underprivileged childr... she rubs her special green sto... happens to Mr Sdudla. Produ... Shreeve.
7.00: Izindaba/Iindaba (News).
7.10: Izimbali Zesizwe/Iintyatyan... (Womens Forum). The prog... with malnutrition followed b... on maternity benefits offered ... ployment Fund. Produced by ...
7.30: Ezemidlalo (Sport). Goals scor... Durban City and Iwisa Kaizer ... Park. The WBA world heavyw... between Larry Holmes and G... Las Vegas. The entire fight wil...
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 ... gramme).
9.00: Ditaba/Dikgang (News).
9.25: Ralesoko: Lerato Go Moagi... Produced by J M Mamabolo ... by D L Mokebe.

Review of weeke...

TV 1

SATURDAY night's super creepy film, "Satins Triangle", focussed on the notorious stretch of sea off Burmuda. Kim Novak provided the female interest, as well as the story's final, chilling twist.

Alan van der Merwe's all too brief piano interlude on Saturday reminded 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 vicariges. The spectacle, in "Buck Rogers", of this distinguished British actor speaking Afrikaans against a backdrop of space ship paraphernalia strained one's willingness to suspend disbelief to the utmost.

NEIL VEITCH

TV...

IN Satu... mate epis... lar soap ... kile" mau... have bee... prise by t... ance of S...

If mem... correctly, once mad... long-lost ... apparentl... nesburg ... ter Senzi...

How m... leave th... families ... areas nev... again? T... interesti... episode. ... paper re... ther mar... his fami... R500 rich... he aske... Senzi's l...

The s... Orlando ... Highlan... new Elli... shown o... slot wer...

Mounting opposition to land deal

(119) (RDM) (RDM 382) 21/6/82

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.

The Natal Mercury, Monday, June 21, 1982

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.

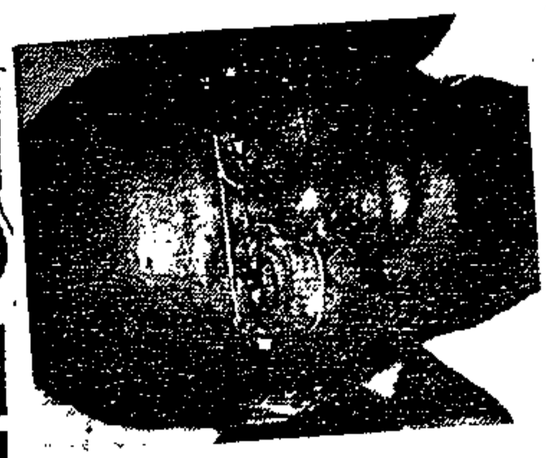
Mr Dhlamini said he wanted to make the position of Swaziland in regard to the African National Congress abundantly clear to the whole world.

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)

58

Govt takes control of Kangwane

Cape Times 19/6/82



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 accepting 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

To page 2

PLAN TO GIVE AREAS TO SWAZILAND ANGERS THE ZULUS

Backdrop to land dispute

W/E ARGUS 19/6/82 (119)

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.

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 1 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 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 konwn 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

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.

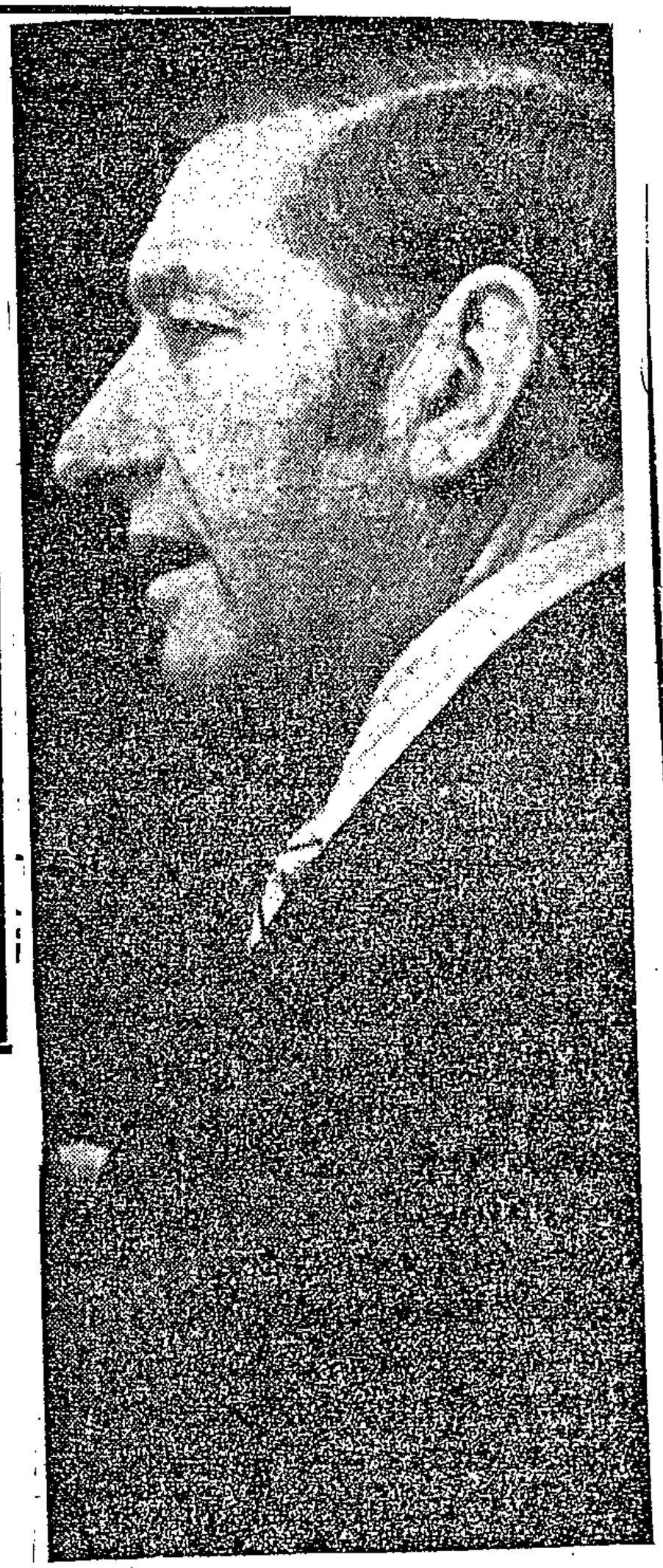
It is the only place in South Africa where the rare giant leatherback turtle breeds and is the breeding place of thousands upon thousands of pelicans and flamingoes.

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 swop which in turn could result in Swaziland landing up in a similar situation to Transkei.



DR PIET KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Koornhof centre of another land row

18/6/82 D. Dispatch (119)

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Piet Koornhof is at the centre of another angry confrontation over land, this time involving Lebowa and the embryo homeland of KwaNdebele.

The row involves an attempt by the Minister for Cooperation and Development to prise loose part of Lebowa (population 2,5 million) and give it to KwaNdebele (population 200 000).

It began last November and has still not been resolved. Details emerged only this week, during an interview with Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa. He said Dr Koornhof was confronted by 30 000 angry people, who dared him to move them at gunpoint.

Dr Koornhof was angrily shouted down by the vast crowd, Dr Phatudi said. It happened on November 6, but details emerged only this week.

Dr Koornhof met the thousands of local residents at a field near the magistrate's offices in the Moutse area of Lebowa, and tried to persuade them to become part of KwaNdebele.

"They told him that even if he came with guns, they were not moving," said Dr Phatudi.

Officials in KwaNdebele say that since the meeting, Moutse has been excised from Lebowa and is being administered by Pretoria, pending transfer to KwaNdebele.

Dr Phatudi vehemently denies this.

"I refused to give Pretoria the records of the administration of Moutse," he said. "As far as I am concerned, Moutse is still a constituency of Lebowa.

"Five MPs elected by the people and nominated by the chiefs still attend our parliament. Now Pretoria tells the people Moutse is to be excised. But I am the political head of Lebowa, not Dr Koornhof."

Dr Phatudi said the Lebowa Cabinet and all MPs attended the meeting.

"The people refused point blank to move, despite Dr Koornhof's assurances that the land would be administered for the present by Pretoria, and that it might be given to KwaNdebele," he said.

"The people told him that they had been there since 1823 and had been part and parcel of Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi said Dr Koornhof offered the people a farm in return for Moutse.

"I made the point that these people belong to us and are members of our parliament," said Dr Phatudi. "We don't want them to be cut away from us.

"The position is not sorted out yet. We are waiting for the Van Der Walt Commission to tell us, when it consolidates Lebowa.

"As things stand, we are still responsible for the development of the people of Moutse. They still look to the Lebowa Government.

"Hunger and the lack of education do not impress people. The people move in and out of places like Venda. Word travels.

"People hear of arrests and they realise they are safer where they are. That's why they don't want to leave Moutse or other places," Dr Phatudi said. — DDC.

DR KOORNHOF

Swazi deal not final — Botha

ARGUS 18/6/82

SWA elections in March next year, says PM

Argus Africa News Service

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.

"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.

"As far as the Swazis along the border with Swaziland are concerned, all that has happened so far was that discussions took place between the government of Swaziland and the South African Government, as well as leaders of Swazis living along the border."

ALLEGIANCE

The main 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, which is a good neighbour of South Africa," he said.

"All that is taking place now is discussion to see whether the Swazi people cannot be reunited."

Contrary to criticism of the Government, South Africa had not yet given away land to Swaziland.

"These are discussions. Parliament still has to deal with the matter after discussions have been completed," Mr Botha said. — Sapa.

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.

If the present urgency towards a United Nations-supervised settlement collapsed, SWA / Namibia would have an election run by the Administrator-General and the people of the territory, he said.

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.

Cubans

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 Cubans must withdraw and the South African troops will be reduced gradually," Mr Botha 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.

Purpose

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."

He went on: "An election is coming in SWA/Namibia, and the election, as far as I am concerned, cannot come later than the end of March 1983. The people 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."

Supervision

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."

The Government had not received any indication of some Western or African supervision and recognition for this alternative.

"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.

Campaigning

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.

"We are prepared to let the visible peace happen tomorrow. It cannot come from one side."

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.

"The SA Defence Force is not interested in any other people across the border. It wants to live in peace with them, whoever they are.

"It is interested alone in combating those across the borders who violate peace in SWA/Namibia," he said.

On the prospect of meeting the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, while touring the operational area, Mr Botha said he was not aware Dr Savimbi was in the territory.

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.

Swapo had boasted that 1982 would be Swapo's year — "so far, we have not seen much of the successes. And I don't think we have to worry as long as this vigilance in SWA/Namibia exists."

Control

He congratulated the SA Defence Force, police and security forces of SWA/Namibia for maintaining control of the security situation, including the recent Swapo incursion into the territory's northern white farming areas.

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.

"We are prepared to accept phase two and we want to proceed to phase three.

"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".

Paarl was a small village when the

STAATSKOERANT
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PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 108, 1982

119

ONTBINDING VAN DIE KANGWANE- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING EN BEPALINGS BETREFFENDE DIE ADMINISTRASIE EN BEHEER VAN DIE GEBIED WAARVOOR DIE KANGWANE- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING INGESTEL IS

Nademaal die KaNgwane- Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang 1 Oktober 1977 by die KaNgwane-grondwetproklamasie, 1977 (Proklamasie R. 214 van 1977), ingestel is vir die gebied omskryf in Bylae 1 van daardie Proklamasie; en

Nademaal dit dienstig geag word om die KaNgwane-Wetgewende Vergadering te ontbind; en

Nademaal die KaNgwane- Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van genoemde datum, ingevolge die bepalings van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bevoeg was om vir die gebied waarvoor die KaNgwane- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is (hieronder "die Gebied" genoem) wette te maak oor die aangeleenthede in Bylae I van daardie Wet bedoel; en

Nademaal dit dienstig geag word om bepalings betreffende die administrasie en beheer van die Gebied na sodanige ontbinding te maak;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), nieteenstaande enige andersluidende bepalings in enige ander wet vervat, hierby—

(a) die KaNgwane-grondwetproklamasie, 1977 (Proklamasie R. 214 van 1977), herroep;

(b) verklaar dat die administratiewe beheer van, en alle regte, bevoegdhede, gesag, pligte, verpligtinge en werksaamhede in verband met die een of ander aangeleentheid wat onmiddellik voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Proklamasie uit hoofde van die een of ander wet in die Gebied berus het by die

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 108, 1982

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE KANGWANE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND PROVISIONS IN REGARD TO THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF THE AREA IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE KANGWANE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY WAS ESTABLISHED

Whereas the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was established with effect from 1 October 1977 by the KaNgwane Constitution Proclamation, 1977 (Proclamation R. 214 of 1977), in respect of the area defined in Schedule I to the said Proclamation; and

Whereas it is deemed expedient to disestablish the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly; and

Whereas the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was, in terms of the provisions of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), with effect from the said date, empowered to make laws for the area in respect of which the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was established (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), in regard to the matters referred to in Schedule I to the said Act; and

Whereas it is deemed expedient to make provisions in regard to the administration and control of the Area after the said disestablishment;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), and notwithstanding anything contrary contained in any other law, I hereby—

(a) repeal the KaNgwane Constitution Proclamation, 1977 (Proclamation R. 214 of 1977);

(b) declare that the administrative control of, and all rights, powers, authorities, duties, obligations and functions in connection with any matter which, by virtue of any law, were vested, immediately prior to the coming into operation of this Proclamation in

See full text in GG 8269

Mabuza —man in the middle

Star 18/6/82

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

The man in the middle of the Swaziland land deal is the Chief Executive Councillor of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, whose "country" is going to be given away to Swaziland.

An articulate man, he used a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday to set out briefly and concisely his objections to the deal. He pointed out that he and his councillors did not want to remain part of the apartheid system but wanted to retain their South African citizenship and work towards achieving their political philosophy of universal franchise in a unitary state.

The kaNgwane Executive Council had in the past year in discussions with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, opposed the proposed incorporation of kaNgwane into Swaziland, he said.

Memoranda embodying cogent and irrefutable arguments against incorporation, petitions by the overwhelming majority of Swazi chiefs, and a proposal that a referendum be held among South African Swazis on the issue had been submitted to the South African Government.

All had been contemptuously ignored, he said.

The kaNgwane Executive Council had gone out of its way to follow all avenues of dialogue and negotiation, only to be met with iron-fisted rebuffs by the Nationalist Government.

Dr Koornhof owed the executive an apology for having said he had held intensive negotiations with them over two years.

It was on June 12 last year, that he first told the executive the South African Cabinet had decided to turn down its request for self-government in favour of unification with Swaziland.

The council had rejected the whole idea of unification that same day.

kwaZulu to lose areas — and gain more land

Star 18/6/82 (119)

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 deal is 'just talk' so far

18/6/82 Star (119)

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.

Swaziland 'will look like a Bantustan'

RDM 18/6/82 119

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 Swaziland 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.

ARGUS 18/6/82 (119)

Dr Piet Koornhof

Land row: PW contradicts Koornhof

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has contradicted statements made by Dr Piet Koornhof, 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 Koornhof speaking with "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 Koornhof was saying.

"The statement cannot be reconciled with Dr Koornhof'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 inhabitants of the affected 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 freeze any further negotiations with Swaziland and assure the South African citizens concerned that they will not be deprived of their citizenship and their land will not be given away," he said.

"I challenge the Prime Minister to clear up the confusion caused by his statement and to say whether or not the Cabinet has decided to enter into an agreement with Swaziland.

"If not he must repudiate Dr Koornhof."

● See page 2.

BACKGROUND to the News

(119) Star 18/6/82

MP urged to summon Pik

Lowveld Nats lash land deal

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 decision 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 kNgwane 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 Swaziland 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 kNgwane's Nsikazi area will cut off all South Africans living in the Hectorspruit/Komatipoort 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 kNgwane, nobody in South Africa was informed of the deal until it had taken place.

GIVEN AWAY

Another lawyer, Mr Steve Hefferman, 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 kNgwane blacks and many whites. The question is, 'What is in it for us or the South African Swazi?' "

ARGUS 17/6/82

Land deal: 'All views on TV'

119

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 explanations and reasons for it and last night there was only visual coverage of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi with a reporter's voice articulating some of his criticism.

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 Frederik van Zyl Slabbert. It concentrated on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and a Government land commissioner.

INFERIOR

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.

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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 KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi that the move could lead to blooshed between Zulu and Swazi.

"Gatsha 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

Sowetan 17/6/82

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 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.

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 KwaZulu as a self-governing State."

Nats join land deal protests

Star 17/6/82

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 kaNgwane 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

Star 17/6/82

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 wil lhave 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, Bophuthatswana 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.

We'll fight to stay in SA — Kangwane chief

ARGUS 17/6/82

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)

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."

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'sland.

"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 compromise, say Swazis

Mercury 17/6/82 119

Mercury Reporter

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.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Swart said one of the motivations behind the Government's decision could have been to open a back door into the OAU.

South Africa was looking for a link with the OAU, and an action which would improve its relationship with an OAU member country could possibly provide this.

The Swazi Government's statement in the Times of Swaziland yesterday continued:

'The detractors of this agreement and the enemies of South Africa will read into the whole process some ominous and nefarious scheme to perpetuate apartheid and the oppression of the black man in South Africa.

'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.

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

The Natal Mercury, Th

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 Koornhof, 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 'taken 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 determined 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.

Zulu chiefs in the Ingwavuma area have already stated their opposition to the cession at a public meeting.

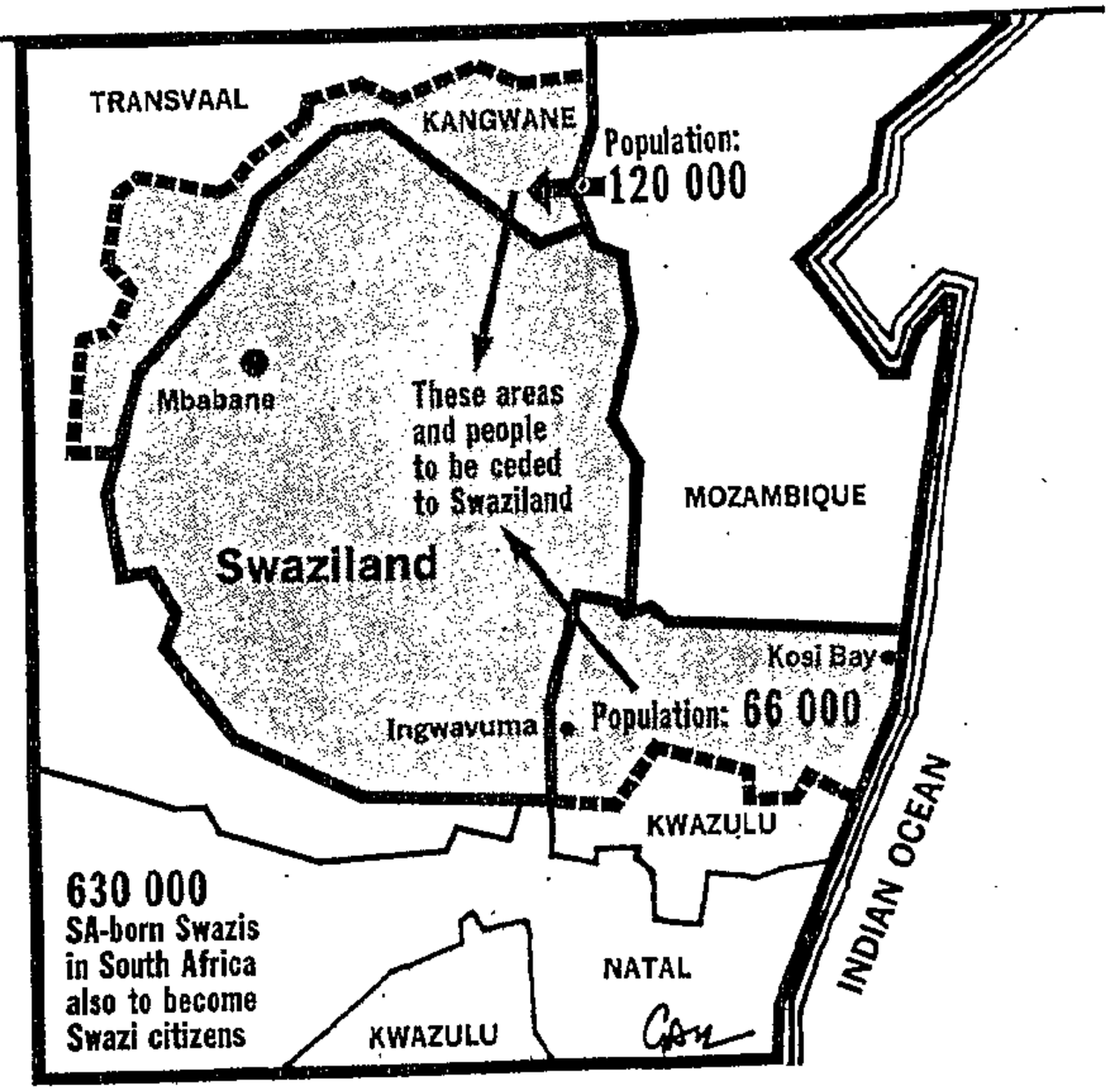
Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, said he had called for legal opinion on the legality of the move by the South African Government.

There was a measure of doubt about whether the Government was legally competent to give away land to a foreign country.

Citizenship poser for Swaziland in transfer

119

In return for land from South Africa, Swaziland will have to accept as citizens more than 800 000 Swazis living in South Africa. It may find itself hard put to accommodate them. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.



THE imminent cession of nearly 100 000ha of South African territory to the Kingdom of Swaziland rests on a central and striking contradiction.

The land transfer hinges on Swaziland's willingness to accept as its own citizens about 816 000 South African-born blacks. But Swaziland has baulked at unconditionally accepting as its citizens some of its own Swaziland-born people.

The 816 000 South Africans comprise the 750 000 SA-born Swazis deemed to be citizens of the KaNgwane "homeland" and the estimated 66 000 blacks of the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu. Both KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area will be incorporated into Swaziland under the SA-Swazi accord.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has referred to the pending change in national status of the 816 000 as part of the process of "bringing together those who belong together".

A long statement by the Swaziland government compared the significance of the imminent "border adjustments" to Swaziland's attainment of independence in 1968. Its omission of any overt reference to acceptance of SA-born blacks can only be interpreted as the silence of consent.

But, while the Swaziland government has signified its willingness to confer Swazi citizenship on the best part of a million blacks born beyond its present frontiers, it has deprived men *born in Swaziland* of their Swaziland citizenship.

The case of Mr Godfrey Mdhluli and his wife, Pearl, highlight the plight of people who have been stripped of their Swaziland citizenship, but there were earlier cases, including that of Mr Thomas Ngwenya and a third-generation white Swazi citizen, Mr Peter Forbes.

The Citizenship Order of 1974, a law promulgated after King Sobhuza's abrogation of the Swaziland's Independence Constitution of 1968, is pivotal to understanding the Mdhluli case, which has been a talking point in Swaziland legal circles.

By abrogating the 1968 Westminister-style constitution, the king cancelled that section of it which dealt with citizenship and which defined who qualified as citizens of Swaziland. The Citizenship Order of 1974 was drawn up to replace it.

Made operative from April 12 1973, the date on which the 1968 constitution was annulled, the 1974 Citizenship Order conferred Swaziland's citizenship on a more restricted and conditional basis than the Independence Constitution.

The order stipulated that all persons who were citizens before April 12, 1973, would still be citizens but it revoked the right to citizenship of two categories of people.

- People born in Swaziland of a father who was not a citizen of Swaziland at the time of their birth.
- People born outside Swaziland of a father who, though a citizen of Swaziland, was not domiciled in Swaziland at the time of birth.

These people could still acquire citizenship by registration, but the application could be refused at the discretion of the minister or, if granted, revoked by the minister.

As a retired judge of the Swaziland High Court, Mr Justice David Cohen, commented to the Rand Daily Mail in an interview last year, the 1974 order put the citizenship of some people in jeopardy by making it subject to registration — which could be refused or revoked.

Two men who enjoyed citizenship rights under the Independence Constitution and were deprived of it under the new order were Mr Ngwenya and Mr Forbes.

Mr Ngwenga, a key member of the now banned opposition Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, was said by the authorities to have been born just beyond Swaziland's border with South Africa. Mr Peter Forbes

was a third-generation white resident of Swaziland.

Mr Mdhluli, 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 Mdhluli's father, Mr Josiah Mdhluli, 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 Mdhluli Snr's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all born at Ludzidzini in Swaziland.

Mr Godfrey Mdhluli 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 Mdhluli 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 Mdhluli 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 Mdhluli Snr was a Swaziland citizen and that, therefore, Mr Godfrey Mdhluli "does not belong to Swaziland".

Before 1974 there was no doubt about Mr Mdhluli 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 Mdhluli 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 Mdhluli, 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 Kalngwane 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 Mdhluli, 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.

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."

The statement says Azapo calls upon the Swazi authorities to reconsider their position even in this late hour.

"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 regret that the Swazi Government has allowed itself to be dragged into this wicked conspiracy of dispossessing and depriving black people of their property.

"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

Sowetan 16/6/82

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.

By NORMAN NGALE

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, accepting failed to obtain the homeland's citizenship they would be arrested.

Mr Pule said bogus leaders were going about collecting R2 from squatters with tution 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

Mercury 16/6/82 (119)

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 Maputaland 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.

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 hunt- ... 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 ... killing him

Man killed

MR Lucky Mncwango, 19, was killed by a car in Quality Street, Jacobs, yesterday.

Land deal

★ 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 ... away with the referendum ... 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

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 ... The lines were knocked out last December during fighting between the army and guerillas opposed to Frelimo.

RDM 16/6/82 (119)

Land swop 'within international law'

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 boundries.

Cession of the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu and KaNgwane — announced by South Africa's Minister of Co-peration 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 acknowlegement 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.

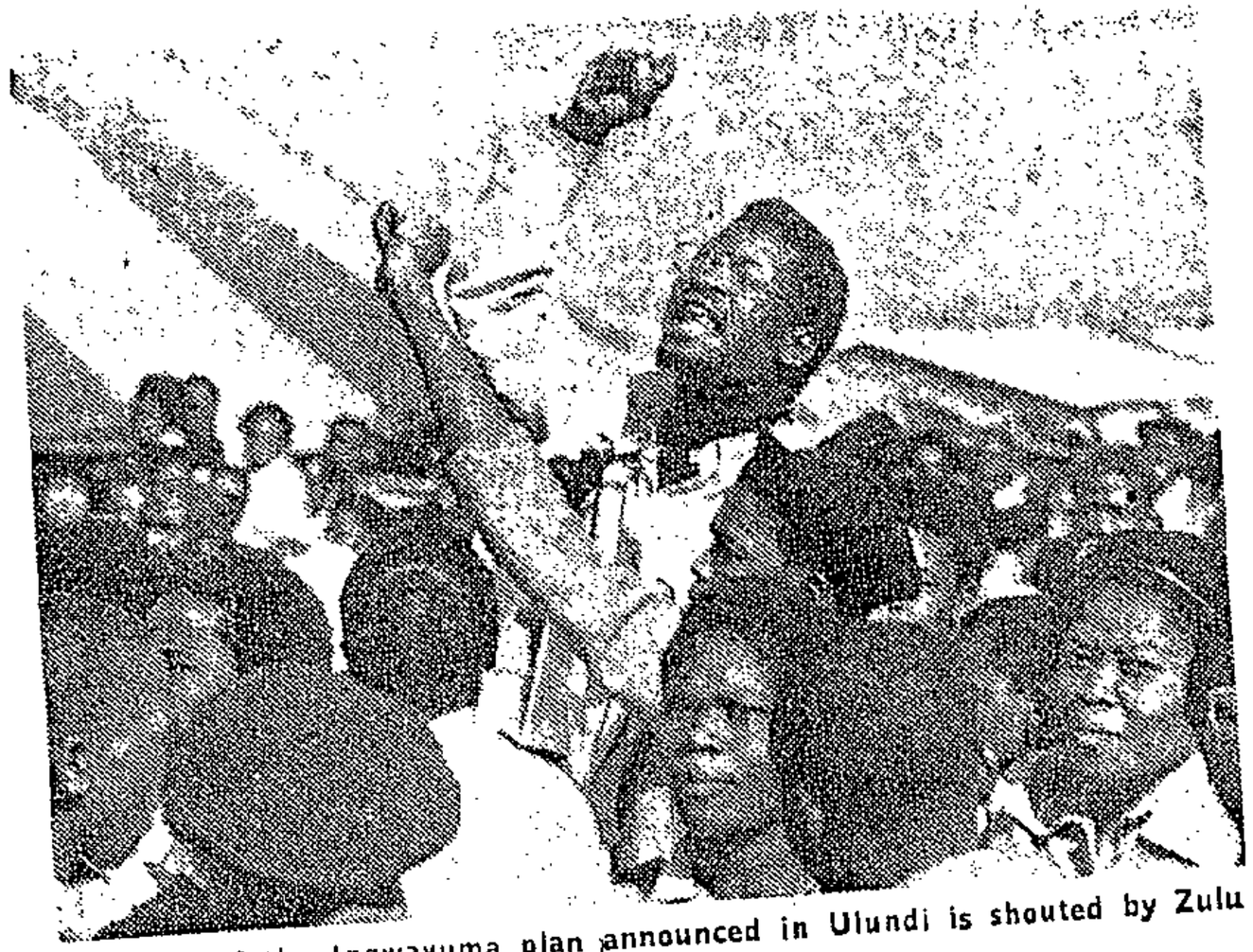
"South Africa will then pass legislation depriving them of South African nationality along the lines of Transkei and Ciskei and Bophuthatswana. Swaziland will similarly pass legislation accepting them as Swazi nationals.

"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."

Deal may cost Swazis recognition

Star 16/6/82

119



Defiance of the Ingwavuma plan announced in Ulundi is shouted by Zulu demonstrators.

BY GEORGE

"After 34 years haven't we got the right to give away what's ours?"

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

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."

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.

His firm rejection of the kaNkwane-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

To Page 3, Col 4

Land deal may cost Swazis recognition

Star 16/4/82 (119)

From page 1

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 Gatsha 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 happy 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.

Peferring 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 Mabusa, 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! Or Roosevelt, who after trying artificial things (Tennessee Valley pike) finally got America into WW II 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. Ano boy, do they owe us money!

We will rebel, Kangwane chief vows

ARGUS 16/6/82

119

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 507

Axe falls in three weeks

ARGUS 16/6/82

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.

Swaziland to get key areas of SA

(119) RDM 15/6/82

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 agaist 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 Mabuza, 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 annoucement 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

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.

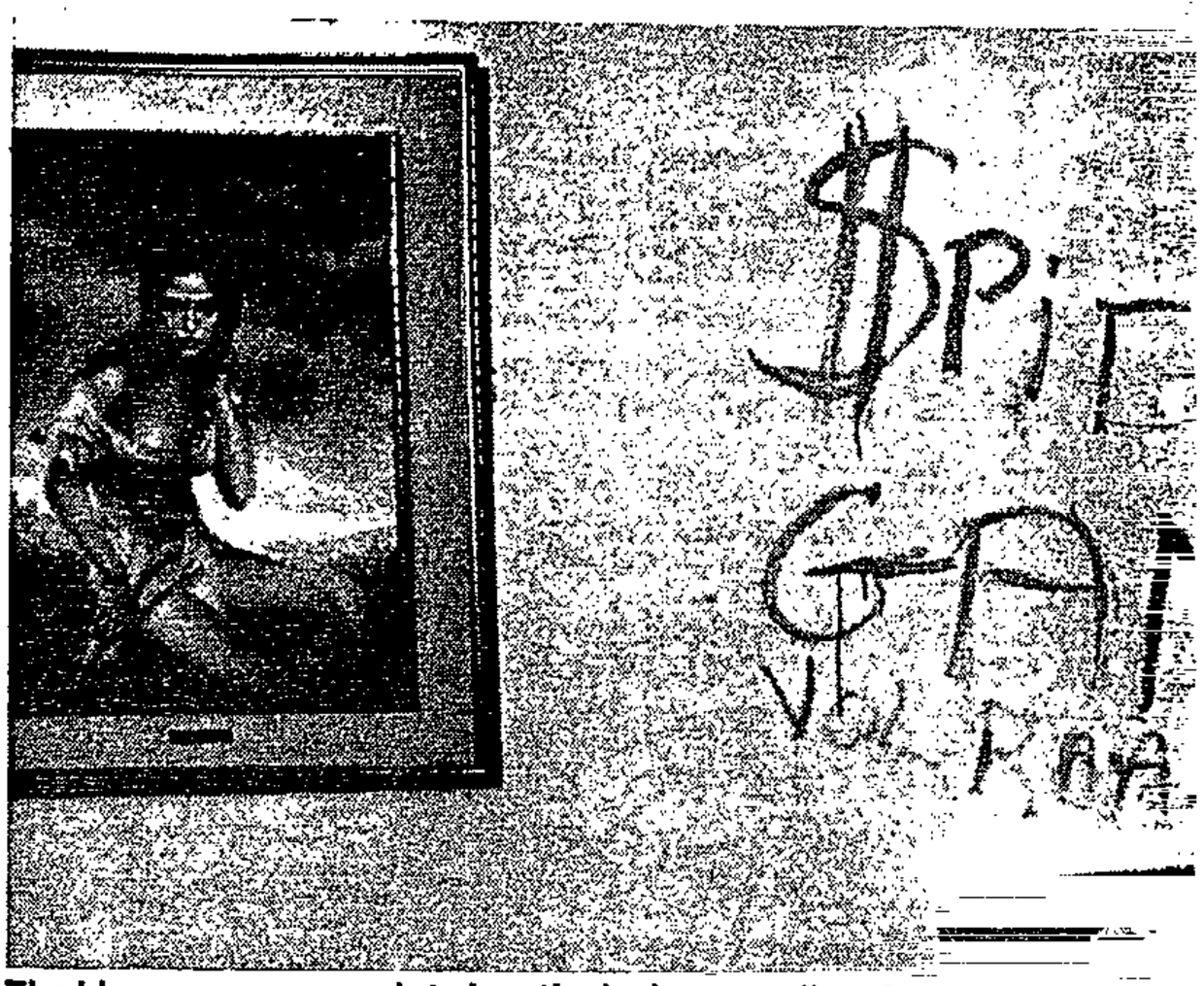
The "mighty dollar" was the cause of the double dilemma pushing the gold price down to $318,25 in London from $325 on Friday while the rand fell to around 90 US cents.

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



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INSIDE

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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.

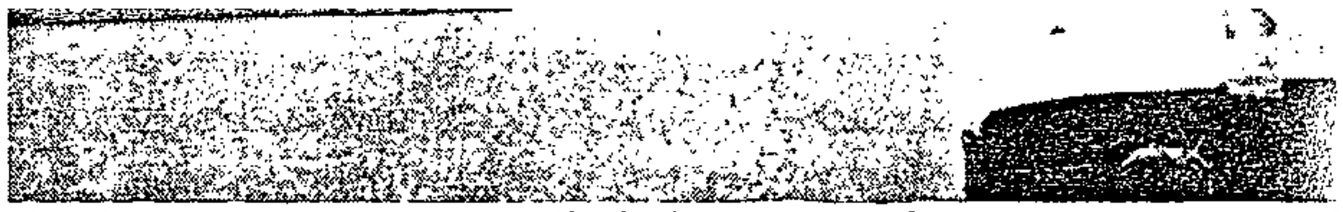
On the Cabinet's recommendation, discussions would be held with representatives of KwaZulu, the Natal Provincial Council and the Natal Parks Board.

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 V his elderly mother Mrs Madge Ayrton-Smith were found murdered.

The ransacked room in which the bodies of the murdered mother and son were 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 frontline 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-

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1-million blacks are 'wiped off' map of SA

Star 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 bloodshed 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.

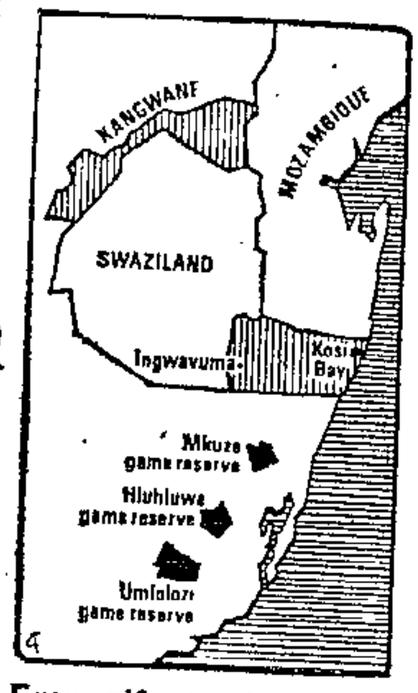
"What sort of self-determination is this?" he added. He said no black state could trust the South African Government after this.

● 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 concern 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-

To Page 3, Col 1



Free gift to Swaziland — kaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

5/-

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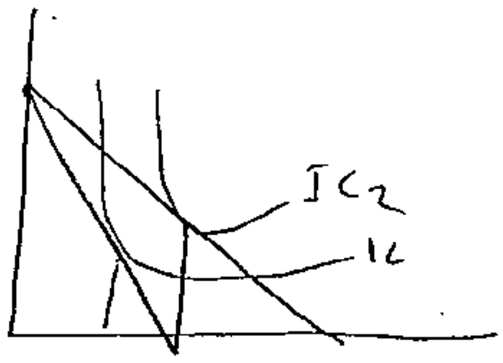

Not a superior good ~ Edward

↑ welfare gaining + ↑ food [illegible] allocation.

Section

Price

Million blacks 'wiped off' map

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From page 1

rated in accordance with "their own free will."

● The Natal PFP leader and spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart, said the PFP would discuss the issue at the first opportunity at its next meeting with Inkatha on their joint committee

● Conservative Nationalists are also upset about the ceding of South African territory to another country.

● Swaziland authorities have expressed bewilderment at South Africa's move.

● Conservationist Mr Ian Player said it was wrong to hand over part of South Africa to a foreign country and he warned that the decision could anger the Zulu people.

● Natal's MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, Mr Dering Stainbank, attacked the proposed land deal as "absolute madness."

● Four Zulu chiefs whose lands are to be excised to become part of Swaziland strongly protested that they could never join the Swazi nation to which they had never belonged.

"There will be a lot of bloodletting. The Swazis call us foreigners. We ask the Government to consider our feelings and refrain from passing us over to Swaziland," Chief Mzimbe Thembe, one of the chiefs, said.

● Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini said that the area being ceded by South Africa to Swaziland belonged to his ancestors long before whites set foot in it.

The PFP director of research and an expert on homelands, Mr Nic Olivier, predicted a number of possible concessions and advantages the South African Government might reap through its deal with Swaziland.

These included a possible back-door entry to the Organisation of African Unity through Swaziland's friendship. Swaziland might also join South Africa's proposed constellation of states.

He said the ceded territory might also be used as a buffer strip between Mozambique and northern Natal for security reasons.

A further reason for South Africa's action is seen as the need to encourage Swaziland to take stronger measures against ANC members living in or passing through that country.

● More than 30 000 hectares offered to kwaZulu in compensatory land for the Ingwavuma area has already been earmarked for kwaZulu.

This was confirmed today by Mr Hennie van der Walt MP, chairman of the commission charged with the consolidation of kwaZulu.

Mr van der Walt confirmed that the Ubombo region, the Makhatini Flats and the game reserves had already been allocated.

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MC = MR

Pik challeged 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."

'No referendum on incorporation'

(119) RDM 3/6/82

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 Koorhof, 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 Matheron as American ambassador to Swaziland. The US attitude to the proposed "border adjustment" deal could be of critical importance.

(b) and (c):

Name	
(1) P. J. Wessels	.....
(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. Cillié	.....
(12) G. Viljoen	.....

Hansard Q.Col.891-892 24/5/82

Gifted Black child

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 specific provision is made for the education of the gifted Black child are available and if not, whether trained at universities and technikons under his Department, if so, which courses and (b) at which universities and (ii) colleges?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

No.

the Minister of Education and Training:

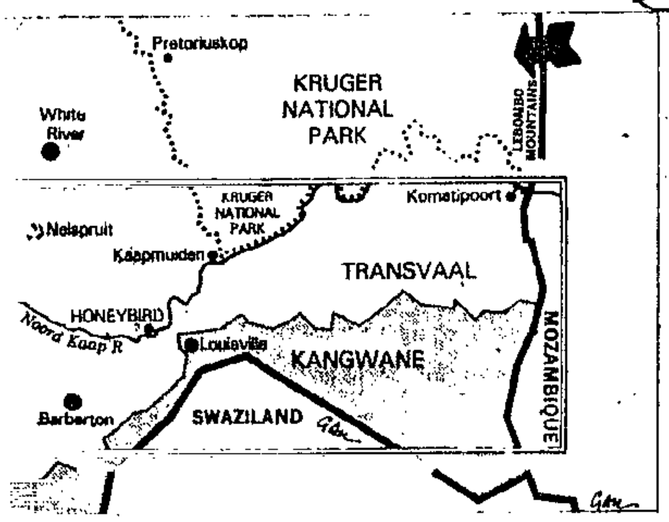
What amount was allocated to the subsidization department for the subsidization of schools in each of the latest specified years for which figures are available?

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

(119) RDM 21/5/82



The KaNgwane "homeland" and the bordering Honeybird farming area. Graphic GAIL IRWIN

Honey Bird is 483km from Johannesburg and may soon be in a border area neighbouring Swaziland.

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.

Down on the farm, they're not happy about the idea of KaNgwane going

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.

"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 [illegible] on as it comes.

"[illegible] eve it," he said. "As [illegible] concerned someone just dr[illegible] an office somewhere and [illegible] we have to live from now on.

"What's [illegible] ppen to our railway line [illegible] oad 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.

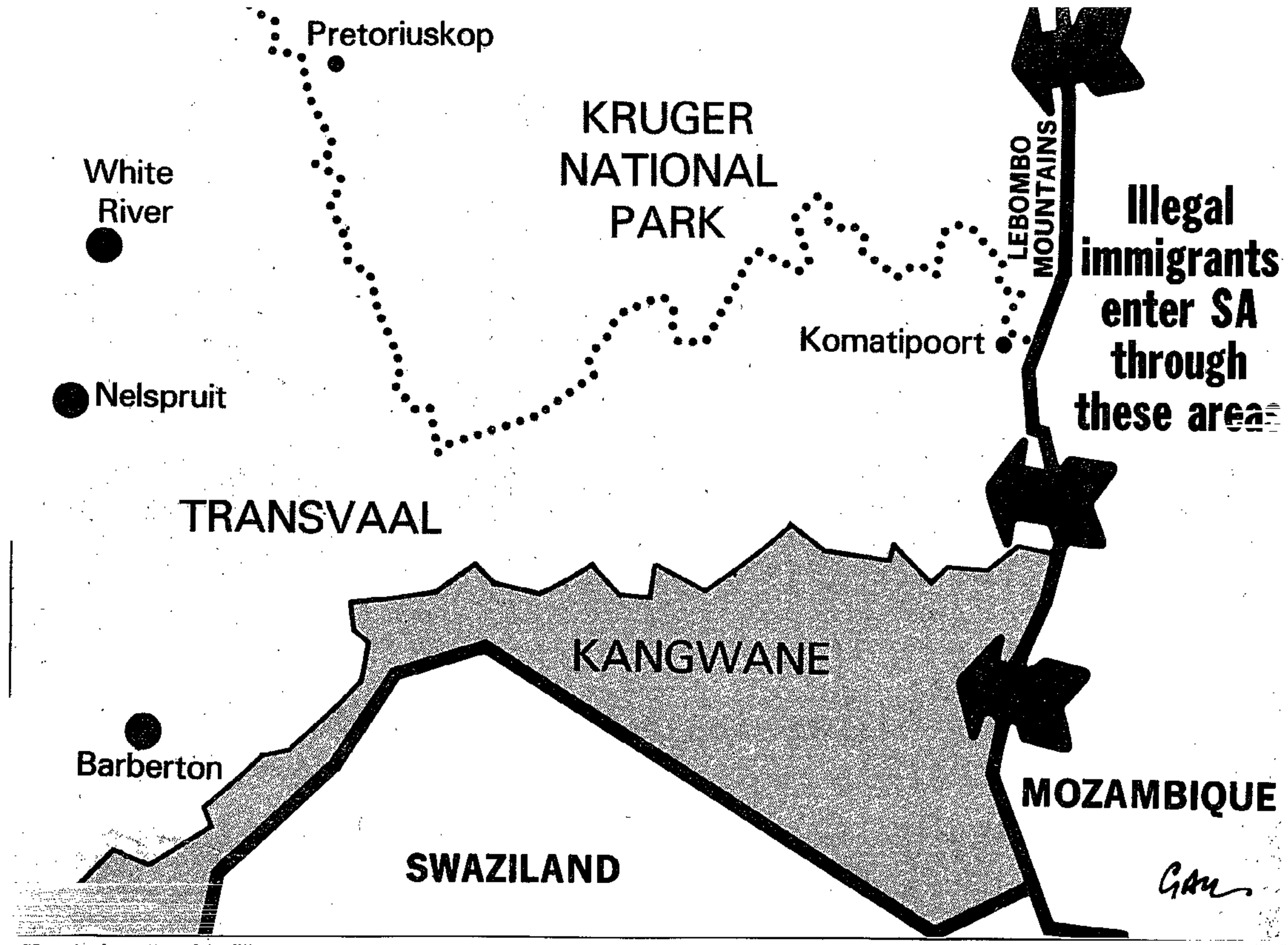
He reiterated the "buffer zone" argument and said that South Africa's security problems would only increase if that zone was removed.

"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."

Mr Dawid Marais: When a man wanted another man's land he had to shoot for it.



Looking for work south of the border

RDM 119 18/5/82

Without permits or prospects, thousands of Mozambican workseekers have crossed the border fences into South Africa this year. Their illegal presence has overburdened the Eastern Transvaal Commissioner's courts, and a special police border patrol unit has been formed to round them up. CHRIS MARAIS reports.

IT'S a simple matter of tradition, your Eastern Transvaal farmer will tell you.

For decades now, workers from Mozambique have crossed the Lebombo Mountains to seek work in the lush forests and fruitlands of Jock of the Bushveld country.

Their presence has been appreciated, nay, relied on by the owners of vast canelands and cottonfields stretching from Nelspruit right across to the Komati border.

The arrangement was a mutually happy one, they say. As long as you let the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner know who worked on your farm, as long as you obtained your "no objection" permit from his office, there were no problems.

The whole atmosphere of the Eastern Transvaal has been a relaxed one, despite the looming presence of a Marxist-oriented country for a neighbour.

Last year, a Rand Daily Mail team investigating cases of "white flight" paranoia on South Africa's borders found a young, healthy group of white farmers, completely at ease with the border situation, in the area.

But times, as they must, have changed.

Within the boundaries of South Africa the unemployment figures among rural blacks have become a real problem. It's not so easy for a farmer to employ labour from across the border these days.

A spokesman for the Barberton office of the Department of Co-Operation and Development outlined the present system:

"Firstly, we only consider applications from male workers. Should a woman from Mozambique be allowed to work here, and should she bear a child while in this country, that child would be South African.

"We have outlined a minimal wage which must be paid the man. He receives R[illegible] a month plus housing and meal benefits. We work through a Portuguese recruiting agent in Nelspruit. The farmer applies for a no-objection permit and this application form is sent to our Chief Commissioner in Pietersburg for consideration.

"After that the form is sent to our headquarters in Pretoria. If the prospective employer has been granted permission to take on a number of Mozambicans, he then contacts the recruiting agent who organises everything.

"The chosen workers then enter South Africa legally on a renewable permit system which would effectively allow him to work here for a total of 18 months."

The spokesman however admitted that the "quotas" had been trimmed and that there was an active move afoot to curb the influx of Mozambicans into South Africa.

During a Mail survey of farmers' attitudes to the situation in the Eastern Transvaal, the question arose: why choose Mozambicans for farm work instead of local Swazis, Ndebeles or Northern Sothos?

"Mozambicans are more in touch with farm work than the inhabitants of our trust lands," was the answer. And it was not because the local South African blacks were "lazier", it was just that they preferred the industry-orientated opportunities on the Reef to working on a farm.

This answer was partly backed up by the Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Nganani Mabuza, who told the Mail his people wanted a living wage above what he said was the Poverty Datum Line: R120 a month.

He also said KaNgwane inhabitants looked to the central Transvaal for employment on projects like Sasol and the various mining concerns.

"The fact remains, however, that the Mozambicans will accept any wage — they are desperate," he said.

"And employing them is making inroads into our own efforts at finding jobs for our people."

The farmers' answer to that is that they cannot afford to pay such salaries en masse to farmhands because of the desperate present prices paid for their crops.

On the way to Komati, the Mail spoke to Mr Henning Radley, secretary of the Malelane Farmers' Association.

"I can tell you that if there is anyone in this area employing Mozambicans illegally, he's not going to admit it with any degree of pride," he said.

"It is not the policy of our association to exploit the labour situation by employing Mozambicans at lower wages — that is extremely short sighted.

"Our future lies with the blacks here, and we are weaning ourselves away from the old system of employing people from across the border."

Mr Radley said his association was at present busy with training schemes to upgrade the locally employed farmworker's skills.

Closer to Barberton, farmer Mr Nico Grobler painted a different picture:

"Some nights, they come here starving and asking for work. I know what the fines are for employing a Mozambican illegally. Meneer, so I can't help him.

"But the man is hungry, and so I feed him and send him on his way. Then, when I go down to inspect the lands, I find him working alongside my registered men just so he can be fed at lunchtime. And I have to send him away."

The District Commandant for the Lowveld, Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Naude, says his newly appointed border patrol unit has rounded up illegal immigrants mostly on the maze of farm roads that score the area.

"Some of them come through the Kruger National Park, others just jump the fence lower down," he said.

After their arrest, trial and prison sentence is served, the men are taken back to the Ressano Garcia border post. Do they then simply jump the fence again and hope against hope that they won't be caught before ending up on the Reef? That question went unanswered by the authorities.

And back at the Commissioner's courts, the rote questions continue:

- What is your name?
- Where do you come from?
- Are you a Mozambique citizen?
- Are you in possession of a valid passport or any other document that would authorise your stay in South Africa?
- Where did you enter South Africa?
- What did you come to do here?
- Have you been here before?

Obviously, depending on the answers, judgment and sentence are delivered.

The cases we sat in on were dealt with swiftly by the hard-pressed commissioner. Mostly, the men were sent to jail for three months for illegal entry into South Africa. Another three months followed for working illegally in this country.

Another factor emerging from the cases was that the Mozambicans often paid a woman legally registered in the area to say she was their "mother" or some kind of a relative to help them obtain the necessary permits to stay on.

Swazi row: forces gather

119

RDM 11/5/82

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 Mdululi, 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.

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 received 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 express 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.

Swaziland land swop 'horsetrading' deals denied

Mercury 7/5/82

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 suppport 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 available 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 offerd 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 Gatsha Buthelezi 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.

kaNgwane dispute delays session

Star 26/4/12

119

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN— The dispute over kaNgwane's proposed inclusion into Swaziland has led to a postponement of the homeland's legislative session.

Its Legislative Assembly was scheduled to be opened tomorrow by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who announced today it was being postponed till July 29.

He said the State President would issue a proclamation tomorrow to give effect to the decision.

Dr Koornhof pointed out that the whole issue of border adaptation was an "historic, but also an emotional matter."

Sowetan

Mabuza lashes Swazis

31/3/82

119

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, Swaziland'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.

Meeting with Govt sought over Swazis

(119)

Mercury 27/3/82

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 Polycarf 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.

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

KING SOBHUZA II
Claims on territory

MR E MABUZA
preparing for referendum

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, 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.

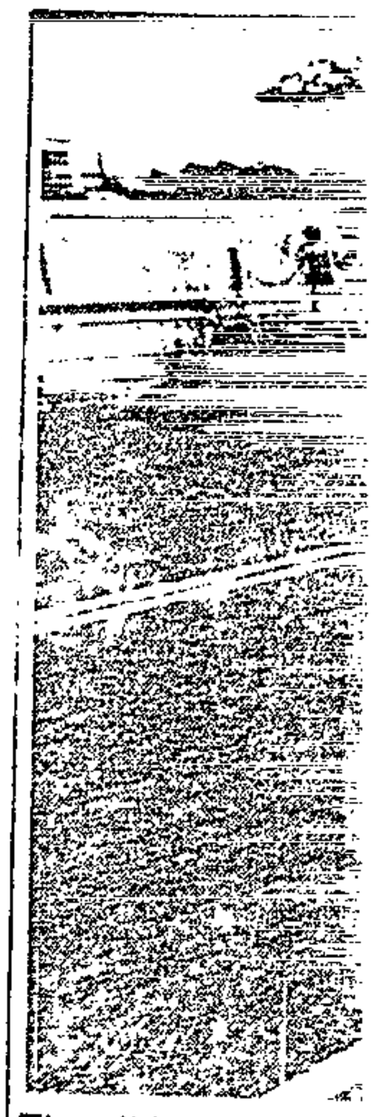
Police refused to say who owned the land.

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.



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KwaZulu gets lion's share

Mercury 25/3/82

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—KwaZulu is to get nearly half of the total of R683,2 million to be given in assistance to non-independent homelands this year.

The KwaZulu Government is to get as much as the other six homelands combined in aid from the South African taxpayer.

The KwaZulu total in the 1982-83 Budget is R342,7 million, made up of R15 million in technical and administrative assitance, R217,3 million in financial aid and a statutory grant of R109,5 million.

The next highest amount goes to the Lebowa Government, which is to get R165.8 million.

Lesser assistance from the South African Government is to be given to Gazankulu (R76,5 million), Kangwane (R36,9 million, QwaQwa (R25,3 million), Kwandebele (R23,8 million) and now independent Ciskei (R100 000)

These payments fall under the budget for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Sizeable payments to the governments of independent homelands are included in the Foreign Affairs budget.

Separate payments are shown for Ciskei (R75 million) and Venda (R45 million) in terms of their independence agreements.

In addition, there is a total of R433,9 million under the heading 'Development aid and co-operation' to unspecified countries which will include independent homelands

There is an amount of R322.5 million for budgetary aid to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei and a further R29 million for 'secondment of technical and administrative personnel'

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tional image of a great liberal institution.

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

"And participation in local and national politics is also needed.

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

She described opposition to the regime as being composed 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

(119) E. Post 23/3/82

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 discussing 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 Pretoria, not with homeland leaders, such as the Kangwane Chief Councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza.

The two officials said King Sobhuza had received several 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 negotiating with South Africa did not necessarily mean that she was not giving moral support to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. — Sapa

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

PRETORIA — The daughter 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 scheduled British Airways flight, and was accompanied by the British Labour spokesman 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 spokesman for the British Consulate 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 sentenced to R80 (or 40 days) for driving a vehicle without the permission of the owners.

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

Holumn said he lost control 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

Sobhuza puts Swazi case

(119) (107) (217) The Star's Africa News Service

Star 23/3/82

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.

Yesterday in Parliament

Swazis may get anthracite find

Mercury 18/3/82

119

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Large deposits of anthracite have been discovered in the KaNgwane homeland which may be transferred to Swaziland.

The Mining Corporation reported yesterday that reserves in excess of 300 million tons of anthracite had been proven in KaNgwane.

In Parliament this year the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, admitted that discussions were taking place with the Kingdom of Swaziland over possible border 'adjustments' between Swaziland and KaNgwane.

But both the former Commissioner-General, Mr G F Botha, who resigned over South African Government moves to transfer KaNgwane to Swaziland, and the Chief Minister, Mr Enoch Mabuza, have strongly opposed these plans.

Earlier this year two members of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly were expelled for supporting plans to incorporate the homeland into Swaziland.

While the South African Government has not directly confirmed that negotiations for the merger of the two States is taking place, there seems little doubt that this is being discussed.

If KaNgwane is eventually transferred to Swaziland, the anthracite deposits will fall in the enlarged kingdom.

In its annual report for the 1980-81 financial year, the Mining Corporation described the reserves as 'considerable'.

It said the private sector had been invited by means of advertisements to participate in this coalfield development and 'the reaction was positive'.

Question 4.

Starter: Para 4 is very vague. Do we work for the blacks and of strengthening. This left away from the city, & use of the reserves from the homelands for work for a certain a reason. This instinct force like a little. after the years expires and to the homelands. as it allowed to come with 4 to become slightly stronger to his wife & children.

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119 RDM 18/3/87

Clemency plea to king

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 adovocate 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 incoporation.

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.

SA Swazis want shared power - Mabuza

Sowetan 15/3/87

(119)

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 declared 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:

- Reside and own a house in Katlehong or anywhere else in South Africa;
- Seek employment and work in Germiston or anywhere else in South Africa;
- Own businesses within the Republic of South Africa;
- Strive for political rights in South Africa; and
- 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.

Star. 15/3/82 (119)

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."

(119) (342) 5/3/82

Government of KaNgwane

Hansard Q. Col. 280 - 2803

*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;

Alliance hits Swazi move

(119) Sowetan 4/3/82

By LEN MASEKO

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.

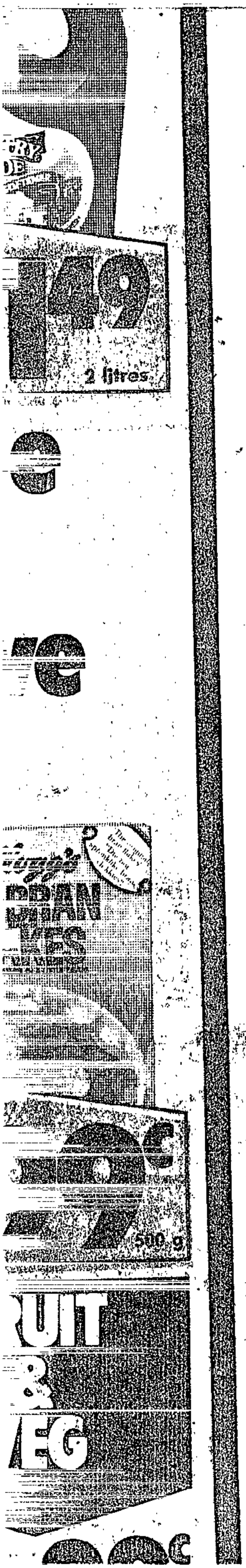
"Saba condemns in the strongest terms the pressure being brought to bear on KaNgwane by the Pretoria regime to be incorporated into Swaziland, a foreign country," the resolution stated.

The movement warned the South African Goverment 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.



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.

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 Sishayi 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."

Dr Piet in deep dilemma over Sobhuza demand

(119)

S. Times 21/2/82

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 hangover 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 Gatsha 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.

Sowetan (119) 2/3/82

Swazis optimistic on takeover

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 begore 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.

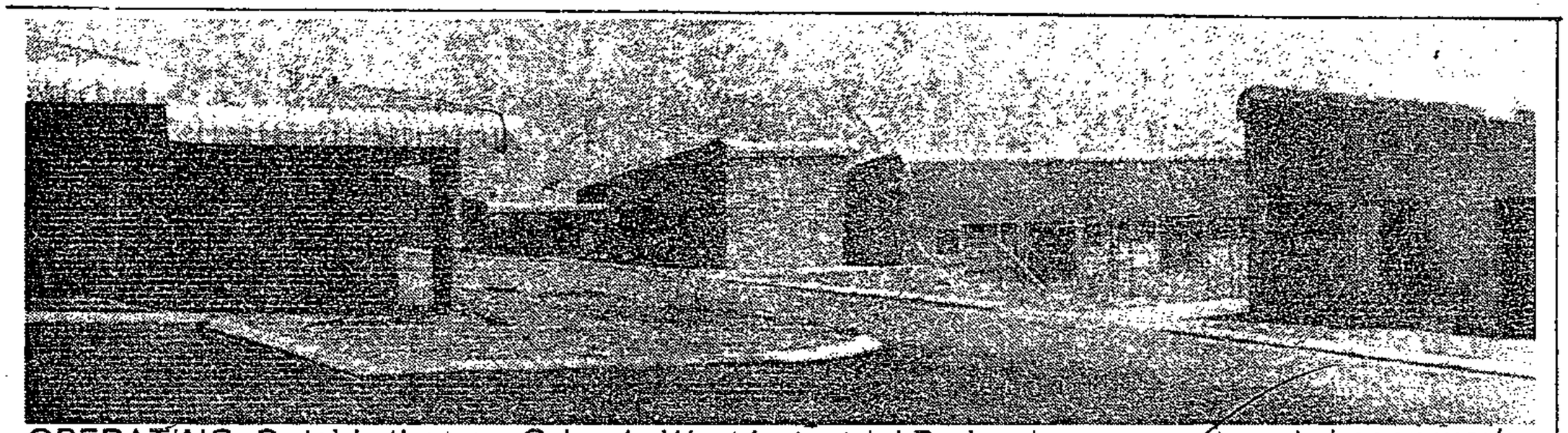
"Our knowledge of the Swazis in South Africa does not suggest there could be any radical political demands," he replied.

"Even Mr Mabuza cannot really be called a radical. He merely hold 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."



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

(343) Sowetan 2/3/82

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.

SOWETAN REPORTER

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

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

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.

FM 19/2/82

KANGWANE/SWAZILAND

OAU conde

(119)

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.

GENERAL NEWS

19/2/82

kaNgwane firm: No handover

By Anthony Duigan

The South African Government is still bent on giving kaNgwane to Swaziland, the homeland leader, Mr Enos 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 Shahlada Issel with her youngest child, Fidel (3) soon after their visit to Modderbee Prison to see her detained husband Johnny Issel

The p... your...

By Tyrone 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 6 of the Terrorism Act.

"The children miss him terribly," his wife, Shahlada, said after a visit to him at the Modderbee Prison in Benoni.

"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. Four days afterwards h...

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) and (2) Discussions on certain border adjustments between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Swaziland have been taking place for a considerable time. These discussions are continuing and details cannot therefore be given at this stage. To what extent any future agreement on border adjustment will affect KaNgwane cannot be indicated.

(119) Hansard Q. Col. 131-132 17/2/82

KaNgwane: Commissioner-General

*33. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the Commissioner-General to KaNgwane has resigned from office; if so, with effect from what date;

(2) whether such Commissioner-General furnished him with reasons for his resignation; if so, what were his reasons?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, with effect from 1 February 1982.

(2) Yes. Personal reasons.

KaNgwane/Swaziland

*34. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Whether the Government has had any discussions with the representatives of the Government of Swaziland in connection with the possible incorporation of KaNgwane into the Kingdom of Swaziland; if so,

(2) whether any proposals were submitted to the representatives of the Government of Swaziland; if so, what were the proposals?

Passengers on flight of South African Airways

*35. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any Cabinet Minister boarded Flight No. 8574/2954 from Durban to Waterkloof Air Base on 2 January 1982; if so, (a) who and (b) at which point did he board such flight;

(2) whether the aircraft on such flight continued to another destination on that date; if so, (a) what was its final destination and (b) who were the passengers on such flight?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) It is the policy not to reveal the names of passengers booked or who travelled on flights of South African Airways.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) (a) The flight in question operated between Jan Smuts Airport, Louis Botha Airport and Waterkloof Air Force Base after which it returned to Jan Smuts Airport for positioning.

(b) The hon. member's attention is directed to the reply furnished to part (1) of the question.

Kangwane expels two Swazi chiefs

119

Sowetan 15/2/82

KANYAMAZANE — **Two Swazi chiefs, said to be in favour of the incorporation of Kangwane into Swaziland, have been expelled from the Kangwane Legislative Assembly.**

Chief Mdluli and Chief Ngomane were expelled from a special session of the Assembly at Kanyamazane, the SABC said.

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.

(119) Sowetan 12/2/92

Lukhele awaits fate

THE Mamelodi-based opposition member of the KaNgwane legislative assembly who was supposed to have appeared before the homelands tribal authority to face an expulsion is still awaiting his fate.

Mr David Lukhele said in a letter to The SOWETAN that the Duma tribal authority postponed his appearances last weekend because they could not form a quorum.

His appearance was to be a sequel to his support for the proposed incorporation of the homeland into Swaziland, which is being vigorously opposed by Mr E J Mabuza, chief councillor of KaNgwane.

The tribal authority has summoned Mr Lukhele to appear before it on February 25.

Kangwane - ex-MP to re-enter politics

Argus 10/2/82

119

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr George Botha, former MP for Ermelo, who has resigned as Commissioner-General of Kangwane and from the National Party as a protest against plans to incorporate Kangwane into Swaziland, says he will return to politics.

From his farm near Ermelo, Mr Botha said of his shock double resignation: 'I had to resign, also as a member of the NP of almost 50 years' standing, because this plan to hand South African territory over to Swaziland is totally unrealistic, like building grandiose castles in the air.'

The man who defeated Dr Albert Hertzog as MP for Ermelo, said giving land to Swaziland was not the same as giving it to Transkei or Ciskei.

FOREIGN

'Swaziland is a foreign state. It has never belonged to South Africa, which is in some measure still responsible for its own independent black homelands.'

Mr Botha said reports he had received implied that King Sobhuza II had gone over the heads of the Kangwane Legislative Assembly to Pretoria to ask for Kangwane's annexation into his kingdom.

'There are almost a million Swazis involved, and I regard them as black South Africans. The majority of them do not want to be transferred into Swaziland.'

Mr Botha denied he would join any other party.

'But at some stage in the future I will re-enter politics,' he promised.

CAPE TIMES 10/2/82 (119)

Meeting on status of KaNgwane next week

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Executive Council of KaNgwane meet for talks next week which could settle the fate of the small but strategically-situated "homeland" of South African-born Swazi.

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 E J Mabuza, confirmed on Monday that he had met Dr Koornhof in Cape Town on January 28 and that a second and fuller meeting would take place on February 15.

'Peaceful avenue'

"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 Ermelo, also resigned from the National Party.

A well-placed observer said yesterday: "Mr Botha's resignation is but a straw in the wind. Influential opinion in the National Party is turning against incorporation."

Dr Piet Koornhof

Already faced with strong opposition from South African-born Swazi and now faced with incipient rebellion from some of its own constituents in the Eastern Transvaal, Pretoria was beginning to back off from its pro-incorporation stance, the observer said.

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 that it had made further gains since the election.

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 Pik Botha, championing incorporation as a means of bringing Swaziland into the proposed constellation of States.

No comment

Mr George Botha, who as Commissioner-General would have been aware of differences of attitude within the cabinet, declined to comment.

Mr Mabuza, who praised Mr Botha for his decision to resign rather than be party to a policy he disagreed with, said of the reported differences in the cabinet: "Dr Koornhof has always been sympathetic to our quest for self-government, but I think he is bound by collective responsibility for cabinet policy."

In a speech to the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly in December, Mr Mabuza noted that shortly after KaNgwane had formally requested self-government, Mr Pik Botha was reported to be in Swaziland.

"We asked for clarrification but did not get it," Mr Mabuza said on Monday.

(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 E 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**

KaNgwane incorporation tug-of-war heads for top-level talks

Star 9/2/82

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.

KaNgwane: Koornhof to meet council

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WM 9/2/82

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 E 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 Emerlo, 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 Pik Botha, supporting incorporation — to bring Swaziland into the proposed Constellation of States.

Land cession is opposed

9/2/82. (119)

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.

RDM 8/2/84 (119)

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.

Southern Africa Editor

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 incorporation 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

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BANISHED MAN SEEKS INTERDICT

THE family of a banished Ka-Ngwane man is consulting lawyers with a view to seek a court interdict restraining the homeland executive council from prolonging his banishment and house arrest.

Mr Victor Nkosi (26), a tribal secretary at Mpakeni village near Nelspruit was removed from his home on July last year, banned and banished to a remote house in Eerstehoek.

This was revealed by Mr David Lukhele, an axed member of the homeland's executive council, who said Mr Nkosi's banning order was supposed to have lapsed on January 31.

The order restricting Mr Nkosi signed by the chief councillor, Mr E J Mabuza, states that the council had convinced itself that Mr Nkosi's presence in the village was detrimental to peace, order and good government.

The council evoked sections of the Black Administration Act of The National States Constitution Act to slap him with the ban.

The ban orders Mr Nkosi not to leave the house, not to return to Mpakeni tribal authority, not to be seen in company of more than two people and not to address any gathering.

Mr Lukhele said Mr Nkosi, who was not himself involved in politics, must have been affected by a fight between his father and the chief councillor over the forced removal of villagers to another area.

His father, Chief Daantjie Nkosi, who has since died, had petitioned the Ka-Ngwane's legislative assembly to stop the forceful removal of the villagers who were his subjects, according to Mr Lukhele.

The petition was overlooked, Mr Lukhele said, and the villagers were removed under armed police escort to another area in the homeland.

Mr Lukhele said Mr Mabuza was out to harrass anybody who opposed his government, but emphasised that Victor had never participated in political activities in the homeland.

"It is surprising that Mr Mabuza, who in his Christmas message condemned detention without trials, should act so brutally against this youth, ostensibly because of Mr Mabuza's dislike of his father," Mr Lukhele said.

Mr Thomas Nkosi, elder brother of Victor, has briefed a Pretoria lawyer in a bid to obtain the Supreme Court interdict against the homeland government.

Ka-Ngwane clamps down on leaders

Sowetan 5/2/82

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.

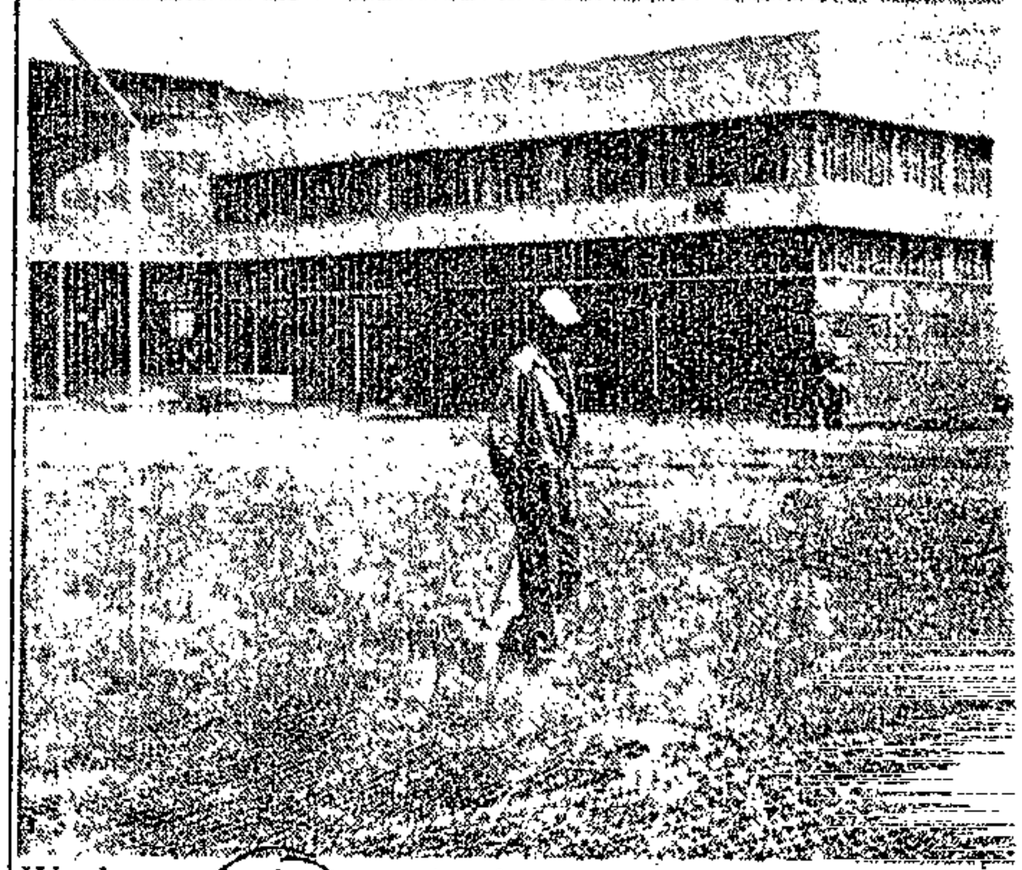
The incorporation would mean international recognition and better education for Swazi children, he said.

"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

Tightening up sec



Workers erecting security fence around the Soweto C yesterday. Sowetan

THE Soweto Council is tightening up security at its Jabulani chambers.

By CHARLES MOGALE

A three-metre high security fence is being installed around the offices, and according to the chief executive officer of the council, Mr Nico Malan, a new system of screening visitors will be implemented.

He said the council was planning a card system in which a security guard posted at the gate will list all visitors and issue them with cards.

"It's a simple measure which will improve on our domestic security," Mr Malan said.

One o the erec he said. building will soo the ext council head-o about t area, a Mr Mal tion cou three m

Hundreds in C rent protests

POLICE confiscated placards and warned crowds to disperse in several Peninsula townships yesterday following demonstrations against higher rents.

Atlantis police confirmed that five people were arrested at a protest meeting outside the Civic Centre and are being held for questioning. Another man is believed to have been arrested at a protest meeting in Retreat.

Members of various civic bodies and community organisations marched on rent offices of local authorities to deliver letters of objection to increased rents.

The "Day of Action" was planned by the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee, the umbrella civic body spearheading the rent campaign.

Part of the campaign was to inundate the office of the Minister of Community Development with phone calls and it was reported that thousands of letters of protest were sent to him.

In Bishop Lavis about 60 people marched on the office of the Citizen Housing League from a nearby church.

Some were carryi stating "Do away wi delegation led by a grandmother, Mrs A delivered a letter of housing superintend Messiah.

Two policemen ar cated some placards a was ordered to dispers They refused and st but later dispersed al back by the delegation

In Belhar, about marched to the divis rent office to protest.

There were several the area but they did n were ordered to disper

Similar protests w Lotus River, Lavender Bay.

About 100 women staged a protest outsi River housing office an meeting on the adjace

In Hout Bay, about walked through the h displaying posters in protest.

She wasn't kidding!

EVER HEARD of a third kidney? Well, neither had a Port Elizabeth woman until she had to have an X-ray after a serious illness.

Doctors discovered that 43-year-old Mrs Winnie Coetzer had an extra kidney which was as healthy as her other two. The third kidney lies just above the other on her left.

Mrs Coetzer's only regret on hearing the news was that due to her illness - which was not disclosed - she would not be able to donate the third kidney for a transplant. - Sapa.

Bapong case: 8 in cc

Kangwane: Angry 'no' to incorporation

S Times 3/2/82

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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.

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

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 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 represent[illegible] 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."

Order on campus spelled out in public

provide for others. Clearly tho' it's a two way thing which should be able to be agreed upon. Not so because of the number of externalities in the real world. Other eg's are pollution, noise (negative externalities) + flowers, ~~a~~ some etc's wall which shelters me from the wind, (positive externalities).

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very inarticulate.
rather mediocre and confused on many points.

55%

(119) Star 18/1/83

Kangwane 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 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 II?"

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 meetings include the former executive council 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.

By SAM MASEKO

Swazi claim to KaNgwane dismissed

RDM By CHRIS FREIMOND 13/1/82

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.

(119) RDM 1/1/82

Swaziland claims SA homeland

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.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

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 communiques addressed to the KaNgwane Executive Council by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, dismissed incorporation as a "stratagem" 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 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.

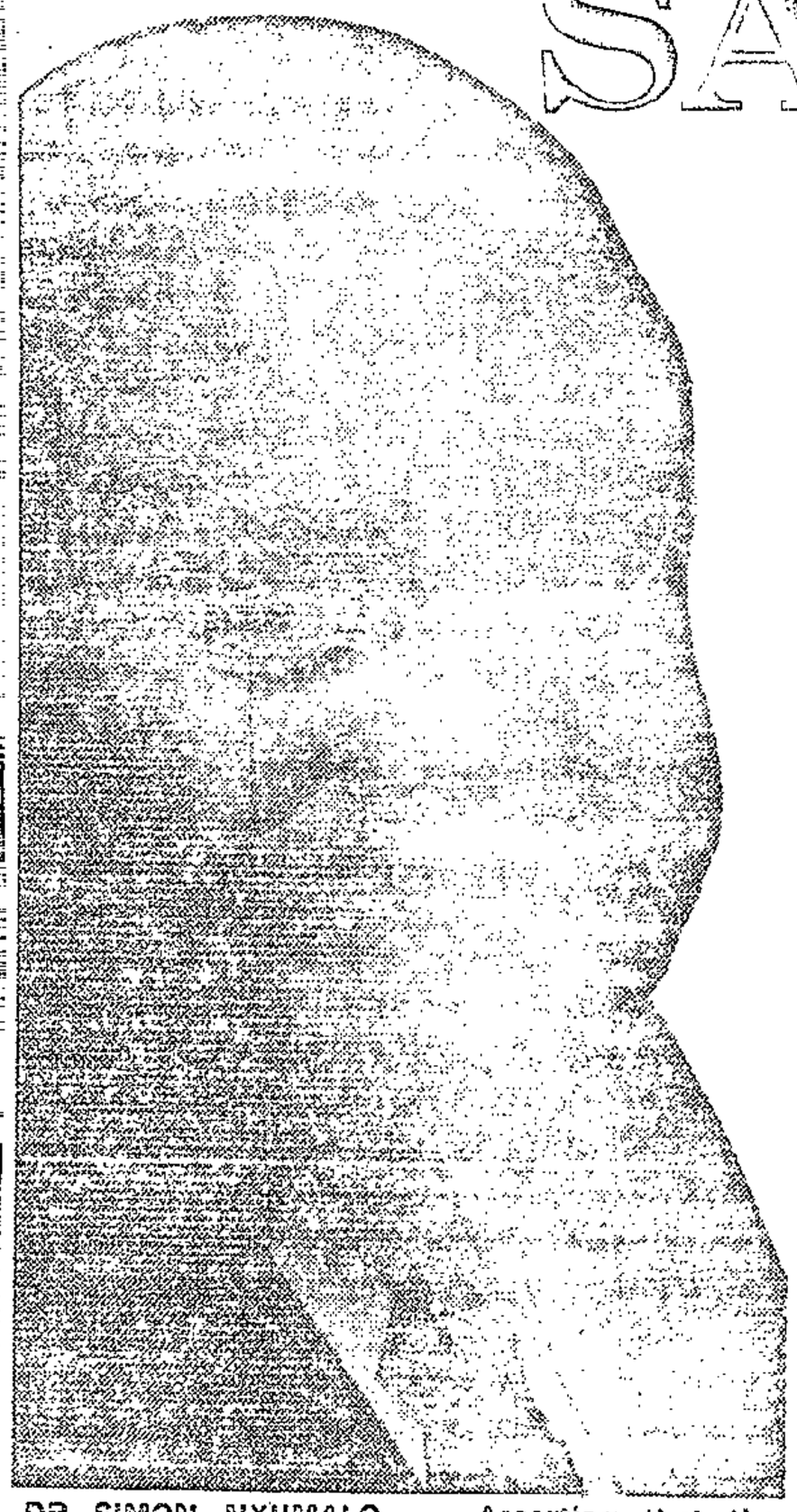
Some of the Ngemezulu and Nyawo tribesmen who live there acknowledge King Sobhuza II of Swaziland as their sovereign.

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."



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

RDM 6/1/82 (119)

Row hots up over future of SA Swazis

THE dispute over the future of the Swazi "homeland" of KaNgwane intensified yesterday when the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, accused one of his former lieutenants of "collaborating with those who want to deprive the South African Swazis of their birthright".

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Mr Mabuza was replying to an earlier statement by Mr David Lukhele, his former Councillor for Community Affairs, in which Mr Lukhele came out in favour of amalgamation between KaNgwane and Swaziland.

The controversy over amalgamation was given added pertinence yesterday by the announcement in Swaziland of plans to extend Swaziland's railway network to the SAR line through Komatipoort in the Transvaal.

Pretoria has declared itself in favour of the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland — which Mr Mabuza has rejected as a "strategum" to strip South African-born Swazis of South African citizenship in a comparable manner to the loss of SA citizenship by blacks deemed to be nationals of South Africa's "independent homelands".

Helped

Mr Mabuza said yesterday: "Mr Lukhele has helped us a great deal by coming out in the open as being in favour of KaNgwane's incorporation into Swaziland ... Swazis should know he is collaborating with those who want to deprive the SA Swazis of their birthright."

Referring Mr Lukhele's assertion that the KaNgwane Executive Council had held "boundary adjustment" talks with Swaziland's King Sobhuza II, Mr Mabuza said: "The South African Government repeatedly asked me and my Cabinet to take up the matter of KaNgwane's incorporation with the Government of Swaziland. We have repeatedly refused to do so."

He rejected Mr Lukhele's statement that a KaNgwane Legislative Assembly resolution in favour of self-government for KaNgwane — as against incorporation into Swaziland — had not been carried unanimously.

"It is a fact, recorded in our Hansard, that the motion calling for the granting of self-governing status to KaNgwane was supported by Mr Lukhele and adopted unanimously by the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly on 7 May 1981."

Mr Lukhele insisted that most SA Swazis favoured incorporation — or reunification, as he called it — and that the anti-incorporation majority in the Legislative Assembly consisted of "non-Swazis".

Mr Mabuza responded by accusing Mr Lukhele of "18th Century tribalism" which he characterised as "far worse than apartheid". He added: "There is no nation or state in Africa that can today justifiably boast of ethnic purity, even Swaziland."

In another development, Sapa reported yesterday that the Swaziland government planned to build a railway link to Komatipoort in the Transvaal at an estimated cost of between R50-million and R60-million.

Due to be completed by the end of 1984, the link will strengthen economic ties between South Africa and Swaziland, and may be part of a wider plan for a line linking Komatipoort to Richards Bay.

;TISTICAL REGION	TOTAL	AFRICAN	ASIAN	RETAIL AND WHOLESALE EMPLOYEES COLOURED	WHITE
01	64 61 4	7056	17 60	30 559	25 23 9
02	81 49	11 13	56	41 48	28 32
04	13 93	28 3	7	582	521
05	17 48	14 1	29	99 8	580
06	37 34	240	17	20 28	14 49
07	31 51	33 5	20	16 69	11 27
08	36 08	256	28	18 97	14 27
09	29 85	11 8	7	19 00	960
10	14 14	14 7	0	854	41 3
11	987	59	1	648	279
12	905	391	3	18 1	330
14	19 645	6795	642	4293	7915
16	545	8	0	336	201
17	10 70	12 7	21	564	358
18	288	56	2	14 2	88
19	17 53	472	32	664	585
20	12 38	233	8	487	510
21	479	45	0	269	16 5
23	19 23	207	6	1074	636
24	18 73	871	1	387	614
25	26 31	1716	58	172	685
26	80 15	4347	148	1400	2120
27	32 0	196	0	17	107
29	12 150	6180	240	11 67	4563
30	2929	1629	24	391	885
31	762	462	4	74	222
32	10 27	565	7	10 2	353
33	398	229	0	22	147
35	52 17 6	20 11 2	13 940	21 06	16 01 8
36	1777	791	846	30	11 0
37	11 399	5616	2549	562	2672
39	29 58	1627	627	108	596
40	1377	752	471	15	139
41	463	380	20	7	56
42	863	469	9	167	218
43	8089	4513	1523	203	1850
44	2037	1306	27	39	665
45	5467	3783	436	184	1064
47	12 4834	57802	5840	5910	55283
48	41 786	21 296	1321	979	18 190
49	10 635	6229	377	202	3827
50	11 738	6457	504	339	4438
51	32 944	18 797	1169	676	12 302
52					
53					
55	5807	3727	275	138	1667
56	12 423	8571	466	184	3202
57	7293	4780	243	161	2109
58	65 25	4012	289	155	2067
59	7279	4410	634	85	2150
61	12 699	7066	506	394	4733
62	13 659	8423	17	374	4845
63	7102	4656	6	108	2332
65	10 291	5192	0	669	4430
66	2410	1644	0	87	679
72	3558	3251	51	94	162

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERTSTE MINISTER
SENTRALE STATISTIEKDIENS

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTI
CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICE

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

VERSLAG No. 04-16-03

REPORT No. 04-16-03

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1977

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	R2,10
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TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Werkende eienaars Working proprietors Totaal Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees Totaal Total	Blankes Whites M	Blankes Whites V - F	Kleurlinge Coloureds M	Kleurlinge Coloureds V - F	Asiërs Asians M	Asiërs Asians V - F	Swartes Blacks M	Swartes Blacks V - F
	Getal - Number										
ALLE GARAGES - ALL GARAGES											
Hoofstreek - Main region 01											
Streek - Region 01	501	227	6 482	1 931	448	2 505	276	65	19	1 237	1
02	101	48	1 398	492	107	552	33	1	-	210	3
Totaal - Total	602	275	7 880	2 423	555	3 057	309	66	19	1 447	4
Hoofstreek - Main region 02											
Streek - Region 05	23	13	461	166	33	218	20	-	-	24	-
06	51	22	888	309	70	458	29	-	-	21	1
07	57	33	655	239	57	288	5	-	-	65	1
08	58	41	770	273	73	300	4	3	-	117	-
09	48	20	715	266	65	344	11	-	-	29	-
10	28	20	222	67	18	118	9	-	-	10	-
12	16	10	179	49	12	32	3	-	-	78	5
Res - Rest	44	22	584	191	49	244	3	4	-	88	5
Totaal - Total	325	181	4 474	1 560	377	2 002	84	7	-	432	12
Hoofstreek - Main region 03											
Streek - Region 14	180	70	2 475	898	279	254	9	21	3	901	110
Totaal - Total	180	70	2 475	898	279	254	9	21	3	901	110
Hoofstreek - Main region 04											
Streek - Region 17	28	14	290	76	25	99	14	-	-	74	2
19	38	20	432	135	39	91	1	2	1	161	2
21	12	8	130	38	12	53	1	-	-	26	-
Res - Rest	55	47	462	123	44	172	5	-	-	113	5
Totaal - Total	133	89	1 314	372	120	415	21	2	1	374	9
Hoofstreek - Main region 05											
Streek - Region 23	26	6	483	150	55	188	13	-	-	70	7
25	28	11	522	162	52	21	1	2	-	278	6
26	60	31	991	295	78	136	12	13	3	437	17
Res - Rest	45	39	457	135	49	34	3	1	-	229	6
Totaal - Total	159	87	2 453	742	234	379	29	16	3	1 014	36

TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtinge Establishments	Werkende eienaars Working proprietors Totaal Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees Totaal Total	Blankes Whites M	Blankes Whites V - F	Kleurlinge Coloureds M	Kleurlinge Coloureds V - F	Asiërs Asians M	Asiërs Asians V - F	Swartes Blacks M	Swartes Blacks V - F
	Getal - Number										
Hoofstreek - Main region 06											
Streek - Region 29	128	65	2 231	796	243	62	3	15	3	1 074	35
30	48	27	593	193	64	42	2	1	-	276	15
Res - Rest	53	25	458	134	51	8	-	1	4	247	13
Totaal - Total	229	117	3 282	1 123	358	112	5	17	7	1 597	63
Hoofstreek - Main region 07											
Streek - Region 35	368	191	6 369	1 410	414	129	13	1 460	55	2 839	49
36	19	13	342	48	9	3	-	187	6	84	5
37	124	78	2 166	564	128	56	2	397	23	971	25
Totaal - Total	511	282	8 877	2 022	551	188	15	2 044	84	3 894	79
Hoofstreek - Main region 08											
Streek - Region 39	35	17	512	117	31	17	1	61	7	271	7
40	18	15	255	38	9	8	-	88	1	109	2
41	9	7	51	10	5	1	-	-	-	30	5
42	8	4	248	51	9	58	14	-	-	112	4
43	92	42	1 494	299	97	16	1	346	23	676	36
44	21	4	403	148	33	4	3	2	1	194	18
45	36	16	813	216	59	24	12	67	4	419	12
Totaal - Total	219	105	3 776	879	243	128	31	564	36	1 811	84
Hoofstreek - Main region 09											
Streek - Region 47	673	305	10 658	3 476	942	180	58	179	36	5 602	185
48	331	174	4 661	1 559	492	33	8	58	7	2 290	214
49	159	80	1 783	546	198	10	-	27	2	877	123
50	154	107	2 186	681	219	19	-	18	2	1 155	92
51	308	124	5 789	1 849	568	49	-	74	6	3 049	194
52	92	46	1 489	474	181	5	-	4	1	700	124
53	8	1	187	66	33	2	-	-	-	77	9
Totaal - Total	1 725	837	26 753	8 651	2 633	298	66	360	54	13 750	941

TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Werkende eienaars Working proprietors Totaal Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees								
			Totaal Total	Blankes Whites		Kleurlinge Coloureds		Asiërs Asians		Swartes Blacks	
				M	V - F	M	V - F	M	V - F	M	V - F
	Getal - Number										
Hoofstreek - Main region 10											
Streek - Region 55	71	58	1 012	298	106	4	-	11	-	569	24
56	123	76	2 326	750	225	13	-	21	-	1 286	31
57	77	45	1 428	490	122	7	5	15	1	769	19
58	99	57	1 521	463	151	33	2	11	-	800	61
59	99	53	1 564	495	173	7	-	33	1	767	88
Totaal - Total	469	289	7 851	2 496	777	64	7	91	2	4 191	223
Hoofstreek - Main region 11											
Streek - Region 61	181	98	2 581	875	295	40	7	41	4	1 276	43
62	156	61	2 570	885	300	20	2	-	-	1 293	70
63	103	48	1 642	510	151	9	1	-	-	945	26
Totaal - Total	440	207	6 793	2 270	746	69	10	41	4	3 514	139
Hoofstreek - Main region 12											
Streek - Region 65	91	59	1 535	556	167	58	5	-	-	716	33
66	62	60	474	121	34	15	0	-	-	298	6
Totaal - Total	153	119	2 009	677	201	73	5	-	-	1 014	39
Hoofstreek - Main region 91											
Streek - Region 72	12	16	100	10	4	-	-	1	-	70	15
Totaal - Total	12	16	100	10	4	-	-	1	-	70	15
Hoofstreek - Main region 94											
Streek - Region 78	9	9	38	4	3	-	-	-	-	30	1
Totaal - Total	9	9	38	4	3	-	-	-	-	30	1
Res van Suid-Afrika - Rest of South Africa											
Totaal - Total	8	7	58	12	5	-	-	-	-	37	4
Totaal Suid-Afrika Total South Africa	5 174	2 690	78 133	24 139	7 086	7 039	591	3 230	213	34 076	1 759

TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke / Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Werkende eienaars / Working proprietors Totaal / Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees: Totaal / Total	Blankes / Whites M	Blankes / Whites V - F	Kleurlinge / Coloureds M	Kleurlinge / Coloureds V - F	Asiërs / Asians M	Asiërs / Asians V - F	Swartes / Blacks M	Swartes / Blacks V - F
	Getal - Number										
ALLE ANDER MOTORHANDEL - ALL OTHER MOTOR TRADE											
Hoofstreek - Main region 01											
Streek - Region 01	261	124	2 974	803	147	1 693	79	10	-	237	5
02	42	25	340	106	27	160	3	-	-	44	-
Totaal - Total	303	149	3 314	909	174	1 853	82	10	-	281	5
Hoofstreek - Main region 02											
Streek - Region 05	8	3	66	18	6	33	-	-	-	9	-
06	24	15	187	54	9	108	2	-	-	14	-
07	7	2	49	15	2	32	-	-	-	-	-
08	19	13	191	50	10	99	-	-	-	32	-
09	16	6	135	35	7	77	6	-	-	10	-
10	5	4	19	6	1	12	-	-	-	-	-
12	12	9	100	23	12	23	1	-	1	39	-
Res - Rest	8	6	78	14	4	48	2	-	-	11	-
Totaal - Total	99	58	825	215	51	432	11	-	1	115	-
Hoofstreek - Main region 03											
Streek - Region 14	114	71	1 501	430	116	288	11	18	1	610	27
Totaal - Total	114	71	1 501	430	116	288	11	18	1	610	27
Hoofstreek - Main region 04											
Streek - Region 17	5	2	36	10	2	24	-	-	-	-	-
19	9	6	36	7	3	17	-	-	-	7	2
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Res - Rest	7	3	51	10	4	24	-	-	-	13	-
Totaal - Total	21	11	123	27	9	65	-	-	-	20	2
Hoofstreek - Main region 05											
Streek - Region 23	9	3	102	34	9	45	4	-	-	9	1
25	15	7	110	24	11	8	-	1	-	64	2
26	33	17	483	112	36	104	2	-	-	226	3
Res - Rest	14	5	109	21	12	16	-	-	-	59	1
Totaal - Total	71	32	804	191	68	173	6	1	-	358	7

TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Werkende eienaars Working proprietors Totaal Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees								
			Totaal Total	Blankes Whites		Kleurlinge Coloureds		Asiërs Asians		Swartes Blacks	
				M	V - F	M	V - F	M	V - F	M	V - F
	Getal - Number										
Hoofstreek - Main region 06											
Streek - Region 29	63	36	816	230	71	45	4	6	-	453	7
30	13	10	107	26	7	11	-	-	-	63	-
Res - Rest	9	10	79	15	4	3	-	-	-	54	3
Totaal - Total	85	56	1 002	271	82	59	4	6	-	570	10
Hoofstreek - Main region 07											
Streek - Region 35	234	118	3 279	549	166	274	21	615	33	1 614	7
36	12	12	137	12	-	8	1	47	6	63	-
37	68	45	776	123	28	74	2	110	10	414	15
Totaal - Total	314	175	4 192	684	194	356	24	772	49	2 091	22
Hoofstreek - Main region 08											
Streek - Region 39	13	6	86	14	1	3	-	26	-	41	1
40	7	4	41	4	2	-	-	13	2	20	-
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	4	1	55	9	4	12	-	-	-	29	1
43	52	31	462	106	21	18	-	55	7	252	3
44	9	3	126	33	5	7	1	-	-	80	-
45	24	13	590	107	32	12	-	50	3	383	3
Totaal - Total	109	58	1 360	273	65	52	1	144	12	805	8
Hoofstreek - Main region 09											
Streek - Region 47	383	142	5 433	1 452	338	166	27	191	19	3 178	62
48	238	120	2 541	780	185	40	2	26	4	1 417	87
49	75	54	702	183	55	7	-	6	-	409	42
50	85	44	897	260	78	19	-	1	3	505	31
51	175	78	2 349	650	155	34	-	15	11	1 393	91
52	60	26	724	230	67	5	-	3	1	395	23
53	8	4	96	28	10	1	-	-	-	52	5
Totaal - Total	1 024	468	12 742	3 583	888	272	29	242	38	7 349	341

TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Werkende eienaars Working proprietors Totaal Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees Totaal Total	Blankes Whites		Kleurlinge Coloureds		Asiërs Asians		Swartes Blacks	
				M	V - F	M	V - F	M	V - F	M	V - F
	Getal - Number										
Hoofstreek - Main region 10											
Streek - Region 55	28	11	301	80	13	4	-	6	-	193	5
56	68	50	680	161	55	4	1	1	-	452	6
57	38	10	339	90	25	5	-	7	-	208	4
58	46	31	393	89	25	6	-	5	1	265	2
59	53	25	526	118	42	1	-	10	-	347	8
Totaal - Total	233	127	2 239	538	160	20	1	29	1	1 465	25
Hoofstreek - Main region 11											
Streek - Region 61	97	66	672	203	62	29	-	4	-	364	10
62	81	28	948	230	74	9	-	-	-	626	9
63	32	18	236	60	20	1	-	-	-	146	9
Totaal - Total	210	112	1 856	493	156	39	-	4	-	1 136	28
Hoofstreek - Main region 12											
Streek - Region 65	55	26	814	221	71	71	7	-	-	420	24
66	6	10	42	7	1	4	-	-	-	29	1
Totaal - Total	61	36	856	228	72	75	7	-	-	449	25
Hoofstreek - Main region 94											
Streek - Region 78	4	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Totaal - Total	4	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Totaal Suid-Afrika Total South Africa	2 648	1 359	30 821	7 842	2 035	3 684	176	1 226	102	15 255	501

TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Werkende eienaars Working proprietors Totaal Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees Totaal Total	Blankes Whites M	Blankes Whites V - F	Kleurlinge Coloureds M	Kleurlinge Coloureds V - F	Asiërs Asians M	Asiërs Asians V - F	Swartes Blacks M	Swartes Blacks V - F
	Getal - Number										
ALLE MOTORHANDEL - ALL MOTOR TRADE											
Hoofstreek - Main region 01											
Streek - Region 01	762	351	9 456	2 734	595	4 198	355	75	19	1 474	6
02	143	73	1 738	598	134	712	36	1	-	254	3
Totaal - Total	905	424	11 194	3 332	729	4 910	391	76	19	1 728	9
Hoofstreek - Main region 02											
Streek - Region 04	34	18	305	101	26	69	1	4	-	99	5
05	31	16	527	184	39	251	20	-	-	33	-
06	75	37	1 075	363	79	566	31	-	-	35	1
07	64	35	704	254	59	320	5	-	-	65	1
08	77	54	961	323	83	399	4	3	-	149	-
09	64	26	850	301	72	421	17	-	-	39	-
10	33	24	241	73	19	130	9	-	-	10	-
11	18	10	357	104	27	223	3	-	-	-	-
12	28	19	279	72	24	55	5	-	1	117	5
Totaal - Total	424	239	5 299	1 775	428	2 434	95	7	1	547	12
Hoofstreek - Main region 03											
Streek - Region 14	294	141	3 976	1 328	395	542	20	39	4	1 511	137
Totaal - Total	294	141	3 976	1 328	395	542	20	39	4	1 511	137
Hoofstreek - Main region 04											
Streek - Region 16	16	9	138	41	11	77	-	-	-	9	-
17	33	16	326	86	27	123	14	-	-	74	2
18	10	9	58	14	6	17	-	-	-	20	1
19	47	26	468	142	42	108	1	2	1	168	4
20	36	32	317	78	31	102	5	-	-	97	4
21	12	8	130	38	12	53	1	-	-	26	-
Totaal - Total	154	100	1 437	399	129	480	21	2	1	394	11
Hoofstreek - Main region 05											
Streek - Region 23	35	9	585	184	64	233	17	-	-	79	8
24	40	24	455	126	51	50	3	1	-	218	6
25	43	18	632	186	63	29	1	3	-	342	8
26	93	48	1 474	407	114	240	14	13	3	663	20
27	19	20	111	30	10	-	-	-	-	70	1
Totaal - Total	230	119	3 257	933	302	552	35	17	3	1 372	43

Wages

STICAL region	Total	African	Asian	Coloured	White
1	3,390,167,01 x①	2,421,255	196096	1,117,950	20219600
2	59,034,552 ⊛②	411,450	1000	144,1495	4049507
4	812740 ③	99435	9000	95402	61423
5	1,464,006	35000	—	3880100	104000
6	308,2222	57042	—	933725	2090455
7	2,064,570	90999	—	464007	1509564
8	2,829,100	207000	8000	643050	1970050
9	2,572,687	56024	—	694262	1822401
10	675432	15000	1000	172295	481137
11	1,007,810	—	—	338051	678759
12	963810	227355	2000	165334	570121
13	13,079,046	2,499,600	152000	1,133985	9,292461
14	356000	12000	—	117000	228000
15	819524	104000	—	166864	548660
16	118000	20000	—	16000	82000
17	1,262,450	208450	1000	151000	903000
18	738885	109216	—	131189	497480
19	333000	25000	—	70000	238000
20	1,937,010	111000	—	301200	1,524810
21	1,198904	267000	4000	76000	851904
22	1,895,394	378060	6178	75154	1,436002
23	470,101	959180	60000	529375	3,151446
24	220000	68000	—	—	152000
25	10,136,146	2,023,292	48000	225051	7,839803
26	1,942855	390232	3000	86230	1,464393
27	307000	96000	—	3000	208000
28	773596	200333	6000	11000	555263
29	208187	68361	—	—	140826
30	3,068,539	7,407,931	6,353,998	1,541,180	15,380,430
31	1,196,111	179000	595000	42000	379111
32	8,600,824	1,911,816	1,388,376	432000	4,868,632
33	1,534,450	353200	172000	68000	941250
34	749378	163378	244000	13000	327000
35	100292	34292	—	10000	65000
36	1,034,616	179000	—	292205	563411
37	5,779,194	1,285,911	12,115,20	917000	3,181,763
38	1,713,949	326668	14000	27030	1,345251
39	367,2185	894634	282661	129027	2,364,865
40	61,507,579	15,758,262	1,225,948	13,316,97	43,191,677
41	28,471,600	6,808,260	321080	240257	21,102,005
42	854,663	213481	11700	33000	626148
43	1,047,941	287,745	105040	74080	742,107
44	2,868,792	697,166	336050	271033	2,110,967
45	781,529	187,946	23000	31000	588,195
46	104,982	23,715	—	6000	81,210
47	3,865,172	960,825	80000	14000	2,810,348
48	8,450,043	2,040,444	76180	38000	6,295,415
49	5,576,529	1,277,169	100000	39000	4,165,769
50	598,2680	154,964	48000	78039	430,967
51	657,6056	153,829	120143	32744	488,534
52	10,370,861	1,991,135	206450	113100	8,060,176
53	1,066,926	232,306	—	62000	828,562
54	513,423	174,228	—	17000	394,199
55	781,671	170,921	—	19400	591,286
56	1,075,256	34,345	—	17000	71,691
12	125,630	6,863	2000	—	5,600
00	6,650	2,365	—	—	3,700

Statistical region	EMPLOYEES Total	African	Asian	Coloured	White
01	9 456	1 480	94	4 553	3 329
02	1 738	257	1	748	732
04	305	104	4	70	127
05	527	33	–	271	223
06	1 075	36	–	597	442
07	704	66	–	325	313
08	961	149	3	403	406
09	850	39	–	438	373
10	241	10	–	139	92
11	357	–	–	226	131
12	279	122	1	60	96
13	3 916	1 648	43	562	1 723
14	138	9	–	77	52
15	326	76	–	137	113
16	58	21	–	17	20
17	468	172	3	109	184
18	317	101	–	107	109
19	130	26	–	54	50
20	585	87	–	250	248
21	455	224	1	53	177
22	632	350	3	30	249
23	1 474	683	16	254	521
24	111	71	–	–	40
25	3 047	1 569	24	114	1 340
26	700	354	1	55	290
27	137	61	–	4	52
28	303	172	5	7	119
29	97	64	–	–	33
30	9 648	4 509	2 163	437	2 539
31	479	152	246	12	69
32	2 942	1 425	540	134	843
33	598	320	94	21	163
34	296	131	104	8	53
35	51	35	–	1	15
36	303	146	–	84	73
37	1 956	967	431	35	523
38	529	292	3	15	219
39	1 403	817	124	48	414
40	16 091	9 027	425	431	6 208
41	7 202	4 008	95	83	3 016
42	2 485	1 451	35	17	982
43	3 083	1 783	24	38	1 238
44	8 738	4 727	106	83	3 222
45	2 213	1 242	9	10	952
46	283	143	–	3	137
47	1 313	791	17	8	497
48	3 006	1 775	22	18	1 191
49	1 767	1 000	23	17	727
50	1 914	1 128	17	41	728
51	2 090	1 210	44	8	828
52	3 253	1 693	49	76	1 435
53	3 518	1 998	–	31	1 489
54	1 878	1 126	–	11	741
55	2 349	1 193	–	141	1 015
56	516	334	–	19	163
57	100	85	1	–	14
58	45	38	–	–	7

Wages per employee per mont Langula – Minor Work

Tistrical Region	Total	African	Asian	Coloured	White
01	298	136	174	203	506
02	283	133	83	161	461
03	222	80	187	114	403
05	231	88	–	119	389
06	239	132	–	130	394
07	244	115	–	119	402
08	245	116	222	133	404
09	252	120	–	132	407
10	234	125		103	442
11	235	–	–	125	427
12	288	155	167	230	495
14	274	126	295	168	449
16	215	111	–	127	365
17	209	114	–	101	405
18	170	79	–	78	342
19	225	101	28	115	409
20	194	90	–	102	380
21	213	80	–	108	397
23	276	106	–	100	512
24	220	99	83	119	401
25	250	90	172	209	481
26	266	117	313	174	504
27	165	79	–	–	317
29	277	107	167	165	488
30	231	92	250	131	421
31	187	99	–	63	333
32	213	97	100	131	389
33	179	89	–	–	356
35	265	137	245	294	505
36	208	98	202	292	458
37	244	112	214	269	481
39	214	92	152	270	481
40	211	104	196	156	514
41	164	82	–	83	361
42	285	102	–	290	643
43	246	111	234	231	507
44	270	93	389	150	512
45	218	91	190	224	476
47	319	145	240	257	580
48	329	142	282	241	583
49	287	123	279	162	531
50	283	134	365	162	500
51	294	123	264	272	546
52	294	126	213	258	515
53	309	135	–	167	494
55	245	101	392	146	471
56	234	96	289	176	440
57	263	106	362	191	478
58	260	114	235	159	493
59	262	106	228	341	492
61	266	98	351	124	468
62	253	97	–	167	464
63	228	87	–	129	443
65	277	119	–	115	485
66	175	85	–	75	367
72	105	67	167	–	333
73	112	52	–	–	440

TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Werkende eienaars Working proprietors Totaal Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees								
			Totaal Total	Blankes Whites		Kleurlinge Coloureds		Asiërs Asians		Swartes Blacks	
				M	V - F	M	V - F	M	V - F	M	V - F
	Getal - Number										
Hoofstreek - Main region 06											
Streek - Region 29	191	101	3 047	1 026	314	107	7	21	3	1 527	42
30	61	37	700	219	71	53	2	1	-	339	15
31	17	10	137	37	15	4	-	-	-	77	4
32	28	15	303	90	29	7	-	1	4	161	11
33	17	10	97	22	11	-	-	-	-	63	1
Totaal - Total	314	173	4 284	1 394	440	171	9	23	7	2 167	73
Hoofstreek - Main region 07											
Streek - Region 35	602	309	9 648	1 959	580	403	34	2 075	88	4 453	56
36	31	25	479	60	9	11	1	234	12	147	5
37	192	123	2 942	687	156	130	4	507	33	1 385	40
Totaal - Total	825	457	13 069	2 706	745	544	39	2 816	133	5 985	101
Hoofstreek - Main region 08											
Streek - Region 39	48	23	598	131	32	20	1	87	7	312	8
40	25	19	296	42	11	8	-	101	3	129	2
41	9	7	51	10	5	1	-	-	-	30	5
42	12	5	303	60	13	70	14	-	-	141	5
43	144	73	1 956	405	118	34	1	401	30	928	39
144	30	7	529	181	38	11	4	2	1	274	18
45	60	29	1 403	323	91	36	12	117	7	802	15
Totaal - Total	328	163	5 136	1 152	308	180	32	708	48	2 616	92
Hoofstreek - Main region 09											
Streek - Region 47	1 056	447	16 091	4 928	1 280	346	85	370	55	8 780	242
48	569	294	7 202	2 339	677	73	10	84	11	3 707	301
49	234	134	2 485	729	253	17	-	33	2	1 286	165
50	239	151	3 083	941	297	38	-	19	5	1 660	123
51	483	202	8 138	2 499	723	83	-	89	17	4 442	285
52	152	72	2 213	704	248	10	-	7	2	1 095	147
53	16	5	283	94	43	3	-	-	-	129	14
Totaal - Total	2 749	1 305	39 495	12 234	3 521	570	95	602	92	21 099	1 282

TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Werkende eienaars Working proprietors Totaal Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees Totaal Total	Blankes Whites M	Blankes Whites V - F	Kleurlinge Coloureds M	Kleurlinge Coloureds V - F	Asiërs Asians M	Asiërs Asians V - F	Swartes Blacks M	Swartes Blacks V - F
	Getal - Number										
Hoofstreek - Main region 10											
Streek - Region 55	99	69	1 313	378	119	8	-	17	-	762	29
56	191	126	3 006	911	280	17	1	22	-	1 738	37
57	115	55	1 767	580	147	12	5	22	1	977	23
58	145	88	1 914	552	176	39	2	16	1	1 065	63
59	152	78	2 090	613	215	8	-	43	1	1 114	96
Totaal - Total	702	416	10 090	3 034	937	84	8	120	3	5 656	248
Hoofstreek - Main region 11											
Streek - Region 61	278	164	3 253	1 078	357	69	7	45	4	1 640	53
62	237	89	3 518	1 115	374	29	2	-	-	1 919	79
63	135	66	1 878	570	171	10	1	-	-	1 091	35
Totaal - Total	650	319	8 649	2 763	902	108	10	45	4	4 650	167
Hoofstreek - Main region 12											
Streek - Region 65	146	85	2 349	777	238	129	12	-	-	1 136	57
66	68	70	516	128	35	19	-	-	-	327	7
Totaal - Total	214	155	2 865	905	273	148	12	-	-	1 463	64
Hoofstreek - Main region 91											
Streek - Region 72	12	16	100	10	4	-	-	1	-	70	15
Totaal - Total	12	16	100	10	4	-	-	1	-	70	15
Hoofstreek - Main region 94											
Streek - Region 78	13	15	45	4	3	-	-	-	-	36	2
Totaal - Total	13	15	45	4	3	-	-	-	-	36	2
Res van Suid-Afrika - Rest of South Africa											
Totaal - Total	8	7	58	12	5	-	-	-	-	37	4
Totaal Suid-Afrika Total South Africa	7 822	4 049	108 954	31 981	9 121	10 723	767	4 456	315	49 331	2 260

TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Werkende eienaars Working proprietors Totaal Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees Totaal Total	Blankes Whites M	Blankes Whites V - F	Kleurlinge Coloureds M	Kleurlinge Coloureds V - F	Asiërs Asians M	Asiërs Asians V - F	Swartes Blacks M	Swartes Blacks V - F
	Getal - Number										
GROOTHANDEL IN MOTORVOERTUIE EN TOEBEHORE - WHOLESALE TRADE IN MOTOR VEHICLES AND ACCESSORIES											
Hoofstreek - Main region 01											
Streek - Region 01	44	-	1 322	509	146	537	36	12	1	73	8
02	6	-	218	63	42	11	-	-	0	102	-
Totaal - Total	50	-	1 540	572	188	548	36	12	1	175	8
Hoofstreek - Main region 02											
Streek - Region 08	7	-	64	30	8	19	-	-	-	7	-
Res - Rest	5	-	42	17	5	15	-	-	-	5	-
Totaal - Total	12	-	106	47	13	34	-	-	-	12	-
Hoofstreek - Main region 03											
Streek - Region 14	13	-	214	86	31	26	1	7	1	58	4
Totaal - Total	13	-	214	86	31	26	1	7	1	58	4
Hoofstreek - Main region 05											
Streek - Region 26	7	-	69	21	11	9	3	-	-	23	2
Res - Rest	4	-	41	8	7	14	1	-	-	11	-
Totaal - Total	11	-	110	29	18	23	4	-	-	34	2
Hoofstreek - Main region 06											
Totaal - Total	16	-	228	98	34	14	-	1	-	78	3
Hoofstreek - Main region 07											
Streek - Region 35	32	-	1 262	322	147	6	2	302	41	421	21
Res - Rest	11	-	276	78	19	-	3	91	4	75	6
Totaal - Total	43	-	1 538	400	166	6	5	393	45	496	27
Hoofstreek - Main region 08											
Streek - Region 43	7	1	65	16	8	-	-	23	3	12	3
Res - Rest	7	2	70	26	5	-	-	18	4	16	1
Totaal - Total	14	3	135	42	13	-	-	41	7	28	4

TABEL 3.2 - WERKGELEENTHEID VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 3.2 - EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Werkende eienaars Working proprietors Totaal Total	Betaalde werknemers - Paid employees Totaal Total	Blankes Whites M	Blankes Whites V - F	Kleurlinge Coloureds M	Kleurlinge Coloureds V - F	Asiërs Asians M	Asiërs Asians V - F	Swartes Blacks M -	Swartes Blacks V - F
	Getal - Number										
Hoofstreek - Main region 09											
Streek - Region 47	71	2	2 807	832	520	79	24	100	19	1 144	89
48	22	1	2 290	841	200	7	3	27	2	1 197	13
51	18	-	1 218	516	176	3	1	17	12	486	7
52	4	-	57	18	14	-	-	1	-	23	1
Res - Rest	4	-	90	26	6	1	-	20	-	34	3
Totaal - Total	119	3	6 462	2 233	916	90	28	165	33	2 884	113
Hoofstreek - Main region 10											
Streek - Region 56	6	-	92	27	13	-	-	5	2	45	-
57	7	-	128	45	13	3	-	4	2	56	5
Res - Rest	6	-	59	26	8	-	-	-	-	23	2
Totaal - Total	19	-	279	98	34	3	-	9	4	124	7
Hoofstreek - Main region 12											
Streek - Region 65	9	-	231	101	26	5	-	-	-	93	6
Totaal - Total	9	-	231	101	26	5	-	-	-	93	6
Res van Suid-Afrika - Rest of South Africa											
Totaal - Total	9	-	119	52	17	1	-	1	-	43	5
Totaal Suid-Afrika Total South Africa	315	6	10 962	3 758	1 456	750	74	629	91	4 025	179

TABEL 4.2 - SALARISSE EN LONE EN BETALINGS IN NATURA VIR DIE BOEKJAAR VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 4.2 - SALARIES AND WAGES AND PAYMENTS IN KIND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Salarisse en lone - Salaries and wages					Betalings in natura - Payments in kind				
		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
ALLE GARAGES - ALL GARAGES											
Hoofstreek - Main region 01											
Streek - Region 01	501	23 445	14 641	6 652	168	1 984	126 735	92 228	25 156	96	9 255
02	101	4 728	3 286	1 127	1	314	3 452	1 507	1 495		450
Totaal - Total	602	28 173	17 927	7 778	170	2 298	130 187	93 735	26 651	96	9 705
Hoofstreek - Main region 02											
Streek - Region 23	23	1 290	924	347	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
06	51	2 636	1 824	785	-	28	6 222	4 455	1 725	-	42
07	57	1 920	1 410	420	-	90	3 570	1 564	1 007	-	999
08	58	2 323	1 658	498	8	159	100	50	50	-	-
09	48	2 247	1 649	558	-	41	612	326	262	-	24
10	28	626	455	155	1	15	1 432	1 137	295	-	-
12	16	550	292	111		148	9 525	1 806	1 334	-	6 385
Res - Rest	44	1 598	1 187	320	9	82	4 070	3 182	453	-	435
Totaal - Total	325	13 190	9 398	3 194	18	580	25 531	12 520	5 126	-	7 885
Hoofstreek - Main region 03											
Streek - Region 14	180	8 301	6 200	520	76	1 504	9 381	5 994	511	-	2 876
Totaal - Total	180	8 301	6 200	520	76	1 504	9 381	5 994	511	-	2 876
Hoofstreek - Main region 04											
Streek - Region 17	28	734	492	139	-	104	3 524	2 660	864	-	-
19	38	1 173	843	131	1	198	450	-	-	-	450
21	12	333	238	70	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Res - Rest	55	1 101	737	238	-	126	885	480	189	-	216
Totaal - Total	133	3 341	2 310	578	1	453	4 859	3 140	1 053	-	666
Hoofstreek - Main region 05											
Streek - Region 23	26	1 599	1 250	252	-	98	3 010	2 810	200	-	-
25	28	1 594	1 251	63	4	276	2 394	1 002	154	178	1 060
26	60	3 259	2 327	264	60	608	100	-	-	-	100
Res - Rest	45	1 140	836	52	4	248	904	904	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	159	7 593	5 664	631	68	1 230	6 408	4 716	354	178	1 160
Hoofstreek - Main region 06											
Streek - Region 29	128	7 696	6 064	122	41	1 469	9 [illegible]	2 628	51	-	7 209
30	48	1 704	1 315	68	3	319	6 855	5 [illegible]	230	-	1 272
Res - Rest	53	1 126	804	10	6	306	9 [illegible]	6 089	-	-	3 604
Totaal - Total	229	10 527	8 183	200	50	2 094	26 576	14 160	281	-	12 1[illegible]

TABEL 4.2 - SALARISSE EN LONE EN BETALINGS IN NATURA VIR DIE BOEKJAAR VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 4.2 - SALARIES AND WAGES AND PAYMENTS IN KIND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Salarisse en lone - Salaries and wages					Betalings in natura - Payments in kind				
		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
Hoofstreek - Main region 07											
Streek - Region 35	368	20 884	11 126	435	4 572	4 751	51 409	29 809	289	4 354	16 957
36	19	852	239	4	485	123	111	111	-	-	-
37	124	6 540	3 949	189	1 029	1 373	6 824	5 632	-	376	816
Totaal - Total	511	28 276	15 315	629	6 086	6 247	58 344	35 552	289	4 730	17 773
Hoofstreek - Main region 08											
Streek - Region 39	35	1 309	844	50	111	304	450	250	-	-	200
40	18	669	301	15	222	130	378	-	-	-	378
41	9	100	65	1	-	34	292	-	-	-	292
42	8	911	498	263	-	150	616	411	205	-	-
43	92	4 368	2 335	57	1 025	951	10 994	7 763	-	1 320	1 911
44	21	1 408	1 114	18	14	262	1 224	861	-	-	363
45	36	2 123	1 409	100	153	461	7 165	5 692	-	579	894
Totaal - Total	219	10 888	6 567	504	1 526	2 291	21 119	14 977	205	1 899	4 038
Hoofstreek - Main region 09											
Streek - Region 47	673	42 268	30 181	815	752	10 520	149 811	112 542	559	639	36 071
48	331	19 188	14 678	98	197	4 215	16 316	8 964	130	-	7 222
49	159	6 171	4 620	12	103	1 437	4 458	1 436	-	-	3 022
50	154	7 425	5 391	42	90	1 901	9 261	3 396	80	40	5 745
51	308	21 091	15 937	131	259	4 765	66 598	43 539	33	-	23 026
52	92	5 441	4 146	14	11	1 271	6 251	3 952	-	-	2 299
53	8	747	573	4	-	170	8 821	8 106	-	-	715
Totaal - Total	1 725	102 331	75 524	1 117	1 412	24 277	261 516	181 935	802	679	78 100
Hoofstreek - Main region 10											
Streek - Region 55	71	3 035	2 281	8	33	713	4 172	2 347	-	-	1 825
56	123	6 578	4 992	24	74	1 488	16 043	10 419	-	180	5 444
57	77	4 510	3 412	32	73	992	3 228	760	-	-	2 468
58	99	4 799	3 542	66	33	1 158	20 680	18 677	39	-	1 964
59	99	5 131	3 995	29	104	1 003	20 736	11 880	744	143	7 969
Totaal - Total	469	24 053	18 222	159	318	5 354	64 859	44 083	783	323	19 670
Hoofstreek - Main region 11											
Streek - Region 61	181	8 305	6 519	74	196	1 516	9 311	6 276	100	450	2 485
62	156	8 139	6 574	49	-	1 516	2 926	1 620	-	-	1 306
63	103	4 590	3 572	16	-	1 002	2 223	1 995	-	-	228
Totaal - Total	440	21 034	16 665	139	196	4 033	14 460	9 891	100	450	4 019

TABEL 4.2 - SALARISSE EN LONE EN BETALINGS IN NATURA VIR DIE BOEKJAAR VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 4.2 - SALARIES AND WAGES AND PAYMENTS IN KIND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Salarisse en lone - Salaries and wages					Betalings in natura - Payments in kind				
		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
Hoofstreek - Main region 12											
Streek - Region 65	91	5 395	4 219	91	-	1 084	9 243	4 360	-	-	4 883
66	62	1 003	685	14	-	304	3 256	2 911	-	-	345
Totaal - Total	153	6 398	4 904	105	-	1 389	12 499	7 271	-	-	5 228
Hoofstreek - Main region 91											
Streek - Region 72	12	125	56	-	2	68	630	-	-	-	630
Totaal - Total	12	125	56	-	2	68	630	-	-	-	630
Hoofstreek - Main region 94											
Streek - Region 78	9	56	37	-	-	20	650	-	-	-	650
Totaal - Total	9	56	37	-	-	20	650	-	-	-	650
Res van Suid-Afrika - Rest of South Africa											
Totaal - Total	8	96	57	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal Suid-Afrika Total South Africa	5 174	264 381	187 028	15 555	9 922	51 876	637 019	427 974	36 155	8 355	164 535

TABEL 4.2 - SALARISSE EN LONE EN BETALINGS IN NATURA VIR DIE BOEKJAAR VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 4.2 - SALARIES AND WAGES AND PAYMENTS IN KIND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Salarisse en lone - Salaries and wages					Betalings in natura - Payments in kind				
		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
ALLE ANDER MOTORHANDEL - ALL OTHER MOTOR TRADE											
Hoofstreek - Main region 01											
Streek - Region 01	261	10 438	5 484	4 498	28	428	6 966	2 372	4 594	-	-
02	42	1 172	763	313	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	303	11 610	6 246	4 811	28	525	6 966	2 372	4 594	-	-
Hoofstreek - Main region 02											
Streek - Region 05	8	174	116	41	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
06	24	439	262	147	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
07	7	141	98	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08	19	506	313	145	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
09	16	325	173	136	-	15	75	75	-	-	-
10	5	48	31	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	12	400	273	53	2	72	4 285	3 315	-	-	970
Res - Rest	8	225	95	112	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	99	2 258	1 362	695	2	199	4 360	3 390	-	-	970
Hoofstreek - Main region 03											
Streek - Region 14	114	4 767	3 086	613	76	992	1 665	467	474	-	724
Totaal - Total	114	4 767	3 086	613	76	992	1 665	467	474	-	724
Hoofstreek - Main region 04											
Streek - Region 17	5	82	54	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	9	89	59	19	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Res - Rest	7	111	69	27	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	21	281	183	74	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
Hoofstreek - Main region 05											
Streek - Region 23	9	335	272	49	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
25	15	298	184	11	2	101	-	-	-	-	-
26	33	1 441	824	265	-	351	901	446	375	-	80
Res - Rest	14	279	168	24	-	87	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	71	2 353	1 448	349	2	553	901	446	375	-	80

TABEL 4.2 - SALARISSE EN LONE EN BETALINGS IN NATURA VIR DIE BOEKJAAR VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 4.2 - SALARIES AND WAGES AND PAYMENTS IN KIND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Salarisse en lone - Salaries and wages					Betalings in natura - Payments in kind				
		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
Hoofstreek - Main region 06											
Streek - Region 29	63	2 430	1 772	103	7	547	208	125	-	-	83
30	13	231	144	18	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
Res - Rest	9	154	94	4	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	85	2 815	2 010	125	7	672	208	125	-	-	83
Hoofstreek - Main region 07											
Streek - Region 35	234	9 743	4 223	1 105	1 778	2 637	6 130	1 621	891	644	2 974
36	12	344	140	38	110	56	-	-	-	-	-
37	68	2 054	913	243	359	539	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	314	12 141	5 277	1 386	2 246	3 232	6 130	1 621	891	644	2 974
Hoofstreek - Main region 08											
Streek - Region 39	13	224	97	18	60	49	-	-	-	-	-
40	7	80	26	-	21	32	-	-	-	-	-
42	4	124	65	29	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
43	52	1 401	839	40	185	337	200	-	-	200	-
44	9	303	231	9	-	63	725	390	30	-	305
45	24	1 533	942	29	129	433	9 020	8 171	27	82	740
Totaal - Total	109	3 665	2 200	126	395	943	9 945	8 561	57	282	1 045
Hoofstreek - Main region 09											
Streek - Region 47	383	19 044	12 866	516	473	5 189	46 768	33 130	138	309	13 191
48	238	9 256	6 409	142	124	2 581	11 284	6 039	127	80	5 038
49	75	2 371	1 640	21	15	695	205	46	-	-	159
50	85	3 038	2 026	31	15	966	680	680	-	-	-
51	175	7 519	5 124	140	77	2 178	11 324	6 134	-	50	5 140
52	60	2 368	1 732	18	12	606	47	-	-	-	47
53	8	294	231	2	-	62	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	1 024	43 889	30 028	870	715	12 277	70 308	46 029	265	439	23 575

TABEL 4.2 - SALARISSE EN LONE EN BETALINGS IN NATURA VIR DIE BOEKJAAR VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

TABLE 4.2 - SALARIES AND WAGES AND PAYMENTS IN KIND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR BY KIND OF BUSINESS, STATISTICAL MAIN REGIONS AND REGIONS

Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Salarisse en lone - Salaries and wages					Betalings in natura - Payments in kind				
		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
Hoofstreek - Main region 10											
Streek - Region 55	28	826	527	6	47	246	-	-	-	-	-
56	68	1 856	1 293	14	2	547	-	-	-	-	-
57	38	1 063	753	6	27	277	301	-	-	-	301
58	46	1 163	750	12	15	386	-	-	-	-	-
59	53	1 423	877	3	16	526	1 320	460	-	-	860
Totaal - Total	233	6 331	4 200	41	108	1 983	1 621	460	-	-	1 161
Hoofstreek - Main region 11											
Streek - Region 61	97	2 055	1 533	39	10	473	1 550	900	-	-	650
62	81	2 527	1 710	13	-	804	-	-	-	-	-
63	32	542	369	1	-	172	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	210	5 123	3 612	53	10	1 448	1 550	900	-	-	650
Hoofstreek - Main region 12											
Streek - Region 65	55	2 411	1 688	102	-	620	1 828	1 501	-	-	327
66	6	69	29	4	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	61	2 480	1 718	106	-	656	1 828	1 501	-	-	327
Hoofstreek - Main region 94											
Streek - Region 78	4	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	4	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal Suid-Afrika Total South Africa	2 648	97 716	61 368	9 250	3 590	23 507	105 482	65 872	6 656	1 365	31 589

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		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
ALLE ANDER MOTORHANDEL - ALL OTHER MOTOR TRADE											
Streek - Region 01	762	33 883	20 125	11 150	196	2 412	133 701	94 600	29 750	96	9 255
02	143	5 900	4 048	1 440	1	411	3 452	1 507	1 495		450
Totaal - Total	905	39 783	24 173	12 589	198	2 823	137 153	96 107	31 245	96	9 705
Hoofstreek - Main region 02											
Streek - Region 04	34	816	612	95	9	99	3 260	2 423	402	-	435
05	31	1 464	1 040	388	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
06	75	3 076	2 086	932	-	57	6 222	4 455	1 725	-	42
07	64	2 061	1 508	463	-	90	3 570	1 564	1 007	-	999
08	77	2 829	1 970	643	8	207	100	50	50	-	-
09	64	2 572	1 822	694	-	56	687	401	262	-	24
10	33	674	487	172	1	15	1 432	1 137	295	-	-
11	18	1 007	670	338	-	-	810	759	51	-	-
12	28	950	565	164	2	220	13 810	5 121	1 334	-	7 355
Totaal - Total	424	15 448	10 760	3 889	20	779	29 891	15 910	5 126	-	8 855
Hoofstreek - Main region 03											
Streek - Region 14	294	13 068	9 286	1 133	152	2 496	11 046	6 461	985		3 600
Totaal - Total	294	13 068	9 286	1 133	152	2 496	11 046	6 461	985		3 600
Hoofstreek - Main region 04											
Streek - Region 16	16	356	228	117	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
17	33	816	546	166	-	104	3 524	2 660	864	-	-
18	10	118	82	16	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
19	47	1 262	903	151	1	208	450	-	-	-	450
20	36	738	497	131	-	109	885	480	189	-	216
21	12	333	238	70	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	154	3 622	2 493	652	1	477	4 859	3 140	1 053	-	666
Hoofstreek - Main region 05											
Streek - Region 23	35	1 934	1 522	301	-	111	3 010	2 810	200	-	-
24	40	1 198	851	76	4	267	904	904	-	-	-
25	43	1 893	1 435	75	6	377	2 394	1 002	154	178	1 060
26	93	4 700	3 151	529	60	959	1 001	446	375	-	180
27	19	220	152	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	230	9 946	7 112	981	70	1 783	7 309	5 162	729	178	1 240

33 883 000
- 133 701

TABEL 4.2 - SALARISSE EN LONE EN BETALINGS IN NATURA VIR DIE BOEKJAAR VOLGENS SOORT BESIGHEID, STATISTIESE HOOFSTREKE EN STREKE

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Statistiese hoofstreke en streke Statistical main regions and regions	Inrigtings Establishments	Salarisse en lone - Salaries and wages					Betalings in natura - Payments in kind				
		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
Hoofstreek - Main region 06											
Streek - Region 29	191	10 126	7 837	225	48	2 016	10 146	2 803	51	-	7 292
30	61	1 936	1 459	86	3	389	6 855	5 393	230	-	1 232
31	17	307	208	3	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
32	28	768	552	11	6	198	5 596	3 263	-	-	2 333
33	17	204	138	-	-	67	4 187	2 826	-	-	1 361
Totaal - Total	314	13 341	10 193	326	57	2 766	26 784	14 285	281	-	12 218
Hoofstreek - Main region 07											
Streek - Region 35	602	30 627	15 349	1 540	6 349	7 388	57 539	31 430	1 180	4 998	19 931
36	31	1 196	379	42	595	179	111	111	-	-	-
37	192	8 594	4 863	432	1 388	1 911	6 824	5 632	-	376	816
Totaal - Total	825	40 416	20 591	2 014	8 332	9 478	64 474	37 173	1 180	5 374	20 747
Hoofstreek - Main region 08											
Streek - Region 39	48	1 534	941	68	172	353	450	250	-	-	200
40	25	749	327	15	244	163	378	-	-	-	378
41	9	100	65	1	-	34	292	-	-	-	292
42	12	1 034	563	292	-	179	616	411	205	-	-
43	144	5 768	3 174	97	1 210	1 287	11 194	7 763	-	1 520	1 911
44	30	1 712	1 344	27	14	326	1 949	1 251	30		668
45	60	3 656	2 351	129	282	893	16 185	13 863	27	661	1 634
Totaal - Total	328	14 553	8 767	630	1 922	3 234	31 064	23 538	262	2 181	5 083
Hoofstreek - Main region 09											
Streek - Region 47	1 056	61 311	43 046	1 331	1 225	15 709	196 579	145 672	697	948	49 262
48	569	28 444	21 087	240	321	6 796	27 600	15 003	257	80	12 260
49	234	8 542	6 260	33	117	2 132	4 663	1 482	-	-	3 181
50	239	10 463	7 417	74	105	2 867	9 941	4 076	80	40	5 745
51	483	28 610	21 060	271	336	6 942	77 922	49 673	33	50	28 166
52	152	7 809	5 878	31	23	1 877	6 298	3 952	-	-	2 346
53	16	1 041	804	6	-	231	8 821	8 106	-	-	715
Totaal - Total	2 749	146 220	105 552	1 987	2 127	36 554	331 824	227 964	1 067	1 118	101 675
Hoofstreek - Main region 10											
Streek - Region 55	99	3 861	2 808	14	80	959	4 172	2 347	-	-	1 825
56	191	8 434	6 285	38	76	2 035	16 043	10 419	-	180	5 444
57	115	5 573	4 165	39	100	1 269	3 529	760	-	-	2 769
58	145	5 962	4 291	78	48	1 545	20 680	18 677	39	-	1 964
59	152	6 554	4 873	32	120	1 529	22 056	12 340	744	143	8 829
Totaal - Total	702	30 385	22 422	200	426	7 336	66 480	44 543	783	323	20 831

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		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
Hoofstreek - Main region 11											
Streek - Region 61	278	10 360	8 053	113	206	1 988	10 861	7 176	100	450	3 135
62	237	10 665	8 284	62	-	2 319	2 926	1 620	-	-	1 306
63	135	5 132	3 940	17	-	1 174	2 223	1 995	-	-	228
Totaal - Total	650	26 156	20 277	192	206	5 482	16 010	10 791	100	450	4 669
Hoofstreek - Main region 12											
Streek - Region 65	146	7 805	5 907	194	-	1 704	11 071	5 861	-	-	5 210
66	68	1 072	714	17	-	340	3 256	2 911	-	-	345
Totaal - Total	214	8 878	6 622	211	-	2 045	14 327	8 772	-	-	5 555
Hoofstreek - Main region 91											
Streek - Region 72	12	125	56	-	2	68	630	-	-	-	630
Totaal - Total	12	125	56	-	2	68	630	-	-	-	630
Hoofstreek - Main region 94											
Streek - Region 78	13	60	37	-		23	650	-	-	-	650
Totaal - Total	13	60	37	-		23	650	-	-	-	650
Res van Suid-Afrika - Rest of South Africa											
Totaal - Total	8	96	57	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal Suid-Afrika Total South Africa	7 822	362 097	248 397	24 805	13 512	75 384	742 501	493 846	42 811	9 720	196 124

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		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
GROOTHANDEL IN MOTORVOERTUIE EN TOEBEHORE - WHOLESALE TRADE IN MOTOR VEHICLES AND ACCESSORIES											
Hoofstreek - Main region 01											
Streek - Region 01	44	5 608	4 115	1 264	41	187	1 934	957	942	35	-
Res - Rest	6	1 097	886	26	-	185	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	50	6 705	5 001	1 290	41	372	1 934	957	942	35	-
Hoofstreek - Main region 02											
Streek - Region 08	7	249	188	35	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Res - Rest	5	152	118	26	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	12	400	306	61	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
Hoofstreek - Main region 03											
Streek - Region 14	13	1 096	859	49	33	155	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	13	1 096	859	49	33	155	-	-	-	-	-
Hoofstreek - Main region 05											
Streek - Region 26	7	298	236	21	-	40	643	565	37	-	41
Res - Rest	4	162	119	26	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	11	460	355	47	-	58	643	565	37	-	41
Hoofstreek - Main region 06											
Totaal - Total	16	894	750	28	3	113	1 200	1 200	-	-	-
Hoofstreek - Main region 07											
Streek - Region 35	32	6 459	3 656	23	1 465	1 316	11 985	3 754	386	3 981	3 864
Res - Rest	11	1 097	641	3	267	186	261	60	-	120	81
Totaal - Total	43	7 556	4 297	26	1 732	1 501	12 246	3 814	386	4 101	3 945
Hoofstreek - Main region 08											
Streek - Region 43	7	249	153	-	68	29	-	-	-	-	-
Res - Rest	7	292	163	-	80	49	69	27	-	23	19
Totaal - Total	14	541	316	-	147	78	69	27	-	23	19

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		Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks	Totaal Total	Blankes Whites	Kleurlinge Coloureds	Asiërs Asians	Swartes Blacks
	Getal Number	R1 000					Rand				
Hoofstreek - Main region 09											
Streek - Region 47	71	13 461	10 509	310	413	2 228	64 794	49 759	2 427	2 859	9 749
48	22	6 314	4 419	26	81	1 788	15 528	11 950	-	-	3 578
51	18	8 043	6 182	11	110	1 739	24 860	16 117	-	297	8 446
52	4	215	174	-	4	36	3 709	3 106	-	162	441
Res - Rest	4	322	199	2	84	38	-	-	-	-	-
Totaal - Total	119	28 355	21 484	349	693	5 830	108 891	80 932	2 427	3 318	22 214
Hoofstreek - Main region 10											
Streek - Region 56	6	404	267	-	39	97	761	326	-	115	320
57	7	585	424	6	21	135	6 840	5 026	69	459	1 286
Res - Rest	6	237	201	-	-	36	3 377	2 852	-	-	525
Totaal - Total	19	1 226	893	6	60	268	10 978	8 204	69	574	2 131
Hoofstreek - Main region 12											
Streek - Region 65	9	947	725	16	-	206	793	457	12	-	324
Totaal - Total	9	947	725	16	-	206	793	457	12	-	324
Res van Suid-Afrika - Rest of South Africa											
Totaal - Total	9	496	417	1	3	74	5 398	4 812	-	95	491
Totaal Suid-Afrika Total South Africa	315	48 677	35 404	1 873	2 712	8 689	142 152	100 968	3 873	8 146	29 165