

HOMELANDS — KWAZULU-GENERAL

1 JAN. 1982 — 31 MAY 1982

Mercury 1/1/82
107

Cholera 'came in from East'

Mercury Reporter

THE number of cholera patients being treated at the Stanger Provincial Hospital dropped yesterday from 79 to 56.

The regional director of the Department of Health, Dr Johan van Rensburg, said this appeared to be an indication that the health measures which had been applied in the Stanger area were beginning to take effect.

The situation at the Mapumulo and Eshowe hospitals remains relatively unchanged. The Mapumulo hospital is treating 24 patients and three new cholera cases were admitted to the Eshowe Provincial Hospital where between 30 and 40 cholera victims are receiving treatment.

Dr van Rensburg elaborated yesterday on the reasons for the present cholera epidemic, the first such outbreak to have occurred in Natal and KwaZulu.

He said the disease had been brought into the region from the eastern Transvaal after it had been introduced into Mozambique and Swaziland from the East.

He said the cholera introduced from the East was the Eltor strain, which previously was thought to be less virulent than the classical strain of the disease.

Dr van Rensburg said that rivers monitored in Natal last year showed the presence of vibrio — the organism which caused cholera.

He explained that the Department of Health had, in fact, expected the first cases to occur in Natal and KwaZulu last year but they had surfaced only in the early spring of this year.

Asked about cholera injections, Dr van Rensburg said that these were worthless. They did not prevent patients from succumbing to the disease or spreading it and were not advocated by the World Health Organisation.

He said the basic problem was still that of people drinking unpurified water and he pointed out that the Department of Health was making available free of charge 19 000 bottles of a chlorine solution to distribute to the cholera-stricken areas of Natal.

107
RESETTLEMENT

Temporary lull

Opposition to the forced removal of blacks in Natal is growing, and the concerted effort being made by some communities to stave off resettlement has been partly successful.

The latest removal area to be granted a reprieve is the St Wendolin's "black spot" near Pinetown. Several years ago St Wendolin's was declared an Indian group area and the 15 000 blacks living there were told they were to be "repatriated" to an adjoining portion of KwaZulu.

Eighteen months ago the community began to actively campaign against the threatened removal. Under the guidance of a church-sponsored group, the Durban and District Housing Co-ordinating Committee (DDHCC), a series of meetings and workshops were held at which various strategies were discussed. Action groups petitioned Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof, and lobbied other pressure groups to take an interest in their plight.

The activity appears to have paid off. The Port Natal Administration Board has announced that it will refer the question of St Wendolin's back to the Group Areas Board for reconsideration.

Paddy Kearney, a DDHCC organiser, says it is too early to be hopeful. But the board's decision could mean that at least half the residents of St Wendolin's will be allowed to remain. "People have become aware that if they put up a united resistance, government finds it very difficult to press ahead with its plans," he says.

According to Cheryl Walker, of the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), government appears committed to its 1975 consolidation proposals for KwaZulu. "At this stage there doesn't appear to be any deviation from that policy," she says, though there appears to have been a lull in the actual physical removal of people.

There are indications that the govern-

ment's removal policy is about to get under way again in earnest next year. Afra estimates that there are between 200 000 and 300 000 people in Natal facing imminent resettlement. The affected areas are Sordwana and St Lucia districts, Reservoir Four near Richards Bay, other "black spots" in the Stanger/Groutville district, Inanda, Malukazi, Bergville, Weenen and Ladysmith.

(107)

The disease of underdevelopment . . . it has occurred in areas that have become impoverished by the development of the powerful South African economy

CHOLEERA is a disease of underdevelopment—it has occurred in areas that have become impoverished in the process of the development of the powerful South African economy.

The poor conditions found in rural areas today were not present when the colonists arrived. Rather, they have resulted from the "progressive underdevelopment which has resulted from the interaction of an indigenous economy . . . and an intruding colonial cash economy, backed in the final instance by the guns of the settlers." Blacks in rural areas were progressively driven off their land and forced on to a meagre 13 percent of the land. Those peasant farmers who were able to meet their needs and in fact to produce food surpluses for sale, were deprived of their economic power by political acts.

CHOLEERA: SYMPTOM OF PARTIAL DEPRIVATION

107 Sunday Tribune 3/1/82

Large numbers of the able-bodied population were forced into the cities to work on the mines: this was achieved by compelling rural blacks to pay cash taxes such as hut, poll, and dog taxes.

The indigenous economies degenerated under the pressure of overcrowding, erosion, and the loss of healthy young men.

The reserves became a reservoir from which migrant labourers were drawn when needed for the South African economy. They also became the dumping grounds for the old, the infirm, and the unemployed. Those people no longer of use to the developing economy were discarded in these rural areas.

It is not surprising that so many diseases of under-development should be found in the rural areas of South Africa. The conditions created in these areas have led to the high prevalence of numerous diseases such as malnutrition, TB and typhoid fever.

Any approach to dealing with these health problems must take into account the historical background that has caused them.

The conventional proponents of community medicine, however, see poverty as inevitable and therefore concentrate on improving the conditions in which the poor subsist. Poverty is seen as the problem of the poor; from which they must be taught to escape. The answer is seen in terms of self-help projects with community involvement".

CHOLEERA is stalking parts of Natal — this week there was a death in Durban itself. What is the disease? What is its history? What causes it? These issues were examined earlier this year by Critical Health, a journal which analyses socio/medical issues in southern Africa. On this page today are excerpts from Critical Health's examination. Above all, the journal concludes, cholera is a disease of political and economic under-development.



No longer a plague in the rich countries

CHOLERA is not a new disease, although it has only recently affected South Africa.

As long ago as 400 BC writers described epidemics with symptoms typical of cholera. Vasco da Gama's expedition was probably struck by cholera in 1490, and British colonial forces in India lost thousands of soldiers from the disease in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. During the colonial period, cholera spread through east Africa along the trade routes, leaving hundreds of thousands dead.

The first time cholera reached the South African coast was probably in 1890 when a ship arrived from Madras with 400 Indian labourers. Nine deaths were reported from "acute diarrhoea" and the survivors were placed in isolation where a committee of doctors found them to be suffering from cholera.

Cholera epidemics occurred in Britain in the 1830s and 1840s. In the 1850s, during the period of rapid urbanisation and industrialisation in Europe, more than 140 000 people died in France, 24 000 in Italy and 20 000 in Britain because of the disease. The last major cholera epidemic occurred in 1866-7.

The disease has thus not been limited to "tropical" countries, but has struck wherever the prevailing conditions are suitable for its spread.

Diseases such as cholera and the plague, have disappeared from the richer countries because living conditions in these countries have been substantially improved.

In 1961, a wave of cholera epidemics spread across the world. It started in Asia and spread westwards. The massive population shifts resulting from the Pakistan-Indian war in 1971 led to thousands of deaths and to further spread of the disease.

The organism spread to Africa at about this time and since then the disease has spread rapidly across the continent. Angola, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe have all had major cholera problems in the last decade.

In 1974 the disease was brought to South Africa by migrant labourers and was limited to a small number of mines. The disease has now reached South Africa again — the conditions being ideal for its spread.

Common infection, rare disease

December, 1980 . . . the Tribune headline that told the story

THE cholera organism, known as *Vibrio cholerae*, only infects people.

The infection is acquired through the use of water that has been contaminated with the organism by the faeces of an infected person. The polluted water can infect people when it is drunk, when it is used to prepare food, or even if raw vegetables have been washed with it.

Direct spread from one person to another is rare.

There are two main types of organism — that cause the current epidemic. It is known as the El Tor biotype. Infection with this type

of the organism may be mild, and as many as 75 percent of the people infected with the organism may feel completely well.

Those people, however, may still excrete the organism and infect others. They are thus known as "carriers" of the disease.

Of the 20 or 25 percent of the people who feel sick, only a few will become severely ill. Cholera is thus a common infection but a rare disease.

Although there have been more than 2 000 cases of the disease, the Department of Health estimates that 50 000 to 80 000 people must be infected.

A few hours to five days after swallowing the organism, the symptoms (feelings of illness) of the disease begin. This usually starts with sudden severe diarrhoea without pain or blood, and may be followed by a bout of vomiting.

The characteristic stools, initially brown, become clear with mucus and are described as "rice-water stools." The hands and feet of the infected person may become cold, and the eyes may become sunken due to the loss of salt and water. The sick person may develop muscle cramps and breathe slowly.

Measures to control the spread of the disease are important and should be introduced rapidly. Information about the disease, how to recognise it, how to

deal with it, and how to prevent it, should be made available.

In the short term, the washing of hands and food in uncontaminated water is necessary. Water for drinking should be boiled and water supplies should be disinfected with certain chemicals. Stools and vomit should be disposed of far away from any water source, and pit latrines should be dug if not already present.

Cholera is essentially a mild disease: few people who become infected actually get seriously ill from it. Nobody should die from this disease if treated early.

Cholera is essentially a mild disease: few people who become infected actually get seriously ill from it. Nobody should die from this disease if treated early.

basic services such as good housing and sanitation are seen to be the complete answer to health problems.

It has been well documented that the major increases in the diseases and deaths of poor people and the working classes have resulted from environmental improvements.

It must be noted, however, that these changes can result only from a commitment from the State to achieve them. In South Africa, it is important to be aware of the historical context in which illness and death have become so common, and how this impoverishment has occurred and is maintained. Only then can one begin to tackle the real causes of ill health.

Cholera has occurred in the last few months in many areas of the country. It originated, however, in the Eastern Transvaal, and this area depicts clearly the types of conditions necessary for the spread of the disease.

One of the areas of Kangwane, the Swazi homeland, that has been particularly affected by cholera has been the township of Matsulu. This township is located at the south-west corner of the Kruger National Park, between the Crocodile and Nsikazi rivers.

The township is partly administered by the Kangwane authorities, and has been described as a "disaster" with houses containing 10 to 15 people packed closely

together.

There are at least 11 000 squatters near Matsulu township, some of them having been recently moved off white-owned farms throughout the Eastern Transvaal. Other squatters have been there for months.

Matsulu gets its water from reservoirs containing water piped from an irrigation canal known as the Malelane-Crocodile Port irrigation canal. It is this particular area of the Crocodile River that was initially infected with the cholera organism and was responsible for the outbreak of the disease.

Adequate water supply and sewage disposal was not available to the people in the township. Many of the other sufferers in the early stages of the epidemic were workers on farms and mines in the area. At least one inmate at a prison farm also suffered from the disease.

the squatters are concerned there are other factors involved which have nothing to do with us".

The response of the State, through the Department of Health and the Department of Water Affairs, has been interesting. Plans were made seven years ago by the South African Institute of Medical Research for the possibility of a cholera outbreak in South Africa.

These plans were specifically prepared for the mining industry which recruits workers from other southern African countries in which cholera had already occurred.

More than a year ago, Department of Health officials prepared an in-depth report on how to deal with cholera, should it spread to South Africa.

The Department of Health has adopted a "public health" approach to dealing with cholera in South Africa. The aims of early public health measures in

Europe were not primarily to improve the health status of those that suffered from preventable diseases. Similarly, colonial health services were not established primarily to serve the interests of the local people.

The department has been motivated by similar considerations in its fight against cholera. The amount of energy devoted to dealing with the epidemic was unprecedented and was in many ways out of proportion to the extent of the problem.

Clearly there were reasons for devoting attention to this disease while far more lethal disease such as tuberculosis, malnutrition, and gastroenteritis (diarrhoea and vomiting) have been left untouched by all the activity.

The major reason for all the activity on cholera thus appeared to be the image of the

disease as a "rapidly spreading fatal disease". Fear of the disease spreading to white areas has been a major factor in the massive amount of publicity.

Economic considerations, too, seem to be a major motivating factor in the whole campaign. The citizens of Nelspruit were annoyed by reports of cholera reaching epidemic proportions in the lowveld, as tourism in the area was suffering.

The town clerk accused the Department of Health of spreading panic with reports of cholera. The department responded by increasing its public statements and encouraged tourists not to avoid the Eastern Transvaal as long as they took basic precautions to avoid contracting the disease.

Another major aspect of the activities of the Department was a health education campaign. This was aimed at

shifting blame for the disease away from the State and on to individuals. People were advised to wash their hands before eating and after going to the toilet, to wash fruit and vegetables with treated tap water, to boil water before drinking, and to build pit latrines. More than 500 000 pamphlets in various languages were distributed through garages along routes to the Northern and Eastern Transvaal.

Even this, however, was organised poorly. Many garage attendants were not fully informed of the purpose of the pamphlets and so they were not distributed. In addition, the languages in which they were printed were often not appropriate to the areas in which they were given out.

These pamphlets stated:

"Drinking water is the main source of cholera infection. The germs responsible for cholera are found in the stools of human beings. Because of lack of hygiene these germs get into the drinking water."

The impression given is that people are deliberately unhygienic. As with much health education, individuals are accused of ignorance, and blamed for their poor health status, while little attention is given to the social and economic

realities that lead to diseases of this nature.

In addition to attempting to shift the blame from the state to individuals, the department has attempted to deflect the antagonism that exists against the State, to the Kangwane and other authorities.

Finally, it must be seen that even the purely administrative activities of the Department of Health in the Kangwane area, were limited by disorganisation in the health services of the region.

Cholera cannot be viewed merely as a "tropical disease". It must be viewed in the context of a web of migrant labour, forced resettlement, overcrowding, poor housing, and inadequate services. These factors must be seen as resulting from the historical development of apartheid in South Africa.

The solution lies neither in the provision of health services, nor merely in the development of sanitary living conditions, but implies the eradication of the unequal access to wealth, resources, and political power which are present in this country.

Only when the resources which influence health are democratically controlled in a truly democratic society, will health for all be promoted.

It will hit the slums

"The disease could have reached very grave proportions if the Department of Health had not stepped in.

Officials from the Department of Health told the Rev Shembe that the pilgrimage would have to be cancelled unless sufficient chlorinated water was made available and trench latrines were provided for the pilgrims.

It was the first time in 60 years that the pilgrimage did not take place.

Dr Bhorat said Stanger hospital had more than 300 cases of cholera.

"The situation is very bad.

"In order to stop the disease from spreading and to prevent it in the future, reticulated water must be provided to the problem areas.

"Though the disease will not hit the city of Durban, it is sure to hit the slums closely surrounding the city.

"I am quite prepared to set up a meeting between the Urban Foundation, the Port Natal authorities and anyone else concerned about the welfare of the people, and to start off a fund to make it possible to supply reticulated water to the people in surrounding districts."

A spokesman for the health authorities in Durban said there were contingency plans in the event of an epidemic hitting the city.

Emergency clinic

At Glenville, health authorities have converted the Parakabad state-aided Indian school into an emergency clinic.

Sister Nontata Gumede, who has been seconded to the clinic from Tongaat health clinic, said the clinic had treated more than 400 patients since it came into operation on December 23.

"Things are pretty bad in this area. Those who are very ill are put on drips and those who are serious are removed to the Stanger hospital 30km away.

"A second clinic has already opened near Stanger and there are plans to convert a school in the Tandeni area of KwaZulu, where most of the cases come from," she said.

And the cholera epidemic sweeping through parts of Zululand claimed another three victims this week.

Three people died at the Eshowe provincial hospital, where 45 suspected cases are being treated.

Maritzburg has had its first case of cholera, but health officials believe there is no imminent danger of an outbreak.

Sister Nontata Gumede attends to a child at one of the emergency clinics

S. Times 3/1/82
Urgent

MOVES

to halt

killer

disease

By G R NAIDOO

CHOLERA is "spreading like wildfire" throughout the KwaZulu areas of Mampumulo and Ndwedwe and now heading towards Durban.

Eighteen patients have been admitted to the isolation wards of Clairwood Hospital.

The patients came from nearby Inanda, Adams Mission, Omtazi, KwaMashu and from the Ndwedwe and Stanger districts, according to the senior medical superintendent of the hospital.

One patient from the Mowear district of the Valley of a Thousand Hills died in hospital this week.

Health inspectors have already started tracing people with whom the dead man was in contact.

The district surgeon of Stanger, Dr E C Bhorat, said this week that the annual pilgrimage of about 50 000 followers of the Rev Londa Shembe to the sacred Nhlankazi mountain in Inanda was cancelled because of the cholera outbreak.

"It could have been a flashpoint.

"There is little reticulated water in the area and the toilet facilities are primitive.

error of measurement
wants percentage
not absolute difference

'Cholera to stay' warning

107

Mercury Reporter

THE Secretary for Health and Welfare for KwaZulu, Dr M V Gumede, last night issued a warning that the people of the region should not be lulled into a sense of false security as far as cholera was concerned.

Referring to the march of the water-borne disease, which has stampeded through slums and shanty towns since making its appearance in the Ingwavuma district in August last year, Dr Gumede said: 'Cholera has come to stay.'

He said South Africa needed a comprehensive water policy in order to stamp out diseases of this nature.

He pointed out that health education was not going to prove useful unless safe drinking water was provided in all areas.

Dr Gumede said the health education measures applied in affected areas had proved to be successful so far but he said he was reluctant to say that the situation was completely under control.

Warning

Although the numbers of cholera patients have dropped in the last week at both the Stanger and Mapumulo hospitals, health officials have warned that people visiting these cholera-infected areas during the cur-

rent holiday period might pass the disease on to others if they did not practise hygiene or use chlorine in their water sources.

According to figures released by the State Department of Health, thousands of cholera patients have been treated in hospitals and clinics in Natal and KwaZulu since the epidemic started.

A total of 31 people died of cholera in South Africa last year, many of them from the Natal/KwaZulu region.

Last week alone four people died — three of these at the Eshowe Provincial Hospital and one in Durban's Clairwood Hospital.

107

Inkatha Member's Funeral

Own Correspondent

DURBAN - Thousands of people attended the funeral yesterday of Kwa-Mashu councillor and leading Inkatha member Dr Clifford Mugadi, who allegedly died in mysterious circumstances in Gazankulu last month.

The funeral was conducted by the Rev A Khumalo.

Meanwhile the Inkatha organization and Dr Mugadi's relatives are anxiously awaiting the results of a post mortem examination conducted in Durban.

Dr Mugadi was arrested at a road block in Gazankulu on December 18 for not having his driver's licence with him and was held in a Venda jail for three nights.

When he appeared in court on December 21 he appeared to be having difficulty in breathing and his death the following day was ascribed to asthma.

However, friends of Dr Mugadi have said he had never suffered from asthma before.

107
11/18/82

Cholera stalks Natal slums

JOHANNESBURG — Cholera is continuing its vicious march through Natal's slums and shanty towns.

Since it was first identified in Natal in August — at Ingwavuma in the extreme northern part of the province — cholera has sown misery among hundreds of thousands of people living without sanitation or clean water supplies.

After killing nine people in the Ingwavuma area, the disease spread through Stanger and Eshowe, and now seems to be approaching Empangeni. It has already hit Durban's slum areas, and one person died there last week.

A total of 31 people died of the water-borne disease

in 1981 — many of them in Natal.

In Natal and KwaZulu combined, more than 1 000 cholera patients have been treated since the epidemic started according to the Department of Health.

In Melmoth — a small town 50 km west of Empangeni — a suspected cholera case was admitted on December 30.

Makhalafukwe — a slum area in the middle of Melmoth where about 800 people live without toilet facilities and share a polluted water supply — has long been regarded as a health hazard by residents, some of whom approached the Melmoth town clerk with requests for water supplies and sanitation.

Extra taps were installed and temporary toilets planned, but building has not started yet. — DDC.

Cholera spreads its tentacles further

CHOLERA — the dreaded disease which claimed 31 lives in South Africa last year — seems to be spreading its tentacles to the Empanjeni area.

Since it was first identified in Natal in August — at Ingwavuma in the extreme northern part of the province — it has affected thousands of blacks living without proper sanitation or clean water supplies.

By ADA STUIJT

Most of last year's 31 fatalities came from Natal.

In addition, more than 1 000 cholera patients have been treated in hospitals and clinics in Natal and KwaZulu since August, according to the Department of Health.

The disease has also hit Durban's Shum areas, and one patient died there last week.

After killing nine people in the Ingwavuma area, the disease marched through Stanger and Eshowe, and now seems to be approaching Empanjeni.

In Melmoth — a small town surrounded by wattle plantations 50km west of Empanjeni — a suspected cholera case was admitted on December 30.

The administrator of St Mary's Hospital in nearby KwaMagwaza, Mr David Studholme, confirmed that a patient had been admitted from Upper Nseleli — between Melmoth and Empanjeni — and was being treated for cholera until the diagnosis was confirmed by the health department.

Dr Denise Lomas, hospital medical superintendent, refused to say whether any other cholera suspects had since been admitted and referred all inquiries to the Department of Health.

During the past several weeks, the department's health teams have warned people in the Melmoth district of the dangers of cholera and the need for preventive measures — such as chlorinated or boiled water.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
 MINISTER OF HEALTH
 JOHANNESBURG

... administrator as nominal head ... past few weeks ... UPI ... TWO COUNTRIES OVER THE ...

2004/11/87

107

Hazard

Makhalafukwe — a slum area in the middle of Melmoth where about 800 people live without proper toilet facilities and a polluted water supply — has long been regarded as a health hazard by residents.

A resident's association called "Iso Lomuzi" under the chairmanship of a Makhalafukwe resident, Mr Zachary Mkhwanazi, approached the Melmoth town clerk with requests for water supplies and sanitation.

Extra taps and temporary toilets were installed and a new black housing was planned, for which the town board made land available to the Port Natal Administration Board.

Building has not yet started because funds are awaited from the central authority in Pretoria.

7

Cholera continues its vicious Natal march

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Cholera continues its vicious epidemic march through Natal's slums and shanty towns.

Since it was first identified in Natal in August — at Ingwavuma in the extreme northern part of the province — cholera has sown misery among hundreds of thousands of blacks living without sanitation or clean water supplies.

After killing nine people in the Ingwavuma area, the disease marched through Stanger and Eshowe, and now seems to be approaching Empangeni. It has already hit Durban's slum areas, and one patient died there last week.

Thus far 31 people have died of cholera in 1981 — many of them in Natal.

In Natal and Kwazulu combined, more than 1 000 cholera patients have been treated in hospitals and clinics since the epidemic started, according to the Department of Health.

Many thousands more have been affected by the waterborne disease. Cholera manifests itself in various forms of diarrhoea, and in acute cases untreated patients die of severe dehydration.

In Melmoth — a small town surrounded by wattle plantations, 50km west of Empangeni — a suspected cholera case was admitted on December 30.

The administrator of St. Mary's Hospi-

tal in nearby KwaMaqaza, Mr David Stedholme, confirmed that a patient had been admitted from Upper Nseleni — between Melmoth and Empangeni — and was being treated as if suffering from cholera until diagnosis was confirmed by the health department.

During the past weeks, the department's health teams have warned people in the Melmoth district of the dangers of cholera and the need for preventive measures — such as chlorinated or boiled water.

Makhalakwe — a slum area in the middle of Melmoth where about 600 people live without any toilet facilities

and a polluted water supply — has long been regarded as a health hazard by residents.

The resident's association, Iso Lomazi, approached the Melmoth town clerk with requests for water supplies and sanitation.

Extra taps were installed. Temporary toilets and new black housing was planned, for which the town board was land available to the Port Natal Administration Board, administrators for the area.

Building has not yet started because funds are awaited from the central authority in Pretoria.

1977
Cholera Times 11/1/82

Cholera epidemic contained but not over, says director

Mercury 5/1/82 (107)

Mercury Reporter

THE deputy director of the State Health Department, Dr James Gilliland, said yesterday that, while the cholera epidemic in Natal and KwaZulu had been contained, it was not over.

At the same time there was no reason for the public to panic about the situation.

Dr Gilliland said that the number of cholera patients visiting emergency clinics set up by his department had dropped during the past few days and admissions to hospitals such as the Stanger Provincial Hos-

pital had also declined.

He said that a special meeting had been held in Pretoria yesterday to discuss contingency plans to meet the threat posed by the return to the urban areas of blacks visiting the rural districts during the holiday period.

He emphasised that there was normally no risk of a major cholera outbreak in the cities where there was sanitation and reticulated water.

'However, we must expect an upsurge in sporadic cases when people are re-

turning from the rural areas,' Dr Gilliland added.

At Stanger Hospital 12 new patients were admitted yesterday and nine new admissions were reported at the Mapumulo hospital. Spokeswomen for both hospitals explained that newly-opened clinics in the area were taking the load off their facilities.

Three patients were admitted to Clairwood Hospital yesterday and 13 were discharged.

The medical superintendent of the hospital, Dr D G Standing, said he hoped it

would not be necessary to put contingency plans for accommodating more cholera patients into operation. The hospital can cater for 28 cholera victims and at present there are 23 patients in the ward.

The Department of Health in Pretoria said in a statement yesterday that they had been notified of 243 new cholera cases in South Africa compared with the situation a week ago. Of these, 178 were from Natal.

The department said 529 cases of cholera had been reported in KwaZulu.

107 *Newspaper*
**Eight die in
faction fight** *5/1/82*

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

ONE Zungu tribesman and seven Khumalo tribesmen died in a pitched firearm and assegai battle between the two tribes which broke out near Pomeroy in Northern Natal at the weekend.

Another 13 were injured, some seriously, in Saturday's faction fight, a police spokesman said here yesterday.

Pomeroy is situated near the Tugela Ferry district notorious for its faction fights between resident tribes, the spokesman said.

The injured are being treated at the Tugela Ferry hospital.

Umlazi hospital opens 13 years late

WORKMEN were yesterday busy at work, the final touches for the opening today of a section of the KwaZulu Government's showpiece hospital at Umlazi.

The doors of the sprawling Prince Mshiyeni Memorial Hospital, which was originally scheduled for completion 13 years ago, will open to out-patient and casualty cases this morning.

The hospital's medical superintendent, Dr W G McNeill, said yesterday that the out-patient and casualty sections were fully geared to cope with the influx of patients who would normally have gone to King Edward VIII Hospital and other neighbouring hospitals.

"We have a team of five doctors who will be on duty full-time in the two sections. Initially we will be

treating patients with minor illness and casualty cases as we are not yet prepared to handle the more serious cases.

"These patients will be referred to other hospitals," he said, adding that provision has been made for a 25-bed ward to accommodate patients who would require overnight observation.

Report by **MARIAH VENGTAS**
Picture by **ELIJAH ZONDI**

Dr McNeill said work on the maternity block had already started, but it was only expected to be ready for occupation in two to three years' time. The sprawling hospital complex which also comprises a nurses' home, was expected to be completed in 1989.

The estimated cost of the project when completed would be in the region of R50 million, he added.

On a guided tour of the hospital yesterday a Mercury team found the out-patient and casualty sections of the hospital in immaculate condition. The tiled floor of the main entrance hall was glittering as hospi-

Hospital Services, Dr F Constable, told the Mercury earlier that the out-patient and casualty sections would serve the needs of the black community in the area until ward accommodation and the maternity section were ready.

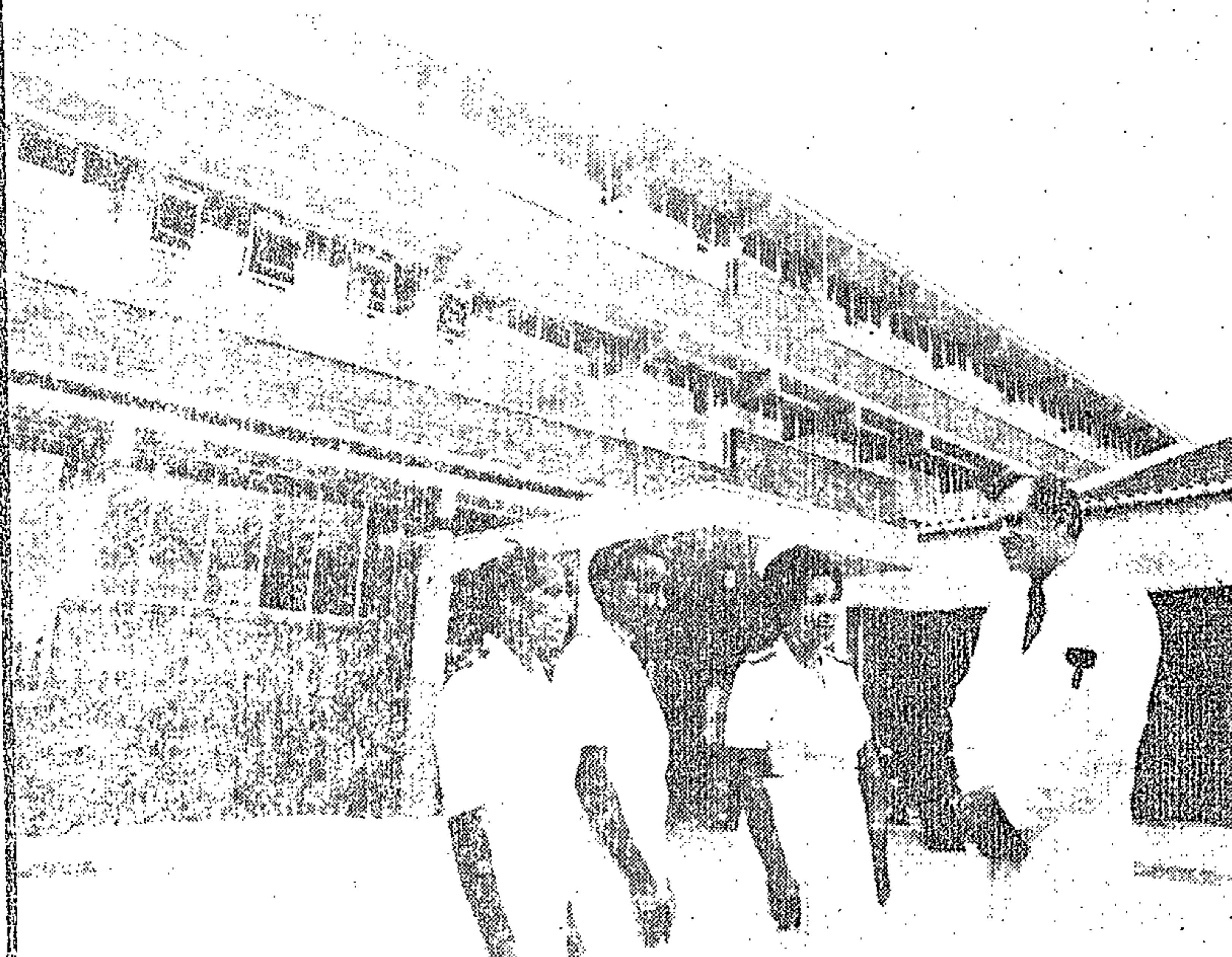
Earlier in the year the South African Government came under attack when a Pretoria architect who worked on the third phase of the hospital revealed that the hospital would take at least another 10 years to complete and that the cost, originally estimated at R14 million, had soared to R25 million.

A random survey among local residents showed an overwhelming joy at the final opening of a section of the hospital — although 13 years late.

tal cleaners went about their final chores.

Surgical instruments lay neatly placed at strategic points in the wards waiting to go into action as groups of nurses received a final briefing from their superiors.

KwaZulu's Director of



DR W G McNeill, medical superintendent of the Prince Mshiyeni Memorial Hospital, chats with three of his staff, from left Sister G D Gumede, Sister N P Zulu and Matron Enid Bolani.



MR CRONJE *D. Dispatch*

107
Ciskei confirms appointment

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government has confirmed that a former member of Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian cabinet, Mr Rowan Cronje, has been appointed adviser to the State President from February.

Mr Cronje will advise President Lennox Sebe on political and economic matters, including rural development.

Ciskei's Vice President, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said yesterday that Chief Sebe did not intend appointing any other advisers.

Mr Cronje had held finance, education and agricultural portfolios in the Rhodesian cabinet, he

said, and had been involved in politics since Mr Smith's government took power in the Sixties.

Mr Xaba said it would be premature to disclose who had recruited Mr Cronje. He said no other ex-Zimbabweans had been appointed to Ciskeian government posts.

Mr Cronje's appointment was permanent, Mr Xaba said.

Asked where Mr Cronje would live, he said: "We will see."

Mr Cronje is South Africa-born and originally worked as a missionary for the Reform Church in Africa, according to Mr Xaba.

DDR

Chief Justice responds to parabat's plea

107
259
7/1/82

Post Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Chief Justice Rumpff has called for the judgment on former parabat Johan Verster, who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Maritzburg Supreme Court in October last year, on charges stemming from his activities in Zulu faction fights.

This was confirmed yesterday by the registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein.

Mr Justice Page, sitting with two assessors, sentenced Verster, 28, of Dundee, to an effective eight years' imprisonment after convicting him on counts of participating in terrorist activities, conspiring to commit murder, illegal possession of a pistol, and contravening the Defence Act.

After Mr Justice Page

refused Verster leave to appeal against judgment and sentence, advocates for Verster gave notice that they would be petitioning the Chief Justice — the last legal recourse available to the convicted man.

Verster's bail of R5 000 was extended conditionally, pending the outcome of the petition.

Verster's advocate confirmed today that the Mr Beck mentioned in the Verster trial, who was to have accompanied the parabat on a faction fight, was one of the men accused of being involved in the hijacking of the Air India Boeing after the coup attempt in the Seychelles.

The man is Mr Kevin Trevor Beck, 27, of Idlewild, Kaptein Street, Hillbrow. He appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrates court on January 5 and was granted R1 000 bail.

Hospitals admit more cholera patients

Mercury Reporter 107 Mozambique and Swaziland.

THE number of cholera patients at Durban's Clairwood Hospital has risen to 24 after four more suspected cases were admitted yesterday.

Pinetown's Mariannahill Hospital has admitted seven patients from the Valley of a Thousand Hills area suffering from the killer disease over the past two days.

A Department of Health and Welfare statement released in Pretoria yesterday said that the scattered cases of cholera being found in places such as Isipingo and Mariannahill did not mean the outbreak was spreading or getting out of control.

The statement said laboratories had confirmed the occurrence of 1750 cases since August in South Africa and neighbouring States and that the death rate had been 'limited by with the help of field teams and rural clinics to some two to three cases in every 100 notified'.

The highest concentration of cases in both epidemics was in the north-eastern regions of South Africa. KwaZulu had reported 822 cases of the total in the present outbreak, including 746 in the regions bordering

Meanwhile the Umpumulo Mission Hospital in Mapumulo, about 40 km from Stanger, has been forced to 'borrow' two nursing sisters and three staff nurses from the Edendale Hospital to help cope with the influx of cholera cases from that area.

A spokesman for the hospital said the KwaZulu Health Department had been 'very helpful' by sending in extra beds, food and nursing equipment, and that mobile units and clinics set up by the State Health Department in Durban had intercepted many of the cases going to Mapumulo and Stanger for treatment.

Admissions

She said although the number of admissions had dropped to 10 by noon yesterday as opposed to an average of more than 30 a day, the numbers always fluctuated and were no clear indication of the epidemic dying out.

The chief nursing officer of State Health in Durban, Mrs D Wilson, warned the epidemic would be likely to end only in the autumn when the rains stopped and the contaminated rivers dried out.

up
ice
ack
hey
dly
of
rad
gga
be
bu-
an-
car
ave
ing
fri-
au,
ter
per-
uth
gga
om
e.
m-
en
be

Buthelezi says education system needs modifying

107 Mercury
8/1/82

Mercury Reporter

FORMAL education as it had evolved in black schools, technical colleges and universities would be insufficient to meet the needs of the 1980s.

This was the message conveyed to the annual meeting of the School Inspectors' Association at the University of Zululand yesterday by the Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi said blacks needed to break free from the restraints placed on education by affluent societies.

The educational system of the West needs perhaps to be modified to meet our

own particular circumstances,' he pointed out.

'In the West, education is the function of a number of specialists served by a specialised department in government, provincial, or regional administrations.

'In our circumstances, I believe that education should be a community response to community needs and our departments of education should evolve a stronger community orientation'.

Chief Buthelezi said there was every indication that black children would be continually provoked to act in anger against a system which they saw as excluding them from benefits.

FM 8/1/82

107

KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT

Rural realities

24

2

The Anglo American-sponsored rural development plan for KwaZulu is beginning to bear fruit. The first phase was begun by the Institute of Natural Resources (INR) 18 months ago. A preliminary survey of resources was conducted in a 700 000 ha area representing 21% of KwaZulu.

Having completed the groundwork, the INR is now ready to move on to phase two, which will include further research in a more confined area and the implementation of some of its recommendations.

The area selected for the experimental project is the Entembeni/Biyela district south-east of Melmoth. It is a poverty-stricken region, with vastly differing topography, populated by roughly 25 000 people.

According to Dr John Erskine, INR's coordinator for rural development, the institute's development plans for the region have been fully endorsed by the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the people who will be affected by the moves.

The project envisages the establishment of dairy farms on the less steep crests, as well as firewood and commercial plantations.

In addition, there are plans for the improvement of infrastructure, development of water supplies, the establishment of vegetable gardens and possibly small-scale poultry, egg and lamb production. Similar proposals are envisaged for the lowlands, with the inclusion of an irrigation scheme to help produce food and cash crops such as lucerne, which would find a ready market in the organised dairy industry of the uplands. Erskine says one of the most significant

results of the development programme could be that it becomes the forerunner of a change in KwaZulu's traditional land tenure system. Communal grazing would be eliminated as all pastures would be individually owned and enclosed. "These changes would constitute a fundamental and vital breakthrough for land use in KwaZulu," he says.

The INR scheme has parallels with successful poultry production and smallholder dairy schemes in Lesotho and Kenya, but has been tailored to meet KwaZulu's requirements. If the project is successful, Erskine says there is no reason why it could not be adapted and applied to other regions of KwaZulu.

S. Express 10/1/82

107

SADF farmers join the war on cholera

By MICHAEL CADMAN

HEALTH officials in Natal and kwaZulu are working flat out in an effort to combat the cholera epidemic raging in various parts of the area.

The disease has been reported from many places in the Stanger area, the Ingwavuma district in Northern kwaZulu, the Molweni district, the Ndvedwe township near Durban and near Eshowe. Since December 21 275 cases have been reported in the Stanger-Durban area and authorities are battling to contain the disease.

Two emergency clinics have been set up, 19 000 bottles of a water-treatment solution are being distributed and health teams are working overtime dispensing chlorine for water purification and teaching personal hygiene.

Posters and pamphlets have been distributed. They warn people to:

- ① Use only boiled water.
- ② Wash raw food with clean or treated water.
- ③ Use only properly sited toilets far from boreholes or streams.
- ④ Wash hands before handling food.

A health official said: "The problem is that many of these people have been drinking from the same place for years. It's hard for people to change."

"Another problem is that many people do not use proper toilets and consequently the local water supply gets contaminated," he said. "Some people use toilets that are badly sited and drain into streams and boreholes. These contaminate the water."

Dr Ebrahim Bhorat said health officials were doing "a fine job" but said it would be difficult to halt the epidemic.

"Until these people are given proper sanitation and safe drinking water the disease will spread."

Several hospitals in Natal and kwaZulu have treated cholera victims.

At Stanger, the hardest-hit area, nine people have died and 338 victims have been treated. At Eshowe five people have died since December 21 and more than 50 cases admitted. Durban's Clairwood Hospital has treated about 18 cases with one death and King Edward VIII has treated five cholera sufferers. So far Maritzburg's Edendale Hospital has treated one cholera victim.

The epidemic has brought assistance from the Defence Force, the kwaZulu authorities, white farmers and sugar mills.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Durban, Dr Muriel Richter, said there was no cholera threat to the people of Durban.

84
107
Mercury
4/1/82

Plane used to combat cholera

Mercury Reporter

A NEW attack in the fight against cholera was launched from the skies at the weekend when a light aircraft, complete with loud hollers, flew low over the KwaZulu rural areas warning people of the killer disease.

The Director-General of Health, Dr J. Gilliland, said in Pretoria yesterday the aircraft had circled the stricken areas for the past three days and would continue today 'if necessary'.

Dr Gilliland said although the method was 'dramatic', it was an added precaution to inform people of the dangers of cholera.

He said health education dealing with the causes and effects of cholera had been taught in the schools and clinics and printed pamphlets were being handed to people in outlying districts.

Dusi

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports the epidemic has taken on such serious proportions that the health departments of Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa remain in communication in their combined battle against the disease.

The more than 800 participants in the gruelling 170 km Dusi marathon

would all receive advance notice of the cholera threat, but the Health Department would not call off the race, a Health Department spokesman said in Durban.

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

'This could cause limited outbreaks — not epidemics — but they could be avoided altogether,' he said.

Inoculation against cholera is ineffective — the vaccine immunises only about half of those taking it, and the epidemic itself continues spreading.

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

'It doesn't mean that the river water is not infected,' he said.

Barnard

Yesterday, Dr Marius Barnard, Opposition spokesman on health matters, said if a health risk existed, the health authorities should have the courage to stop the race.

He added: 'My concern is more for the people who are afflicted without any choice — cholera is due to poverty. These people should have alternative clean water, proper health education and sanitary facilities.'

A journey of life and death

11/1/82
107
Sowetan

NAKU NTULI pulled the thick woollen blanket around her six-month-old daughter and sighed . . . it had been a long, tiring walk.

Six hours earlier the tiny teenage mother had set out under a burning KwaZulu sun, over hills and across rivers — rivers that carry the deadly cholera in their muddy waters.

Cholera had made Naku's journey necessary. But now, surrounded by the white-skirted nurses at Nthandeni Clinic 40 kilometres outside Stanger, she knew the disease-ridden child in her arms would be saved.

"Naku first noticed the symptoms of vomiting and diarrhoea in her daughter two days ago. Already two of her children have died and she would have walked a lot further to save this daughter," I was told through an interpreter.

The interpreter, a young nurse who sacrificed her Christmas and New Year to do battle against the disease that has

claimed at least eight lives in the settlements of Mapumulo and Groutville, said others walked a lot further to save their lives and the lives of their children.

"Many were unaware of the disease and its danger when the latest wave of cholera started late last year," she said.

"But when they learned about it and about the clinics that would save their lives they started arriving in their hundreds about 40 or 50 a day," she said.

The two-building Nthandeni Clinic is used as a collection point where cholera sufferers are given temporary relief before being transferred to the bigger and better equipped Mapumulo-Clinic.

It is separated from Mapumulo by a winding, treacherous mountain road that has been tamed by KwaZulu Health Service ambulance drivers.

It is the same with the clinics. Bare and austere, their too few beds are never empty and the old fashioned

medical equipment is never idle.

"We have battled with the equipment and medical supplies that we have," said Rosaria Khatide, senior community nurse from the KwaZulu Health Department.

"For one thing there are too few beds and when we were getting 40 cases a day many of the patients had to use the floor with blankets, but now we have fewer than 10 a day."

Mrs Khatide is one of 20 nursing staff who treat patients in the hospital that was converted from a Lutheran Mission Station in 1978.

More than 500 suspected cholera patients have been treated at the clinic.

"A lot of those were very serious but we have only had one death at this clinic."

Mrs Khatide said the health teams that venture into the bush to teach hygiene and distribute water-purifying chlorine tablets have been very effective.

"Two months ago many of the people had never even heard about cholera but that is changing fast."

Hygiene lessons came too late for Michael Mkize.

Recovering from a severe bout of cholera 65-year-old Michael said that he had been visited by a health team and had followed their advice.

"But after two days I was in hospital. I had heard of cholera before but now I know how to keep it away," he said from his hospital bed.

Leaks, so 30 KwaZulu ~~schools~~ schools to re-write exams

African Affairs Reporter
MORE than 30 of the 42 schools in KwaZulu have been ordered by the Department of Education and Training to rewrite matric exams because of the leaks in examination question papers last year.

The subjects involved are biology, business economics, history, Biblical studies, Afrikaans and mathematics. The subjects which will be rewritten at the end of this month, will differ from school to school.

Mr Job Schoeman, liaison officer for the department, said the police were investigating and if any pupils were found guilty, disciplinary action would be taken against them. They would not be allowed to write an examination for a number of years.

KwaZulu schools which will rewrite biology are Swelihle, Amangwe, Molokothwa, Ohlange, Swayimani, Georgetown, Oqisizwe, uKhahlamba, Emtshezi, Mqhawe,

Mzuvele, Thubelihle, Endakane and Nomathija.

Those which will rewrite biology and history are Kranskop, Subisisiwe, Msinga, Menzi, Groutville, and Wembezi.

Schools which will rewrite Business Economics are Zwelibnazi, Dlangezwa, KwaMakhutha and Vumindaba. Imangwana will rewrite Biblical studies and Inanda will repeat biology and Afrikaans. Vukuzamkhe will re-write biology and mathematics.

Umlazi Commercial mathematics and business economics and Ukusa will re-write history and business economics.

The department yesterday released the examination time table to the Mercury for the benefit of pupils.

January 27: Mathematics higher grade, 9 a m to 12 p m. Afrikaans higher grade, second paper 2 to 3 p m.

January 28: History higher grade, Biblical studies, mathematics higher grade second paper 9 a m to 12 p m.

January 29: Business economics and Afrikaans higher grade 9 a m to 12 p m.

Mr Schoeman said there were 5 812 candidates in the Republic who would re-write examinations.

SA

man

in

Swazi

army

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 get cholera after visit to homelands

Mail Reporter

THREE cholera patients admitted to a Johannesburg hospital last week had visited their homelands during the holidays and returned with the infection, a city Health Department spokesman said yesterday.

And city health officials are searching for a woman ill with cholera who was discharged from Hillbrow Hospital before health authorities had identified the disease.

She gave a wrong address. Last week, two cholera patients were also admitted to the CMR Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Roodepoort.

The hospital keeps cholera patients under strict observation and they are discharged after three negative tests for cholera.

Mr Vincent Buthelezi was admitted to Hillbrow Hospital on January 9 and discharged on the 12th before the disease had been identified as cholera. He was readmitted to CMR Hospital last week. Mr Buthelezi contracted cholera during a visit to Zululand in Natal.

Mrs Johanna Kekana, a domestic servant from Emmentia, was taken to Hillbrow Hospital last Friday with cholera and is recuperating at CMR Hospital.

Relatives

She was infected after visiting relatives in Koringpunt, Eastern Transvaal.

City health officials said neither case had passed on the infection.

Yesterday, Hillbrow Hospital superintendent Dr J Nach, confirmed that Mr Buthelezi had been discharged before health officials confirmed cholera.

"Gastro-enteritis is a summer season disease, although of course we are watching for cholera all the time. If we were to keep all the patients with gastro-enteritis in hospital until cholera was positively identified, we would have to keep hundreds of patients," he said.

Symptoms

Health officials yesterday urged people to watch for cholera symptoms and get suspects to health clinics or hospitals immediately.

The most severe symptoms are:

- Chronic, heavy diarrhoea;
- Occasional vomiting;
- Listlessness, lack of interest in patient's surroundings; and,
- Deep-set, dull-looking eyes.

All gastro-enteritis cases should be treated as a potential cholera cases — and doctors have been asked to take swabs from all suspected cases.

Plot to kill Kwazulu chiefs, bombs found

(107)

Angus

20/1/82

ATENS Correspondent — Three in-
DURBAN — Three in-
 surgents, allegedly sent to
 Natal to assassinate chiefs
 have been arrested and a
 cache containing bombs
 found at Mahlabatini, the
 home of Kwazulu's Chief
 Gatsha Buthelezi.
 This was disclosed yesterday during questioning of elders and councillors of the Buthelezi tribe.
 Mr Majola said he had to
 make a mistake. His young
 child, he said, had been
 told him a former jour-
 nalist had telephoned say-
 ing the chief had been
 killed.
 An Induna from Mahlabatini
 told the meeting three men
 allegedly sent to assassinate
 chiefs had been arrested by
 the police. Another elder
 said a cache had been found
 near Mahlabatini. It con-
 tained bombs concealed
 under a cement slab.
 Mr Majola's explanation
 was that he had committed a
 serious crime and that
 the Zulu people would in
 future watch him.
 The arrest of the three
 men and the finding of
 a cache of explosives, was
 confirmed today by a
 police spokesman in Pre-
 toria.

Plea for ^{water} w to fight ^{ch} ch

Mercury
20/1/82
Mercury Reporter

107

CHOLERA is ravaging Inanda and water supplies sent to the area by the Department of Co-operation and Development have proved inadequate.

According to Dr M Short, of the State Health Department in Durban, cholera was raging through the area and better water supplies were essential.

A Pietermaritzburg official warned that the lack of a water reticulation service would prolong disease in the area.

A spokesman for the Umgeni Water Board in Pietermaritzburg said yesterday that a preliminary report in June 1979 from Mr James Rivett-Carnac, a research officer for the Institute of Natural Resources, had shown that a mains water supply to the Inanda and Amaoti areas from outlying Durban districts was feasible.

The spokesman said the board had reviewed the report and, in June 1980, had submitted modified reports to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the Urban Foundation and the North Coast Regional Water Corporation with suggestions for a low-cost mains water supply to the low and medium levels of Inanda from Hazelmerre Dam.

Jurisdiction

He said the Department of Co-operation and Development, which had jurisdiction over a large part of Inanda, had so far not responded to the reports.

The regional director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Alan Mountain, confirmed the organisation had conducted an internal research project on the feasibility of water supply to Inanda at a minimal cost.

He said reports had been submitted to the Department of Co-operation and Development last year.

'The Inanda water problem has kept repeating itself and, after the Urban Foundation appointed a research officer to look into the matter, a report was sent to the Government.

'It contained suggestions devising an inexpensive method of bringing water to the area,' Mr Mountain said.

The Chief Commissioner of Natal, Mr R Blumrick, yesterday declined to comment.

The Department of Co-operation and Development official in charge of the Inanda project was unavailable for comment.

Meanwhile, cholera killed another victim on Monday night — the second to die in Durban's Clairwood Hospital this week bringing Natal's death roll to 24.

Another 37 patients were admitted to Clairwood on Monday and yesterday, with many coming from the Inanda area.

Schoolboy

D
p
l
a
F
n
w
m

B
R
o
d
v

v
l
e
c
a
t
h
D

o
k
s
c
i
f
r
p
h
R
N

Police hold three

after arms find

107

Mercury 21/182

JOHANNESBURG—Police, who have found several caches of limpet mines, Russian arms and grenades, have arrested three black men alleged to be ANC terrorists.

Lt-Gen Johann Coetzee, head of the South African security police, confirmed this yesterday and said indications were that the weapons had been intended for use in Northern Natal to coincide with the spate of sabotage acts committed in various parts of the country last month.

A police spokesman said in Pretoria last night that the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, had not been in danger of being attacked at any stage.

The limpet mines, grenades, assault rifles and ammunition were found buried in remote areas near Piet Retief, Nongoma and Ngutu, and might have come from Mozambique, police said.

They said those arrested were expected to appear in court soon. It would be alleged that they had been trained for combat in a neighbouring African country.

The men were arrested between December 7 and December 16 but information was held back because of follow-up investigations.

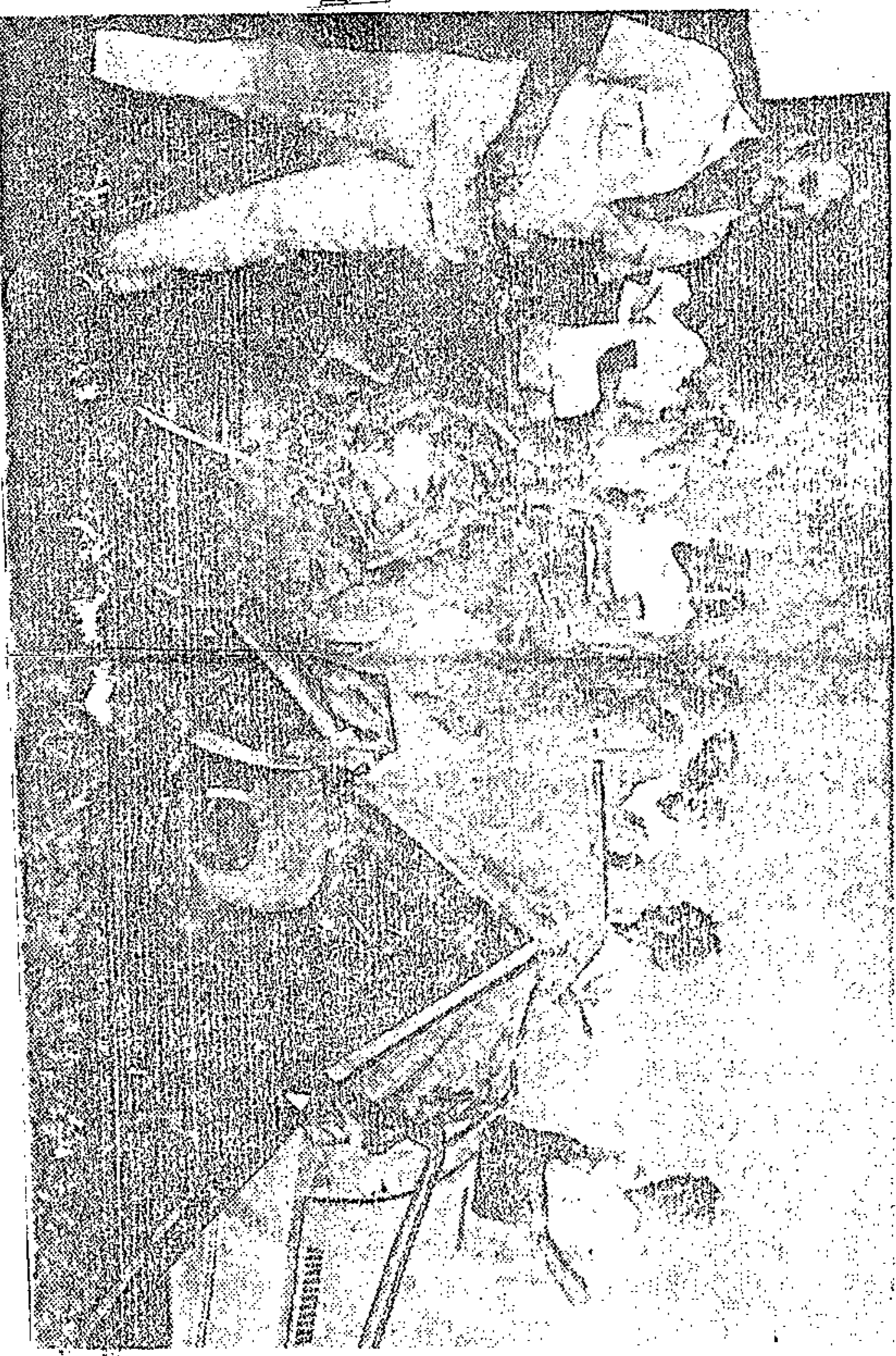
Police said the arrests followed the arrest of an alleged ANC helper in the Ngutu district. A fourth man escaped.

Gen Coetzee said the weapons might have been intended for use in at-

Mercury Correspondent

tacks to mark the 39th anniversary of the We Sizwe on December 16.

He said such attacks in Northern Natal would have coincided with acts of sabotage committed in December such as the blast at the Department of Co-operation and Development offices in Cape Town and the bomb blast at the Orlando Magistrate's Courts on December 9; the attack at the electricity sub-station in Capital Park on December 14; the bombing at the Eastern Cape Administration Board in Duncan Village, East London on December 22; and the attack on Wonderboom port Police Station on December 26.



Giant Natal Mercury companies in R1 000 m merger talks

Financial Editor

AN INDUSTRIAL giant with assets of more than R1 000 million is likely to emerge from talks started yesterday for a Tongaat and Hulett groups merger.

A merger will create a major sugar producer in South Africa — last year output from the two was about 36 percent of the country's total.

Mr Ron Phillips, public relations

Inanda water supply

107
22/1/82
Mercury Reporter

Mercury Reporter
WHILE more than 200 cholera cases are being treated in Inanda, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has announced that next month he will consider reports sent to him in June 1980, laying out the feasibility of establishing a permanent water supply in the stricken area.

The department's Press liaison officer, Mr J Oosthuizen, said yesterday the department had appointed research officers to compile a full report on 'the conditions in the greater part of Inanda'.
Plans

Mr Oosthuizen said the minister was waiting to consider the department's report before he dealt with a report received in June 1980 from the Umgeni Water Board showing the feasibility of establishing a low cost mains water supply to the Inanda and Amaoti areas from Hazelmere Dam.
"There are plans for development in the Inanda district," he said. "But the minister must first accept the report from consultants appointed by the Department of Co-operation and Development who are researching the project."

Mr Oosthuizen could not say when the department started its research, how many researchers had been appointed or when the project would be completed.

Treated

According to State Health officials, cholera is raging through Inanda just two years after a typhoid epidemic because water and sanitation conditions are 'less than perfect'.

It has been reported that two cholera victims died at the Kwa Mashu Polyclinic this week and about 40 people were still being treated.

Durban's Clairwood Hospital admitted 38 cholera cases yesterday, bringing the total in the wards to 61.

A Pietermaritzburg official, who did not wish to be named, warned that the lack of a water-reticulation service would prolong disease in the area.

A 1980 study showed that 99 percent of residents drew water from streams and used the surface for sewage disposal.

The Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, said yesterday the health hazard in the Inanda and Amaoti areas 'should have been considered long ago'.

'It's extraordinary that the department, which has had access to the Umgeni Water Board's report for more than 18 months, now still has to await further consideration before taking action,' he said.

Meanwhile, Pinetown's medical officer of health, Dr Elizabeth Standing, confirmed that a member of the Pinetown municipal staff had contracted cholera and was being treated. It was reported yesterday that he lived at the Klaarwater Hostel.

107 ~~244~~ ~~254~~ Mercury 22/1/82

Ubombo 'operational area' a possibility says Buthelezi

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says that rumours of the Ubombo district of northern KwaZulu becoming an 'operational area' are not as far-fetched as they seem.

Opening the offices of the Makhasa tribal authority at Ubombo this week, Chief Buthelezi said that, bearing in mind the land claims in the Ingwavuma region, it was obvious that the area would become even more of a 'frontline district' for KwaZulu than it already was.

He said this development imposed great responsibility on leaders and people of the district.

'There are certain elements who are already behaving as if this is an operational area.

'To be an operational area is not as romantic as it appears on the face of it.'

The Chief Minister said the people of South West Africa were witnesses that they were at the receiving end of cruelty from both sides of the conflict.

'Never, ever be deceived that, if this area

became an operational area, the people here will face a rosy future,' he warned.

Chief Buthelezi said that every time he saw soldiers in uniform in this part of KwaZulu, it was a crude reminder to him of what a 'nasty business' apartheid was.

'If we were not a society in conflict there would be no need for a military presence in this part of KwaZulu,' he pointed out.

He said it was very difficult for him to applaud military might or violence, whichever side it came from.

(107) Meray
22/1/82

Zulu nation receives apology

African Affairs Reporter MR CONGO Majola, a former Kwa Mashu councillor, has apologised to the Zulu nation for having mistakenly said last month that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister for KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, had been assassinated.

Speaking on Radio Zulu yesterday, Mr Majola said he regretted that he had spread false information.

He warned that those who plotted against Chief Buthelezi should not take advantage of his mistake.

On Wednesday Mr Majola was grilled for more than six hours by the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Buthelezi elders about the incident last December, during which he publicly announced that Chief Buthelezi had been killed.

Mr Majola appeared before the Cabinet at his own request.

He was reduced to tears by the elders who cross-examined him after inviting him to state his case.

It appeared that neither the Cabinet nor the Buthelezi elders were prepared to accept Mr Majola's explanation.

He was warned that he had committed a serious crime and that the Zulu people would in future watch his conduct.

Inanda:

(107)

24/1/82



Amawoti residents waiting for a water tanker to arrive.

Tribune Reporter

MORE than 90 000 people in the Inanda district face the prospect of forced removal if their landlords do not meet conditions laid down by the departments of Co-operation and Development, and Health, Welfare and Pensions.

The area concerned — known as "Released Area 33" — is due for incorporation into KwaZulu. It includes the "squatter" settlements of Amawoti and Amawotana.

The crisis in Released Area 33 first surfaced when drought and disease hit the area in late 1979. The Department of Co-operation and Development started a temporary relief water service, supplying the area from water-tankers. Almost two years later the tankers, which according to residents, arrive only sporadically, remain the only source of uncontaminated water. Some areas, such as Amawotana, have never been supplied.

The thirst land

90 000 people may

have to move if

landowners

don't supply water

107

~~107~~

S. Tribune
24/1/82

most of the 2 500 sites have already been taken, and the populations of

feasible and have worked in parts of the Umgeni Valley.

"They would solve the basic health problem while not requiring that the affected people be moved, he said."

At a meeting in August last year, landowners from the area were told by the officials from the departments of Co-operation and Development and Health that they should supply their tenants with water and sanitation or give them three months' notice.

Amawoti and Amawotana have not decreased in size. Commenting on the situation, the director of Diakonia — a church group — Paddy Kearney, said: "People came from everywhere to the 'tent town' (New Town). It was a disaster in terms of getting people out of the Amawoti and Amawotana districts."

According to the chief commissioner there is "no local authority in connection with water supplies" for Released Area 33. The department maintains that a water supply could only be developed with the participation of a local authority.

When asked where the "squatters" should go to if evicted, the Chief Commissioner for Natal, Roy Blumrick, replied: "Back to where they came from."

Mr Rivett-Carnac said he considered the argument "purile". "It's up to the department to form a local authority. Until the problem is tackled properly and not swept under the carpet the situation is going to get worse."

Dirty work

According to a social worker in the area: "It would appear that the Government wants to move the Inanda squatters' and is making the landlords to its dirty work."

I spoke to an Amawoti resident, Mrs Sylvia Ntabela, who said: "We have no place to go. Some of us have been here for generations."

Other reasons

In November last year, tanker supplies of water to Amawoti were stopped for a month. A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Verulam attributed the stoppage to "staffing problems". The social worker denied this, saying: "How can they have staffing problems for a month? It seems the water was stopped because the Government wants the people out of Amawoti."

Both the landowners and tenants in the area feel it is the Government's responsibility to supply water. KwaZulu MP and landowner, Mr Rodgers Ngcobo, said: "If the Government were properly constituted it would provide adequate facilities. What is the Department of Co-operation and Development there for, if not to provide this type of service?"

The enormity of the health problem and the department's refusal to "tackle things properly" has led to speculation that there might be reasons other than those connected to health which may underly the proposed removals.

"People were immediately driven to drink disease-infected water from streams," she continued. "The department, who claim to be moving people for health reasons, have probably contributed to the cholera epidemic we have on our hands at the moment."

Schemes

In an attempt to relieve the situation, the Department of Co-operation and Development has invited people from Amawoti and Amawotana to build their own houses on tented sites in a trust area known as "New Town". According to a resident, Philda Mebele: "Things are a bit better here. At least we have water."

Other landlords said they could not afford to pay for a permanent water scheme.

Mrs Ntabela, who has already received notification to leave, said it was the Government's responsibility to supply taps and toilets. "We also need clinics and creches," she said.

Commenting on these, Paddy Kearney said: "First, the Government is petrified of a huge influx of people into urban areas." This is borne out by the Inanda parliamentary committee which states that one of its central concerns is to control the illegal influx into the area.

Various schemes to supply water in bulk have been proposed. The cost ranges from R564 000 to R1,7 million. According to a research officer at the Institute of Natural Resources in Pietermaritzburg, James Rivett-Carnac, such schemes are

"Second, the department sees a 'clearing' of the area as a pre-requisite for planned development. Lastly, one wonders if there isn't a desire to break down the community and destroy any centres of resistance which may develop."

The Amawoti tenants three months' notice has not yet expired. There is an obvious air of tension and desperation. As one resident said: "We have no choice. We will fight for our right to stay here."

Unfortunately

Cholera alert

By G R NAIDOO

OFFICIALS ignored a disease warning two years ago — and now the Inanda area of Natal is one of the hardest-hit cholera regions in the country.

The Department of Co-operation and Development was told in a 1979 report that outbreaks of disease, like the typhoid epidemic two years ago, need never happen again if arrangements were made to provide reticulated water.

The report, by engineer Mr James Rivett-Carnac, was commissioned by the Urban Foundation and indicated that a mains water supply to the Inanda and Amaoti areas was feasible.

Affected

The Umgeni Water Board reviewed the report and in June, 1980, submitted modified reports to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the Urban Foundation and the North Coast Regional Water Corporation, with suggestions for a low-cost mains water supply to the low and medium levels of Inanda from Hazelmere Dam in Verulam.

24/1/82
report

was
Sunday Times
shelved

The authorities shelved the report.

Today Inanda is the most seriously affected cholera area in Natal.

More than 200 cases are being treated.

Dr Johan van Rensburg, of the State Health Department in Durban, said that a big clinic at Ntuzuma was dealing very effectively with a large number of cases.

Dr van Rensburg said no indigenous cases of cholera had been reported at New Town, a resettlement area at Inanda where a site and service scheme had operated since early 1981.

The Department of Co-operation and Development moved thousands out of the nearby Amaoti and Amawotana slums and settled them in New Town.

About 3 000 sites with running water were laid out for the 14 000 people moved to the area.

State help

The Urban Foundation persuaded the authorities to give residents security of tenure and undertook to help those who applied for state housing loans.

Today, about 11 houses are being built weekly in the area and this section of Inanda had not had a single indigenous case of cholera.

The liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J Oosthuizen, said: "We have a copy of the report commissioned by the Urban Foundation.

"After the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, has looked at a report on the greater development of Inanda next month, he will consider the Rivett-Carnac report, which deals specifically with the supply of water to the stricken area."

Strong reaction to 'freeze' advice on border business

Argus 26/1/82

30
107

CAPTAINS of commerce and political leaders have reacted strongly against a Provincial Administration circular sent to local authorities throughout Natal advising them to freeze the setting-up of new businesses within five kilometres of national states' borders.

The circular says that no further business rights should be granted by any authority unless it could reasonably be assumed that the aim of the business concerned was to serve its immediate neighbourhood within South Africa.

The introduction says the guidelines set out were formulated by the Cabinet in October 1980

and all future applications should be judged accordingly.

In Cape Town, Mr Hernus Kriel, Cape MEC in charge of local government, said a similar circular was sent out in this province last March by way of a recommendation to local authorities bordering Transkei and Ciskei.

'But the effect on the Cape is practically negligible,' Mr Kriel added. 'It does not affect towns or cities and its only effect would be on small farm shops.'

In the Cape 'border' areas are comparatively short, while in Natal the 'homelands' of Kwazulu is

spread over islands throughout the province.

The Acting-provincial Secretary in Natal, Mr W R Bezuidenhout, said the Government's concern arose from the fact that trading undertakings within South African borders enjoyed considerable competitive advantages because of greater skill and better equipment.

However, the reaction of the general managers of the chambers of commerce in Maritzburg and Durban was that the guidelines were virtually unenforceable.

The first paragraph talks about it being existing policy to discourage trading within five kilometres of boundaries, but this circular goes on to be

far more specific, and this is a matter of concern,' said Durban's Mr Ken Hobson.

'Firstly it is not clear whether this refers only to the independent states, such as the Transkei, or whether it applies to all national states including Kwazulu.

'If it applies to Kwazulu, bearing in mind the fragmented nature of it, with bits very close to Durban, one would have to start drawing corridors around all those little fragments.'

This could involve as much as 12 500 sq km of Natal, if the present boundaries of Kwazulu were affected.

7
-
1
1
2
e
d

pupils rewrite matric exams

Parents thwart schools protest

107 Mercury 27/1/82

107 27/1/82

African Affairs Reporter
ATTEMPTS by a group of intimidators to disrupt matric exams in Umlazi yesterday were thwarted by determined parents and members of Inkatha, led by Mr Winnington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Police patrolled the exam centres and intimidators ran away when they saw them approaching.

Three schools were stoned.

The intimidators were protesting against the Department of Education and Training which ruled that pupils must rewrite certain subjects because of the leak of exam question papers last year.

Eleven protesters invaded Menzi High School but parents drove them away.

Soon afterwards they pelted the classrooms with stones and number of windows were broken. Mr Sabelo's car was stoned.

Later the group marched towards his shop after warning that they would burn it. Police rushed to the scene and prevented damage.

The Vukuzakhe and Zwelibanzi high schools were also stoned.

Hundreds of pupils milled around the schools, but parents drove them off. One pupil was sjambokked by a parent and forced into the exam room.

Later protesters built road blocks apparently to make it difficult for police vans to chase them.

Police arrested one person in connection with the stoning. The arrested man was not a pupil.

Calm

At Kwa Mashu and Inanda the situation remained calm although pupils from two schools refused to rewrite the biology exam.

Pupils at the Mzuvele High School gathered in the street outside the school just before the exam was due to start. They stayed in a group at the roadside for three hours, the time they should have spent writing, before they dispersed.

The pupils said they

**KwaZulu
ministers
blame
Govt**

for unrest

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and his Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, blamed unrest in some Umlazi schools on the Department of Education and Training.

In a statement yesterday Chief Buthelezi said the situation had been brought about by leaks of examination papers.

It was the department concerned which was responsible if leaks had taken place, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said his information was that a decision had originally been made by parents and students at Umlazi to rewrite the examinations.

'I endorsed that decision as wise, since there are many enemies of the black man on the other side of the colour line who will rejoice if thousands of blacks cannot get their matric certificate,' he said.

Opportunity

'As I see the matter, I can see us losing much more if our children lose the opportunity to get their matric certificates as a result of the present confusion and tension.'

Dr Dhlomo said he was 'terribly disappointed' with the way the whole question of examination leaks had been handled by

Stones fly as



A PARENT with knobkierie, sticks, sjambok and shield, confronts a protester near Menzi High School.

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.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable

PSL/UT

TRIO-RAND/S.P.C.T.

Made in South Africa

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

107
Somatom 27/1/82

Buthelezi answers all criticism

DEAR SIR — I would be most grateful if you would publish this letter in order to correct many errors of judgment and to draw attention to many things which are blatantly untrue in Sam Mabe's article on Chief Buthelezi. It is indeed a great pity for all of us that the Transvaal's only newspaper for blacks has such abysmally low standards of journalism and editorial judgment. Nowhere else in the world would a newspaper owned by a multi-million rand company be permitted to publish such bigoted and factually misleading reports.

The article as a whole is in bad taste and amounts to a deliberate attempt to besmirch the Chief's name. What makes your paper's attitude so very unacceptable is that nowhere in the history of the country has there been a black leader with such solid grass roots support. Inkatha's membership of over 360 000 is very dominantly made up of peasants and workers. Does your newspaper despise these ordinary people? Is that why you permit slander to be splashed across your pages?

This article is not journalism. I would really be most grateful if you could allow me to make the following points.

The reporter did not do sufficient background research. Falsehoods are presented as facts and half-truths as whole truths. Let me illustrate. The article, for example, states that at the funeral of Robert Sobukwe the anger of the youth was uncontrollable. The facts of the matter are that the so-called anger was pre-arranged in Johannesburg and was carefully orchestrated. No black of any decency would use the solemn occasion of a funeral as a stage for contrived and manipulated anger over something which had nothing to do with the death of whoever is being buried. Chief Buthelezi did not have to go. He went because he was in the end persuaded that the feelings of the bereaved were outraged by the behaviour of some callous youth.

Chief Buthelezi has never boasted about the fact that he is the only leader who talks openly with the ANC mission in exile. This is a scurrilous statement. The Chief has done more than any other black to open the political debate. Historical analysis will one day show how his courage paved the way for open debate about banned people and organisations.

It is entirely wrong to say the Chief did not support the Free Mandela Campaign. The Chief was the first black to make top level representations to have Mandela freed. He has made these pleas repeatedly. He was never asked to participate because had he done so the many hundreds of thousands of signatures which would have been collected



INKATHA LEADER: Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

would have shamed the puny effort of the organisers.

It is a blatant untruth that Chief Buthelezi formed impis to use against students.

It is a fact that the ANC leadership in the country urged Chief Buthelezi to honour his traditional leadership role. It is a fact that he led a campaign against homeland institutions. It is a fact that the area in which he could act as a Chief, ie Natal, was the only area in South Africa on which Pretoria had to force homeland institutions. Sam Mabe does not know the history of the struggle sufficiently well. It is a fact that a lot of hard persuasion had to precede his agreement to serve as a leader

within these imposed institutions. It is a fact that he was the only leader the people trusted sufficiently to serve them without betraying them. These are not questions of belief. They are the facts of the matter.

The Chief has never accused the ANC mission in exile of plotting to assassinate him, nor has he accused the South African Government of working to do so. He simply drew attention to the fact that the Security Police said that the ANC intended to assassinate him and that the ANC mission in exile said that the South African Government wanted to assassinate him.

The student body did not demonstrate against him at the University of Zululand. A handful of students were organised to insult him when the University awarded him an honorary doctorate.

Indian students did not demonstrate against him and he did not threaten them with a repeat of the 1949 riots. This gross misrepresentation of the facts were corrected in Natal newspapers. Why does Mr Mabe perpetuate a falsehood? Or is it that he did not bother to check the facts?

The distorted facts are bad enough. What is even worse is the verbal sleight of hand and the use of innuendo and the deliberately created atmosphere of distrust which is woven around the distorted facts.

The Chief is labelled a Bantustan leader. Mr Mabe knows he is a traditional leader and a national leader whose constituency cuts across all ethnic groups and includes substantial, white, Indian and coloured support.

The thought is thrown out that the Chief is in the news because he is controversial. What sheer nonsense. Every relevant politician in the world is supported by some and attacked by others. A journalist worth his salt would treat Chief Buthelezi's position analytically, setting out the pros and cons of his position. The Chief's political opponents are free to attack him. The position is probably that the Chief's opponents have no platform to stand on, so that they have to conspire with black journalists such as Mr Mabe in order to say something. If this were indeed the case it would be very unprofessional to say the least.

A great point is made of the fact that Chief Buthelezi answers all criticism. As this letter clearly shows, the low ebb that professional journalism in this country has reached necessitates urgent correction. Our struggle for liberation is not served by distorting facts. Chief Buthelezi owes it to all of us to see to it that the political process is clearly spelt out to us all.

OSCAR D DHLOMO
Secretary-General: Inkatha Ulundi.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate

University

Matric leaks 'not head office alone'

Mercury 28/1/82 (107)

Education head replies to KwaZulu statements

Mercury Reporter

THE Director-General of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, says not all the examination leaks of black matriculation question papers occurred at the head office of the department in Pretoria.

He was reacting to statements by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and the KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Mr Rousseau pointed out that the leakage at the head office in Pretoria involved only one of the three English papers and one of the Afrikaans papers — two papers in all.

'The question papers for the six subjects being rewritten during this week were obviously leaked elsewhere,' he said.

Mr Rousseau said he hoped that the statements by the two KwaZulu leaders would not encourage pupils to stay away from the examinations and thus jeopardise their futures.

He said a deputation from the worst affected area — Umlazi — visited the department on January 22.

Chief Buthelezi said in a statement on Tuesday that, in the final analysis, it was the Department of Education and Training which was responsible for leakages taking place.

Dr Dhlomo said the examination leaks originated from the department in Pretoria and nothing was done about the matter when there was still time to act.

A Pretoria man, Albertus Wynand Pretorius, 31, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in November last year for stealing examination papers.

The results of the matriculation examinations which have been rewritten should be available by February 12, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said yesterday.

Today those black students involved will rewrite the history, Biblical studies and mathematics examinations and tomorrow the business economics and second Afrikaans papers will be rewritten.

Report on Inanda

107
~~107~~

Mercury
28/1/82

Mercury Reporter

A COMPREHENSIVE report on conditions in the cholera-stricken Inanda area has been completed by a firm of Durban consultants and was sent to the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria this week.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the consultants.

The Press liaison officer for the department, Mr J Oosthuizen, said yesterday it was not possible to say when the report would be made public. It would have to be scrutinised first by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the official Opposition, said in Cape Town yesterday that he would be raising the question of conditions at Inanda and nearby Amaoti during the coming session of Parliament.

The department has

Govt sent study on cholera-stricken area

been criticised recently for alleged tardiness in acting on a report received in June, 1980, from the Umgeni Water Board showing the feasibility of establishing a low cost mains supply to the Inanda and Amaoti areas from Hazelmere Dam near Verulam.

Meanwhile, Durban City Council has asked Dr Koornhof to stabilise the water supply to the Inanda area and so reduce the threat of cholera being carried into the city.

The Mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz, said that while the medical officer of health and the City Engineer's Department had taken precautions to halt the spread of cholera, the city council was concerned about Inanda's water supply.

Amanzi strikes four new blows against cholera



FOUR new fresh water hydrants have been established in the Emolweni trust near Hillcrest and their presence will help to combat the continuing spread of cholera in KwaZulu.

The Amanzi (water) Crisis Committee (ACC), formed by local whites to help alleviate the heavy drought problem in May 1980, officially handed over the hydrants to the local chief Jerome Mthembu at a special ceremony on Friday. The ceremony was attended by about 300 locals.

ACC has also been responsible for the introduction of piped water to six of the local schools, with the help of generous donations and loans from the Duropenta and the

Urban Foundation Committee, who now takes charge of the running of the hydrants.

"One hopes that these hydrants will do something to avoid cholera and diseases like typhoid and gastroenteritis," said Mr "Chaka" Hallows, chairman of the ACC, "... two people have died from these already."

The Emolweni water project, started by the ACC, is a self-help project and locals will have to pay for the water themselves. "We are adamant we don't appear to be giving handouts," said Mr Hallows.

"From now on we are saved from this monster called cholera," said Mr Caspar Khanyle, chairman of the Emolweni Water and Sanitation supply.

The project could not have been successful without outside assistance. Duropenta supplied R25 000 worth of piping for the schools, while the Urban Foundation loaned R18 000 to the ACC, who are desperately in need of more funds for future projects.

In the picture local Chief Jerome Mthembu turns on one of the four new hydrants organised by the Amanzi Crisis Committee for the Emolweni community near Hillcrest. No longer do these children have to rely on the polluted river for their water supply.

ON THURSDAY morning Dorothy Nightingale, 64, a member of the family which founded Zinkwazi Beach, an idyllic Natal north coast village, broke her habit of sleeping late to watch the sunrise instead. "I thought I had better get all the beauty I could before it gets all mucked up," she said at her home which overlooks a lagoon and kilometres of unspoilt coastline.

Spread out on the dining room table in front of her was the cause for the departure from her usual morning routine: Press reports naming Zinkwazi Beach as a possible site for South Africa's second nuclear power station.

"The night I first saw these reports I couldn't sleep," she said, her lined face reflecting her concern for the future of the village which has become a rich man's

31/1/82

RUMOURS OF RUMOUR



News briefs

e. Post 29/1/82
Cholera in the Tvl ~~107~~ (107)

DURBAN — Cholera has broken out in the Pongola vicinity in the South-Eastern Transvaal near the Natal border, and six cholera patients have been admitted to the Itshe-Le-Juba Hospital, the SABC reported yesterday. Between 10 and 15 people were being admitted every day and a tent would have to be put up soon to accommodate patients. A senior health official in Kwazulu said all the rivers in the area were contaminated and that water for domestic use would have to be transported there.

SHOPS, OFFICES SET ALIGHT

107

FOUR principals' offices were set alight and a shop owned by a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, who led the matric protesters in Umlazi last week, the Matric protesters in Umlazi last week, was set ablaze by petrol bombs at the weekend.

The petrol bombs destroyed part of Mr Winnington Sabelo's shop, but before the fire could spread to other shops, residents rushed to the scene and fought the blaze.

Earlier last week protesters threatened to burn Mr Sabelo's shop. They marched to the shop at one stage during the demonstrations, but police were patrolling the area.

The offices of school principals that were set alight suffered little damage.

The demonstrators

were protesting against the Department of Education's ruling that 6000 pupils should rewrite some matric subjects because of the leaks of examination question papers last year.

Special buses were arranged to take pupils from exam centres to their homes on Friday because the intimidation of pupils who wrote the exams was feared.

Police and parents guarded the schools where the exams were written. — Sapa.

Sowetan 1/2/82

Boycott at Natal school

Sowetan 1/2/82 (107)

MORE THAN 800 Sobantu secondary school pupils in Natal refused to attend classes last week until classmates expelled from the school this week were reinstated.

About 75 pupils, mostly from Standard nine, were ordered by local Department of Education and Training officials to leave the school, two weeks after they were enrolled, because they were not residents of Sobantu.

The department's regional director, Mr Willem Lotz, said he had "far-reaching ruling, which he described as something that would have had "farr reaching repercussions" if it was not reversed.

Mr Lotz added that his decision had been

made before the boycott began.

The "undesired" pupils who arrived at Sobantu in search of school places said they came from Edendale and Sweetwaters, where KwaZulu schools are overcrowded, especially in Standard nine.

Nine hundred children are reported to have been turned away from local KwaZulu schools.

The pupils who won a "reprieve" had already bought books and uniforms and the school had accepted their fees. Pupils who

hold Sobantu residence permits identified themselves with the plight of the rejected children, saying "they also had the right to be educated."

Mr Lotz blamed the boycott on the headmaster who, he said, enrolled pupils non-stop. "Standard Nine was supposed to be two classrooms, but my department found that there were already three classrooms."

The headmaster would have to face the music for what he had done without consulting the department, he said. — Sapa.

CHOLERA HITS 597 MORE

Sowetan 1/2/82

~~87~~ (107)
#1

ANOTHER 597 cholera cases were reported in Natal, KwaZulu and Lebowa last week, bringing the number of cholera patients since the beginning of the summer to 3941. The death-toll so far is 46.

The Department of Health has again warned people living in cholera-infected areas to boil all water before using it, and to wash fruit and vegetables well before eating. - Sapa.

107
Flood
of pupils
for Kwa

Mashu schools

Mercury Reporter

SECONDARY schools in Kwa Mashu are bursting at the seams.

Several had too many pupils when the new term opened and they had to be admitted elsewhere.

The average number of pupils in a junior secondary class jumped from 45 to 50.

The circuit inspector for Kwa Mashu for the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, Mr L Msomi, said yesterday that many junior secondary and secondary schools were overloaded at present.

Some Standard 6 pupils had to be housed in higher primary schools as a temporary measure.

However, he pointed out that two new secondary schools were scheduled to be built in the township this year.

They would accommodate about 2 000 pupils.

As soon as these were ready, Standard 6 pupils at present accommodated in higher primary schools would be transferred.

Mr Msomi said there was an enrolment of 3 000 pupils in Standard 6 in Kwa Mashu schools this year.

He said 28 posts had been created for the new secondary schools and still more teachers would be needed after April.

1.C.B

considered step
as
of aff
clear.
Re
of 100

Unique plan for all-race new Natal

Change
Job reser
Classed sh
McGowan
T.O. ref

107 Stan 2/2/82

By Wilf Nussey
A unique formula for racial coexistence will be offered to South Africans within weeks. It proposes a fully multiracial Natal with one man, one vote, but with built-in safeguards for white, Asian and coloured minority groups.
Devised by the 43-member Buthelezi Commission formed in late 1980, it is the first black initiative anywhere in Africa to seek an alternative to apartheid which avoids straight black majority rule and enables all races to share power.
Although the National Party and the Government boycotted the commission and are expected to automatically reject its recommendations, the Cabinet has been kept fully informed of its deliberations by certain commissioners.
There is believed to be some sympathy for and interest in the

Buthelezi Plan in the President's Council and among verligte Cabinet members.
Professor Denys Schreiner, vice-rector of the University of Natal's Maritzburg campus and chairman of the commission, should present the report and findings to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, about the middle of this month.
DEBATE
It will be discussed by the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the Inkatha movement before being made public.
Copies will be distributed to leading figures and institutions throughout South Africa and abroad, including the US Government, the Organisation of African Unity, some African heads of state, the African National
To Page 3, Col 5

Unique (107) plan for all-race Natal

107 Stan 2/2/82

Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.
The wide-ranging report is certain to start a long and intense debate over its novel and often radical proposals.
It should have been completed last November but has been delayed by the volume of work and by efforts to persuade the New Republic Party, which took part in the commission, to sign the final report.
NRP leaders have been reluctant to do so because they feel it would be politically impossible to sell whites the idea of a Natal Provincial Council "with 80 blacks, 10 Asians, eight whites and two coloureds."
MINORITIES
Other commissioners state this need not necessarily be the outcome and that there could be cast-iron protection for minority groups.
Details of the recommendations are not yet known — some are still being written — but their effect would be to wipe out the kwaZulu homeland in its present form and politically and economically integrate it with the rest of Natal to form a largely autonomous province.
This would remain part of South Africa under the central government as it is now, with a special dispensation to practise its form of racial co-operation.
● See Page 19.

Natal and kwaZulu are indivisible. They are a single geographical, economic and social unit vital to the survival of South Africa and any political policy which refutes that will be disastrous.

This is the view of many of the academics, businessmen and politicians drawn into the debate generated by the Buthelezi Commission's search for a formula for a safe multi-racial future for the region.

A comprehensive private survey has revealed that leaders in the white, black and brown communities, commerce and industry, and even the provincial administration, agree that carving up the region would cause severe economic and social harm.

Which is exactly what the Government has done in creating the kwaZulu homeland and — worse in their view — trying to make it accept full independence.

According to people who have given evidence to the commission, kwaZulu could not survive economically on its own. The Zulus have long been relegated to being a labour force, first by practice and later by legislation, and their territory has a totally inadequate economic foundation which will probably not become viable.

kwaZulu, in fact, is virtually a wage society existing on the earnings of migrant workers, most of whom go to adjacent Natal but with an increasing number going to the Transvaal mines.

Reflecting this is that kwaZulu's national income in 1976 was five times higher than its gross domestic product and that some 60 percent of the homeland's production is by the Government.

The region's sugar industry — which is to it what the mines are to the Transvaal — earned a roughly estimated R595 million in the 1981-82 season.

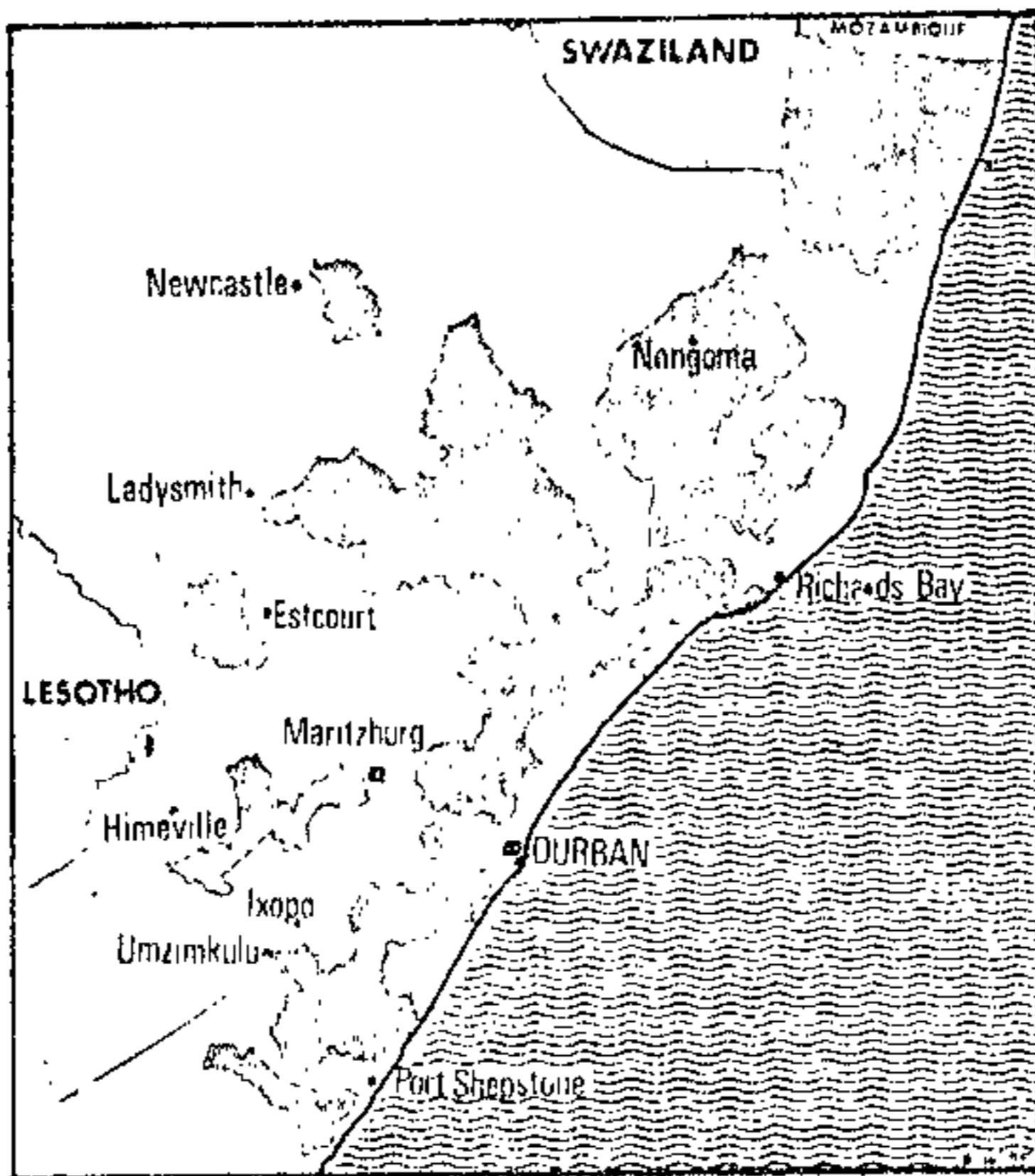
Of that only about R53 million, a mere 7.5 percent, came from kwaZulu, whose people are largely occupied by subsistence farming.

'Separate Natal, kwaZulu at your peril'

107
ZK

Star
3/2/82

A survey shows that carving up kwaZulu and Natal would be an economic and sociological disaster. The Buthelezi Plan, which calls for reunification of the two regions, has examined the facts. The second of a three-part series by Wilf Nussey, Senior Assistant Editor of The Star.



KwaZulu . . . shown on the shaded areas of the map.

Simple statistics alone make nonsense of dividing the region. Of the nearly 5 million Zulus in it about 42 percent live in Natal, not kwaZulu, and form 62 percent of Natal's total population. It would be economically and politically disastrous to take geo-

is much easier to help them with housing, services and welfare, which the sociologists say will be essential whatever the region's future might be, because urban drift is inevitable anyway.

Unemployment, poverty and the interdependence between Natal and kwaZulu on one hand, and the region and South Africa on the other, are the priority problems there, according to the commission's researchers.

One line of attack on all three, they say, is the Prime Minister's own regional development plan unveiled in November at his Good Hope conference with the private sector in Cape Town.

This cuts across political boundaries within the Natal kwaZulu region and fits in perfectly with the kind of massive development and decentralisation essential for all groups.

It also fits in with the Buthelezi Plan, they state, because economic integration will inevitably lead to political co-operation in any case.

TOMORROW:

Black majority rule in South Africa would probably lead to civil war between blacks and whites, believes Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

graphic apartheid to the extreme of making all these Zulus temporary sojourners in Natal, say the protagonists of the Buthelezi Plan.

Trying to consolidate kwaZulu's patchwork quilt of land would be illogical, irrational and impossible, they argue. It would do little or nothing to make the homeland more economically viable and would deprive Natal of valuable sugar land whose production would drop, as experience has shown, because of the limitations of the tribal land tenure system.

Why not, therefore, just reunite both into one province?

One argument against reunification has been that the Group Areas Act and influx control would immediately fall away, so that thousands of people would move from overcrowded kwaZulu to urban centres, causing massive unemployment and squatter problems.

To this sociologists reply that the inherent dangers of large numbers of people living in poverty in rural areas are even greater and more difficult to avoid.

Poverty is real in kwaZulu but less visible because it is so widespread. But when the poor are concentrated around cities it



107
A 2645 4/2/82

A plan for governing Natal and Kwazulu as one will be presented this month. The consociation of these areas would disperse and diffuse power among all groups. This is the first of a two-part series by Wilf Nussey, senior assistant editor of The Argus's sister newspaper, The Star.

Buthelezi's land of equality

'CONSOCIATION' is a word South Africans will hear often in the months ahead. It is the heart of a plan to reunite Natal and Kwazulu into one province where apartheid will vanish and all races will be equal and will share power.

Usually used to denote an association, fellowship or church alliance, consociation has been adopted by political scientists to define a political structure suitable for a society of great diversity, like South Africa's.

The simple 'winner takes all' democracy like the Westminster system Britain dumped on its former territories cannot work in a country with many and deep racial, language, cultural and ideological differences, they argue. It leads only to domination and conflict — which independence in Africa has proved abundantly true.

GRAND APARTHEID

The National Party's alternative is grand apartheid: political separation and economic integration in an overall confederacy of independent states.

Now the Buthelezi commission has come up with its entirely new, for Africa, alternative of consociation.

This will be the keystone of the Buthelezi plan for a new Natal which, many hope, could set the trend for all South Africa.

Details of the nearly 1 000-page plan, due to be handed to Chief Buthelezi this month, are not yet known, but its line of approach has emerged from its far-reaching investigations for more than a year.

A consociational government is one in which all groups in the society are represented on a one-man, one-vote basis, but with each group retaining a large measure of control over its own affairs.

SCHOOLS, RELIGION

They would, in effect, form a coalition to decide jointly on all things of common interest. But in everything else they would each have wide powers to make their own decisions, especially in matters like schooling, religion and language.

Minorities would be protected by a constitutionally entrenched right of veto, which could be variable in degree, and by a bill of rights, an independent judiciary to enforce it, an arbitration committee and such other checks and balances as geographic and social characteristics.

The essence of consociation is to prevent power being concentrated in the central government, as it is in the Westminster model, and to disperse and diffuse it right through the system down to local authority level with power-sharing all the way. In effect, government by consensus.

It looks similar to but is not the same as the SWA/Namibia two-tier structure based wholly on ethnicity: a mixed upper house above a series of ethnic lower houses.

A degree of ethnic distinction is inevitable in a society comprising about five million Zulus, 640 000 Asians, 530 000 whites and 100 000 coloured people.

But by various means it can be so blurred that the distinction will be on culture and economic levels and all barriers of colour and race will disappear.

For instance, one idea the commission is believed to have considered would make it possible to clearly distinguish between the Zulu living on tribal land by tribal tradition from the Zulu who has become fully urbanised and is locked into the free enterprise, land-owning system.

CEASE TO EXIST

Kwazulu, in a consociation, would cease to exist as a homeland but would continue to be tribal land. This idea is for the tribal area and the freehold area of the new province to be equally represented in its government.

However, nearly two million Zulus live in the freehold area and would have to choose whether to exercise their votes there or in the tribal area.

Those opting for the freehold area would therefore become local partners with the white, Asian and coloured people. Anyone moving permanently from one area to the other would have to wait for a specified period, say a few years, before he could vote there.

OVER-REPRESENTATION

Whether or not the Buthelezi plan will go this far is not possible to predict, but it is expected to make some geographic distinctions such as the Durban metropolitan area, for which the Lombard plan also suggested a joint, multiracial authority.

Other consociational channels for power dispersal are proportional representation and over-representation. The classic example of the latter is the United States Senate, in which every state has two senators, irrespective of its population.

Factors which make Natal/Kwazulu peculiarly suitable for consociation are that it has a single, homogenous group of black people, they are strongly traditional and mainly conservative, relationships between all groups are good and surveys show that most leaders of all groups want a unified province without apartheid, provided minority rights can be ensured.

None of this means that the Buthelezi plan will call for an immediate switchover to consociation. One thing that comes out clearly is that getting

there will be a long and slow process of consultation and negotiation.

The idea is for the people at the top to get together in a kind of rolling constitutional committee which could lead to the formation of a central executive.

This, in turn, could start building the consociational edifice from the bottom, from the local-authority level such as the Durban metropolitan zone.

There is no alternative, the proponents argue, because Natal and Kwazulu are in fact a single geographic, economic and social entity and cutting it in two, as the National Party wants, would kill both halves.

NEED NOT CHANGE

A new Natal under a consociational form of provincial government need not change its relationship with South Africa's central government, say its proponents, although they see it as a model for the future South Africa.

At present Pretoria has a fixed, almost identical tie-up with each of the four provinces. Constitutional lawyers see no reason why this could not be changed to enable a different relationship with each province which meets its specific character and needs.

● The second part of this series will appear tomorrow.

Sentence 'shown't have been imposed'

News
Pietermaritzburg Bureau

107
5/2/82

THE fifth case of a miscarriage of justice at the KwaZulu-controlled Umlazi Magistrate's Court to occur within a few weeks has been referred to the Secretary of Justice for KwaZulu by two Supreme Court judges here.

**Man
was
wrongly
convicted,
judges rule**

In a joint review judgment, Mr Justice Didcott and Mr Justice Kumbleben said that Mr Subiso Gumede was 'quite wrongly convicted' of robbing an unnamed woman and was wrongly sentenced on September 17 to a term of imprisonment which was not specified in papers before the Court.

Review

The sentence, which should have been sent for automatic review shortly after the hearing, was sent for review only on January 15 and came before the Judges on January 22 — by which time Mr Gumede had already served a sentence 'which should never have been imposed', Mr Justice Didcott said.

The evidence before the Umlazi Court 'only established clearly' that somebody else had robbed the woman.

'All that was proved was that the accused had been in the robber's company before and after the crime was committed,' Mr Justice Didcott said.

Huge
Natal
Mercury
mine
5/2/82
on the
cards

Mercury Reporter

THERE is a strong possibility that a R160 million mining operation, involving millions of tons of anthracite deposits, may be started near Nongoma this year.

The KwaZulu Cabinet gave its formal approval at Ulundi this week to an application for a mining lease submitted by the Southern Sphere Mining and Development Company of Nevada. A lease in respect of General Mining-Union Corporation has already been approved.

A statement from the Cabinet said there was an area of 14 450 ha involved and that, if the project were finally approved by the boards of the two companies concerned and the Department of Co-operation and Development, a total of 1 300 jobs could be created.

Mr G C Thompson, senior manager (coal) for General Mining Union Corporation, said yesterday that the anthracite deposits extended from Ukuku near Ulundi to Nongoma. They were not continuous but in blocks.

He said a market survey was to be undertaken and it was hoped to secure firm commitments from customers.

Mr Thompson said that, if the scheme were given final approval, mining operations could begin in May this year.

KwaZulu authorities expect a large housing programme to be launched at Nongoma if the project gets the 'green light'.

Gov to hi

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Mortgage rates could rise again following yesterday's increased rates of interest on tax-free treasury bonds.

Minister of Finance Owen Horwood said the interest rate on tax-free indefinite treasury bonds would be increased from 8,75 percent to 9,5 percent from February 1, 1982.

The Opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, said this decision was 'a symptom of the escalating interest rates, and building society tax-free rates will have to go up'.

'This means mortgage rates will go up once again.'

It follows a prediction earlier this week by Mr H A Sloet, president of the Association of Building Societies, that the rate could go up by as much as 1 percent before the end of the month.

If the rate rose by 1 percent, it would mean that on a bond of R 1 000 the monthly payment would rise by R 33,33.

Defence bonds

Mr Horwood said the decision meant that adjustments would also have to be made to conditions applicable to national defence bonds and defence bonus bonds. However due to technical problems this could not be done immediately.

He also announced that Treasury bills with redemption dates coinciding with tax payment dates would again be sold to provisional taxpayers.

Mr Horwood said the Reserve Bank had made arrangements to utilise that part of South Africa's official foreign reserves held in the form of special drawing rights to obtain foreign bridging finance.

Amounts which could be made available through this and the so-called 'reserve tranche' at the International Monetary Fund totalled R107,4 million and R115,2 million.

Mr Schwarz said this was 'an indication of the deteriorating foreign exchange position and particularly the adverse current account of the balance of payments which has serious implications for the economy as a whole'.

In his statement, Mr Horwood also said a number of improvements in the method of issuing government stock had

SCRATCHPROOF

UNMISTAKABLY

ADD

Maning
5/2/82
107

Registration or papers'

**Govt
views
Inanda
as a
priority**

Expense account relief

Parliamentary Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—The cherry on the top for thousands of South Africans will not become taxable until the 1983-4 tax year.
The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday that it had become impossible to complete the investigation into the value of benefits to be included in gross personal income by the existing February 22 deadline.

enact any legislation which may result from the deliberations of the responsible commission of inquiry by March, 1982.
He said delays in completing the investigation were due to the complicated nature of the inquiry.
Although the commission is trying to complete its work as soon as possible, it is obvious that its final report will now be submitted some time later than originally expected.

Accordingly it will not be possible to

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government was treating the cholera outbreak at Inanda as an 'emergency situation' Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said yesterday in an interjection in Parliament.

He was reacting to a speech by Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Berea, in which he called for 'urgent action' to help curb the crisis.

Mr Swart had pleaded for emergency aid for the area.

Inanda, he said, already had a population of 200 000 which was expected to increase to 650 000 in 20 years.

'It is an area which cries out for planning and development, both short and long term,' said Mr Swart.

Why?

'Obviously the desperate and urgent short-term need at the moment is water and sanitation in the interests of the health of the inhabitants and the health of all the people in the greater Durban area.'

Mr Swart wanted to know why nothing had been done about a report in June 1980 showing the feasibility of establishing a low-cost water supply to Inanda Dam.

Most of the area was under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development which had shown little awareness of the seriousness of the situation and the urgent need for something to be done.

The minister had himself spoken of tortoises in the civil service, but in this case a tortoise was as dangerous as a viper 'because delay and equivocation in providing fresh water means death and disease'.

Referring to the water scheme proposed in July 1980 Mr Swart pointed to Press reports that the minister had not yet even seen the plan.

'Is it because noone was concerned enough

on se-
news-
40 000.
on pub-
ort also
nment
publica-
on after
headed
former

Internal
so have
rise an
uct the

ld have
tion any-
to de-
ents on
nywhere
contrib-
ation.

ning a
be:
ed opin-
informa-
ngering
e State;

name or
clared it
commun-

lished for
tion of a
tion;
as a medi-
ate opin-
ion aimed
ations be-

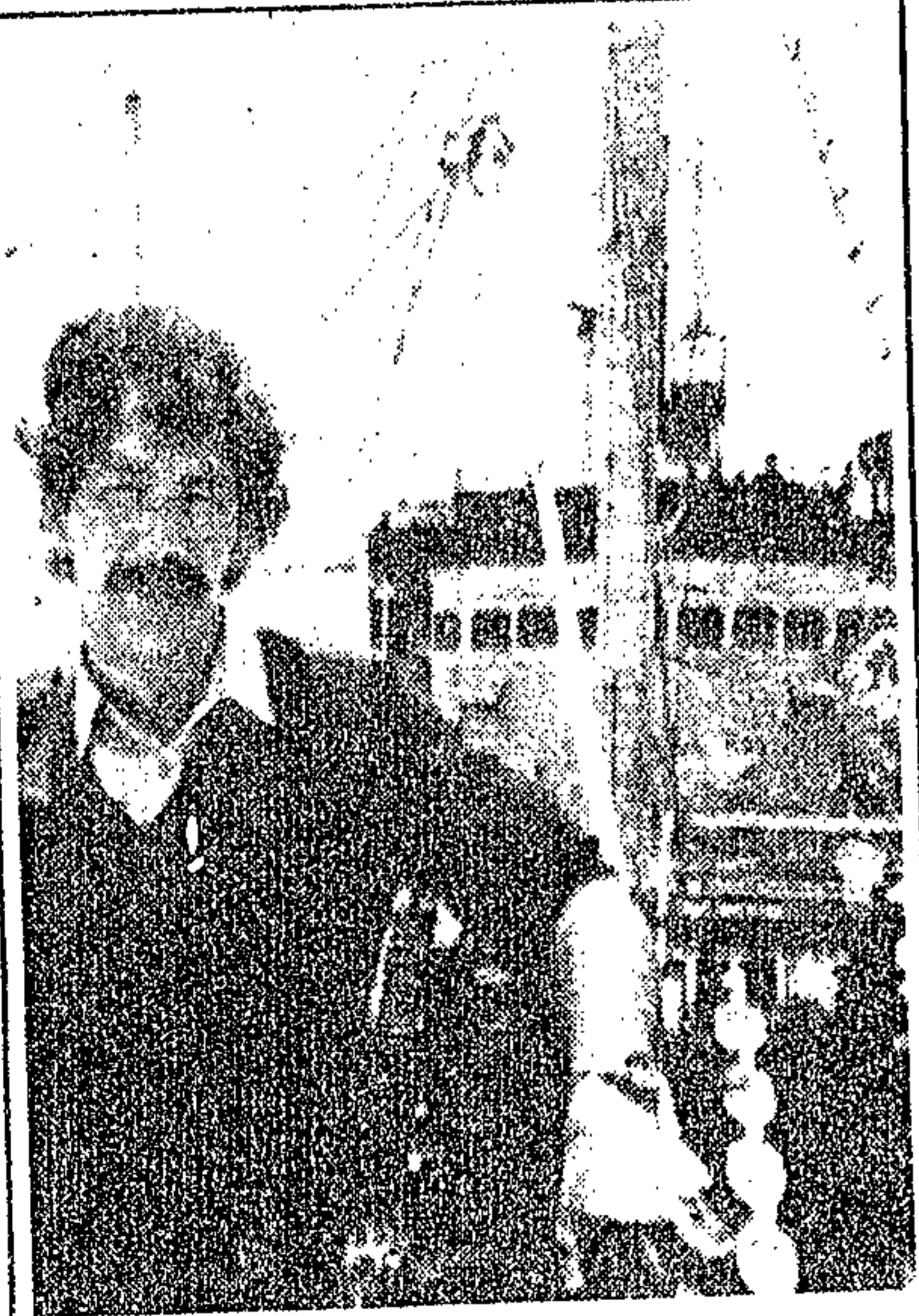
contin-
ther name
n already

could de-
of up to
station if
re was a
c publica-
ve to be

tion were
egistration
efeit its

e

s



Now Van buys a ship

Mercury Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—The last thing Johannesburg engineer Ronnie van der Merwe imagined he'd own was the former fisheries research vessel Africana II, which he bought in Table Bay Harbour this week.

The retired 'grand old lady' of South Africa's Sea Fisheries for 31 years,

passage to Durban for 12 people at R150 each for four days.

I am still looking for a first officer, a captain and a cook.'

He was interrupted by two insurance salesmen, whom he told: 'This ship is a classic. You don't get teak and leather chairs on ships any more. She has been maintained regard-

Suidoos set to clinch Atlantic race

Mercury Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—In a cliff-hanger climax to the 1982 South Atlantic Race, architect Gawie Fagan broke a two-day radio silence yesterday morning to report a position that put his veteran sloop Suidoos within 100 nautical miles of the finish-line at Punta del Este — and overall victory in the race.

The boat Suidoos had to beat, Three Spears, skippered by Dave Abromowitz, crossed the line at 4 p.m. S.A. time, and on her handicap rating the two-tonner has to give Suidoos 20 hours.

That means Suidoos, which on her noon position yesterday had been averaging 7.7 knots, has till noon today to cross the line and clinch the race.

Race control in the 1981/82 Whitbread Round-the-World Race has put out an all-ships alert for a yacht now considered missing on the round-the-Horn leg of the race.

The aluminium sloop European University Belgium, skippered by Jean Blondiau last reported her position on January 29 when she was about

Now Van buys a ship

Daily Correspondent
TOWN—The last Johannesburg engineer Ronnie van der Merwe imagined he'd own the former fish-research vessel *Africana II*, which he bought in Table Bay Harbours week.

retired grand old South Africa's Sea-ies for 31 years, *Africana II* was out out to tender in December when Mr van der Merwe was itching to get from people, especially the 'Sun City type'.

He bought a small vessel to be restored from Cape Town. I flew to Cape Town after hearing of the sale and found *Africana II* in love with her. I learned I'd own the *Africana II* on her maiden voyage as a private commercial vessel — Mr van der Merwe is offering a

passage to Durban for 12 people at R150 each for four days.

'I am still looking for a first officer, a captain and a cook.'

He was interrupted by two insurance salesmen, whom he told: 'This ship is a classic. You don't get teak and leather chairs on ships any more. She has been maintained regardless of cost — bear that in mind when you give me a quote.'

He has no qualms about converting the vessel, which conservationists wanted preserved for posterity, into a cargo ship, called *Island Trader*.

'I was told that it would cost R250 000 to turn the *Africana II* into a refrigerated vessel. If I can arrange the finance, I will sail perishable goods from Durban to the Persian Gulf.'

In the picture: 'Van' and his ship.

thelezi report

we propose merger

Daily Reporter
 A-awaited report from the thelezi Commission inquiry could be released as early as next week, according to the commission chairman, Dr Schreiner.

Dr Schreiner said yesterday a decision on the date would be made at a meeting today.

The information in the report will be used in the merging of the KwaZulu into the Federation.

Dr Schreiner also advocates a new system of franchise based on racial representation.

tation.

Constitutional safeguards, it is believed, will include guaranteed representation for all branches of government.

Although leading figures from the academic and business world accepted invitations to serve on the commission, there was outright rejection from the National Party.

Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the New Republic Party, says the NRP will not support the findings of the commission if it abandons minority rights.

manager and

city officer held

gem squad swoop

Daily Reporter
SBURG—A diamond Squad manager and an officer have been arrested after they allowed into illicit this week.

officer living in Leyd Street, Rustenburg, and Mr Willem Jacobus du Plessis, manager at Stannic Bank in Rustenburg, who lives in Kloppe Street, Rustenburg.

The diamond Squad manager and officer were arrested yesterday. The three were arrested at a house and Detective Sergeant, in Durban on Wednesday.

Police said that the detective arrested in Johannesburg had not appeared in court yet as his docket had been referred to the Attorney-General.

two-tonner has to give Suidoos 20 hours.

That means Suidoos, which on her noon position yesterday had been averaging 7.7 knots, has till noon today to cross the line and clinch the race.

● Race control in the 1981/82 Whitbread Round-the-World Race has put out an all-ships alert for a yacht now considered missing on the round-the-Horn leg of the race.

The aluminium sloop European University Belgium, skippered by Jean Blondiau last reported her position on January 23, when she was about 1 000 nautical miles from Cape Horn.

These are the latest positions of the yachts in the South Atlantic Race still at sea:

	Map Ref	Position ActH'cap
Comvessel	M12H	
Alter Ego	M13G	18 20
Aquarius I	K01A	27 31
Aragon	K01I	32 30
Aurora	J16M	34 32
BMW Sensat	017R	9 6
Cassidy	B20O	38 38
Checkers H	M04S	24 23
Guru	K02D	30 28
Hexe	M12D	17 21
Humber Exp	K03C	28 26
Italtile	M16A	13 5
Kangiwi	J12T	36 35
Kitara	M01T	25 27
La Morin	M10J	21 10
My Way	M09L	23 16
Nibano	K01E	31 33
Nitor	M13H	19 22
Panache	M09K	22 12
Polican	J18L	33 34
Robbst	016T	11 13
Rubicon	M15A	14 4
Shiraz	M13D	15 19
Smirnoff	017Q	8 7
South Isles	C03E	37 37
Spirit CIW	J12T	35 36
Suidoos	019N	6 1
Susan	K03B	26 29
Talmsmen	+K03C	29 24
Tamboti	M12D	16 18
3 Spears	019N	7 3
Viking II	M12J	20 25
Weet Bix II	M17A	12 2
34° South	017T	10 9

+ Latest run suspect.
 † No distance made good.

Durban smokers breathe again!

Municipal Reporter
 DURBAN'S puffers have had a reprieve.

February 15 is no longer D Day for the council to decide whether to permit smoking in public places or not. It probably will be March 2.

The matter was to be discussed by the City Management Committee yesterday.

But Councillor Donald Smith, who chaired the sub-committee responsible for drawing up the proposed bylaws, was unable to attend the Manco meeting and asked for deferment until Tuesday.

The proposed bylaws will forbid smoking in buses, supermarkets, theatres, halls, lifts, museums, art galleries and libraries.

had shown little awareness of the seriousness of the situation and the urgent need for something to be done.

The minister had himself spoken of tortoises in the civil service, but in this case a tortoise was as dangerous as a viper because delay and equivocation in providing fresh water means death and disease.

Referring to the water scheme proposed in July 1980 Mr Swart pointed to Press reports that the minister had not yet even seen the plan.

'Is it because noone was really concerned enough to bother about it?' asked Mr Swart.

Little to fear over dam says MOH

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
 PEOPLE who use Hazelmere Dam for recreation have very little chance of contracting cholera, according to the MOH for the Development Services Board, Dr Ian Campbell.

He said that following a report which appeared in the Mercury yesterday that cholera had been found at Hazelmere Dam near Verulam, the Parks Board had been inundated with telephone calls from concerned people who used the dam for recreation.

'People are beginning to panic,' he said.

According to Dr Campbell, recent research had shown that cholera was contracted by drinking infected water.

The investigations had also shown that the disease which has claimed over 40 lives in Natal was not associated with borehole water or rain water.

Raw vegetables, locusts and Mopani worms could not spread the disease, he said.

Activities like washing clothes or bathing in a river or dam were also unlikely to result in a person contracting cholera.

'The big danger is actually drinking the stuff — you don't catch cholera if you eat it,' he said.

Dr Campbell said a person had to swallow water which had been contaminated by sewage.

Mercury 10/2/82

Magistrate asked ~~250~~ 107 about 'wrong' sentence

Mercury Reporter

THE Secretary of Justice for KwaZulu, Mr W F N Wiggill, said yesterday that he had referred the fifth case of alleged miscarriage of justice at the KwaZulu-controlled Umlazi Magistrate's Court to the magistrate concerned.

Mr Wiggill was referring to a joint review judgment in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, last week by Mr Justice Didcott and Mr Justice Kumbleben that Mr Subiso Gumede was 'quite wrongly convicted' of robbing an

unnamed woman and was wrongly sentenced on September 17.

The sentence, which should have been sent for automatic review shortly after the hearing, was sent for review only on January 15 and came before the judges on January 22.

By this time Mr Gumede had already served a sentence which should never have been imposed, in the opinion of Mr Justice Didcott.

Mr Wiggill said he was awaiting a report from the magistrate who imposed the conviction and sentence.

Cholera: drive for fresh water

10/2/82
Mail Reporter

MORE than 70 boreholes and hand-pumps have been provided in the various parts of KwaZulu in the wake of the cholera and typhoid epidemic.

In the Msinga area, 24 boreholes have been built. And with the aid of a fund sponsored by the South African Sugar Association, more boreholes will be established in the Tugela Valley and the Mapumulo district where 23 borehole sites have already been allocated.

Ingwavuma

Nine boreholes have been built with the aid of the fund in the cholera area of Ingwavuma in Northern KwaZulu.

The KwaZulu Water Development Fund's campaign has raised R414 000.

Recently KwaZulu's Minister of Justice Mr C J Mthetwa was host at the official handing over by a Natal caravan company of a fitted borehole and hand-pump to the people of KwaZulu.

16. cross-section o

15. cross-section

14. cross-section

13. the point of

12. face plate

11. groove in the

10. spray from a

9. furnace com

8. pulley belt -

7. Wankel engine piston

6. nut

5. caliper gauge

4. side plate

3. rivet head

2. slot for a turbine blade

1. piston



Now describe the shapes of the following objects as completely as possible.

Cholera on the march

SP

Mercury 10/2/82 (107)

Mercury Reporter

CHOLERA is on the march and it seems inevitable that it will sweep down the South Coast and through Transkei, according to a spokesman for the State Health Department.

The department completed a routine check of the South Coast area on Monday and warned that although the disease had not

**... and
it will be
around
for a
long time**

reached serious proportions yet it was unlikely that it would stop spreading because of the high mobility of black rural people.

There has been one fatal cholera case in the Transkei so far this year, although medical authorities reported that the victim had contracted the disease in Natal.

It also seems likely that even if the cholera outbreak is contained it will remain in Natal and KwaZulu for the next few years.

The spokesman explained that the present cholera epidemic is a variant of the classic cholera organism responsible for previous epidemics over wide areas of the world.

'This may explain why this particular epidemic has lasted longer than other epidemics — a feature of this strain is that it affects more people than is usually the case, although there are generally less fatalities.'

Symptoms

'The carrier rate for this variant of cholera is high in relation to the case rate. A person can carry the disease, transmit it and lose it from his system without showing any symptoms or being aware of it. The hospital cases we see are only the tip of the epidemic. It is therefore difficult to predict how long we will have these cholera organisms with us.'

On the positive side, the spokesman said it appeared that exposure to the disease led to a resistance being built up for further epidemics.

'There was a big outbreak of cholera in the Eastern Transvaal a few years ago and now the area is hardly affected. It seems that people can build up a resistance to cholera after being exposed to it, although these are only tentative suggestions because we have not had much experience with this particular variant of cholera.'

Pupils
Meram
to get
11/2/82
results
107
by order
of Court

Court Reporter

EIGHTEEN Umlazi matriculation pupils who went to court will get their results in writing tomorrow.

They applied to the Supreme Court for an order compelling the education authorities to release results of the National Senior Certificate examinations written at the end of last year.

The move to release the results of the Zwelibanzi High School pupils follows an urgent application brought on January 28 by their parents against the Government's Minister of Education and Training and KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture.

The application was not opposed by the two education authorities.

Extended

At yesterday's hearing Mr Justice Howard confirmed the provisional rule he issued when the application was first heard by him in the Motion Court.

However, he extended the time allowed to the education authorities to release the results.

In terms of the Court order the authorities are obliged to release results of the 18 pupils by 5 pm on Friday and in due course to furnish them with certificates reflecting their results.

In papers before the Court, Mr Abel Mhlongo, a parent of one of the pupils, said that while the Department of Education and Training had released results of African matriculants in January pupils at a number of schools — including the Zwelibanzi High School — had not been given their results.

Although no explanation was given for withholding the results it appeared that the reason was because of an allegation of theft of examination papers before pupils wrote the examinations.

Syan 11/2/82 (107)

Winning result for parents

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Education officials yesterday agreed in the Durban Supreme Court to release by 5 pm next Monday the symbols and results of black pupils who wrote the National Senior Certificate examination at the end of last year.

This follows an urgent application brought by Mr Justice Howard last week, and brought by Mr Abel Mhlongo, chairman of the Zwelibanzi High School committee in Umlazi, against the Minister of Education and Training (RSA), the Minister of Education and Culture (KwaZulu), and the Secretary of Educa-

tion and Culture (KwaZulu) and the Director-General of Education and Training (SA).
 In an affidavit before the court, Mr Mhlongo said he brought the application in his capacity as father and guardian of his minor son, Cedric Mhlongo, who was in Std 10 at the Zwelibanzi High School and wrote the National Senior Certificate examination at the end of 1981.

He also brought the application in his capacity as chairman of the high school committee, having been authorised to do so at a meeting of the parents of pupils who had written the examination.

The application was also brought against the education officials by 17 others in their capacities as guardians of pupils who had written the exam, or in their own capacities.

Mr Mhlongo said that in January some of the parents of pupils who had written the National Senior Certificate examination attended a meeting at the school to discuss rumours that pupils would have to re-write certain subjects.

Rumours were circulating at the school, as well as in Umlazi township, that pupils of various schools would have to re-write certain subjects. The subjects differed at each school.

Pupils at the Zwelibanzi High School would have to re-write biology and business economics.

Mr Mhlongo said that in mid-January he asked the principal of the school for his son's results.
 The principal replied that he had not received any results and he had been informed by the circuit inspectors of the area that pupils of his school who had sat for examinations in biology and business economics were required by the Department of Education and Training to re-write the examinations.

The reason given for withholding symbols and results of the pupils was because of alleged thefts of certain examination papers, which were said to have occurred before the pupils began their end-of-year examinations.

Mr Mhlongo said that as far as he knew there had never been any suggestion that the theft was by pupils of any of the schools concerned, or that the thefts were in any way linked with the schools.

He submitted that the theft of examination papers did not provide a lawful basis for the withholding of symbols and results of the pupils.

None of the pupils of any of the schools had been accused of having had a preview of the stolen papers.

Mr Mhlongo submitted that the results of the students were necessary for those who wished to apply for admission to a university. Application for admission to most universities had to be made by a certain date, and each university had a final closing date for the registration of new students.

Mr Mhlongo said he felt it was only by bringing these present proceedings that the tense atmosphere which prevailed in the black townships might be defused.

The whole question of examination results in the black schools had become a sensitive and explosive one.

Mr Wilson SC, assisted by Mr T L Skweyiya and instructed by Mrs V N Mxenge and Company, appeared for Mr Mhlongo and the 17 other applicants. Mr P Combrink, instructed by the State Attorney's office, appeared for the education officials.

Chief backs move to mourn Aggett

107
11/2/82

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—Tens of thousands of workers throughout the country have responded to a call to stop work at 11 30 this morning to mourn the death of Dr Neil Aggett, unionists said yesterday.

The proposed stoppage received new support yesterday when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement backed the action.

Last night the giant Anglo American Corporation indicated it would treat sympathetically requests by workers to mourn.

But Fosatu's Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union said yesterday that the giant paper company Sappi had threatened to fire workers who took part at its Reef plant. A Sappi spokesman said only that the company had told worker representatives it did not believe Dr Aggett's death had anything to do with the relationship between Sappi and our employees'.

Assured

Mass public meetings are planned today in Cape Town, Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

In Natal yesterday, some of the province's largest employers told Sapa they had assured workers they would not block the planned half-hour stoppage.

Mr Barry de Wet, group industrial relations manager of Hulett's, said: 'We see it really as unofficial protest action by concerned people and we would never oppose such action.'

Anglo American said in a letter it had noted its opposition to detention without trial and added that Dr Aggett's death had 'already had a serious impact on the industrial relations climate'.

'We do, however, understand and sympathise with the depth of reaction which has led to the proposed stoppage and requests for employers to observe the period of mourning will be treated accordingly.'

Man (75) ¹⁰⁷ ^{Mercury} struggles for ^{11/2/82} 12 years to ³⁰⁰ get his pension

Mercury Reporter

A 75-YEAR-OLD Amaoti man has been trying for the past 12 years to get the pension money he claims is due to him from the KwaZulu Government.

Mr Soka Mthethwa, who was a snuff seller before his retirement, said in 1969 he had been exempted from paying any tax and was eligible to apply for his pension.

But since then he said he had been shunted from one government office to another as each area denied they were responsible for him.

Mr Mthethwa said finally the Maphumulo district office in 1979 asked him to first get a copy of his marriage certificate. He did this, but then was told that his reference book was too old and he would have to apply for another.

He was told this would take only three months but yesterday, nearly six

months later, his reference book still had not arrived when he went to the district office.

Mr Mthethwa said he had been battling to pay the R17 yearly rent for his shack at Amaoti near Inanda.

From this year the rent is to be increased to R20 and he said he had no idea how he would be able to afford this without his pension money.

Difficult

Up to now Mr Mthethwa had managed to raise the rent by helping to build shacks in Amaoti.

He said his position was made more difficult by the fact that he and his wife were looking after their 10-year-old granddaughter.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Department of Pensions said yesterday he would investigate.

- Alcohol
- Barbiturates
- Cigarette smoking (tobacco)
- Dexedrine
- Glue sniffing
- Codeine
- Heroin
- Hypnotics

*Samuel Irwin, professor of psychopharmacology at the University of Oregon Medical School and author of a paper entitled "Drugs of Abuse: An Introduction to Their Action and Potential Hazards."

A noted authority* has ranked several drugs by their relative hazard potentials. He based his judgments on such criteria as the drug's overall potential to be used repeatedly or compulsively, be taken intravenously, be used in a self-destructive manner, produce physical dependence, impair judgment, predispose to social deterioration, produce irreversible tissue damage and disease, and cause accidental death from overdose.

Below are listed twelve drugs. Your task is to rank the twelve drugs in the same order of hazard potentials as they were ranked by the authority. Place the number 1 by the drug you think he ranked most potentially hazardous, a 2 by his second choice, and so on through to your estimate of the least potentially hazardous of the twelve in the list. In a few instances, two drugs tie for the same ranking; these should be noted by placing the same ranking number beside the tied drugs.

Grim warnings from Buthelezi

CHIEF GATSHA Buthelezi told Minister for Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof yesterday that the Government's policy of sticking to apartheid "has the effect of removing the carpet from under my feet."

Blacks were just as necessary as whites in building a future for South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said.

"The only thing whites can achieve on their own in a future that blacks do not want is a scorched earth. Nobody wants that," he said.

"It is vital, on the other hand, to recognise

that blacks cannot achieve a future worth having without the active co-operation of whites."

The Zulu leader was invited to Cape Town to discuss with Dr Koornhof how co-operation

could be improved between the Government and the Black people of South Africa.

"It may well be that before we can act in the kind of freedom

black/white agreement will give both groups, we have somehow to live

with each other and strive sometimes together and sometimes

in opposition to each other to find the road forward," he said.

POWER

In a memorandum which he presented to Dr Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi said that stripped of all trappings and politics the situation, laid bare to its bones, was that whites

wanted to retain enough power to ensure that they can continue to direct events around them to ensure survival as a group.

"They don't consider power-sharing because their power must be complete to assuage their fears that they will be swamped and decimated as a racial group."

Stripped to the bone, black politics also sought power, and white and

OWN CORRESPONDENT

for absolute control to ensure that the other does not dominate to their detriment.

Despite these formal political positions, there was substantial goodwill on both sides. Whites, as a broad category, realised that their future was shared and "if the Government stopped working so hard to convince them otherwise, whites would support major reforms towards some kind of shared future."

The transformation of South Africa from hard line confrontation politics to the politics of survival in co-operation was still an option for black and white, chief Buthelezi said.

PROMISES:

Dr Piet Koornhof.

He called for a moratorium on future constitutional developments as changes in the constitution were, he considered, further invitations to the spilling of blood.

"I repeat today my desperate concern to do something in co-operation with the Government while we have limited time at our disposal. I quite believe the Prime Minister when he

said terrible consequences would follow the use of violence in South Africa."

FAILURE

The Government's failure to deliver the goods in terms of black representations over the years had created problems because it had enabled political enemies to dub co-operation as "collaboration".

But disappointments over the President's Council and many other non-delivered goods, "including the Prime Minister's declaration that he would stick through thick and thin to classical apartheid, has the effect of removing the carpet from under my feet. In the long run, this will corrode and destroy my support.

WARNING

Chief Buthelezi ended with this grim warning: "I pledge my full co-operation and I reiterate even at this late hour."

my total preparedness to bear the brunt of all criticism and to withstand harsh denigration in order to forge a future through non-violent means. And I reiterate my dedication to my people that no matter how much I abhor violence, in the final analysis I will not betray their trust in me.

"This demands that I work for equality for all in a shared future with whatever means are available at any given time.

"When I met the Prime Minister shortly after he assumed office I made the undertaking that I would co-operate with him in all those things where apartheid was being dismantled. I would not co-operate, in other words, where more measures were being implemented in order to tighten the stranglehold of apartheid on black people's necks.

"This is where I stand, even at this late hour."

Tambo on radio

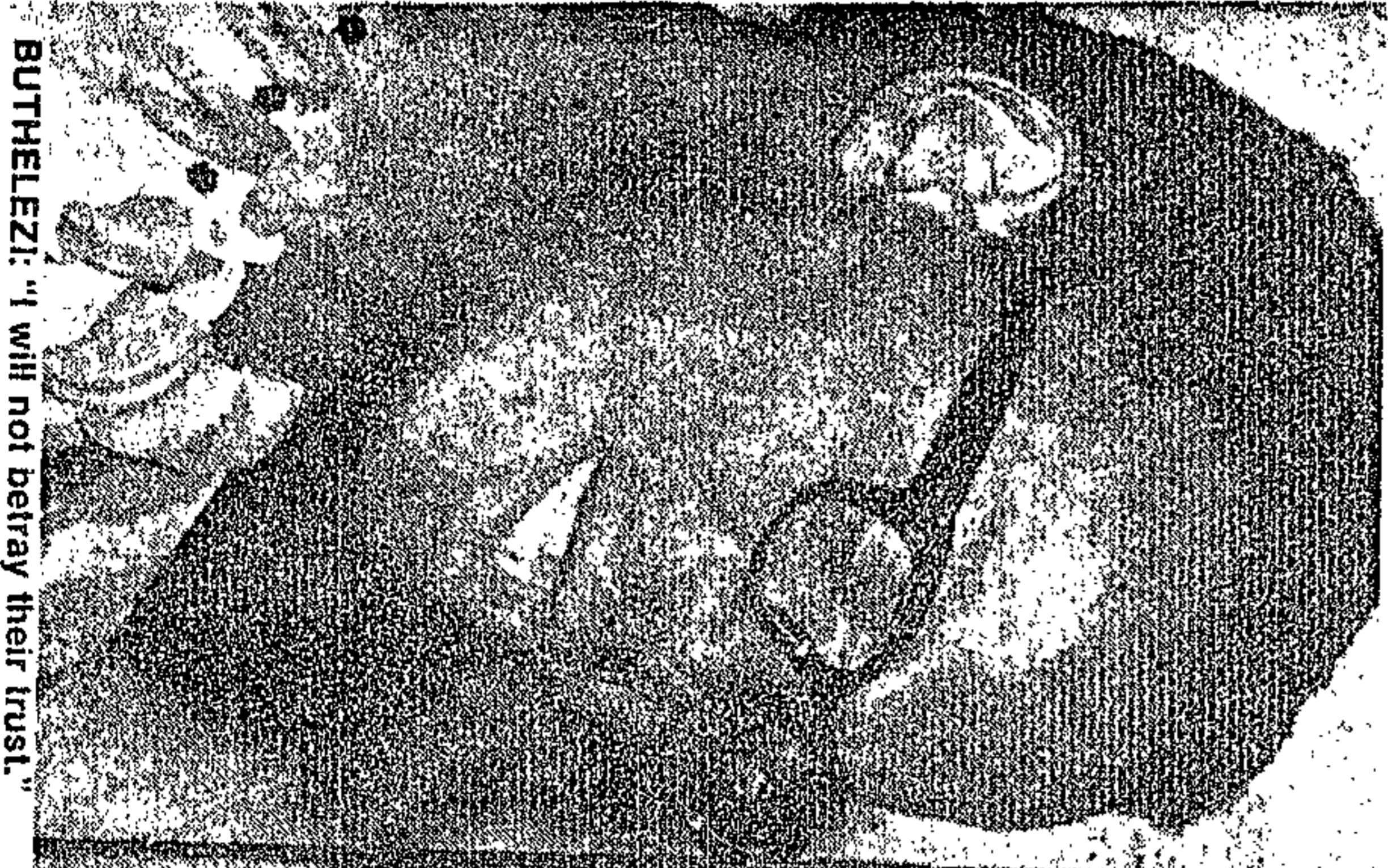
SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe Radio carried a 45-minute address to the people of South Africa by the president of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr Oliver Tambo, on the radio's "Struggle Against Apartheid" programme on Wednesday.

The address, delivered by Mr Tambo on behalf of the movement's national executive committee, marked the ANC's 70th anniversary.

Deporings won't stop squatters

Suzman

THE squatter situation in the Western Cape would remain an endless problem unless the Government realised the solution did not lie in arrests and deportation, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Honiton said yesterday.



BUTHELEZI: "I will not betray their trust."



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

Buthelezi says he's willing to address Nats

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday issued an invitation to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to attend the annual congress of Inkatha, the Zulu politi-

cal organization, "so that you may address the people there and hear for yourself what they say".

In turn, Chief Buthelezi said, he would be willing to address National Party congresses this year on the subject of the need for constitutional reform.

The KwaZulu chief minister, who is also president of Inkatha, and members of his cabinet met Dr Koornhof in Cape Town yesterday to discuss improvement of co-operation between the government and the black people of South Africa.

Cabinet

In an interview after the three-hour talks, Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof's reaction was that the feasibility of attending an Inkatha or National Party congress was a question which did not rest with him (Dr Koornhof) but with the South African Cabinet.

Earlier, in a strongly-worded memorandum to Dr Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi once more laid his reputation and credibility with black South Africans on the line by saying he was "prepared to risk a great deal to bring about co-operation".

He said: "I offer my full support to you in anything you can do to bring the white community to the point where my compromises are politically productive. As things now stand, I reap a whirlwind of abuse for compromising, but no real reward other than the knowledge that the door to a negotiated future has not yet been finally slammed in my face."

'I will not betray my people's trust'

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

THE Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has warned that if his negotiations with the government did not show tangible results, his credibility would become suspect.

In talks in Cape Town yesterday with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, he pledged his full co-operation and reiterated his "total preparedness to bear the brunt of all criticism and to withstand harsh denigration in order to forge a future through non-violent means".

But Chief Buthelezi warned: "I also reiterate my dedication to my people that no matter how much I abhor violence, in the final analysis I will not betray their trust in me, which demands that I work for equality for all in a shared future with whatever means are available to me at any given time."

He added he was "aggrieved" at being unable to go to his constituencies and report successes through co-operation.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I repeat today my desperate concern to do something in co-operation with the government while we have the limited time at our disposal."

"I quite believe the Prime Minister when in Parliament last week he said terrible consequences would follow the use of violence in South Africa. I believe violence in South Africa is coming unless we do something about it."

The Kwazulu leader said it was not in his nature to make empty threats, and he was not stampeded by the left or right. "I am my own political man and I walk along the corridors of history knowing I have a job to do and I am going to do it," he said.

There were those who branded him as a "collaborator" but it did not bother him as his people's support was concrete. But disappointments over the President's Council and other disappointments, including the declaration by the Prime Minister that he would stick "through thick and thin to classical apartheid" had the effect of "removing the carpet from under my feet".

Chief Buthelezi expressed the hope that during the present session of Parliament he would become convinced there was reason for him to warrant his giving the government his co-operation.

Proposals

"Within this situation of critical appraisal by black Africa and the world, I am still able to say that I am willing to take specific constitutional proposals to Inkatha branches and mass rallies in order to consult the people about them."

"We need to co-operate before I do this to ensure that we do not lay something before the people which would be rejected by them."

Chief Buthelezi said the government, acting on a mandate from whites and reporting back to whites, would never succeed without the co-operation of blacks. The only thing whites could achieve in a future without blacks was a "scorched earth". Blacks, on the other hand, needed the active co-operation of whites.

Meanwhile, he felt aggrieved that he had been repeatedly rebuffed in his striving for co-operation and development and felt that his demands in the past "were for the decent and the feasible".

Asked what the outcome of yesterday's meeting with Dr Koornhof was, Chief Buthelezi said further "informal" meetings had been encouraged.

Row over dog called Gatsha ^{Sta 15/2/82} (107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and members of his Cabinet have strongly protested to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, at the naming of a police dog "Gatsha Buthelezi" and the subsequent shooting of the dog after local people had protested. A meeting is to be arranged between Chief Buthelezi and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to discuss the matter.

The row blew up when people of Ingawavuma heard a white policeman stationed locally call his dog by the black leader's name in a local store, saying to the dog: "Come on, Gatsha Buthelezi." They immediately filed affidavits protesting that the dog had been named to degrade the Chief Minister.

Dr Koornhof told the delegation he had been informed that the problem had been removed because the dog was killed.

When the shooting of the dog was queried by a Zulu official, he was told there was something wrong with the animal.

The Cabinet told Dr Koornhof it was not good

enough to kill an innocent dog to remove the insult. The people responsible should be disciplined and only then would the Zulu people be satisfied.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I am appalled by both the naming of the dog to denigrate me, and its shooting. I can just imagine the screams that would have reverberated to heaven if a black person had acted like this about a white politician.

"It was a wanton act to kill a dog which was completely blameless — the dog did not name itself."

Mr le Grange said today he had no comment to make.

This is the third time Zulus have taken offence at the naming of a dog after Chief Buthelezi.

Three years ago a Zululand farmer apologised and renamed his dog after appearing before an Inkatha meeting.

On the second occasion a white official was posted out of kwaZulu when it was disclosed that he had named his dog after the Chief Minister.

Miller, Buthelezi clash

Over report

By Patrick Leeman

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has lashed out at Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the New Republic Party, for suggesting that the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry — due to release its findings next month — had become 'hopelessly bogged down' as a result of opposition of the NRP towards certain recommendations in the report.

Last week Mr Miller gave an interview to the Cape Town National Party newspaper, the Burger, confirming that the NRP would not sign the final report because of certain 'hitches'.

The Burger report said the NRP went along with the commission all the way until it came to signing the final report.

The report quoted Mr Miller as saying that his party had not served on the Buthelezi Commission in order to accept the solution of that commission.

'We hoped to persuade the commission to accept our solution,' he said.

No support

Mr Miller has said on several occasions that the NRP will not support the findings of the Buthelezi Commission if they do not guarantee white, Indian and coloured minority rights in Natal.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday Mr Miller's suggestion that the commission had become 'bogged down' was 'utter nonsense'.

'The report's publication has been delayed because, apart from the main report, it contains other reports by various committees which deal with all issues spelled out in the terms of reference,' he said.

'Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, who is secretary of the commission, was on his sabbatical leave last year. He is now back at the university and his time is at a premium when he has to do both the work of the commission and his work at the university.

'He is literally burning the candle at both ends to complete the writing of the report.'

Chief Buthelezi said this had nothing to do with any other issue, let alone the 'solution of the NRP'.

'What would be the purpose of the commission if the NRP's so-called "solution" is all we should have accepted?' he asked.

'Commissions are appointed to go into the matters placed before them through the terms of reference and then make their recommendations, regardless of whether they are palatable to those who appointed them,' he continued.

'It is just a silly thing to suggest that the commission, financed by the Zulu people, should have struck a "hitch", whatever he means by that, because it has to bend over backwards to placate the NRP.'

Chief Buthelezi warned that rejection of modest proposals, which were already a compromise not entirely palatable to all concerned, was a 'recipe for bloodshed'.

He said it was a reflection of the 'old white arrogance of Natal', dating back to the last century, to expect a commission of this kind, merely because it was a black initiative, to pander to the whims of the white establishment and ignore, in the process, the feelings of the majority of black people.

'Mr Miller must look at the population projections for Natal,' he said.

'If he thinks deeply about this, he will realise that his spurning of any black hand still committed to a peaceful solution places responsibility for whatever catastrophe befalls us in Natal on the NRP, and on Mr Miller's head in particular.'

In jeopardy

Political observers fear that joint Natal/KwaZulu ventures, such as consultation in planning, a proposed joint Roads Board and the now multi-racial Natal Parks Board, could be in jeopardy as a result of the refusal of the NRP to sign the final draft.

Mr Frank Martin, senior NRP MEC in Natal, said yesterday he had not seen the final draft of the Buthelezi Commission report.

However, he felt that co-operation between Natal and KwaZulu benefitted all the communities in the region.

'I would be sorry to see no co-operation between KwaZulu and ourselves,' he said.

At 33 Re-33 ill 0. 15 1-3 n 5 16- 18- 20- 22- 24- 26- 28- 30- 32- 34- 36- 38- 40- 42- 44- 46- 48- 50- 52- 54- 56- 58- 60- 62- 64- 66-

UJGT

NRP makes future liaison difficult claims Buthelezi

Mercury
16/2/62

Problems are 'no problem', investors assured

Mercury Reporter

THE problems which the investor faced in South Africa were probably the most manageable problems in the world.

This was the message given yesterday to about 50 leading United States investors and businessmen by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. They are touring South Africa on a fact-finding mission.

Speaking in Durban, Chief Buthelezi assured industrialists that their investment was going to be safe from nationalisation in KwaZulu.

There was no prospect whatsoever of the Zulus accepting the kind of 'quasi-independence' which had been 'foisted' on the people in some parts of South Africa.

He warned that the days were gone when the entrepreneur could invest in a colonial situation.

'There is such a thing as exploitative capitalism and, unless entrepreneurs approach investment in this country with a positive attitude which will enable them to work not only with black workers but also with a wider range of black organisations, they will face problems,' he said.

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday that the New Republic Party had made things very difficult, politically, for future liaison between Natal and KwaZulu.

He was commenting on the decision of the Natal leader of the NRP, Mr Ron Miller, to refuse to sign the final draft of the Buthelezi Commission report because of certain political recommendations in it.

The Chief Minister said a lack of co-operation was not in the interests of either Natal or KwaZulu.

He said Mr Miller was putting KwaZulu 'in a cleft stick'.

Chief Buthelezi said the implications of a rift between the NRP-controlled Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu administration were 'very disturbing'.

Hospitals

He said that three of his ministers — Dr Dennis Madide, Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, and Chief M A Ngcobo, Minister of Works — served on the joint Consultative Committee which concerned itself with matters such as hospitals, planning in general, and the control of stray animals.

In addition, Chief Buthelezi said, two prominent Zulus had recently been appointed to the Natal Parks Board and a joint Roads Board was being mooted.

The NRP representative will be the only member of the commission not to sign the report when it is released early next month.

● See Editorial Opinion

Black police dog row to be discussed

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, plans to meet the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to discuss the naming of a black police dog at Ingwavuma 'Gatsha Buthelezi' and the subsequent shooting of the animal.

This was confirmed yesterday by Chief Buthelezi who gave details of the affair — the third incident involving a dog named after the Chief Minister to occur in the past three years.

The matter was raised by the KwaZulu Chief Minister when he met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town last week.

Dr Koornhof told Chief Buthelezi he had been informed that the matter was now regarded as closed because the dog had subsequently been shot.

When the shooting of the animal was queried by an official of KwaZulu, he was told there had been something wrong with it.

Incensed

The KwaZulu Cabinet has now requested that Ingwavuma should fall under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu Police and Chief Buthelezi will raise this aspect when he meets Mr le Grange.

Local Zulus at Ingwavuma were incensed when they discovered that the policeman concerned, who works at the punishment camp, was calling his dog 'Gatsha Buthelezi'. He is understood to be a Mr van Niekerk, although his rank is not known.

Four people have handed in affidavits to the South African Police in connection with the incident.

The matter was raised in Cape Town yesterday with Mr le Grange who said the issue had been finalised and he had no comment to make.

Mr Ray Swart, the Natal leader of the PFP and spokesman for homeland affairs, said the naming of the dog was 'insensitive and provocative'. He said he would be raising the matter in Parliament.

U
C
T

Under stress

107

There is a growing chill in Natal between the NRP-controlled Provincial Council and the KwaZulu government.

At the root of the problem is the final report of the Buthelezi Commission, due to be published early next month. Unlike the

NP, the NRP recognised the Buthelezi Commission as an important black initiative. It readily acceded to participating in the commission's search for a new constitutional formula for Natal.

But although a draft of the final report has been prepared, the NRP representatives who sat on the commission have so far declined to put their signature to the document. Ostensibly, the reason is that certain of the commission's recommendations conflict with the party's political views. In particular the report does not specifically guarantee minority rights for coloureds, Indians and whites in Natal.

The fact that the NRP representatives are the only commission members who have not yet signed the report is exacerbating the situation. Clearly the KwaZulu government feels slighted, in the light of the close co-operation that exists between the two administrations.

Fragile status

There is also the possibility that the NRP's refusal to sign could damage the already fragile status of the report.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi confirmed that relationships between Natal and the homeland had taken a turn for the worse because of the NRP's attitude towards the report. He said the NRP's stance made the possibility of future liaison between Natal and KwaZulu "very difficult."

In addition to the circumstances surrounding the Buthelezi Commission's report, relations between Natal and KwaZulu have been further cooled by the recent handing over of two large tracts of State land bordering on the Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves to the Natal Parks Board. KwaZulu government officials feel

that the areas, which border on KwaZulu, could just as easily have been administered by its own parks department.

The widening rift between Natal and KwaZulu has serious implications. What is in jeopardy is Natal's unique experiment in

moving towards increasing co-operation with KwaZulu and joint decision-making at nearly all levels. In recent months a joint consultative committee, made up of officials of both administrations, has been formed to co-ordinate planning. Two prominent Zulus have been appointed to the Natal Parks Board and there are plans afoot to form a joint roads department.

Frank Martin, Natal's senior NRP MEC, is alarmed at the signs of increasing antagonism between the two administrations. He says the Natal Provincial Administration is actively promoting co-operation with KwaZulu over an even broader front than at present and he would be "sorry to see that co-operation go out the window."

NRP's wait and see' on Buthelezi

ARBUS 19/2/82

107

Political Staff

The New Republic Party will go along with the Buthelezi Commission recommendations for a new political and economic dispensation for Natal and Kwazulu only if certain NRP policy requirements are met.

The NRP has been accused of not signing the commission's final report, but Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader, says the accusations are unfair and based on speculation.

The final report has not yet been completed and only when it is will we decide whether to sign or not.

MODELS

However, Mr Miller would not be drawn on whether the NRP had refused to go along with the recommendations made at the commission's 1st plenary session.

Mr Miller, the NRP member on the commission, would only say there were a number of political models and variations of the models available.

To a large extent our attitude depends on what Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the Kwazulu Government decide.

The commission had considered a number of constitutional models, the four most important being the NRP's confederal/federal model, the PFP's federal plan, consociational democracy and separate development.

The NRP rejected the separate development and federal models.

However, it could consider adaptations of various

models if they met certain NRP policy requirements.

The main requirements were:

- Recognition of ethnicity as a mechanism for granting group protection.

- A total commitment to free enterprise and capitalism.

- The right of ethnic groups to govern themselves on local issues.

- A commitment to a single South African state.

- A shared economy for South Africa, although different parts could have different economic systems.

Mr Miller said the final report was expected on March 15.

NOT FINAL

Although he saw the commission's work as 'a very important step towards finding a new political dispensation' it could not be considered to have the final answer. More important was what Kwazulu decided to accept.

Kwazulu could accept a middle road between various models which the NRP could accept.

Asked whether an NRP refusal to sign the report could result in a serious deterioration of relations between Kwazulu and the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council, Mr Miller replied that it depended on the degree of maturity of all parties.

JUST

107

~~21/2/52~~

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY

POVERTY TO BLAME FOR CHOLERA

Kwazulu minister says causes are destitution and underdevelopment

By Nigel Adlam

GRINDING black poverty has again been blamed for the cholera epidemic.

Kwazulu Health Minister Dr Dennis Madide diagnosed the causes as destitution, chronic underdevelopment and poor communications in the bush.

"It seems to be a black man's disease," he told the Durban Press correspondent this week.

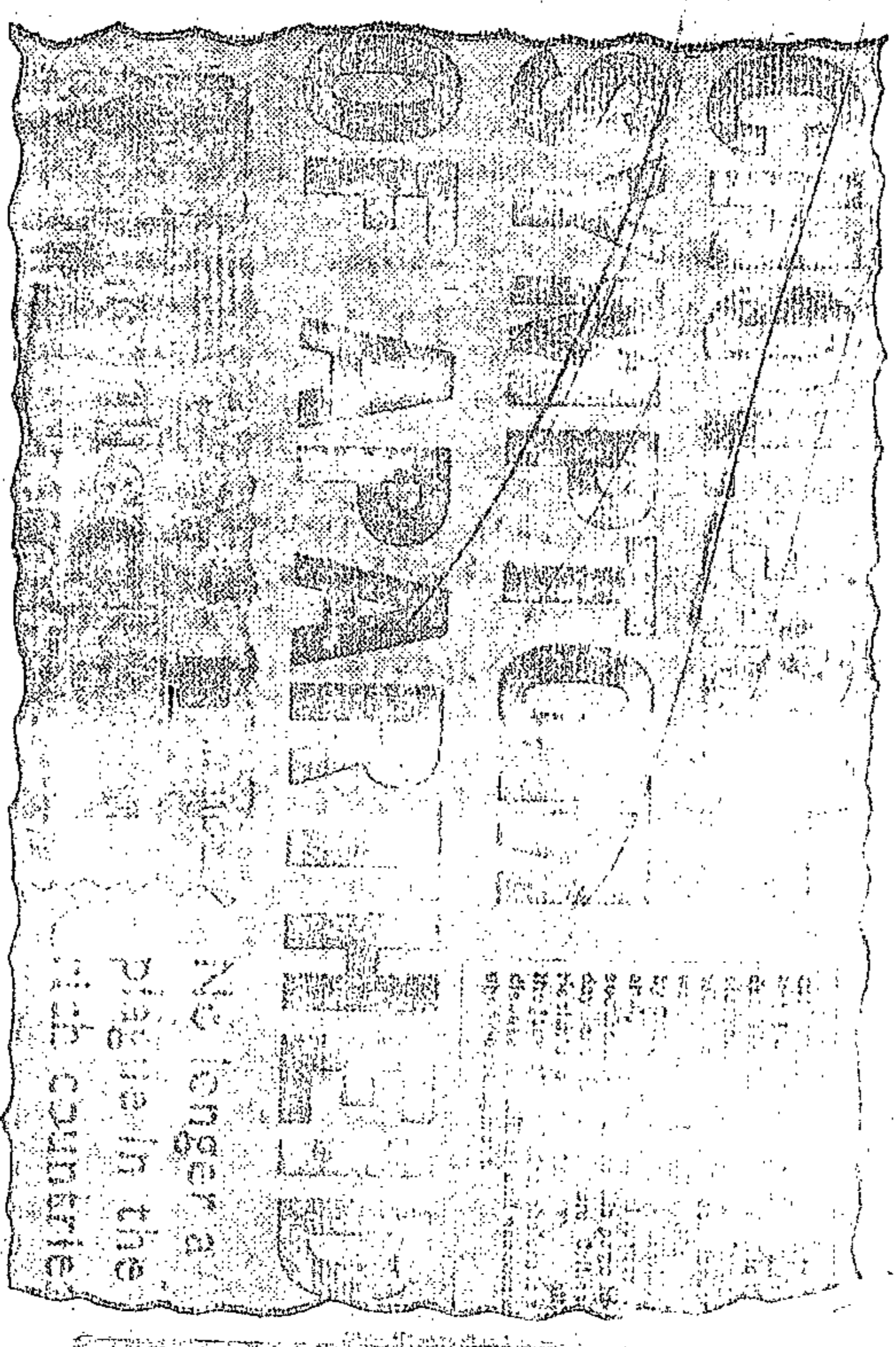
The only effects black people because of the impoverished conditions under which they are forced to live.

"If you go to the rural areas you see basic, absolute poverty which you only expect to find in Zaire."

Dr Madide asked at the Durban Press conference: "How many whites are known to have died of cholera in South Africa?"

Dr Madide said that South Africa was committed to the World Health Organisation ideal of providing piped water for everyone by the year 2000.

The Tribune headlines that raised Minister Munnik's ire

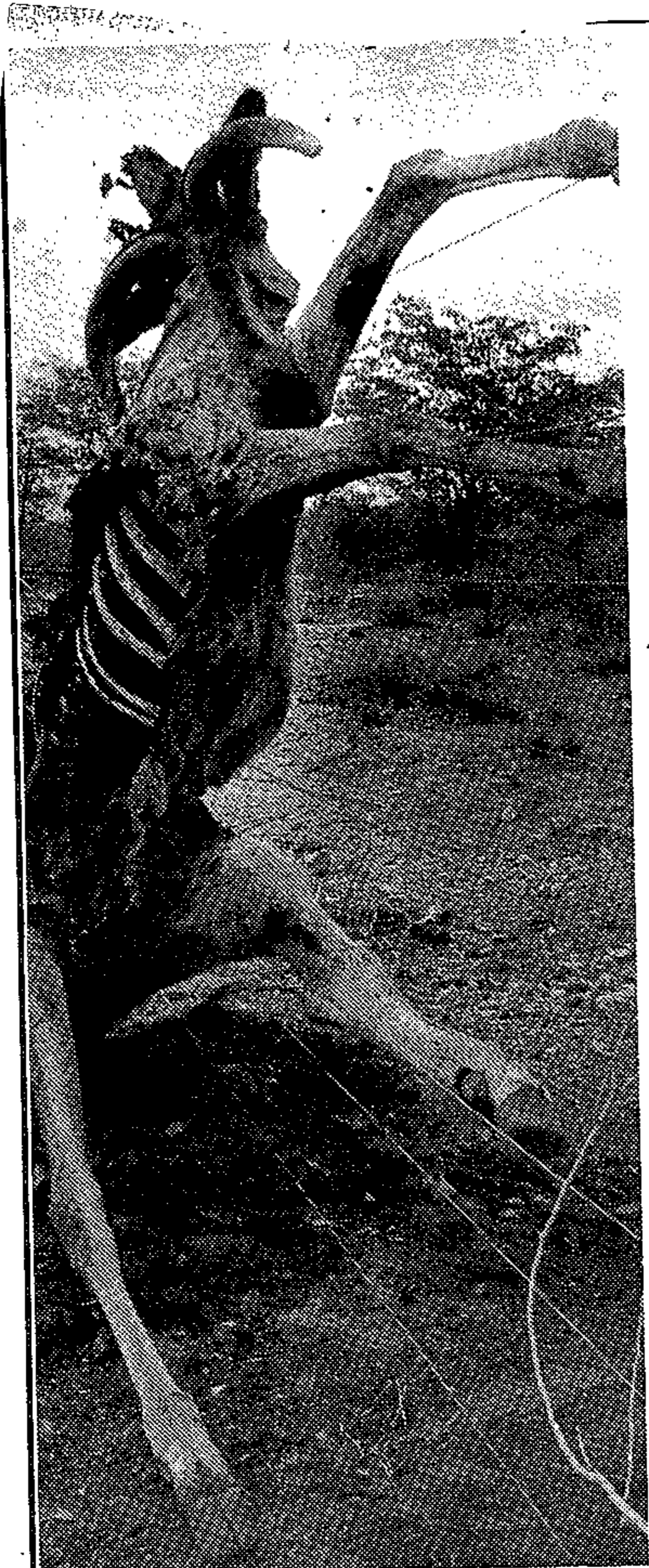


The Tribune article as "dirty" and accused Dr Barnard of being part of the "total onslaught" against South Africa.

More than 9 000 suspected cholera victims have now been counted in Natal and Kwazulu since the epidemic broke out in November.

They give only 20 percent immunity. They're a false protection," he said.

They're a false protection," he said.



The horrific results of drought.
Picture by courtesy of The Sunday Times.

KwaZulu plight critical

107

Industrial
Week
23/2/82

**By Simon
Cashmore**

DROUGHT-stricken areas of northern Natal are in desperate need of industry's help to alleviate suffering caused by cholera.

Dr Johan van Rensburg, the Director of the State Health Department in Natal, described the situation as "a shambles" and told Industrial Week: "Industry must take some of the responsibility for the situation and look to its employees' living conditions, particularly housing and sanitation."

Two non-government funds have been set up to enable individuals and companies to contribute towards the development of alternative water supplies. The

Daily News' "Spring Fund" has raised over R28 000 while the KwaZulu Water Development Fund has collected R414 000 for the supply of bore holes.

The water development fund was initially set up during the drought of 1980 to transport water to those most in need but the cheapest and most efficient means of supplying water to a large number of people is by way of bore holes.

Richard Bates, coordinator of the fund says: "A bore hole equipped with hand pump costs us R3 500. To date we have 70 bore holes with funds for a further 118."

"KwaZulu needs in the region of 2 000 so you can see there is a tremendous need for further development".

The fund has con-

tracted Tiger Drilling of Empangeni to do the drilling operations and Mono or National hand pumps are being fitted to each successful bore hole.

Dirk Patrick, branch manager of Mono Pumps, Natal, tells Industrial Week: "With the outbreak of cholera the need for pumps has become more urgent but the rate at which new bore holes are being developed is an inhibiting factor — we can only supply pumps when the bore holes are ready."

"With the cholera still spreading and the drought getting worse things look very bleak"

For further information concerning the KwaZulu Water Development Fund contact The Secretary, P.O. Box 507, Durban.

ACCOUNTING A

SOLUTION TO: GL5

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Bank

being payment of premium

300

300

Dec 31:

Income Statement

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
 Bank being payment of premium 300

Dec 31: Income Statement 300
 Insurance Expense being closing entry 300

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
 Bank

Jan 2: Debtor (Ins) 24 000
 Income Expense

being accrued

Jan 2: Income from 24 000

Income Statement

Jan 2: Income Statement 300

Insurance

Jan 31: Bank 24 000

Debtor (

being received

(2) Premiums Treated as a

01, Jan 1: Life Policy Bank

Dec 31: Income Statement

Life Policy

(Surrendered)

therefore

700 (107) Kwazulu shoe workers down tools

Mercury Reporter
 ABOUT 700 workers downed tools at the Kwazulu Shoe Company in Loskop near Estcourt yesterday after management dismissed one of the workers, according to union sources.

The general secretary of Fosatu affiliated union, the National Union of Textile Workers, Mr Obed Zuma, said the workers had downed tools after one of the women workers had been dismissed.

He said this had followed a union meeting where the fired worker had complained of ill-treatment by a supervisor.

Workers were now demanding the reinstatement of the woman and recognition of the union, he said.

Mr Zuma said union officials had introduced themselves to the company but the management had refused to deal with them.

He claimed that some workers were paid R14 a week - a third of the minimum.

Repeated efforts to contact the management of the company were unsuccessful.

Mercury 23/2/82

Continued/.....

..... /ped

Chief ^{Mercury} Buthelezi 'uneasy' about that corridor

Mercury Reporter

THE decision of the Government to hand the corridor area between the Hluhluwe and Umfolosi game reserves to the Natal Provincial Administration justified the stand of the KwaZulu Government in rejecting the notion of a 'nonsensical, so-called Zulu State,' says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday the decision to hand over the corridor made nonsense of the Government's policy towards KwaZulu and also undermined his own position as a conservationist.

The Chief Minister said the Zulus living in the area affected would have understood if the corridor had been handed to KwaZulu.

But it was now difficult to talk conservation to the people in the area when there was so little land left for them.

Chief Buthelezi said the move made him 'very uneasy'.

He revealed that the establishment of a Bureau for Nature Conservation had been approved yesterday by the KwaZulu Cabinet. The Chief Minister will take charge of the portfolio of conservation.

Chief Buthelezi said the development of the Maputaland area in northern KwaZulu offered an opportunity to the new bureau to create something 'unique' in the field of conservation.

'We blacks are seen as people who are not conservation-orientated,' he pointed out.

300

300

24 000

300

24 000

24 000

300

300

300

Income Statement	Dec 31:	Life Policy	(Surrender value of policy therefore no amount can
Bank	01, Jan 1:	Life Policy	
(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset			
Bank	Jan 31:	Insurance Comp	Debtor (Insurance Comp being receipt of proceed
Income Statement	Jan 2:	Insurance Expense	being closing entry
Income Statement	Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	being closing entry
Income Statement	Jan 2:	Life Policy	being accrual of proceeds
Company	Jan 2:	Life Policy	This project gives us a chance to show who is telling the truth as far as that accusation is concerned.
Company	04, Jan 1:	Life Policy	Chief Buthelezi said that the KwaZulu Cabinet would be discussing the question of future relations with the Natal Parks Board in the very near future.
Company	Years 02:	Life Policy	At present two blacks, appointed by the cabinet, serve on the board.
Company	Dec 31:	Life Policy	The Government decision to hand over the corridor has been an extremely sensitive political issue for many years. A decision on the future of the corridor was delayed for 40 years.
Bank	01, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	
(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense			

SOLUTION TO: GL5

271 Hansard Q. Col. 191-192
Trustfeed prescribed area
24/2/82
107 *18. Mr. P. C. CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

- (a) What is the surface area of the Trustfeed prescribed area and (b) how many people are residing there at present?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (a) 209 hectares.
- (b) Approximately 2 218.

Trustfeed prescribed area

*19. Mr. P. C. CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

Whether any arrangements have been made for the relocation of the residents of the Trustfeed prescribed area; if so, (a) what percentage of the residents are to be relocated, (b) when will the relocation take place and (c) where are the residents to be relocated?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

No.

(a), (b) and (c) Trustfeed is a Black spot which has, for control purposes, been declared a prescribed area in terms of section 9bis of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945). Due to the proximity of Trustfeed to KwaZulu, the Department of Co-operation and Development is presently busy to investigate the possibility to resettle the residents of the area concerned within KwaZulu. No alternative site has yet been identified for this purpose.

✓

X

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
 Bank being payment of premium 300

Dec 31: Income Statement 300
 Insurance Expense being closing entry 300

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300

Bank 300

Jan 2: Debtor (Insu 24 000

Income Exp being accrue 24 000

Jan 2: Income from 24 000

Income St being close 24 000

Jan 2: Income Stat 300

Insurance 300

Jan 31: Bank 24 000

Debtor (24 000

being rece 24 000

(2) Premiums Treated as a

01, Jan 1: Life Polic 300

Bank 300

Dec 31: Income Sta 300

Life Pol 300

(Surrender 300

therefore 300

107 ~~102~~ ~~103~~ RAND

700 on strike at KwaZulu factory

Labour Reporter
 ABOUT 700 workers have gone on strike at a North Natal shoe factory — and their union says their grievances highlight the plight of workers in "homeland" factories.
 The strike hit the KwaZulu Shoe Company at Loskop, near Estcourt, earlier this week.
 The general secretary of Fosatu's National Union of Textile Workers, Mr Obed Zuma, said the dismissal of a union member had sparked the strike.
 He said 10 other workers had been threatened with dismissal if they attended union meetings.
 Company spokesmen were not available yesterday.
 Mr Zuma claimed the national industrial council had told the union wages should be determined by the KwaZulu National Assembly and not by the industrial council, which lays down minimum wages "at least three times higher" than those paid at the company.

Back

to

work

~~107~~

~~107~~

107

~~107~~

Mercury
25/2/82

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU Shoe Company workers yesterday decided to return to work after a meeting with union officials.

At an earlier meeting, community councillors from the Loskop area had told the workers to return to work but they had refused.

Mr Obed Zuma, general secretary of the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Textile Workers, said workers had reconsidered their decision late yesterday after a meeting at the union offices in Estcourt.

About 700 workers downed tools on Monday after management had fired one of the woman workers. Workers also had demanded recognition of the union.

At the meeting held near the Loskop factory, workers told community councillors that the dismissed woman had been ill-treated by a supervisor

at the factory.

Union officials have claimed that the woman was fired because she had complained of ill-treatment by the supervisor at a union meeting.

Workers also complained of irregular lunch breaks, wages as low as R14 a week, and that they were not paid during sick leave or for overtime.

A company official, who would not give his name, told the Mercury after the meeting that the dismissed woman worker had been warned a number of times that she was not doing her work properly. After the fifth warning she was fired.

He said the worker had not complained to management about ill-treatment. The first time he had been aware of it was when the workers had gone on strike.

Community workers told the Mercury that they had been approached by management and asked to tell the workers to return to work.



were less than had been anticipated.

The effect of those factors made it highly doubtful that a third of the cost would have been recovered should the property have been sold.

At the beginning of 1977 the property was taken over and administered, and as a consequence of recoveries from sureties and repayments, the amount owed to the first mortgagees was reduced to about R190 000. The amount of secured claims against the company was about R584 901.

Mr Bryant said the time for repayment to secured creditors — except Caltex — had long since passed and there was no prospect whatever of their being repaid within a reasonable time.

Beachfront chairman

Principal Reporter

Beach and City Steering Committee chairman, says the beachfront plan 18 months.

He told it will take five years but I think it musn't take that long — 18 months.

He is pointing out that he had been the Mercury yesterday. He had not plan delayed, but had merely extended the delay.

The purpose of my being on the committee is something moving. Unfortunately I have inevitable delays because of the need

to go to Council with a plan that the people nominated by commerce institutes of Architects and Town Planners, we have some hope of getting the

"We want to see as much of Britain and Europe as we can on our limited budget."

entirely the same.

Book Marketing, Johannesburg.



Send me copies of your Trafalgar

heart stilled

Man (120) dies in Port Shepstone

Mercury Reporter

THE death certificate of a man who died in Port Shepstone on Monday registers him as being 120 years old — that's before income tax was introduced.

According to the Mercury's South Coast correspondent, when Mr Samuel Mpfana's body arrived at the Port Shepstone Mortuary, it was accompanied by a police report and certificate which said he was born at Bizana in Transkei in 1862.

Mr Mpfana died from asthma at his home at Boboyi, near Port Shepstone.

John Line

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

MR JOHN Line, a former president of the Royal Agricultural Society, died here yesterday. He was 59.

Mr Line, who relinquished the presidency last year after eight years, followed the steps of his father and grandfather in serving the society.

His grandfather was president from 1915 to 1929, and his father served on the committee.

Mr Line is survived by his wife and six children.

Injured girl satisfactory

Mercury Reporter

LOUISE Symes, the 15-year-old Maris Stella Convent girl who was injured by a vehicle as she was crossing Musgrave Road earlier this month, is reported to be in a satisfactory condition in Addington Hospital.

The bus stops opposite each another in Musgrave Road, outside Maris Stella Convent and Durban Girls' College, criticised as adding to the hazardous traffic situation outside the schools, are to be moved further apart to ease congestion.

In the 1950s, the tug was taken apart last year. Its spokesman, the tug was taken apart last year. It was outmoded and her engines — each of which pushed out 1 800 hp — had been given away. One is going to the University of Natal's mechanical engineering faculty and the other could become part of a scheme to open a nautical museum.

Two chiefs banished after faction fights

African Affairs Reporter

TWO chiefs have been banished by the KwaZulu Government.

Chief Tshanibezwe Hlongwane of the Amangwane tribe in the Bergville district has been banished to Maputa and Chief Manzolwandle Cele of the Mehlomyama tribe in the Port Shepstone district has been sent to Msinga.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Government in Bergville said there had been faction fights in the area and Chief Hlongwane had clashed with his councillors.

Officials from the KwaZulu Government and police were present when Chief Hlongwane and his family were transported by lorry.

Chief Cele was detained last year as a result of the faction fights which resulted in the loss of many lives in Mehlomyama. Thousands of huts were burned down during the fights.

He also was detained by police after he had been found with a gun without a licence.

His wife, his induna and several tribesmen in Mehlomyama also were arrested for the possession of guns.

her (Jooste) that she needed help because she was in trouble with the police.

Also, Miss van der Merwe had wished that Jooste should arrange for a meeting among themselves and Miss Mellanie, but it failed.

The Magistrate said Jooste had told the Court that Miss van der Merwe was a well-known prostitute.

He said Jooste had failed to ask for advice from police about what she should have done after receiving the cocaine from Miss Mellanie.

Jooste was allowed bail of R1 000, pending an appeal.

DULY AUTHORISED BY MESSRS. CHARMAX (PTY) LIMITED (PRINCIPAL)

FINAL LIQUIDATION

BALANCE OF COMPLETE SHIPMENT PERSIAN AND ORIENTAL CARPETS AIRWAY BILL NO. 05721699160 ATTACHED IN WAREHOUSE FOR NON-PAYMENT SHIPPING AND CLEARANCE CHARGES.

SATURDAY 27TH FEBRUARY, 1982 AT 10.30 A.M.

COMPLETELY WITHOUT RESERVE

For convenience of sale all bales removed to be opened and sold at —

THE WAREHOUSE MESSRS. STUTTAFORD VAN LINES, 242 STAMFORD HILL ROAD, DURBAN.

NOTE: The packing list shows over 100 pieces including large carpets and silk items. There will be no view. The bales will be opened 1 hour prior to sale at 9.00 a.m. The goods have been cleared and all duties paid by clearing agent concerned. No catalogues have been prepared. All cheques (no exceptions) to be made payable to principals or their appointed agents.



Homeaire

for AIR CONDITIONING

'Diluted' plan may be answer

Mercury
25/2/82
107

IT IS possible that the final draft of the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry will not insist on a one-man-one-vote formula but that it will 'dilute' the concept in the wider interests of South Africa.

This was said by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and architect of the commission, when he addressed 100 Rotarians at a lunch of the New Germany Rotary Club.

Chief Buthelezi said his ideal was that of one man, one vote, but the Buthelezi Commission might dilute that in the interests of the people of Natal and South Africa.

He said there was no sense in regarding Natal and KwaZulu as two separate entities and that was why the commission had been looking at the possibility of a single legislative assembly.

The Chief Minister said he had devised the idea of a commission because there were very few opportunities in South Africa at present to bring about change through peaceful means.

'I did not think I should confine myself to protest politics,' he said.

'It is wrong for black people just to condemn and not to make proposals.'

There has been a furore in recent weeks involving the unwillingness of the New Republic Party to sign the final draft of the

One man, one vote unlikely in report

commission's report because it allegedly does not give sufficient guarantees to minorities in Natal such as whites, coloureds and Indians.

Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the NRP, said last week that the party had not yet made a final decision on whether to sign the report.

If the NRP goes ahead with its refusal to sign, there could be widespread repercussions involving joint projects in Natal and KwaZulu.

These include the joint Consultative Committee, which concerns itself with matters such as planning, hospitals and the control of stray animals.

In addition, two prominent Zulus have recently been appointed to the Natal Parks Board and a joint roads board is being mooted.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday that the final report of the commission should be available to the Press by the middle of next month.

SOLUTION TO: GL5

Bank	01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense	300	(1)
Bank	01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense	300	
Bank	04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense		
Debtor (Insurance Co)	Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Co)		
Income from Life Policy	Jan 2: Income from Life Policy		
Income Statement	Jan 2: Income Statement		
Insurance Expense	Jan 2: Insurance Expense		
Bank	Jan 31: Bank		
Debtor (Insurance Co)	Jan 31: Debtor (Insurance Co)		
Bank	01, Jan 1: Life Policy		(2)
Bank	01, Jan 1: Life Policy		

003

300

(107)

SWAZILAND CLAIMS

Not just KaNgwane

FM 26/2/82

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At present, Nxumalo said, three things are happening:

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

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

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

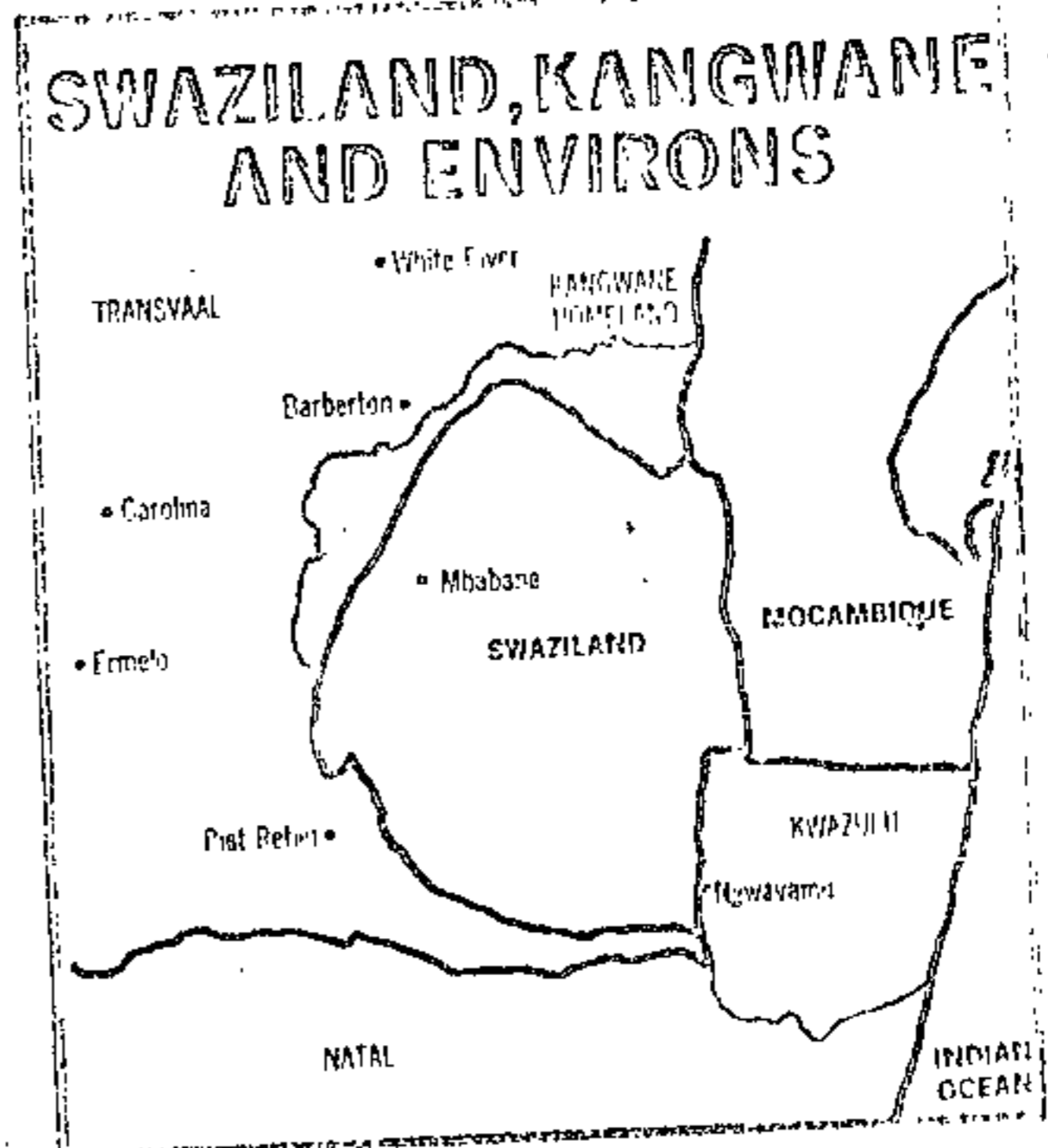
According to Mabuza, he has requested self-governing status for KaNgwane (perceived as one step in the progression to "independence," though he denied he is aiming for this). "No progress" was made at Mabuza's talks with Co-operation and Development Minister, Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town last week, Mabuza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

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

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

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

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



Swaziland and Swazi territories
... historic claims

COAL - FM 24/2/82.

Zulus want in

(107)
A joint venture in KwaZulu is under consideration. If it comes off, the mining operation is likely to be a

joint venture between Gencor's coal mining subsidiary Trans Natal Coal Corporation (TNCC) and the San Francisco-based Southern Sphere Mining and Development Company (SSMDC). At a Cabinet meeting this month, the KwaZulu government approved SSMDC's application to mine large reserves of anthracite it has been prospecting in the Ukuku Valley near Ulundi. TNCC has already secured mining rights over similar reserves of anthracite in the Nongoma district.

According to Graham Thompson, Gencor's senior manager, coal, KwaZulu's anthracite deposits do not occur in a continuous strip but in 20 separate blocks covering an area of 14 450 ha between Ulundi and Nongoma. And as TNCC and SSMDC hold mining leases in the same area, they will probably embark on a joint mining operation. Exploration has revealed that the reserves are capable of producing 1Mt of high grade anthracite and 0.5 Mt of intermediate grade anthracite a year — all of which will be sold on world markets.

Richards Bay, with its proximity to the coal fields and major coal handling facility, would be the logical point of export. Current extensions to the Richards Bay coal terminal will increase the port's coal handling capacity to 44 Mt per annum — 40 Mt of which has been allocated for steam coal and 4 Mt for anthracite. Thompson tells the *FM* that the Anthracite Producers Associ-

ation, which represents several anthracite collieries in northern Natal, has been granted an export permit for 2.5 Mt per annum.

The balance of the export tonnage, 1.5 Mt, has been earmarked for TNCC's joint venture. Although the KwaZulu government seems anxious that the project should go ahead — it will mean increased revenue and provide much-needed housing and jobs — Thompson says it is far from certain

that the scheme will materialise.

"There are still a number of issues to be cleared up. Potentially, the project could be very rewarding but the risks are equally high."

The *FM* understands that the main difficulties are the lack of infrastructure in KwaZulu and the fact that the political future of the homeland state is uncertain. In addition, a reliable export market for 1.5Mt of anthracite a year would have to be secured.

If the mining operation is given the go-ahead, the total capital investment will be R160m, spent over five years. The first mine would probably be located near Nongoma and the first exports are likely to begin in 1984.

Groupings in Natal



Frank Martin is Senior NRP MEC in Natal.

FM: It has been said that the differences of opinion that have arisen between the NRP and the sponsors of the Buthelezi Commission have placed a strain on the normally loose relationship between the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu government. How seriously do you view this?

Martin: If there is a strain between the Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu government I view it very seriously. I have had no official indication from members of the KwaZulu Government that relations have been strained. But I believe the situation in Natal/KwaZulu is one that demands the very closest of co-operation. I would be sorry to see that co-operation affected in any way.

If, as expected, the commission's report does not receive widespread official acceptance, what can be done at a provincial level to foster further co-operation and good relations between Natal and KwaZulu?

Obviously, we will continue to do everything that is possible — within the framework of the law — to continue the co-operation which we have been able

ensure that the Buthelezi Commission's to establish over the years. We will also ensure that the findings are not used as an instrument to disrupt the co-operation that has taken place because I don't believe that this was the intention behind the establishment of the commission.

It has been hinted that in Natal a "new deal" for coloureds and Indians at a local authority level is in the offing. Can you elaborate?

This is no secret. The President's Council is expected to make recommendations to the Cabinet in this regard sometime in the middle of March. It could be at least two years before those recommendations are implemented. It seems obvious that they are going to try and give coloureds and Indians a greater say at local government level. Personally, I believe that their proposals will not be too far removed from the proposals which we successfully put through the Provincial Council several years ago.

The history of Natal's experiment in autonomous local authorities of Indians and coloureds seems to indicate that the system has been a failure.

I disagree. One must realise that the Indians and coloureds had never had any experience at any level of government until they were given the opportunity of participating at the local government level in Natal. I am quite convinced that given a little more time these local authorities will settle down into the same pattern that all local authorities are in.

The President's Council's recommendations on the structure of local governments are expected to be made known shortly. Do you anticipate that they will recommend that provincial councils should be scrapped altogether in any future dispensation?

The thinking that is prevalent at the moment is that the recommendations will make provision for some form of regional government that will continue to administer the functions of the various provincial administrations. I suspect the politics in provincial councils will be removed. In that way they could accommodate in regional administration boards (or whatever they are called) representatives of the Indian and coloured communities. They could not then be accused of mixing Indians and coloureds in white politics.

Natal is busy studying the possibility of establishing a regional services board for greater Durban, including parts of KwaZulu. What is the significance of this and is such a board likely to come about?

We believe the only way you can administer such integrated services such as fire fighting, ambulances, traffic officers, electricity, sewerage and water affairs is by the full co-operation of every local authority in that area — Indian, coloured or Zulu. It would seem that we have unwittingly indulged in a system of metropolitanisation that will possibly fit into the government's proposals for a regional administration for the whole area.

28/2/82 S. Times

By RAY JOSEPH

(25M) 107

A FORMER National Party candidate, who helped send terrorist Johan Verster to eight years in jail in the sensational Msinga faction-fight trial, has spoken for the first time of why he gave evidence against his senior officer in a crack South African military unit.

Last week — the day after his appeal was turned down — Verster began two concurrent eight-year sentences for conspiring to commit murder and contravening the Terrorism Act.

Mr Norman Reeves, who, with Verster, was a member of the crack Number Three Parachute Battalion, said:

"I am glad that he went to jail because of my evidence and I would do it again — despite the terrible publicity the unit got.

"I also suffered terribly because a great play was made

of the fact that I stood for the National Party during the last election.

"I want to stress that this was not a regimental matter, but the regiment was dragged in because several of the chaps were drawn in by Verster in his crazy scheme."

Mr Reeves revealed that he "let it be known that I was interested after I heard what he was involved in ... and then reported immediately to the Security Branch.

"I was asked to get involved intimately so that I could find out exactly what was happening and, most important of all, help plug the gap whereby large numbers of weapons were getting into an area where large-scale faction fighting was taking place.

Acquaintance

"I was never really a friend of Verster. He was only an acquaintance whom I knew through the regiment.

"He was a lieutenant and drank in the officers' mess. I was a sergeant-major and went to the sergeants' mess, so I never really had much contact with him at all.

"I did not know him well enough to sit down and have a heart to heart with him."

It was claimed in court that Verster had been hired by one of the factions in the ongoing land war to fight on their side against another faction.

"Verster invited me on this thing and I very quickly realised that he was also in the arms game.

"I realised then and there that there was no way I could condone it.

"He said he was selling arms and ammo to the blacks for faction fighting, but how was I to know that that is what they were being used for.

By Norman Reeves — the man who turned him over to the law

meetings when the operation was being planned and I always went back to the Security Branch to report what was going on.

"The whole object was not only to stop the operation, but also to find the source of the arms. I had to get involved to keep up the pretence."

Mr Reeves denied Verster's claim — made in interviews after his trial — that he saved Mr Reeves's life in action.

"This is absolute hogwash. He was a member of a mortar platoon which wiped out an enemy position and allowed our choppers to land and pull out wounded.

"I had been hit below the chest and was one of many wounded evacuated that day.

"He was only doing his job and he was no more a hero than any of the other guys involved in action that day.

"I am grateful for what those guys did, but for Verster to take all the credit and then say he saved my life, without mentioning the others, is just not right.

"The whole trial was traumatic and the adverse publicity I got was terrible. My wife suffered needlessly because of all this.

"But I have no regrets. I only did what was my duty and I would do it again," Mr Reeves said.

Norman Reeves ... his wife "suffered needlessly" because of the trial's adverse publicity

Income Statement
Dec 31:
Surrender value of Life Policy
Bank
1, Jan 1: Life Policy
Premiums Treated as an Asset

Bank Debtor (Insurance Co) being receipt of prod
Insurance Expense being closing entry

* "What was to stop them being used for armed robberies or by people who could come to the city and attack mine or anyone else's family?"

* "All I wanted was to stop the free flow of arms to these people.

Blackened

"Although my name was blackened by the adverse publicity, I never felt like a police informer. I was only doing my duty, as I am sure many people in my position would have done.

"I was not going after Verster the person ... only what he was doing. I would do it all again and I have no regrets or apologies for what I did.

"It is unfortunate that it became a political issue because of my National Party candidacy in the last election.

"I have a lot of sympathy for Verster's wife and I am deeply sorry for her that her husband had to go to jail. I know I would not like to go away for eight years and leave my family," Mr Reeves said.

"All I know is that the area where the guns were going is notorious for faction fighting and we really do not need the Versters of this world to encourage it further.

"Nevertheless I am grateful for the fact that he was not found guilty of murder.

"I did try and speak to Verster at court, but when I put out my hand to him he just turned away and waved me off.

"I can understand why he did it and also that he was very emotional ... I probably would have done the same if I was in his shoes."

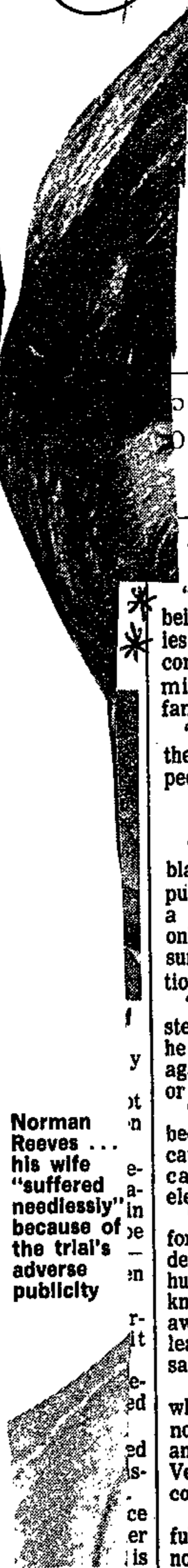
Mr Reeves also revealed details of how he had become involved in the plotting — which would have involved several highly trained men helping a faction against its rivals in fights.

"I was there at all the

Verster jailed

SUNDAY TIMES, February 28 1982

11



I - D - ...
f - ...
I - ...

From

to

By NIGEL ADLAM

THOUSANDS of rands have allegedly gone down the drain in drought-devastated KwaZulu.

Development worker Neil Alcock claims much of the cash pumped into the borehole blitz has been wasted.

"Many of the boreholes are badly sited, dry or vandalised," he said.

The Sunday Tribune discovered on a trip to Msinga, one of the most arid, inhospitable regions of the homeland, that several of the R3 000-a-time boreholes are out of action or producing very little water.

The villagers are forced to draw their water from cholera-infected rivers — or "steal" it from white farms.

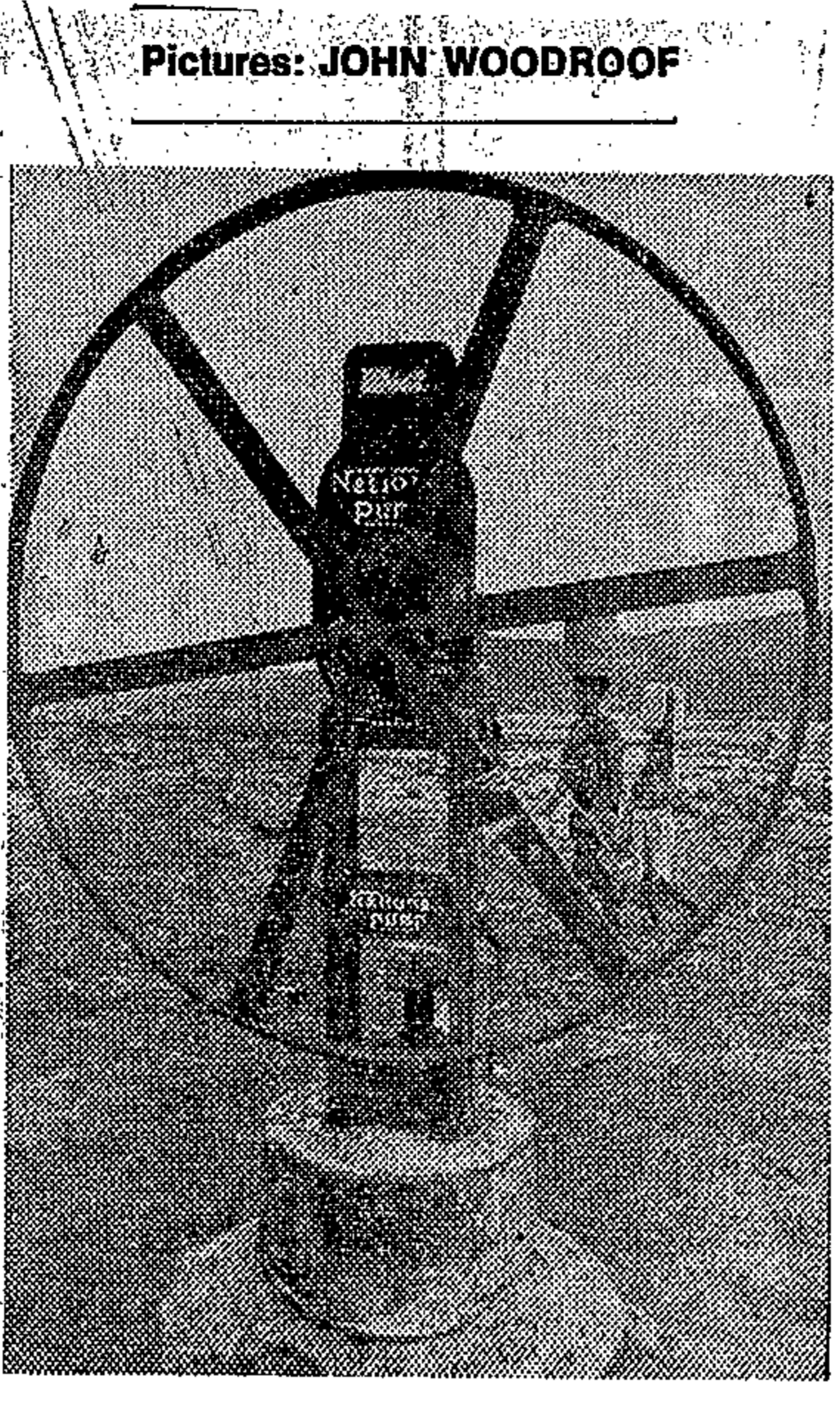
KwaZulu has pumped a hefty R3-million into water supply in the past year.

The borehole sites are picked by the homeland's Department of Agriculture after consultations with chiefs.

The department's chief engineer, Morton du Preez, admitted that only 400 of the 700 boreholes drilled since the blitz began in February 1980 were yielding water.

Thousands down the drain, says Alcock

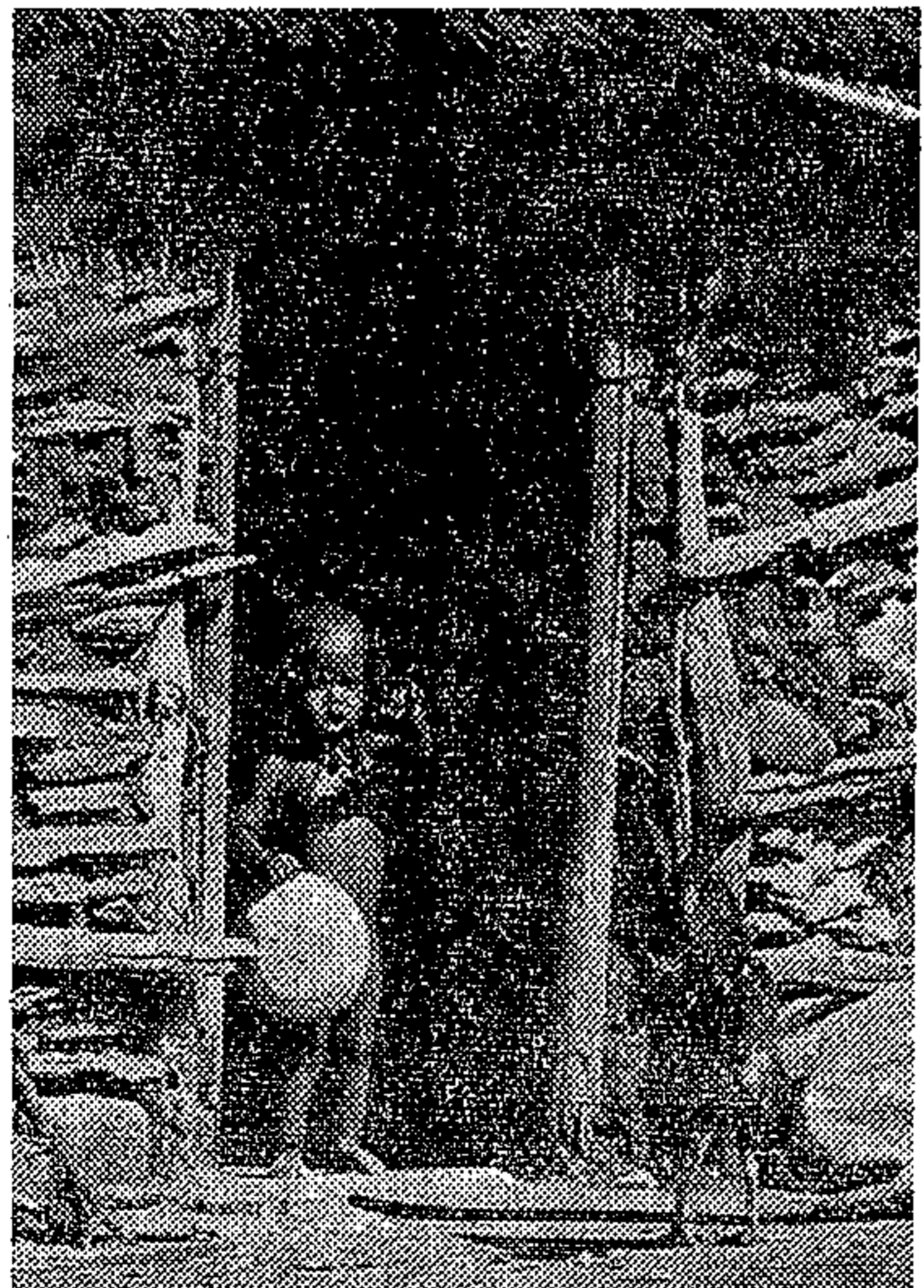
107
S. Twilane
28/2/82



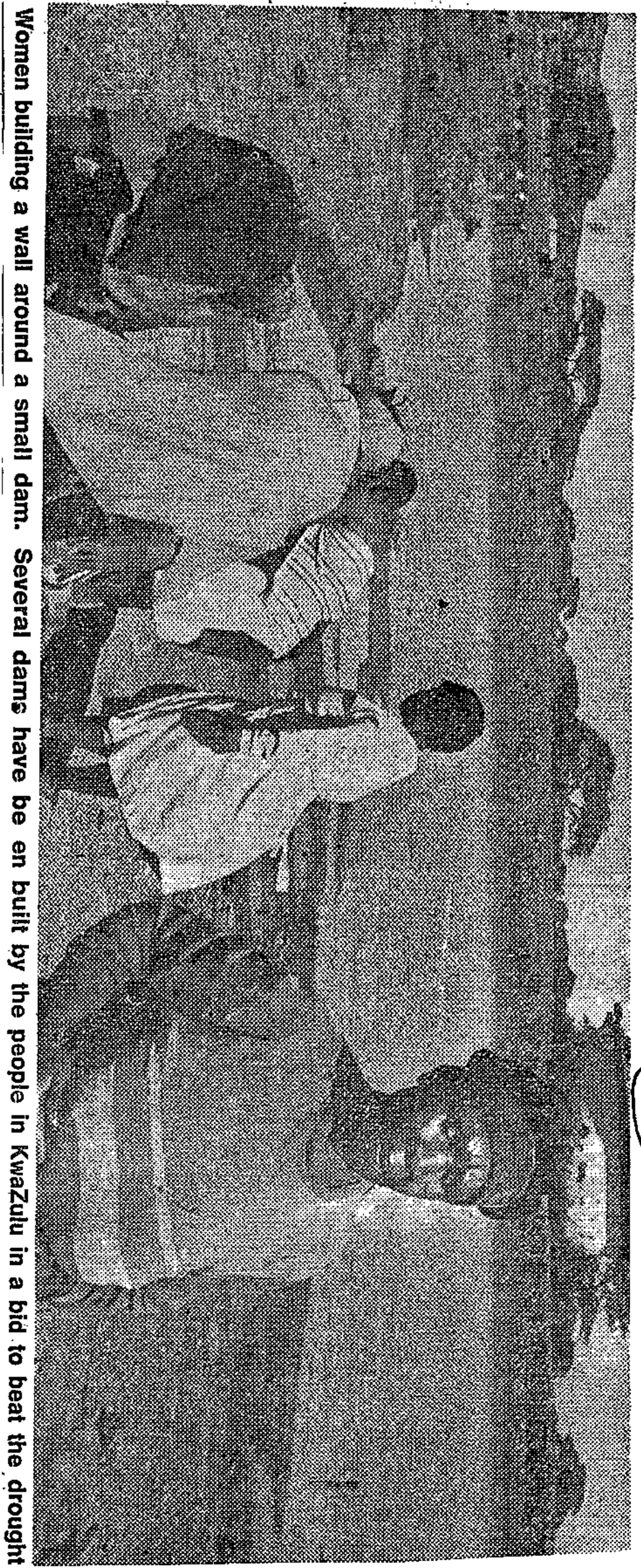
A mother and her daughter walk past a dry borehole after having trekked several kilometres to the Tugela River to draw water



Using a bit of ingenuity, a woman fits a pickaxe handle to a vandalised borehole and draws water



A naked little Zulu in the drought-devastated homeland



Women building a wall around a small dam. Several dams have been built by the people in KwaZulu in a bid to beat the drought

But that's not our fault — it must be remembered that we're in the grip of a severe drought," he said.

"I deny that money is being wasted or that boreholes are badly sited.

"We're making a very concerted effort to get clean water to the people and our job has been made much harder by the drought.

"We're under pressure, but we're doing our best."

Mr Alcock, 63, who manages the Church Agricultural Project's Endukatshani farm in Msinga, alleged that many boreholes:

- Have been drilled away from population centres or next to rivers;
- Have never produced any water;
- Have run dry since being drilled;
- Have been vandalised by bored youngsters.

"Thousands of villagers have to walk for hours to reach the nearest borehole — often to find it's been vandalised," he claimed.

"And some boreholes are next to rivers and streams — it's ridiculous to drill next to an existing source of water.

"Many have never produced water. The KwaZulu Government does not seem to have spent much time worrying if they would strike water.

"They would have more success using good old-fashioned water diviners."

He added that several windmills, which usually pump water from streams or boreholes to concrete tanks, have also broken down.

The drought, which has wracked much of Southern Africa, is now in its fourth year and experts predict it will go on for another two.

KwaZulu is thirsty. The lack of rain has again prevented thousands of tribesmen from planting maize this season.

They will be forced to live off Government drought relief and handouts from relatives working in the towns.

Those living near irrigated farms launch "raiding parties" for water.

One headman told the Sunday Tribune how the women woke up at 2am, collected their plastic buckets, crawled under a fence and stole water from a white man's farm.

A woman said: "We are always scared that he will catch us and shoot us."

Cattle are also suffering.

Mrs Natty Duma said one of the worst areas was Mbaso, near Tugela Ferry.

"There is no good grazing at all," she said. "A white farmer allows the people to graze their cattle on his land — but he charges R1 a beast per month.

"Most just don't have that sort of money."

KwaZulu chief engineer Mr du Preez said 50 new boreholes were being drilled in Msinga, which he described as "even drier than usual."

He added that the holes were drilled as near as possible to population centres.

"You may see some away from villages but these are for cattle," he said.

He explained that boreholes next to rivers were not drawing from the same water supply. "They are pumping

from a source sometimes as deep as 80 metres," said Mr Du Preez.

"This water should be clean and free of cholera.

"If the river or stream dries up it doesn't mean the borehole will also run dry."

He admitted that many boreholes had run dry.

He also explained that if water was not struck during drilling

the hole was capped with concrete and the work team moved on to the next site.

Special machines, magnetometers, are used before a hole is drilled — but there is still no 100 percent guarantee that water will be found.

Mr Du Preez said vandalism was a problem.

He added that the borehole pumps were fixed "on request."

Pictures: JOHN WOODROOF

New 11/3/82
**Mining moves
in kwaZulu** (107)

DURBAN — Consideration is being given to a R150-million anthracite mining enterprise in the Nongoma and Mahlabatini districts of kwaZulu.

The kwaZulu Cabinet has approved the application for a mineral lease submitted by Southern Sphere Mining and Development Corporation of Nevada, to enable the company to mine anthracite on a 14 450 ha site.

A lease in respect of another company, General Mining Union Corporation, has already been approved.

If you can answer 'yes' to all these questions, then you can be sure that your essay or report will achieve your purpose in writing, and that it will be well written.

- Does the introduction really introduce the topic?
- Does the conclusion really conclude?
- Is the title appropriate?
- Is the title specific enough?
- Does the essay or report achieve its purpose?
- Is it effective?
- Is the vocabulary suitable for the topic, the purpose and the audience?
- Are the words precise?
- Are the words concrete?
- Are the words formal?
- Are the words familiar?
- Are the technical terms explained adequately?
- Is the grammar correct?
- Are tenses correct?
- Is the word order correct?
- Are connectives appropriate?
- Are the correct pronouns used?
- Is there agreement in number?
- Is the style formal?
- Is it direct?
- Is it concise?
- Is it clear and unambiguous?
- Is it uncomplicated?

'Agitators (107) provoking (12) Industrial Week 2/3/82 workers' (4)

THE STRIKE situation at KwaZulu's Isithebe industrial township is getting out of hand in spite of earlier Government assurances that Homeland areas would not be affected by trade union movements.

Nathan Lubie, MD of FA Poole told a regional development conference in Johannesburg.

"Agitators are provoking workers into striking over minor cases — we had a strike situation at Isithebe for the reason that workers who arrived late had their wages deducted," he says.

There were also a number of other factories there with strike problems. Yet Government's original decentralisation proposals stated that a decentralised area would at no time be subject to trade unions, says Lubie.

Guidance

"Unfortunately, this subject has now raised its head and while speaking on our behalf, and not for other companies, we are not entirely against trade unions provided they work on specialised guidelines."

"We have sent numerous telexes through our

Isithebe Industrialists Association to the Central Government to ask them for policy guidance on trade unions, but we have not been able to obtain any decision from Government."

Lubie says that while a strike situation can happen in a non-decentralised area it appears much easier to "indoctrinate" the tribal workers in decentralised areas.

Negotiate

"Until the South African Government and the relative Black authorities can influence the poor quality of labour we must negotiate with, decentralisation may present further problems," Lubie says.

In spite of this and certain other difficulties involving transport costs he recommends that industrialists who need to decentralise, or start a factory, will find the low rentals and finance charges, plus the new incentives, a great advantage.

"The only disadvantage can possibly be when concessions run out, and you must consider whether it is feasible to remain or move nearer your market," Lubie adds.

'There'll be no escape'

107
SOWETAN, Wednesday, March 3, 1982

THERE IS an outside chance that change in South Africa will only come after a degree of violence in which scorched earth policies and destructive anger will all but destroy prospects of social and economic rehabilitation, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told a meeting at Carlton Centre this week.

Addressing a group of young white businessmen, the Young President's Organisation, he added that if change is going to be that disruptive, then fundamental changes to avoid violence must be made. These should not be defensive tactics of "digging the trenches and preparing the sandbags", but changes must be fundamental.

"There is too little to indicate that the South African Government is going to bring about meaningful changes. Any changes which do not move blacks closer to power sharing with whites are purely cosmetic. There is, in fact, every reason to believe that the Government will do everything possible to stave off prospects of power-sharing," he said.

Chief Buthelezi then gave an outline of the defections from the National Party by rightwingers because of the hint of such power-sharing. He said however that this was simply the tip of things, for the people who really must be involved in the sharing of power are Africans — not coloureds and Indians. "Reports from Parliament indicated

that there was controversy on what is meant by 'power sharing', not even between all South Africans, but between whites, coloureds and Indians.

"That is contemplated within the framework of different voters' rolls. So they have not even begun to think about 'power-sharing' which involves also the largest population group in South Africa, the Africans."

Without a total sharing of power, he said, the whites are "doomed".

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the politics of survival played by the affluent white society were self-deluding. According to him there will be no escape for anybody in South Africa when the chips are down. "We are all going to be in the same sinking boat."

He appealed to the businessmen not only to applaud his speech and shake his hand but to move into action. He appealed to them to get to him after six months and tell him what they had done to right this tragedy. He told them to come to him even if only to criticise the position he was holding forth.

93 107

Mercury 4/3/82

Doctor shortage in KwaZulu 'desperate'

By PATRICK LEEMAN
THERE is a desperate shortage of doctors in KwaZulu hospitals.

At least a third of the doctors' posts in 30 hospitals are vacant and the situation 'is incredibly bad', according to Dr Dennis Madide, Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions for the region.

Dr Madide said yesterday that the position was getting worse and he said

he was 'extremely disappointed' with the response of South African doctors.

'Most of our recruitment is with overseas doctors,' he explained.

Dr Madide said there were 64 vacancies out of a total of 209 doctors' posts in KwaZulu.

He said that there were 25 Army doctors working in the region and this would be increased to 45 in May.

Dr Madide said some church groups which formerly recruited doctors were no longer active in South Africa.

The minister said that, where churches such as the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Catholic Church retained an interest, they helped the KwaZulu Government with recruitment. They did not, however, run the hospitals any longer.

Dr Madide said the

Medical School of the University of Natal in Durban was experiencing the same problems as KwaZulu.

Last year 80 medical students completed their course, he said, but of these only 18 were blacks.

Dr Madide said provincial hospitals could often offer 'perks' to doctors which KwaZulu hospitals could not. Very often, however, salary scales,

such as those for medical superintendents, were on a par.

The secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Durban and a past president of the Port Natal Rotary Club, the Rev William Bell, said yesterday he had written to Rotary clubs and Christian organisations all over the world appealing to doctors to work in KwaZulu hospitals.

UJET

66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6

Blacks hit by eye infection

Mercury

5/3/82

89
107

African Affairs Reporter

UMLAZI doctors are treating between 50 and 60 people a day for viral conjunctivitis — a highly contagious eye infection which struck thousands of blacks in Durban in 1974.

Spokesmen for four clinics in Umlazi said doctors had been treating patients for the infection since last week and they were expecting to treat

more cases as the disease spread.

Dr M Bhika, who is in charge of the clinics at Umlazi, confirmed the outbreak of the infection and said he was awaiting statistics from the clinics.

Pupils at the Umzuvele, Zwelibanzi, Ogwini and Mbongweni schools in Umlazi and at least one teacher also have been affected.

Nurses at the clinics reported that although the infection was normally found in children, there had been an increase in the number of adults seeking treatment.

A large number of black commuters travelling on trains and buses complained to a Mercury reporter yesterday that they had 'itchy' eyes — a symptom of the infection.

An official of Kwa Mashu clinic said yesterday he was not allowed to release the number of people recently treated for conjunctivitis but confirmed that there was an outbreak.

Dr M V Gumede, the KwaZulu secretary for Health and Welfare, under whose jurisdiction Umlazi falls, was not available for comment yesterday.

UJCT

66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4

It takes two to compromise

107 E. Post 6/3/82

THE Chief Minister of Kwazulu and President of Inkatha, Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI, recently held discussions with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof. At the meeting, Chief Buthelezi presented a memorandum to the Minister, calling for urgent co-operation in the field of constitutional development. This is what it said:

HERE is an urgency which attends the need for co-operation in the field of constitutional development. The urgency arises out of the fact that failure to meet each other could result in the kind of confrontation which takes us one step nearer to escalated violence.

I need to co-operate with you, Mr Minister, to enable you successfully to manage the conflicts about reform in white society. You need to co-operate with me to enable me to manage conflicts in black society about reform.

For the sake of all our children, there is a desperate need for us to compromise and to leave talk about all but truly essential on-negotiables to past discussions.

Every black political group outside the so-called independent homelands regards political reform as that which must give blacks at least political parity with whites and, at best, political dominance.

Inkatha makes the minimal black demand of party and constitutional discussions should be aimed at reaching agreement as to that form of political party can be reached which does not threaten the white community. No discussion, in all honesty, can take place between us as to which form of political observance blacks will accept.

One man, one vote in a unitary state with human rights written into the constitution, is the common black demand.

I have been prepared, and I remain prepared, to consider alternatives which are compromises. In situations of life and death, I do not regard "compromise" as a dirty word.

I do, however, know that compromise on my part must, Sir, be met with compromise on your part.

If I have to compromise on the position of one man, one vote, you have to compromise on the position of absolute white political control in the productive cash economy and South African foreign relations and defence.

I say this because I truly believe that, in the long term and perhaps even in the medium term, a white-only Government cannot manage the foreign relations and defence problems on its own.

I believe I can play a vital role in these spheres of national interest. I also believe that political instability arises from economic want and I do not believe white economic

"baasskap" is the best idiom for the production of wealth in a country where the bulk of workers and middle-management are black.

While whites continue to demand absolute control in the so-called white areas, and while blacks are economically and politically forced to wear the strait-jackets of Third World problems, we cannot talk meaningfully about co-operation in the sphere of constitutional developments.

There is no prospect of success in a situation where I have been forced to compromise, without that compromise being matched from your side.

As yet, I see no compromise of National Party determination to back attempts to safeguard Afrikaner interests with total Afrikaner control over the economy, foreign affairs and defence.

I have never refused to talk about practical steps towards real reform. I have never refused to discuss the future at a national convention of all political interests, under an international spotlight. I have never refused to face

demanding constituency in order to spell out what can be done.

Successive South African Prime Ministers have thought they could manage the future without me. I have never adopted a "go-it-alone" position. Inkatha did not break off the discussions in our "think-tank".

Clearly my view is that you, Sir, have problems in making co-operation possible between us. I accept fully that your problems arise out of deeply rooted political situations and do not reflect on your political integrity.

I am more than willing to assist you to do what humanly speaking can be done to relieve the constitutional log-jam.

My view is that this log-jam does not build up as a result of unrealistic expectations on my part. It builds up because enlightened Afrikanerdom cannot act in self-interest because of crippling fears in white Right-wing circles.

In all Christian charity, I recognise that, of the two of us, you have the more unenviable task. I cannot initiate reform — you can. I do not



GATSHA BUTHELEZI We must co-operate.

form — your party does. No member of my Cabinet would abandon me if I grasped the thorny constitutional issues which confront us.

We have already had a deeply distressing setback, when attempts were made to drag us into the Black Advisory Council. It would be dangerous in the extreme to precipitate another such constitutional confrontation.

In all political charity, you, Mr Minister, must

We cannot begin to co-operate today. We can, however, determine to do so today. It would be foolish to try to spell out how to begin as we talk now.

I am prepared to risk a great deal to bring about co-operation. I offer my full support to you in anything you can do to bring the white community to the point where my compromises are politically productive.

As things now stand, I reap a whirlwind of abuse for compromising, but no real reward, other than the knowledge that the door to a negotiated future has not yet been finally slammed in my face.

Within this situation of critical appraisal by black South Africa, Africa and the world, I am still able to say that I am willing to take specific constitutional proposals to Inkatha branches and mass rallies to consult the people about them. We need to co-operate before I do this to ensure that we do not lay something before the people which would be rejected by them.

Mr Minister, Sir, may I appeal to you to come to Inkatha's annual conference this year so that you may address the people there and hear for yourself what they say. I, in turn, would be willing to address among each other about reform. We will carry the whole world with us.

A wide spectrum served on commission

S. Times

7/2/80

107

THE Buthezi Commission was first announced in May 1980.

Although it was established by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, it would not accept an ethnic structure, and invitations to serve were sent to bodies ranging from the ruling National Party to the banned African National Congress.

It sought written and oral evidence from individuals and organisations representing multi-faceted viewpoints throughout the country.

Surveys were conducted by independent organisations.

Its more than 50 members included white and black politicians, academics, businessmen, industrialists, religious leaders and prominent citizens.

The commission was chaired by Prof G D L Schreiner, vice-principal of the University of Natal (Maritzburg).

Its secretary was sociologist Prof L Schlemmer, of the University of Natal (Durban).

Other members included

Sunday Times Reporter

Prof Heribert Adam, an international expert in constitutional law from the Simon Fraser University, Vancouver; Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American; and Prof A Lijphart, of the University of California.

Politicians Mr J du P Basson, a member of the President's Council; Mr R B Miller, MP of the New Republic Party; and Mr Colin Eglin, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party.

Mr A Rajbansin, chairman of the South African Indian Council; Mr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha; Mr Y S Chinsamy, of the Reform Party; and Mr Gibson Thula, the principal urban representative of the KwaZulu

Government in the Transvaal and a central committee member of Inkatha.

Prominent South African academics who also served on the commission included Prof H Gillomee and Prof J L Sadie, of Stellenbosch University; Prof A Vilakazi, of Zululand University; Prof H L Watts, of Natal University; Prof C Webb, of Cape Town University; and Prof M Wiechers, of the University of South Africa.

Religious leaders included the Most Rev Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Natal, and the Right Rev A H Zulu, former Bishop of Zululand.

Neither the African National Congress nor the National Party accepted invitations to have representatives on the commission.

BORN TO BE A KING

By SUZANNE VOS
7/3/82 (107)

THE high-powered Buthezi Commission has recommended shared power for blacks and whites in Natal.

Its report — due to be released this week — has dramatic implications at this time of constitutional ferment in South Africa.

Most members of the commission recommend power-sharing as a step towards a nonracial regional administration with protection for minority rights.

The commission, which includes eminent political scientists and top businessmen, finds that the need for political reform in South Africa is urgent.

It warns that there is a growing potential for direct violent confrontation between extreme white and black groups.

The need for urgency is backed by the dramatic findings of a series of authoritative polls of black attitudes.

In independent surveys conducted for the commission, black attitudes are shown to be hardening and many blacks are said to have already rejected the possibility of a peaceful future in the country.

Some are looking seriously to outside support for the removal of a race discrimination in South Africa.

Nearly 80 percent of blacks in the Transvaal and Natal say they are unhappy, angry and impatient with the way the country is run.

An overwhelming number predict social unrest if political reform does not take place soon.

The majority view expressed by blacks today is that the banned African National Congress (ANC) would receive sympathetic and co-operation from most or very many black South Africans.

In the surveys the ANC received more popular verbal support on the Witwatersrand than any other political group.

Buthezi — after Inkatha — is the only body with significant support.

There was evidence of an increase in expressed political discontent and anger which was present among between seven and eight out of ten blacks.

Buthezi report

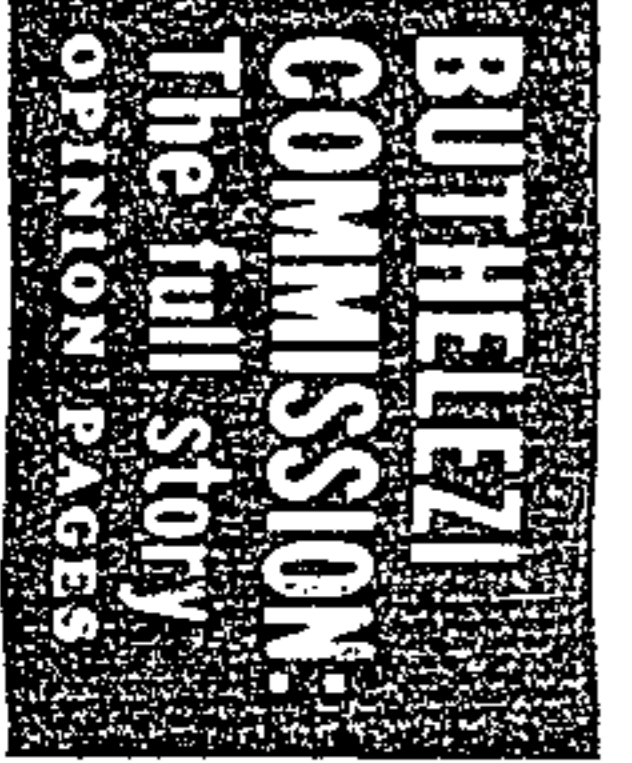
calls for black, white new deal

was set up in 1980 and its more than 50 members included prominent black and white politicians, academics, businessmen, industrialists, religious leaders and prominent citizens.

Chairman of the commission was Professor G D L. Schreiner, vice-principal of the University of Natal.

The final report, which encompasses seven volumes of research, including written and oral evidence from organisations and individuals throughout the Republic, is believed to have been signed by most of the members of the commission, with some absentions.

Its principal objective was to explore the possibility of finding a way, within the overall framework of South Africa, of developing a regional constitutional dispensation for Natal and KwaZulu which would be acceptable to all the race groups in the region.



Urgency

It was for this reason that the Buthezi Commission has recommended "with a plea for urgency" that a form of multiracial power-sharing be implemented in Natal and KwaZulu as soon as possible.

A significant number of whites, Indians and coloureds in the area — and most blacks — rejected independence for KwaZulu and recognised the two areas were interdependent.

Whites, coloureds and Indians gave evidence that they considered it likely that independent homelands would become hostile areas with South Africa and that forces in an independent KwaZulu would destabilise the whole region.

The Buthezi Commission, an initiative of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly,

Discontent

Black respondents to the surveys showed such high levels of discontent that the commission is believed to feel that while a revolutionary situation has not yet emerged in general terms "developments appear to point in that direction...."

Seven out of ten blacks surveyed, for example, predicted mass strikes if people were called upon to act by a credible leader.

The commission, in one of its studies, compared results of surveys conducted into black satisfaction/dissatisfaction between 1977 and 1981.

In the 1977 survey the Arnold Bergstrasser Institute in West Germany obtained results which showed that,

'Natal schools should be multi-racial'

CAPE TIMES 8/3/82

117

107

50

DURBAN. — The Buthezi Commission of Inquiry into the Constitutional, Political, Economic and Social Development of Natal/Kwazulu has recommended that schools in the area should be optionally open to all races and that there should be a single controlling administration.

In its report, the commission said a single controlling administration would produce considerable administrative savings and the highest efficiency in the use and development of facilities.

The commission had heard evidence that both development plans and efficient use of existing facilities had been limited, and in some cases delayed, because of uncertainties in planned development and the consequent departmental reluctance to spend capital on necessary schools.

The purpose of the single control was twofold: It could avoid a significant — and expensive — level of administrative duplication and provide a pool of expertise in administration, teacher-training, teachers and facilities.

It would also mean an easier approach to an equalization of available resources and a readier recognition that the future adequate growth of the area depended on the fullest use of all its human resources.

It emphasized the urgency in the matter which, it said, became more obvious when the economics of the area and

its relative productivities were considered.

The commission pointed out that the present position in Natal was that 60 percent of those entering school were people who, if they had reached a level of literacy at all, would not be able to sustain it. This added up to approximately 6 percent of the total black South African population each year.

This meant that the major problem which existed at present of a high proportion of adults who could not acquire competitive skills needed for productivity in the First World economy, would be a continuing feature in future.

It was recognized that the existing inequalities in available education were a major source of discontent and therefore of potential destabilization in the area.

The comparative peace in schools during recent times had been due to policies followed by Inkatha, but the commission did not accept that if the inequalities remained, successful persuasion against revolt could be repeated.

Neither did it accept that, although the major schooling of blacks would be the responsibility of the Kwazulu department, the possibly serious and violent consequences from gross inequalities would or could be confined to Kwazulu. The interdependence and interpenetrations of the two areas was far too great for that to be possible. — Sapa

'Blacks expect major reform'

Staff Reporter

EXPECTATIONS of political reform are high among the major desires of black South Africans, according to surveys in Natal/Kwazulu and on the Witwatersrand compiled for the Buthelezi Commission.

In a report on the findings of the surveys, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, secretary of the commission and director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, said it would seem that blacks also expected moves towards equality with whites, as opposed to simply improvement in their circumstances.

Other major desires include educational reform, material improvement, better housing and the abolition of influx control.

'Relative deprivation'

The report warned that black South Africans specifically compared their situation with that of white South Africans, which led to "relative deprivation". This was frequently associated with the development of revolutionary consciousness.

The report also found that:

- There was significant evidence of increased expressed political discontent and anger — present among between 70 percent and 80 percent of blacks.

- Actual militancy and an attitude of confrontation appeared in between 30 percent and 40 percent of blacks.

- An overwhelming majority of blacks spontaneously predicted violence or social unrest on a large scale if meaningful policy reform did not occur in the near future. Seven out of 10 blacks, for example, predicted mass strikes if people were called on to strike by a credible leader.

- Between 45 and 55 percent believed that African National Congress insurgents would receive sympathy and cooperation from "most or very many" blacks.

- Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha received clear majority support in all regions of Natal and Kwazulu and substantial support on the Witwatersrand.

- The ANC has more popular verbal support on the Witwatersrand than any other grouping or leader. In Natal, after Inkatha, it is the only body with significant support.

Discontent

Commenting, the report said that very high levels of discontent were not always associated with radical outlook and advanced political consciousness.

An implication of the pattern of consciousness was "a widespread expectation of violence and a sense of its inevitability, as well as considerable sympathy or verbal support for insurgency for a variety of reasons".

This created a climate for insurgency and undermined the credibility of internal leadership which, if internal leadership became discouraged, led to a "vicious cycle of an ever-widening political vacuum".

"This, coupled with the effects of separate development in 'removing' internal black leadership from the common arena of South African politics, could end up in producing a situation in which violence and insurgency come to be seen as the only political instruments of the black South African."

The report warned that if these impli-

cations were true, results showed an emergent situation which could become very serious indeed.

There was a clear need for political initiatives which would build legitimacy for open, internal black politics.

Politicization was likely to increase and if the low level, economically deprived blacks became politicized, a "very significant deepening of the potential for instability" could take place.

With regard to attitudes towards separate development, the report found that:

- There was very little acceptance of the principle of territorial separation of blacks, or of black ethnic national areas.

- Blacks surveyed outside the homeland areas had no significant emotional or civic identification with Kwazulu — sometimes in spite of extensive social contacts with the area. Inkatha was thus not seen as a homeland organization.

Practical terms

- Within Kwazulu, the benefits of self-government are seen in practical terms and do not produce any pride of identity with a "national state".

- Kwazulu, as a political dispensation for Zulu-speaking people, was rejected by 70 to 80 percent of those surveyed. Independence along the lines of Transkei was rejected by at least 70 percent.

- If independence was linked with major land concessions, urban and industrial resources or the right to live and work freely and permanently outside Kwazulu, acceptance rises to majorities of 60 percent or more.

- A central concern to blacks, above all others in political matters, was the right of freedom of access to the labour market and the residential market in the major urban complexes of Natal and the Witwatersrand.

"Any policy or dispensation which either erodes these rights or does not meaningfully expand them is rejected by at the very least seven out of 10 blacks," the report said.

With regard to reactions by those surveyed to alternative political dispensations, the report found that:

- The leadership in Kwazulu enjoyed high legitimacy, and representation by the homeland leadership in some more general South African political forum was much more acceptable than independence.

- Representation in the central affairs of the State was widely held to be a primary requirement. Political separation, even in the form of an equitable partition of South Africa, was rejected by 70 percent.

Unitary system

- Universal franchise in a unitary system was supported by clear majorities among all black groups and in all regions. However, the possibility of homeland leaders, elected black community leaders, white, coloured and Indian leaders sharing decision-making in a consociational body is also acceptable to clear majorities.

The report said that on the issue of alternative dispensations, there was considerable flexibility and openness to options. A proposal to expand participation by blacks or to enhance their rights and privileges was welcomed.

Reduction of rights in a common society, or political structuring on overtly racial lines, was rejected.

Power-sharing proposed for Natal-Kwazulu

ARGUS 8/3/82

11A/107

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—The Buthelezi Commission has proposed the immediate formation of a joint, multi-racial executive committee for Natal and Kwazulu as a first step to setting up a 'consociation' system of government in the region.

The commission's report, if adopted, would signal a dramatic swing from racially compartmentalised majority government to multiracial co-operative government and could have repercussions throughout South Africa.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

BLACK ANGER

The proposal for consociational power-sharing comes against the shock background of the evidence of a scientific market survey submitted to the commission showing political discontent and anger among blacks running at a level of between seven and eight out of 10, and actual militancy and confrontation attitudes being shown by between three and four out of 10 blacks.

The survey found that a majority of blacks would receive African National Congress (ANC) insurgents with sympathy and co-operation.

MAIN FEATURES

Main features of the consociation system that the commission proposes are:

● The upgrading of the powers of the Natal Provincial authority to equal those of Kwazulu;

● The initial adoption of a consociation agreement under which a joint Kwazulu-Natal executive — co-chaired by the Natal Administrator and the Kwazulu Chief Minister — should consist of equal representation of whites and blacks and also including, Indian and coloured representatives;

● The consociational executive would be the executive body for a multiracial Legislative Assembly elected by universal adult suffrage in regional areas based on community of interest;

NRP SEES Natal plan as 'naive'

Political Staff

PRETORIA. — The New Republic Party has rejected the basis of the Buthelezi Commission's consociation-style government.

Submitting reasons for not signing the commission's report, the Natal leader of the NRP, Mr Ron Miller MP, said a single Kwazulu-Natal Legislature elected by universal adult suffrage on a proportional basis would mean in the reality of today that, out of a legislature of 100 members, 80 would be black, 10 Indian, eight white and two coloured.

'We believe it is naive to expect that a consociational executive system (Compulsory agreement) with minority veto rights could lead to harmonious government without confrontation, conflict and chaos,' he said.

'To hope that an 80 percent majority of the elected legislature would accept a blocking vote by two coloured or eight

white or 10 Indian representatives is not the reality of inter-racial politics in a plural society.'

The NRP believed that any political proposal had to carry the confidence of minorities, including that minority which the NRP represented. To gain that acceptance, the application of the principle of group autonomy was essential.

HOMES PLAN

The NRP could not subscribe to the enforced opening of every residential area to occupation or ownership by all groups without regard to the wishes of the community.

The other member of the commission who did not sign the report, Mr Japie Basson, said proposals were more far-reaching than he had initially expected, and affected issues being considered by the constitutional committee of the President's Council, of which he was a member.

● A system of proportional representation would be adopted using the list system, but there would be minimum group representation.

● The proposed Legislative Assembly would have its authority limited by the powers delegated to it by the central government, by a Bill of Rights, by a right of veto for minority groups and by the fact that all legislation would be testable before an independent judiciary.

Renritehepsndcalarsds.m!m-

nis-a to seeaal. sesoof ingoks en-il.

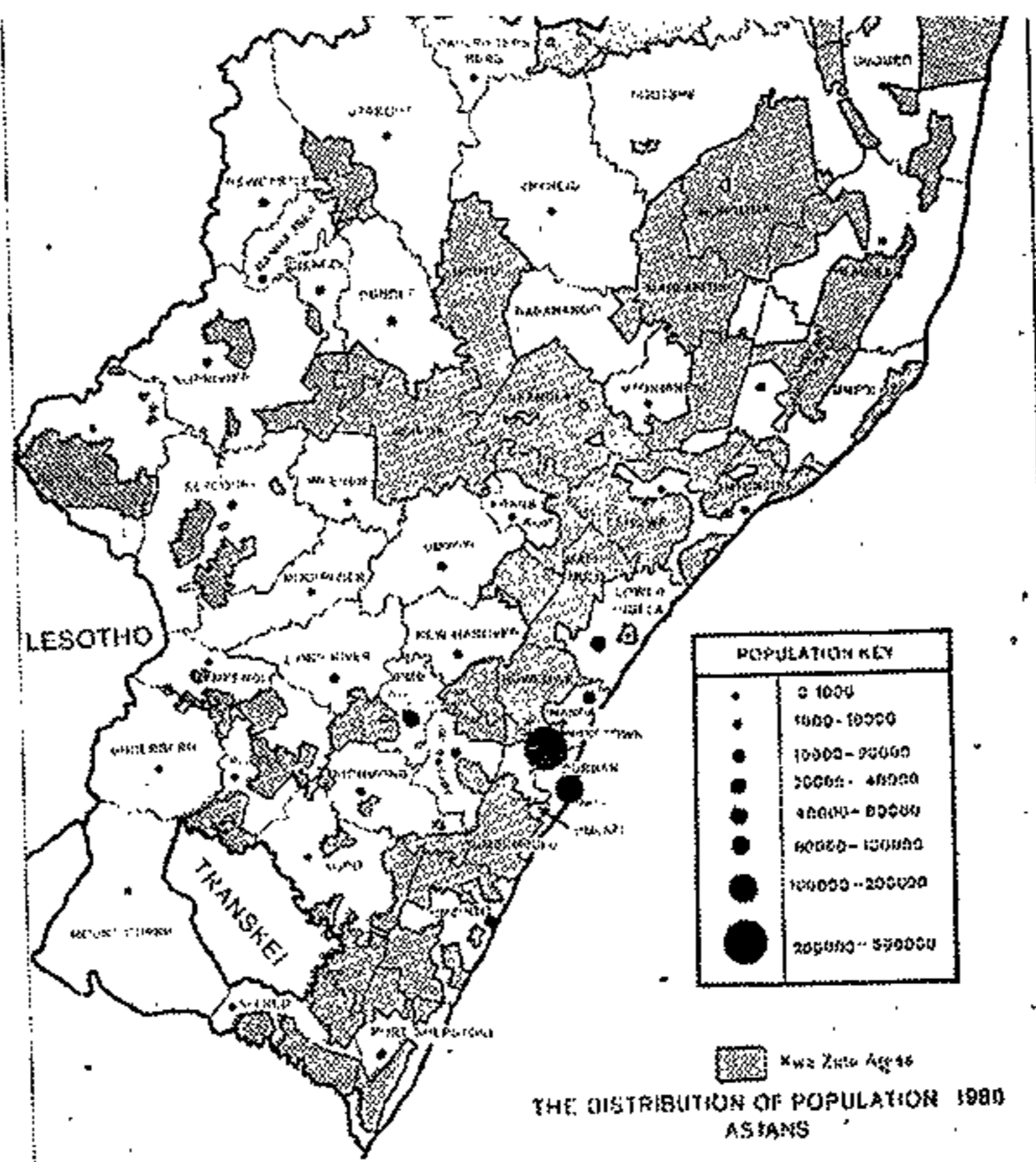
Dry a el-and No de ne ler or nd ar-

ge ss. a of ck tal ny ed eal

ith so-the ion Die ing

ited rael l a. and six tags

s is udg-iler, with tion of



Homeland rejection endorsed

CAPE TIMES 8/3/82

107

Political Correspondent

THE Buthelezi commission has recommended a multiracial executive for Natal as a first step towards a new administration for the province.

The executive, under co-chairmanship of the Kwazulu Chief Minister and the Natal Administrator, would have the task of preparing the way for consociational government there.

The commission rejects outright the Nationalist policy of separate development and endorses Kwazulu's refusal to accept independence.

Warning of the dangers of delayed constitutional reform, it also suggests that adaptation of its regional proposals to other areas, with progress in including black people in the central government, would bring greater stability.

The commission's objective for Natal is consociational agreement, a form of government acknowledging the right of every group to be involved in the process. This would involve:

- A leadership coalition consisting initially of equal representation from the white, black, coloured and Indian communities.

- A legislative assembly elected on a one man, one vote basis through proportional representation.

- Minimum group re-

presentation ensuring seats to groups which received at least one per cent of the total vote.

It would require repeal of the law forbidding mixed political parties or institutions, and a regional government structure based on division of Natal into agreed regional areas.

The powers of the legislative assembly would be limited by:

- The powers delegated from the central government.

- A bill of individual and cultural rights.

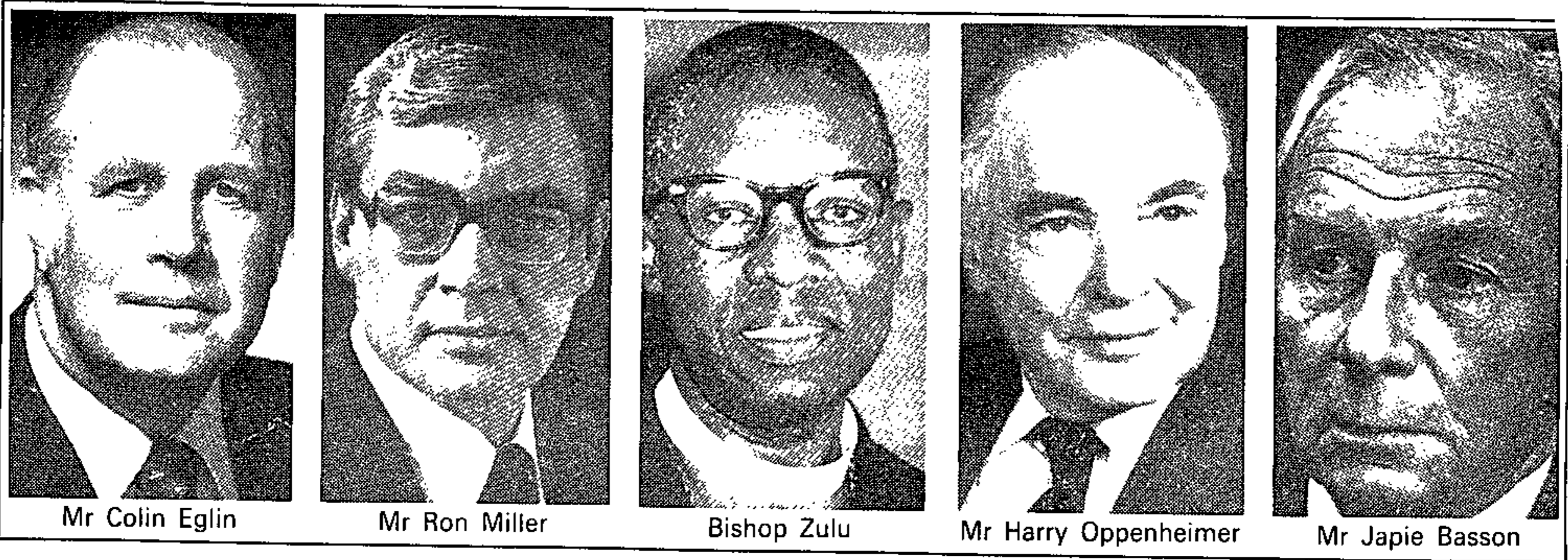
- A minority veto by possibly 10 per cent of the legislative assembly.

- All legislation to be testable in the courts.

The commission says that, as these changes cannot be brought about immediately, there should in the meantime be maximum co-operation between Kwazulu and Natal, including all administrative services.

As an immediate step, it recommends a combined executive committee, expanded to include all population groups in the area, meeting under the co-chairmanship of the Administrator of Natal and the Chief Minister of Kwazulu.

Rejecting separatism and ethnic division as dangerous, the commission says consociational government has been applied successfully in other deeply-divided societies.



Above: Some of the 44 commissioners appointed to the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry into the Constitutional, Political, Economic and Social Development of Natal-Kwazulu. The surveys for the commission were conducted by two commercial firms, Intercontinental Marketing Services Africa (Pty) Ltd and Market and Opinion Surveys (Pty) Ltd, known as M & M. IMSA conducted the major surveys among black, coloured, Indian and white South Africans in Kwazulu, Natal and the Transvaal, for which 2 629 people were surveyed. The M & M survey, limited to whites, was conducted in all the provinces and 2 000 people were surveyed.

Few believe Kwazulu can remain separate

CAPE TIMES 8/3/87 107

Staff Reporter
FEWER than half of whites and even fewer coloured and Indian people interviewed in Buthelezi Commission surveys believe the present social and political separation of Kwazulu and Natal can last indefinitely.

There is high recognition of the fundamental interdependence of all the groups in the Natal/Kwazulu region.

Most people in all three minority groups reject independence for Kwazulu — including half of all National Party supporters and two-thirds of English-speaking NP supporters.

In a report on the surveys, the secretary of the commission, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, said less than 33 percent of Indians and 25 percent of whites and coloured people claimed to be confident about the future of South Africa.

The greatest degree of pessimism among whites was among those who supported opposition groups to the left and right of the National Party. NP followers had "an unusual degree of complacency" about the future.

Among the findings were that:

- Substantial numbers in each group predicted future instability and disturbances in race relations as a result of the present dispensation for different races or the state of race relations.

- Large majorities of whites and almost all coloured and Indian people surveyed recognized the need for reform in the socio-economic conditions of blacks.

- Less than 25 percent of whites, one-sixth of In-

dians and virtually no coloured people felt that reliance could be placed on only security measures to protect public order.

- When whites were confronted with questions about the implications of separate development,



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

there was "very little consistent adherence to the policy as formulated and rationalized by political leaders".

- The consolidation of Kwazulu was rejected by most whites.

- Majorities in all three groups feared that homelands would become hostile areas.

- In no minority group or white political group, with the exception of the HNP, does a majority believe that Kwazulu should be left as it is.

The report comments that clearly the present official policy for the region does not have "clear, unambiguous support from any major group among the whites, and certainly not from coloureds and Indians".

On the attitudes to constitutional alternatives, the report found that:

- Universal suffrage for all South Africans was re-

jected by over 90 percent of whites and by over 60 percent of coloured and Indian South Africans.

- A gradual extension of political rights to blacks gains far more support with a near-majority of white support, and clear Indian and coloured majorities.

- Only 25 percent of coloureds and Indians favour extension of the vote to these groups only, with 90 percent fearing the alienation of blacks.

- A near-majority of whites supports the proposal. However, half of those opposing it fear black alienation.

With regard to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the report found that:

While there was considerable ambivalence about him among conservative whites and among fairly substantial numbers of Indian people, clear majorities saw him as a figure of importance who could not be ignored by the government.

A slight majority of whites and large majorities of the other groups accept the principle of blacks having a share in decision-making for the common area.

There is similar acceptance of the possibility of joint government between Kwazulu and Natal under control of the central government.

"The conclusion reached is that given adequate leadership, constitutional guarantees to safeguard minorities and a favourable political climate, the option of the devolution of powers to a conjoint Kwazulu/Natal could receive majority support among all ethnic minorities in the region," the report said.

Buthelezi wants to know all about it

107
27

By Patrick Leeman

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, will travel to Cape Town today to meet six South African Cabinet Ministers for talks concerning the Government's proposed industrial development policy for southern Africa.

Mr Fanie Botha, Minis-

Mercury
ter of Manpower, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, and Dr Dawie de Villers, Minister of Industries, Trade and Tourism, will attend the meeting.

The meeting is a sequel to the Good Hope confer-

8/3/82
ence in Cape Town at the end of last year when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced a R100-million decentralisation plan designed to create thousands of jobs at the decentralised points.

The question of industrial decentralisation in KwaZulu through incentives and cash grants will

be discussed.

The major border industry area in KwaZulu is Isithebe near Mandini where 50 factories are now in operation, providing jobs for thousands of Zulus living in the adjoining Sundumbili township.

Ulundi itself is destined to be a centre for service industries.

ind to possible exclusion from the

an answer book is to be torn out.
er books must be handed to the com-
r or to an invigilator before leaving the
ion.

notes, pieces of paper or other mate-
be brought into the examination room
ndidates are so instructed.
es are not to communicate with other
es or with any person except the invi-

Sharing of power essential — report

CAPE TIMES 8/3/82 1100 107

By **MICHAEL ACOTT**
Political Correspondent

THE Buthelezi commission, a multi-racial investigation of a new constitution for Natal, has concluded that power-sharing is the only real alternative to continued instability in South Africa.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

The commission's seven-volume report details a sharp increase in support for violent change by black people disillusioned at the prospects of peaceful reform.

minimum expectations of all race groups indicated a mutually-acceptable accommodation was possible in Natal and that this could serve as a model for the rest of the country.

And it warns that as delay favours the proponents of violence and a revolutionary situation could be developing, fundamental reform is now urgent.

Its proposals centred on shared multiracial government for Natal, with the rejection of separate development and independence for Kwazulu.

The commission's panel of top businessmen, academics and politicians of all races believed the government has accepted the failure of apartheid and is prepared to look at political alternatives.

Consociation

The commission proposed a consociational government for the province, with a new multiracial legislative assembly elected by proportional representation and run by an executive drawn from all population groups.

Under the chairmanship of Professor G D Schreiner of Natal University, the commission also called for modification of the Group Areas Act, abolition of influx control and an end to forced removals for homeland consolidation.

It suggested as a first step the appointment of a multiracial provincial executive, with an equal number of white, black, coloured and Indian representatives, chaired jointly by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and the Natal Administrator.

They backed their calls for urgent reform by independent opinion surveys disclosing increasing black militancy.

Social unrest

The surveys found massive black support for the African National Congress — including majority sympathy for ANC insurgents — and expectations of widespread social unrest and predictions of mass strikes if initiated by a credible leader.

While most white, coloured and Indian people surveyed rejected the idea of one man, one vote, the commission found these communities were prepared to accept increasing black advancement — including integration of schools and some residential areas. Given adequate leadership and minority protection, it believed accommodation could be reached in Natal.

The ANC was found to have more popular verbal support on the Witwatersrand than any other political grouping or leader and, with Inkatha, to be the only body with significant support in Natal.

The commission, the first black initiative in the examination of constitutional options for the

The commission believed, however, that the

◆◆◆◆
To page 2



	38	6
(3)	(2)	(1)
External	Internal	

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.

Supervisor

Number of this book

Number of books have

All answer books must

UNIV
EXAM



CAPE TIMES 9/3/82

Buthelezi: PC 'non- committal'

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

LEADING figures in the President's Council would not commit themselves yesterday when asked whether that body would consider the Buthelezi report on a new political deal for Natal/Kwazulu as part of the PC's efforts to frame new constitutional proposals for the whole of South Africa.

Both Dr S W van der Merwe and Dr D Worrall, respectively chairmen of the PC's economic affairs and constitutional committees investigating a new deal for South Africa at local, provincial and national government level, declined to comment.

Treurnicht

But with the Buthelezi recommendations on power-sharing in Natal/Kwazulu following on the massive split in the National Party over this very issue, all eyes are on the President's Council, which is expected to make its proposals known in April.

And many observers believe the road to political reform for the government may have become more difficult against the background of the Treurnicht breakaway and the Buthelezi commission's finding that nearly 80 percent of Natal and Transvaal blacks anticipate increased unrest if mean-

ingful changes are not made soon.

Dr Hermann Gilliomee, senior history lecturer at Stellenbosch, warned yesterday that the government may not be "brave" enough to accept far-reaching proposals from the PC, and that coloured and Indian members may resign from the PC if such proposals are not accepted.

On the other hand, he also warned that in the light of the Buthelezi recommendations, blacks would be greatly angered

if Indians were given central government representation while African people were excluded.

Another Stellenbosch academic, Professor J J Degenaar (head of the department of political philosophy) said: "I cannot see the Treurnichts of the country putting off the President's Council, because right-wing pressures are too far removed from the PC."

Challenge

"At the same time, the PC's proposals could come as a challenge to the government which could well have decided that it had been warned by the right wing. However, I do hope that when the PC proposals come, the government will immediately go ahead with its own stated policy of power-sharing."

Professor H W van der Merwe, a sociologist at the University of Cape Town, felt the Buthelezi report, following so soon after the Nationalist split, was published at an opportune time.

"It came at a time when the present Nationalist ferment would cause greater debate on the Natal/Kwazulu proposals."

9/3/82 (107)

Buthelezi may cut NRP ties in Natal

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is considering cutting all ties with the New Republic Party-controlled Natal Provincial Council following the party's rejection of the Buthelezi Commission's recommendations for power-sharing in the province.

This would mean the collapse of the Natal joint consultative committee and the cessation of all formal links between Kwazulu and the province.

Chief Buthelezi said last night that he had already informed the NRP that he would consult the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly and the Inkatha central committee on whether co-operation between Kwazulu and the Natal Provincial Council should continue.

The development, which would be a major setback for the NRP in Natal, followed hours after the NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, and the party's representative on the Buthelezi commission, Mr Ron Miller, MP for Durban North, had rejected the commission's key political recommendations.

'Conflict'

Mr Raw said that the proposals did not provide true protection for minorities and amounted to a transfer of power to an overwhelming numerical majority which would lead to conflict and confrontation.

Chief Buthelezi criticized Mr Raw, accusing him of perpetuating Natal apartheid behind a smokescreen of "group rights".

"Mr Raw appears to be banking on the assumption that the white man can retain power indefinitely through the barrel of a gun.

"This is very depressing and it makes me despondent about the prospects of peaceful change."

APR 11

Kwazulu break could be big blow for NRP

AREAS 9/3/82

DA, ZOR

107

Political Staff

THE New Republic Party could face a serious setback in Natal because of its refusal to sign the Buthelezi Commission's report.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, yesterday made it clear that the co-operation, painstakingly built up between his government and the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council, could collapse.

Not only could this lead to the NRE losing

control of the Natal Provincial Council but its shrinking representation in Parliament, which is to a large extent dependent on the success of the NRP provincial men, could be dealt a final blow.

SELL OUT

In last year's General Election, the NRP campaigned to free Natal of National Party control and boosted its success in having sound relations with Kwazulu.

The National Party attacked NRP relations with Kwazulu accusing it

of attempting to sell out the whites of Natal.

The National Party suffered its biggest setback in the province, which was mainly attributed to its stand on Kwazulu.

The comparative lack of trouble in Natal in the 1976 unrest was largely attributed to the close relationships between that province and Kwazulu.

Voters are likely to look askance at the NRP if it cannot maintain its good relationship with Kwazulu, particularly, as

they watch the power of Inkatha grow.

And the Progressive Federal Party which increased its strength from one parliamentary representative to six MPs and one MPC in the last General Election, is likely to exploit the situation in its bid for control of the province.

The PFP will point to the NRP's failure to be able to negotiate successfully by sticking rigidly to its policy, to the dangers of a breakdown in relations and how

Natal and Kwazulu will suffer.

It was not at the provincial councillor on the the NRP that accommodation could not be reached on the Buthelezi Commission but at parliamentary level.

Initially Mr Warwick Webber, the former provincial leader of the party, served on the committee. Mr Ron Miller, MP, took over after he replaced Mr Webber as leader.

There was no NRP provincial councillor on the commission.

Buthelezi rejects homelands

ARGUS
9/3/82
107

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT plans for a confederation of South African states received a severe setback yesterday with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, refusing to have anything to do with 'so-called independent homelands'.

Chief Buthelezi made his position clear at yesterday's meeting between homeland leaders and members of the Cabinet at which the Prime Minister's decentralisation proposals for South Africa were discussed.

The homeland leaders and their Cabinets were met separately by a group of five Cabinet Ministers and two deputy Ministers in discussions that lasted until late yesterday.

SEQUEL

The leaders were told the talks were a sequel to last year's Good Hope Conference which was called by the Prime Minister to convince commerce and industry of the necessity for widespread decentralisation and development in depressed areas.

The homeland leaders were given an assurance that the Government proposals were based on economic considerations and were not to give effect to the policy of separate development.

In an aide memoire presented to the meeting, and which was handed to the Press, Chief Buthelezi made it clear that he would not cooperate in any plans to associate Kwazulu with the independent homelands.

INTEGRAL

He maintained that the Government had a duty to help Kwazulu develop but that the area remained an integral part of South Africa.

At a meeting in Cape Town yesterday with an array of Cabinet Ministers, Chief Buthelezi said he and his Cabinet would not sit in any 'meeting at which so-called independent homelands are present.'

Chief Buthelezi said he could think of no issue in which he would receive greater backing locally and internationally.

Inkatha holds real power in KwaZulu

WAB
107

Star
9/3/82

The KwaZulu "homeland" in Natal is the source of the country's most enterprising political planning.

Like the nine other archipelagos of land that South Africa's National Party government, in accordance with its policy of apartheid, regards as the "homelands" of the 20 million black people of South Africa, KwaZulu is seen as an "independent national state" in the making.

The leaders of KwaZulu, however, have forsworn "independence" and with it, the automatic denationalisation of South Africa's six million Zulus in favour of citizenship of KwaZulu alone, that its acceptance would entail. In so doing, they have struck at the very roots of the apartheid policy from the platform of a legislative assembly established by the South African Government in the expectation that they would carry it out.

Although Pretoria vested formal control of KwaZulu in this subordinate legislative assembly, created there in 1972, real power now lies not in that body but in the hands of Inkatha Yenkululeko Xesizwe, the "national cultural liberation



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

movement" set up in 1975 by Chief Mangosuthu Gatscha Buthelezi, great grandson of Cetshwayo and the dominant figure in Zulu politics. As head of the Buthelezi clan of the Zulus, he is by tradition first minister to the Zulu monarch.

Under pressure from his people, Buthelezi became chief minister of the new KwaZulu "government," but the assembly, he noted in a speech in Ujundi in 1976, was "not based on a black initiative" and "could never get us out of the strait-jacket of voicelessness as black people." He therefore established Inkatha, gave it a constitution "whose horizons

are beyond 'KwaZulu' as conceived by Pretoria," and became its first president.

Buthelezi was deeply shocked when Transkei agreed to take "independence" in 1976. If the KwaZulu leaders were to follow suit, Buthelezi said, they "would go down in history as betrayers of each and every thing our forebears stood for, suffered for, and fought for. There can be no right more intolerable than the right to be a citizen of the country of your birth."

Though Buthelezi's critics repeatedly demand that he quit the KwaZulu assembly on the grounds that it is an ethnic institution created to promote apartheid, he will not do so, because Pretoria might then be able to replace him with a pliable chief minister who would accept "independence." "There is no Zulu freedom that is distinct from the black man's freedom in South Africa," he has said.

Inkatha has thus used an institution created by the National Party government to thwart it on the issue that lies at the heart of the political philosophy of apartheid: divesting

It is ironical that this black political movement is now the only organisation able to prevent the final, and possibly irreversible break-up of South Africa, writes John Kane-Berman.

blacks of their South African citizenship, so trying to give apartheid a moral basis it would otherwise lack, the government then being able to claim that denying black Africans the franchise is not racial discrimination but the logical consequence of their status as aliens.

In Pretoria's view, African participation in national political institutions, which is the fundamental issue in South African politics, would then have been removed from the constitutional agenda.

In the words of Dr C P Mulder, then Minister of Plural Relations and Development, in 1978: "If our policy is taken to its full conclusion... there will not be one black man with South African citizenship (and) there will no longer be a moral obligation on (our) parliament to accommodate these people politically."

More recently the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. G. J. Koornhof,

remarked: "Each black nation that becomes independent is a guarantee that one man, one vote in a unitary state in South Africa is impossible."

Hence Buthelezi's argument that what he calls "classical" apartheid will not succeed if the Zulus, the largest so-called ethnic group, oppose its final goal. "If nothing else we have a formidable power of veto in regard to the lost central aspect of government policy."

The implications of the Zulu veto are not yet fully discernible. At the very least, however, it will compel Afrikanerdom to continue its slow search for constitutional alternatives that can be morally and logically justified to restive people within its own ranks, as well as to black opinion as embodied in Inkatha.

It is ironical that a black political movement making use of an institution set up in a "homeland" under Pretoria's fragmented policy is now the

only organisation able to prevent the final, and possibly irreversible, break-up of South Africa. Indeed, Inkatha could well prove to be the only institutional guarantor of whatever may still remain of South Africa's chances of becoming a non-racial political community.

Buthelezi and his colleagues do not think it sufficient merely to block certain policies. They also seek to give content to what they regard as the futility of much black political activity, and to make their embryonic "counter-balancing black power" creative in political and economic fields.

They are in a unique position to do that. Firstly, business and political interests in Natal must take account of them, because Inkatha controls the government of KwaZulu, which is geographically intertwined with that province; few in Natal would dispute Buthelezi's statement that stability there depends on his leadership.

Secondly, Inkatha's position in government (though it prefers to describe the official KwaZulu structures as a "regional administration"), gives it access to instruments for promoting its policies while simultaneously imposing responsibilities that help ensure the pursuit of realistic objectives.

It is not merely talking about the problems facing blacks, whether they lie in agricultural development, job-creation, mass housing, or school building. It has also begun to tackle them within the financial and institutional constraints that would face any government that ruled South Africa.

Buthelezi's constituency is to be found not only among black people with jobs and the right to live in towns in the 86 percent of South Africa's territory designated as the "white" area, but also in the most deprived communities in South Africa. Inkatha, indeed, is the only large organisation that speaks for these latter groups, a point that its critics, black as well as white, overlook.

The above was extracted from an article in a recent issue of Optima.

It is not merely talking about the problems facing blacks, whether they lie in agricultural development, job-creation, mass housing, or school building. It has also begun to tackle them within the financial and institutional constraints that would face any government that ruled South Africa.



NRP wants conference

Mercury 9/3/82

72c 107

on Sunday night as
d bush.

ze

ontrol

hting the fire from the top
ak to De Waal Drive.

destroyed on the council
s Peak consists of old veld,
ns and fynbos have been
ite forestry area.

as started when a braai
he braai was being made
ere fires are prohibited

14th man for tour 'rebels'

CAPE TOWN—Kent bats-
man Bob Woolmer, who
also has played for Natal,
joined the touring English
cricket rebels here yester-
day to bolster the party to
4 players.

Woolmer, a former
World Series player in
Jerry Packer's 'circus',
has had a chequered Eng-
lish career and last
played for his country
against Australia last
season.

Team manager Peter
Droke said the Kent play-
ers would be considered
for the first test against
South Africa in Johannes-
burg starting on Friday.

Our London Bureau re-
ports that Paul Stephen-
son, the black member of
the British Sports Council
who was barred from en-
tering South Africa last
year, has resigned in pro-
test over the renegade
cricket tour of South
Africa.

In his letter of resigna-
tion to Sports Minister
Neil Macfarlane, Stephen-
son protested that Prime
Minister Margaret Thatch-
er's failure to personally
condemn the tour was
deeply humiliating.

Mr Stephenson, whose
one-year term with the
council was due to
end in June, then told re-
porters that Mrs Thatch-
er's 'weakness' was a
betrayal of Britain's mul-
ticultural community.
He said the tour impli-



JOHANNES Strydom leaves the Cape
Town Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mountain fire: man in court

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Johannes Edward Strydom, 35, of Held-
ersig Road, Thornton, yesterday appeared in the Magis-
trate's Court here in connection with the fire at the
weekend on Devil's Peak.

No charge was put to Mr Strydom, but from Court
records it appeared that he would face a charge in
terms of the Forest Act. He was not asked to plead and
no evidence was led.

Mr Strydom was arrested shortly after a fire started
on Table Mountain.

Section 21 of the Forest Act specifies the maximum
sentence for any offence. It states that any person guilty
of an offence is liable to a fine of R1 000 or two years'
jail, or both.

The hearing was adjourned to Friday, March 12. Mr
Strydom was warned to appear.

Mr D Cronje was on the Bench. Mr S Shrock appeared
for the State. Mr Strydom was not represented.

Lion kills child while parents flee

Windhoek Bureau

A LION broke into a farm-
er's kraal near Sesfontein
at the weekend and killed
his 20-month-old daugh-
ter, Francisca Amgas.

The farmer, Mr Johan-
nes Amgas, heard his
goats bleating late on Fri-
day night, and upon inves-

tigation, found a large
lion running amok in his
goats' enclosure.

The lion then attacked
Mr Amgas who fled to his
hut, closely followed by
the animal which crashed
through the door.

The farmer and his wife
then ran to the nearby

military camp for help.

When they returned
with some soldiers they
found that the lion had
grabbed their young
daughter who had been
sleeping.

A national serviceman,
2nd Lt J Pienaar, later
shot the lion.

No nudes is bad news

Mercury Correspondent

NEW YORK—An inmate of the Dallas
County Jail has filed a federal lawsuit
against local officials because he says
they violated his First Amendment rights
under the constitution by refusing to let
him receive nude magazines.

'Can you imagine reading only novels
for two years?' asks Richard Wagner, 23,
who is being held in the jail pending an
appeal against his conviction for
unauthorised use of a car

magazine, Easy Riders, at his request, but
the authorities seized it.

Officials claim that allowing prisoners
to receive pictures of nude women im-
poses a security risk.

'If he (an inmate) has a picture of his
wife in the nude and he's proud of it, and
the next fellow says she looks like a dog,
a fight ensues,' said Charles Matter, the
sheriff's director of detentions.

'It's sexually stimulating,' he said of
the magazine Wagner received from his

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Mr Ron
Miller, Natal leader of the
New Republic Party and
dissenting member of the
Buthelesi commission,
has called for a round-
table conference with the
Government on the future
of Natal/KwaZulu.

In a statement explain-
ing why he had not been
able to accept the com-
mission's report, he
called on the Prime Minis-
ter, Mr P W Botha, to par-
ticipate in round-table
discussions 'as we believe
Chief Minister Buthelesi
has left the door open for
constructive dialogue be-
tween political leaders in
South Africa'.

Mr Miller was fully
backed by the national
leader of the NRP, Mr

Vause Raw, for not sign-
ing the report

He said its recommen-
dations 'could only lead to
conflict and confronta-
tion'.

Mr Miller hoped that
the party's stand would
not affect the cordial and
constructive co-operation
between the NRP Natal
administration and the
Government of KwaZulu.

He said that the politi-
cal proposals based on a
one-man-one-vote com-
mon voters' roll amounted
to the transfer of power to
a black majority for Kwa-
Zulu-Natal.

'The NRP finds this to-
tally unacceptable,' he
said

Any new political dis-
pensation would have to
contain three essential
elements:

- It must accommodate
ethnic groups each with
their own power base
within a structure which
made provision for effec-
tive joint decision-
making;

- Such a political
dispensation could only
be on the basis of an over-
all solution which would
accommodate all popula-
tion groups; and

- It must avoid a trans-
fer of power resulting in
group domination

The political recom-
mendations of the report
had serious implications
for all the supplementary
reports of the commission
— educational, economic,
health and others.

These could not be seen
in isolation from the po-
litical recommendations.

● See also Pages 10 and 11

17 held after brutal killing

Mercury Reporter

POLICE yesterday arrest-
ed 17 men following the
discovery of the blood-
stained body of a man in
the bedroom of a Chats-
worth home at the week-
end.

Mr Dhanaseelan 'Bushy'
Govender, 25, was alleged-
ly hacked to death after a
group of men, some armed
with pangas, burst into his
home in Unit 7, Chats-
worth.

Lt Hans Jisook, head of
the CID at Chatsworth,
yesterday confirmed that
17 men had been arrested
and were being held in
custody. He said they
were expected to appear
in the local magistrate's





ONE of the Durban and District Community Chest's member societies is the Black Community Welfare Organisation. In the picture: Mrs Enid Keating chats to Catherine Dlamini, a blind woman the organisation adopted in 1950.

One-day clinic provides care for thousands

Mercury
9/3/82

Mercury Reporter

FOR the thousands of people living in Kwa Mashu, the sprawling township just outside Durban, regular medical care and welfare work is essential.

One of the few clinics provided for these people is run by about eight dedicated women, most of them qualified sisters, and largely financed by the Durban and District Community Chest.

Every Thursday the Black Community Welfare Organisation's clinic comes into operation. The function of the clinic is to cater for some of the health needs of Kwa Mashu's population.

Non-prescriptive medicines and nutritious foodstuffs are distributed at the lowest price possible, while a number of black State registered and Voluntary Aid Detachment nurses help the qualified white sisters, tending medical complaints and giving advice.

Rezoning

The Black Community Welfare Organisation started operating in Cato Manor in 1949 under the name of Cato Manor Welfare Huts for the purpose of alleviating the poverty which existed in the area.

After the rezoning of Cato Manor the organisation moved to Kwa Mashu. It then officially changed to the Bantu Community Welfare Organisation and also established two children's creches in Chester-

ville. Three of the founder members - Mrs R Henochsberg, Mrs Enid Keating and Mrs Doris Wallace - still are actively involved with the clinic.

When the Mercury visited the clinic last week it

was bustling with activity. An eye infection had broken out in the area and all available staff had their hands full.

The woman who is largely responsible for the running of the clinic, Mrs Jan Ruxton, was busy ferrying patients off to Kwa Mashu's Polyclinic, the only fully equipped medical clinic in the area.

Besides the stir caused by the eye infection, all of the clinic's regular patients, which on an average is between 700 to 800 people every Thursday, were being attended to.

'Adopted'

Some patients have been visiting the clinic since its inception. One of these people is Catherine Dlamini, who was 'adopted' by the organisation in 1950 when she was found in Cato Manor, blind and with two children.

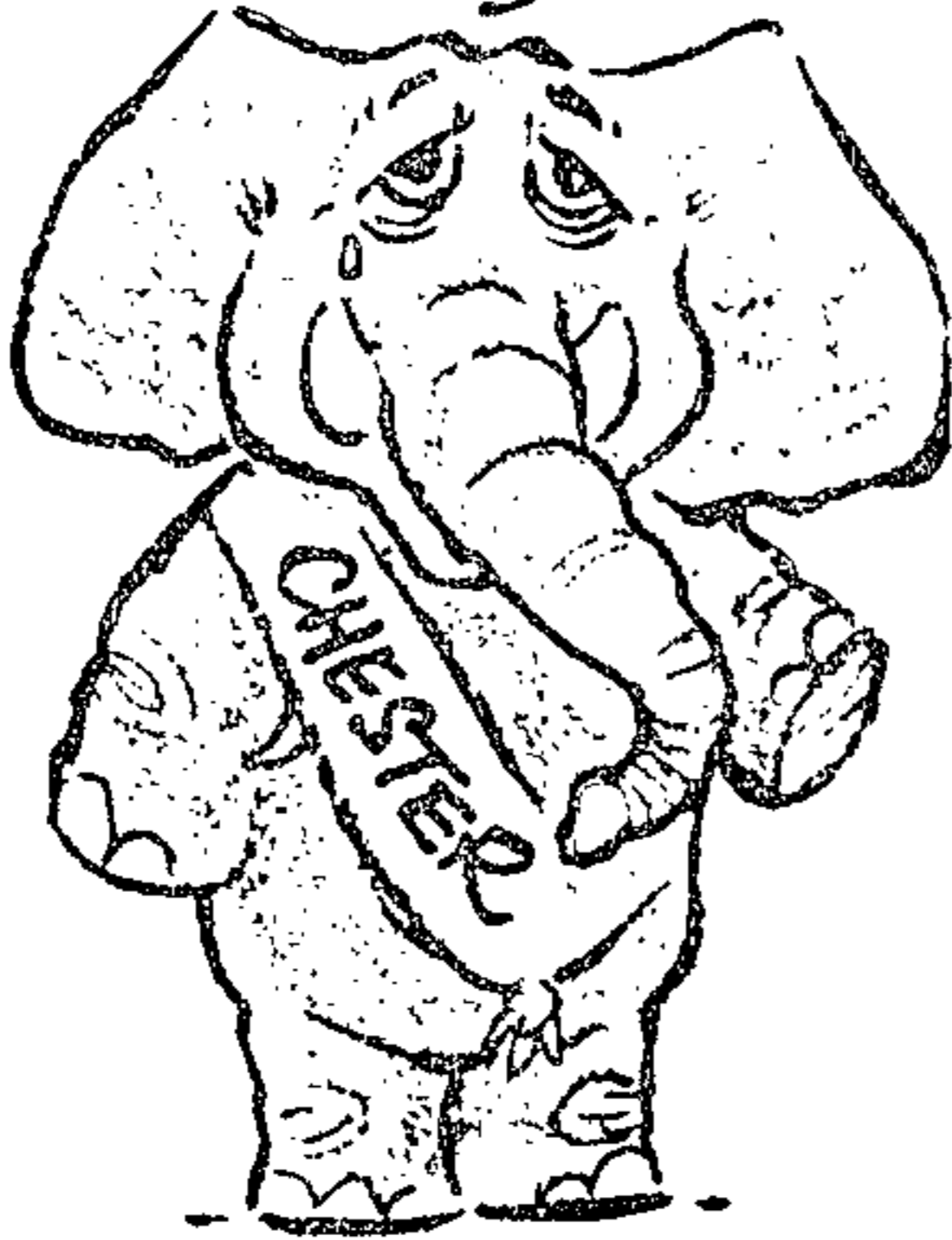
She has been looked after by the organisation ever since, and she was there on Thursday, waiting in the queue for her food parcel.

The distribution of food parcels is one of the welfare services the clinic provides. Mrs P Daeth, another long-serving member of the organisation, explained its function.

'We cater for between 90 to 100 people, which at the moment is as much as we can manage. All cases are investigated first, and if warranted we supply them with food parcels every Thursday.'

Mrs Daeth is grateful to the Community Chest, which allocates R29 241 to the Black Community Welfare Organisation. 'We could not perform much of our work without their funds,' she said.

Please!
don't forget...



**BEFORE the end of
March the Commun-
ity Chest needs:**

R 134 970

to reach its target of:

R 1,25 million

**Durban and District
Community Chest,
5th Floor, Aliwal House,
35 Aliwal Street,
PO Box 2171,
Durban.**

sub-
cours
Apr
S Ma
Rex
los
C
who
rape
early
18 af
the
ment
Mr.
that
were
ban.
Tow
from
On
alleg
gone
with
and
er t
frier
taur

Hit
The
sed
dov
Emb
Th
ch-
Gro
anc
wou
she
ges
Sh
had
frie
M
wer
the
ne
sai
to
the
A
ask
bar
wh
cou
ish
rel
C
Ca
in
int

M
Ac
ye
in
th
m
th
to
al
C
M
g
la
m
C
L
h
n
s
t
e
r

6
Ra
La
C

rest
n has
n has
play
now
South
our
that
poss
those
ant
se
ars
V's
side
th
inte
fact
I
ket
fe
sing
right
h
id
not
atme
have
have
as
on
s
e
Proc
ll
com
the
ow
I
th
clock
en
ex
ling
w
ne
kin
n
total
ing
as
it
all

CP

CP

Buthelezi wants no deal with Bantustans

Political Staff

CAPETOWN — Government plans for a confederation of South African states received a severe setback yesterday with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, refusing to have anything to do with "so-called independent homelands."

Chief Buthelezi made his position clear at yesterday's meeting between homeland leaders and members of the Cabinet at which the Prime Minister's decentralisation proposals for South Africa were discussed.

The homeland leaders and their Cabinets conferred separately with a group of five Cabinet Ministers and two Deputy Ministers in discussions that lasted until late yes-

terday.

The leaders were told the talks were a sequel to last year's Good Hope conference which was called by the Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha, to convince commerce and industry of the necessity for widespread decentralisation and development in depressed areas.

The homeland leaders were given an assurance that the Government proposals were based on economic considerations and were not to give effect to the policy of separate development.

In an aide memoire to be presented to the meeting, which was handed to the Press, Chief Buthelezi made it clear that he would not co-operate in any plans to associate KwaZulu with the independent

homelands.

He maintained the Government had a duty to help KwaZulu develop and that the area remained an integral part of South Africa.

He also questioned plans for the long-awaited Development Bank of Southern Africa which was proposed by the Prime Minister as part of the confederation scheme.

Chief Buthelezi said he and his Cabinet would not sit in any meeting at which so-called independent homelands were present.

"By taking unilateral action, these so-called homeland leaders have removed themselves from the South African political process."

[Handwritten signature]

107

Sheer
9/13/82



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

NRP's Natal power base in peril

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The New Republic Party could face a serious setback in its Natal power base because of its refusal to sign the Buthelezi Commission report.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, yesterday made it clear the co-operation that has been painstakingly built up between his government and the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council over the past decade could collapse.

If this happens one of the corner stones of the NRP's success in holding on to control of the Natal Provincial Council will be destroyed.

Not only could this result in a loss of control of the Provincial council, but its shrinking representation in Parliament — which to a large extent owes its survival to the success of the NRP provincial men — could be dealt a final blow.

During last year's general election the NRP campaign in Natal had two main thrusts — one to contest a Natal free of National Party control and the other its sound relations with the kwaZulu Government.

Voters are likely to look askance at the NRP if it cannot maintain its good relationship with kwaZulu, particularly as they watch the power of Inkatha grow on the nearby borders.

Buthlezi
Mercury (107)
refuses

to endorse
9/3/82
proposals

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, has refused to endorse the Government's regional development proposals because he says they are being 'rushed through in unseemly haste'.

In an addendum to a memorandum planned for yesterday's consultation with six Cabinet ministers in Cape Town to discuss the Government's regional development proposals, Chief Buthlezi said the whole exercise had the uncomfortable feeling of being a 'rigged consultation'.

He said the wording of the telex which he received from the Government late on Friday in connection with yesterday's meeting indicated that the Cabinet did not regard decisions made in areas outside KwaZulu as having anything to do with him.

The myths being created that KwaZulu was a so-called national state and that decisions about issues in South Africa had nothing to do with KwaZulu citizens who were South Africans were dangerous in the extreme, he said.

Chief Buthlezi said the lack of a sufficient number of industrial development points with adequate infrastructure within KwaZulu had resulted in the migration of large numbers of potential work-seekers to areas within KwaZulu in close proximity to industrial development points in the white areas.

The central Government should make funds available, he said, to the KwaZulu Government to solve the type of problem which existed in the Inanda area, for example.

Inkatha camp

(107) ~~HA~~ Mercury
set to train

young blacks

10/3/82

Mercury Reporter

A UNIQUE training camp is taking shape on the banks of the White Umfolosi River near Ulundi.

Under the auspices of the Inkatha movement, the Emandleni-Matleng camp intends to train hundreds of black young men and women from all parts of South Africa in skills such as agriculture, community health, building, mechanical repairs, electrical wiring and other aspects of what is termed 'intermediate technology' appropriate to Third World development.

The camp was visited during the week-end by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the KwaZulu Cabinet.

The venture is run on para-military lines and the camp commandant, Mr M S Gcumisa, previously a lecturer at the Cwaka Agricultural College near Empangeni, said 77 recruits had so far been enrolled.

He said that it was hoped to have a complement of 200 at the camp at the end of the month.

Mr Gcumisa said the intention of the camp was to

offer a service to the community and to encourage self-help and self-sufficiency.

He said pipes had been laid from the White Umfolosi to irrigate the highly arable lands.

At present there were 30 cows on the land for milk production, he said, and it was hoped to have 300 head of cattle on the farm by the end of the year.

'This farm can produce food to feed 1 800 people and still have a surplus,' he maintained.

Mr Gcumisa said there was a wide variety of game on the farm, including grey and blue duiker, steenbuck, oribi, leopards, baboons and vervet monkeys.

'The youth have said they want the animals protected,' he pointed out.

'They consider them as part of their heritage and they want to conserve everything, even the insects.'

The commandant said the platoons — who were all smartly dressed in black and white gymnastics outfits — had already started preparing the fertile soil.

ies

ION in which the building societies find themselves.

Two year ago shares were the biggest source of building society funding, accounting for more than 52% of the total. Deposits accounted for only 26,29%.

The start of the changed trend was noticeable last year when shares dropped to 51% of liabilities, with fixed deposits only marginally higher. In the period to January this year share investment was down to 45,75% with a R93-million net disinvestment in shares.

Fixed deposits rose to almost 31% of the total with an inflow of R836 991 000.

Fixed deposits cost the building societies more money than investments in shares and it is the cost of this money which is drastically affecting the mortgage rate.

Although the inflow of funds in the nine months to January showed a net gain of R1 110-million, this figure is sharply down from the gain of R1 758-million achieved in the previous year.

There was also a sharp fall in the net amount lent on mortgages. From April 1980 to January 1981, the societies advanced R3 771-million. This figure slumped to R1 368-million in the comparable period to January this year.

outlook erdare

as modernising and replacing production and associated equipment where necessary," says Mr Van der Panne.

The balance sheet shows net cash of R2 226 000 against R1 609 000 in 1980 and total debt equal to only 3% (3,7%) of shareholders' funds.

But this was before payment of tax and final dividend totalling H10 928 000 (R4 632 000). Once these were paid, the net cash would have been turned into net short-term borrowings of R8 702 000 (R3 023 000).

There are no long-term borrowings, so even after payment of tax and the final dividend, net debt would be only 18% (8,5%) of equity. Debt:equity calculations were helped by the revaluation of land and buildings.

Although there were no significant purchases or disposals, land and buildings rose 254% to R11 755 000. Net cash flow was R5 320 000 (R4 846 000) and the interest and leasing bill was a negligible R85 000 (R84 000).

production of 100 000 tons a month by the second half of this year.

Absurd, says Regan

WASHINGTON. — The US Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, has dismissed talk about the chance that the American economy might slip into a depression as absurd.

Mr Regan said the Administration's economic programme, coupled with congressional action to reduce further State spending, "will bring this nation out of the twilight of recession and into the bright daylight of prosperity".

"We are about to see the dawn of a new era — an era marked by stable prices and low interest rates, an era marked by productivity and initiative, an era marked by confidence and growth," Mr Regan said.

Describing as a myth talk that the economy might worsen into a depression, he said: "Nothing could be more absurd or further from reality. This nation is nowhere near that fate."

Some economists, worried about the effect of high interest rates and the large Federal Budget deficits projected over the next few years, have raised the possibility of the severe recession's deepening into a depression. Sapa-AP.

Magnum Airlines

Financial Reporter
MAGNUM Airlines withdrawn offer of 5-million shares to the public was over-subscribed and no failure, says Mr Martin Summerley, chief executive of Magnum Financial Holdings.

According to Mr Summerley, the only reason Magnum did not go public was that its top executives, Mr Sandy Ord and Mr John Bescoby, had offered a good price for it.

He stressed that although a public company was proposed, Magnum would not have been listed.

Magnum Financial Holdings has bought control of the IL Back cash shell from Pep for 8,2c a share, Magnum is negotiating the acquisition of an unnamed company that will be listed through the cash shell.

Sudan aid

LONDON. — Western nations and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have agreed on an aid package for Sudan worth \$225-million.

55 bulldozers.

living. They are known as in-

Imports knock GEC factory

Financial Reporter

GEC's electric motor factory in KwaZulu has been forced to reduce production because of competition from cheaper imports.

Mr Robin Bullen-Smith, GEC South Africa's executive director says the R5-million plant has been working a four-day week since February 1.

In spite of the 30% tariff protection enjoyed by SA manufacturers, imported electric motors are still coming in at prices 20% to 30% cheaper than SA products.

"As a result, many customers have switched to imported motors and the reduced demand has forced us to cut production at the KwaZulu factory, which we have just re-equipped at a cost of R2-million."

GEC chose to work a four-day week at KwaZulu rather than lay off any of its 170 workers, says Mr Bullen-Smith.

"As a result of a shorter working week the factory is operating at 60% of its normal capacity of 100 000 machines a year."

Raw materials, such as steel, copper and aluminium, are cheaper overseas than in SA, says Mr Bullen-Smith, and the imported motors are made in high volume specialised production units, most of which are running below capacity because of depressed economies in some developed countries.

Tej loss

Financial Reporter

TOWLES Edgars Jacobs (Tej) has declared a net loss of R65 000 in the six months to December. This compares with a loss of R44 000 in the first half of last year.

The company says its business is seasonal and the first-half loss is not a fair indication of the year's results.

It says the increased loss is due mainly to higher interest charges. It has increased stocks of yarn and material to prevent production problems and delays in deliveries. The cost of funding the higher stocks at current rates adversely affected the results.

scheme money is deposited each month and after several years the inflated capital sum is withdrawn. Both vehicles are tax free.

In 1981 Granny Bonds were made available for all members of the public. An indexed-linked gilt-edged bond was introduced for pension funds. Up to this week three separate indexed gilts were issued totalling £2 500-million. Sir Geoffrey has now opened them to the public.

The latest index-linked bond will raise £750-million. The yield will be 2% and the stock will be repaid in March 1988. Both the principal and the interest will be indexed to retail prices.

Assuming prices were to rise by 50% in the next six months, the value of the bond would rise from £100 to £150 and the interest rate would be 3%.

One of the reasons for index-linked stocks is that the Treasury is being weighed down by high interest payments. If the Government is committed to lower inflation, the indexed-linked bond can turn out to be less expensive than conventional gilts.

EDWORKS (1936) LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Directors: B Dade, N J Dade, R P Dade, S A Dade, S A M Davidson, G G Deal, C R Horne, J D Marra, V G Marshall, B B Simons
Alternate Directors: D H Edge, J Garton

7,5% UNSECURED LOAN STOCK 1975/1984

In terms of the Declaration of Trust R100 000 (One Hundred Thousand Rand) in South African currency of the above loan stock is to be redeemed at par on 30 June 1982.

For the purpose of determining the Loan Stock which is to be redeemed, a draw will take place at the Registered Office of the Company, 1-5 Somers Road, Port Elizabeth on Thursday 25 March 1982, at 11.00 am. The draw will be conducted in the presence of the Company's Auditors, Messrs Price Waterhouse, and stock holders or their respective accredited representatives may attend.

The Stock and Transfer Registers in respect of the above stock will be closed from 22 to 25 March 1982, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board

D H EDGE
Secretary

Registered Office:
1-5 Somers Road,
P.O. Box 509,
PORT ELIZABETH
6000
5 March 1982.

money to continue

bank acceptance rate increased from 7,1% in January to a peak of 15,5% at the end of July when it eased to 13,75% by October before ris-

the discount houses will be enhanced as market makers because of current developments in the market with greater emphasis being

Last year sale of securities by the Discount House amounted to R6 200-million and the company maintained a high turnover in long-dated





Jannie van der Vyver, ... down the Orange River in ... Point yesterday. Report,

Devil's devastation

Chief Reporter

MR FRANS ROELOFF, the Cape Town City Council's Director of Parks and Gardens, said after an inspection yesterday that more than 300 ha — about 180 ha in the municipal area and 150 ha belonging to the Department of Forestry — had been devastated by the fire on Devil's Peak.

He said it appeared that only one house — belonging to Mr Lionel Hardenberg, in Wexford Road, Vredehoek — had been destroyed by the fire, and that furniture in a flat in the Disa Park complex had been damaged when curtains caught fire.

The entire fire area would be constantly patrolled by municipal and forestry department fire-fighting teams till the rains came.

Alien vegetation

Mr Roelofse said although large areas of fynbos had been burnt, they could recover quite quickly with good rains.

"What we will have to try to do now is to get rid

decisions about their lives. *CAPE TIMES 10/3/82*
"This is a cardinal principle endorsed by the National Party and I hope that the small area of common ground, which recognizes this factor, could be developed."

Valuable

Meanwhile editorials in Johannesburg's three Afrikaans newspapers yesterday viewed the report of the Buthelezi Commission as a valuable contribution to the overall constitutional debate — but unacceptable to the National Party as a package.

Die Transvaler suggested that the government take note of the report and discuss certain aspects of it with those involved. The broad constitutional debate was under way in South Africa and various groups had their suggested solutions. It was important not to frustrate the exchange of ideas.

Beeld said the report should be seen as a contribution to the debate on constitutional reform. While much of it was contrary to NP policy, there was just as much that could form the basis of dialogue.

Die Vaderland said the report was "an important occurrence", even though it could not agree with all its contents. It was an attempt by blacks to enter the constitutional debate in a moderate and responsible manner.

It was announced in Durban that the press conference regarding the Buthelezi Commission scheduled to take place on Thursday March 11, 1982, at a Durban hotel had now been cancelled.

when it starts regenerating itself."

Replying to criticism of methods, equipment and the approach used in fighting the Devil's Peak fire Mr Roelofse said: "I was up there most of the time and I would like our critics to tell me how they think they might have done better in the circumstances."

Fire in 1974

"The big fire on Devil's Peak in 1974, since when we have greatly improved our system of communications, was as big as this one — but not as severe."

"The undergrowth this time was higher, and with stronger winds driving the flames, the heat-intensity was much greater than in 1974 — making the fire more difficult to control."

"I am satisfied that everything that could be done was done."

Wollheim assesses fire damage, page 11

Govt rejects main thrust of Buthelezi Commission

Political Staff

THE government has summarily rejected the major recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission.

An official statement released by the Minister of Finance and National Party leader in Natal, Mr Owen Horwood, yesterday, made no mention of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi but referred to the report under the chairmanship of Professor G D L Schreiner.

Mr Horwood says the report, in its constitutional and political sections, was unacceptable to the government.

'In conflict'

"The recommendations of the commission are in many respects in conflict with important aspects of National Party policy," Mr Horwood said.

Mr Horwood referred to the report as the commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Professor G D L Schreiner.

He rejected all but its research into the economic and social needs of the Zulus, which "can be of useful and practical value in further upliftment and development schemes to the advantage of the Zulu nation".

Mr Horwood said the report as a whole is unacceptable because it advocates a single political unit for Natal; it runs counter to the policy according to which the government believes race relations should be regulated in South Africa; and "without deviating from its policy the government stands ready to continue to co-operate with the government of Kwazulu".

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, which refused to sign the report or support its key recommendations, yesterday described Chief

Buthelezi's threat to sever links with the NRP as "over-reaction".

"Our stance is in no way a rejection of co-operation and joint responsibility for matters of common concern."

"We remain committed to negotiation and consultation with the Kwazulu administration and firmly believe that the Buthelezi report lends itself to further constructive negotiation for finding alternatives which would avoid group conflict."

Ran contrary

Professor Schreiner said in Maritzburg last night that it was true the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission ran contrary to National Party policy but the best interests of people living in the area should be included.

Professor Schreiner, chairman of the Buthelezi Commission, said he believed "the logical path followed by the commission really left no alternative but to include the best interests of people living in the area".

"I feel that the National Party has some common ground with the Buthelezi Commission in recognizing that it is necessary for each person to have a responsibility in relation to those people who make

To page 2

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS BEGIN ON PAGE 17 TODAY

Grand Bazaars

107
HIGHER EDUCATION
Governors for Umlazi

The University of Zululand has become the first black university in SA to establish a board of governors. The board will be responsible for soliciting donations to the university's development fund, overseeing university investments, and ensuring that income from investments is utilised in the best possible manner.

A spokesman for the university said that up to now the university had been virtually entirely State-funded. With the increasing demands on the country's cash resources, it felt it was time the university made a start towards being self-financing. The FMI understands that several other black universities, including the University of the Western Cape, Fort Hare and the Medunsa Medical School near Pretoria, are planning to appoint similar boards of governors.

According to the spokesman, the university has experienced phenomenal growth over the past few years. Student enrolment increased 24% last year and the total number of students now stands at 2 000. In addition there are numerous developments on the campus. The university has become the first black university to introduce degree courses in engineering. A feasibility study into the establishment of a medical faculty is currently being undertaken and perma-

nent facilities are under construction at the university's satellite campus in Umlazi.

□ The board of governors appointed by the university council in January comprises Brian Dalberg, public affairs manager Unilever (chairman); Professor Nic Wiehahn, chairman of the university council (vice-chairman); the rector, Professor A C Nkabinde; Professor E P Ndaba of the university's Umlazi campus; and P G Gumede, chairman of Inyanda, a black chamber of commerce movement.

NATAL/KWAZULU (107)

Conflicting numbers

FM 12/3/82

The Buthelezi Commission's report is in sharp conflict with the 1980 census when it comes to estimating the actual population of the Natal/KwaZulu region.

The official figures from the 1980 census give the total as 5 722 221, of whom 3 187 987 — mostly Zulus — are resident in KwaZulu.

In Natal the census records 1 240 669 black South Africans, 646 907 Indians; 557 044 whites and 87 753 coloureds. A further 1 841 people are classified as "other."

According to the report, these figures show significant differences from the "projected population" based on anticipated growth rates and the 1970 census. "It is highly probable that the 1980 census figures represent a considerable underestimate of the number of black South Africans in the area."

The commission notes that the 1978 population estimate for the region was a total of 6m and the black population of Natal was estimated at 2m. Although the 1980 census for Umlazi gives a figure of 150 670, the Port Natal Administration Board estimates the township's population at between 220 000 and 250 000 and the KwaZulu Development Corporation works on an estimated 300 000 for the same area.

In the Vulindlela district south west of Pietermaritzburg, the census figure is 169 070, of whom 48 370 are described as urban. The Natal Regional Planning Commission has mapped (from aerial photographs) the Edendale/Sweetwaters portion of Vulindlela, which excludes the whole of Mpophomeni and the large south-western rural area of the district. Its estimate for this small portion of the full Vulindlela district is 210 000.

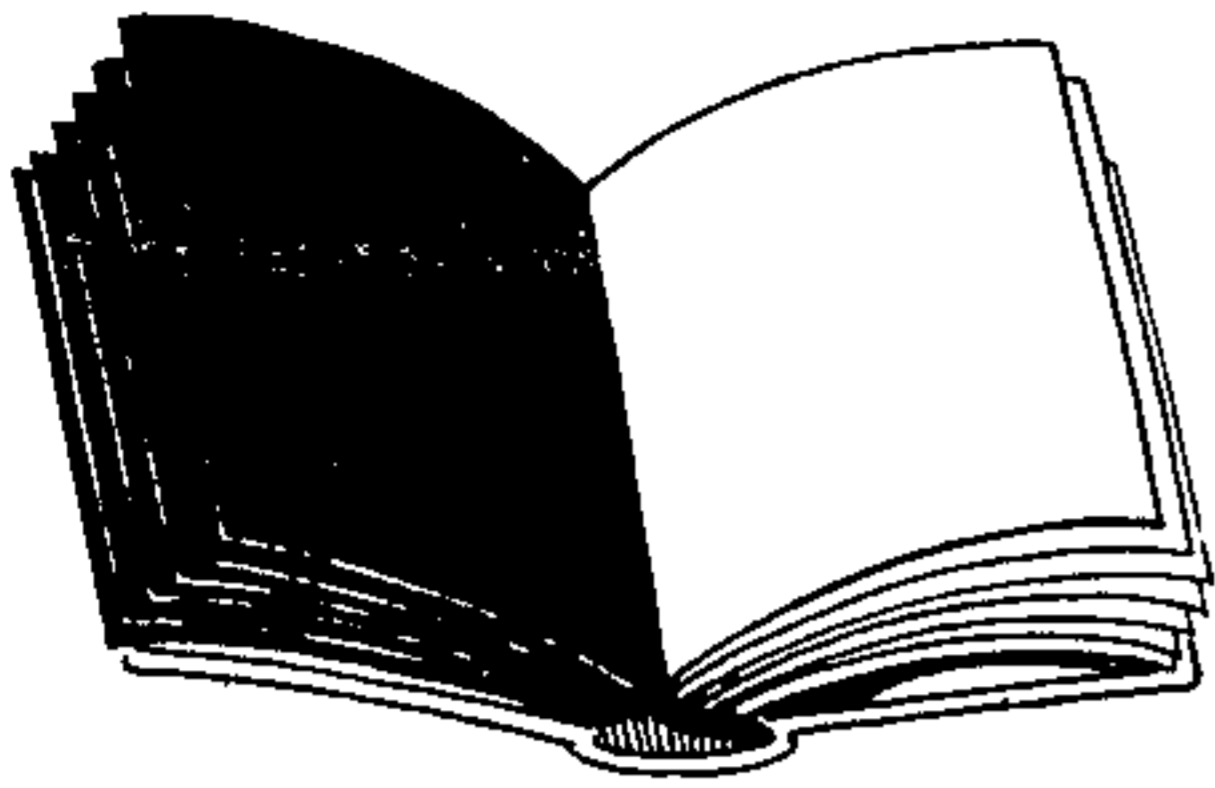
Says the commission: "It is very probable that the 1980 figures are significant underestimates of the total population." According to the report, the underestimate is greatest among blacks, where involvement in the census was avoided through misunderstanding and where problems of legality of residence involved concealment. It estimates that there are probably an additional 400 000 people, compared with the 1980 census figures, living in the region.

The report concludes that blacks make up by far the largest ethnic majority in the region. The Indian group is the next biggest with 11,3% of the population, while whites make up 9,8%.

alone, the FM feels that the NRP — given its dominance in the white province — should have been far more positive about the report.

EDUCATION

The report echoes the recommendations of the De Lange Report. It wants, for example, a centralised educational system. However, it outlines a fallback or interim stage "until such time as unified control can be achieved."



This amounts to suggestions on how current — inefficient — institutions can work more closely together through a sharing of services and facilities. Teacher upgrading is stressed as a matter of urgency. Basic education should be free and compulsory for all, while post-basic education should be subsidised and make greater use of the private sector. It recommends the removal of racial and sexist limitations on students' admission to tertiary institutions.

This section can be seen as a contribution to the debate on education surrounding the De Lange Report.

BUTHELEZI COMMISSION 2

Least radical road to growth

Last week, *The Economist* commented that in Africa political pluralism and economic efficiency took root with difficulty. Some, indeed, may be tempted to wonder whether they have taken root at all. It is precisely for that reason that the economic proposals of the Buthelezi Commission are so important.

The main thrust of the proposals is the need to marshal all the resources of the region — including those of KwaZulu — to maximise economic growth and spread its benefits as widely as possible. The commission sees the extension of urban Natal's free market as the most efficient means of so doing. The implications of that are as far-reaching politically as they are economically.

For, if the abundant labour resources of greater Natal are to be allocated efficiently by supply and demand, the legal barriers that entrench the colour bar and inhibit the mobility of labour will have to be removed.

The report contains convincing evidence

This, plus the removal of all forms of discriminatory legislation, could place strains on existing rural amenities. Partly to ease this, the commission recommends incentives to encourage regional growth in areas where some infrastructure already exists. Another reason was to mitigate poverty in particularly depressed areas.

Moreover, it advocates the establishment near existing rural growthpoints of "new towns," where basic but permanent housing facilities would be provided.

Some of these measures are not out of step with Pretoria's new regional development ideas, which accept that a large urban black population in SA is now a permanent feature. They emphasise once again the economic futility of Verwoerdian separate development, which envisaged a flow of urban blacks back to traditional homelands, on the borders of which, white-owned factories would provide jobs in abundance.

Thousands of millions of rands later, we know that policy to have been a failure. Its adoption in the Sixties was a triumph of white political opportunism over economic reality. Economies of scale, distance from markets and raw materials — these were all ignored in the face of the ostensible advantage to industrialists of abundant and cheap homeland labour and government subsidies.

The vast disparity between incomes of whites and other races in Natal was rightly of concern to the commission. The removal of racially discriminatory laws and influx control measures would set in process a motion that would surely narrow the gap.

The commission, however, proposed further means of encouraging income distribution. In particular, it wanted all legal and discriminatory barriers to freedom of association, especially among workers, to be removed.

Implicit in these recommendations is the

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The basic proposal is that a "combined approach by KwaZulu and Natal be adopted for the delivery of health, welfare and other services within the area of their jurisdiction."

This would rationalise the use of scarce resources of manpower and finance caused by the overlapping and duplication of provincial and homeland authority. There is also the problem of the provision of health and other services on a racial basis, and the proliferation of bureaucracy.

In a period of economic contraction, this suggestion is based on commonsense — and clearly has implications beyond the commission's specific focus of concern.

ATTITUDES TO CHANGE

The sub-committee on attitudes, under Professor Laurie Schlemmer, warns — on an authoritative, scientific basis — of growing black disaffection, militancy and support for the ANC. It is best read in the context of the main report's comment that the commission "represents an attempt, by the route of agreed co-operation, to avoid the armed struggle."

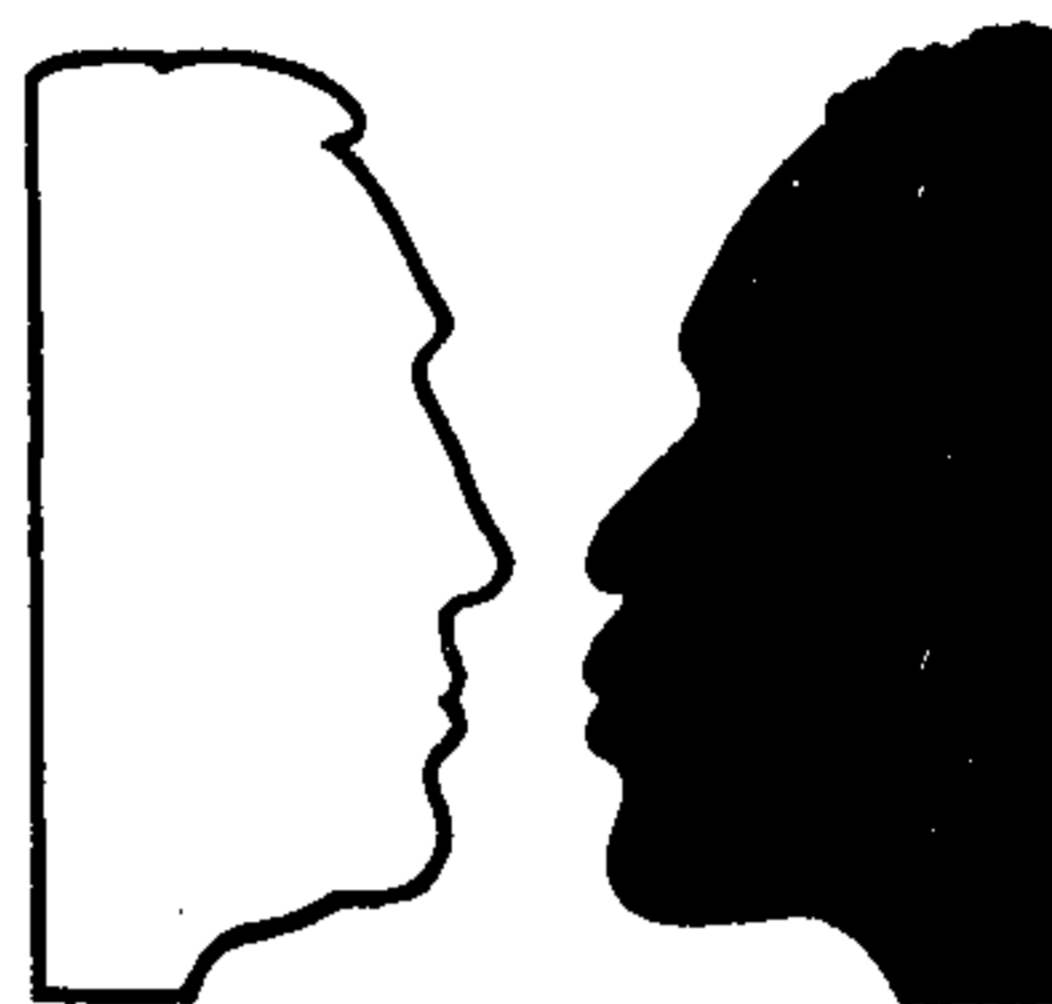
Chief Buthelezi's response to the report endorses this: "We will be looking in it for places to start in a process of change. We retain our goals and we retain our idealism. But we will never be blinded by it. Therefore we will take the report very seriously and explore its every finding for points of departure."

Buthelezi has indicated he would like to establish a forum, arising out of the report, in which these explorations can take place. Frank Martin, Natal's senior NRP MEC, appears to endorse this: "Without doubt an 'indaba' is called for. The people concerned with the administration of Natal and KwaZulu should ideally get together and discuss the recommendations."

If other white politicians could respond in a similar conciliatory spirit, the report will have served a valuable purpose, irrespective of the practicality of its recommendations.

The survey of black attitudes suggests that if the constitutional debate is not carried on broadly now, and simply left to the President's Council, moderate black opinion will be further alienated — and wider confrontation come closer.

The commission's respect for consensus on national as well as regional level — with options agreed to be kept open — could be the healthiest contribution yet to the urgent debate on SA's future.



that KwaZulu could never itself aspire to economic self-sufficiency. It is too overcrowded to enable the agricultural yield to be significantly increased and thus has a growing dependence on the export of labour to urban Natal. It is correctly perceived that KwaZulu and urban Natal form one economic unit.

The commission's underlying philosophy is vastly important. If the road trodden by the rest of emergent Africa had been chosen, there would be much less pragmatic compulsion to advocate the removal of racial discriminatory laws. Socialism and racialism do not make strange bedfellows. If the wellbeing of the blacks was perceived simply as taking and sharing out the wealth of the whites, a centrally planned, collectivist society would no doubt be more appropriate to the task. But racialism would thereby be entrenched and poverty assured.

There were a number of blacks on the commission who, in varying degrees, must have echoed the radicalisation that is grow-

ing out of the despair of their fellows. There is also a strong body of opinion among Natal economists that is known to favour a centrally planned economy as the only effective means of equitably distributing wealth.

To some extent, the commission's proposals reflect these attitudes. But they are advanced more often than not to soften the strains of introducing rural blacks into a market economy.

By and large, the commission's proposals are along a racially neutral path aimed at finding the most practical means of increasing the prosperity of the region as a whole. They are moderate, sensible and essentially democratic. There is also abundant historical evidence to suggest that, given a fair chance, they will work.

The commission has found that if the agricultural output of KwaZulu is to be increased, there must be a continued flow of its citizens to urban Natal and ownership of land must be encouraged.

ARTHUR ANDERSON & CO

In last week's FM, the article entitled "Kirsh/Greatermans — plenty of action" incorrectly blamed the auditors, Arthur Anderson & Co, for the treatment of R1m of discounts.

We now acknowledge that none of the changes in Greatermans' revised interim report have any effect on the audited annual financial statements at June 30 1981. We regret any inconvenience caused.

belief that through an efficient system of centralised and decentralised collective bargaining and streamlined means of resolving disputes, black wages would rise relative to whites in accordance with productivity gains.

The commission advocates, too, that blacks be given more immediate and direct access to economic resources as a means of reducing racial disparity in incomes.

Increased black labour mobility and better education would immediately open up greater access to market economy. But, in addition, the commission recommends that restrictions hindering the growth of black business be removed and that black home-ownership be encouraged as well as small freehold farm settlement schemes.

Of course, on so sensitive a matter as income distribution, it would have been surprising in a commission as diverse as this one if none of the ideas of the left were included.

There is a reference to an "affirmative action programme" and the need for welfare programmes is argued. The advocacy, however, is muted. The commission suggests, too, that ways be investigated to redistribute wealth through steeply progressive taxation, capital taxes and

death duties. But it does say that such taxation should be introduced at the least cost in terms of economic growth. If that is the test, it is unlikely ever to be introduced.

The trap of hiking minimum wages, into which Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe tumbled, has been avoided, as well as the advocacy of state-owned enterprises.

The important thing is that the commission recommends that blacks be given unconstrained and permanent legal access to a unitary economy with great potential.

That was all that the waves of impoverished Irish, Jewish, Italian and Japanese immigrants had when they flocked to the US in the last century and the early years of this one. The blacks, who later moved from south to north, were in a similar situation. They soon adapted to, and mastered capitalism, despite enormous bigotry and prejudice as the black American economist, Thomas Sowell, explains in his book *Ethnic America*.

Education, welfare and affirmative action came afterwards — and may well be hindering the similar adaptation of later immigrants (such as Puerto Ricans and Mexicans) to a free market economy.

Massive aid to other parts of Africa is sometimes justified by arguing that blacks cannot be left to pull themselves up by their bootstraps, for they have none. This is not true of the Zulus in Natal.

They live in a relatively wealthy province with a developed infrastructure and market economy, broadly speaking. As they pile up behind the fence of influx control, their desire to participate permanently in it is manifest. All that is preventing them is apartheid.

If they are allowed to do so along the lines set out in the Buthelezi Commission economic report, pluralism and prosperity in Natal will take root.

The recommendations deserve government's serious attention.

Buthelezi: Nat. papers hit at govt

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

TWO Transvaal Nationalist newspapers have criticized as over-hasty and undiplomatic the government's outright rejection of the Buthelezi commission report.

On the other hand, the Burger in Cape Town, which had earlier described the commission's plan for Natal power-sharing as important but too idealistic, yesterday condemned Chief Gatsha Buthelezi for warning of bloodshed if the report

was rejected. The criticism of the government came in editorials in Beeld, Nasionale Pers sister paper to the Burger, and the Vaderland, a Johannesburg newspaper belonging to the Perskor group.

Beeld said the government reaction might later be shown to have been a tragic mistake. "We fear that the hasty rejection was not done very charmingly and that a golden opportunity for discussion with Kwazulu has slipped through the fingers."

Stating that there were centuries of wisdom in the advice to "hasten slowly", Beeld criticized the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, for over-hasty acceptance of the commission proposals and the Natal Nationalist leader, Mr Owen Horwood, for rejecting them before there was time to make a proper study of the report.

The Vaderland criticized both the govern-

◆◆◆◆
To page 2

B

CAPE TOWN (AP) 12/3/82
From page 1
ment and Chief Buthelezi. It said the Kwazulu Chief Minister had issued his threat of bloodshed before the government had reacted and while both the Kwazulu cabinet and Inkatha were studying the report.

"At the same time, we find it regrettable that the government rejected the report so immediately and summarily. We find a lack of diplomacy and understanding in this action."

The Burger said in an editorial on Wednesday that the Buthelezi report was an important and thorough document which could make a valuable contribution to the constitutional debate. The commission had made an honest attempt to make realistic proposals, but the result was too idealistic. It was thus of more academic value than a contribution to practical politics.

The newspaper yesterday called on Chief Buthelezi to reconsider his threats, which would not change the situation. Such "extremist statements" were as damaging to race relations when made by black people as when uttered by whites.

"There was always appreciation of the role that Chief Buthelezi plays as fighter for the politics of negotiation in spite of strong pressure from radical elements in his community."

"It would be a pity if he spoilt this good work with injudicious remarks."

The Burger noted that the commission's recommendations had been "overwhelmingly rejected" by whites, with both the New Republic Party, as Natal provincial rulers, and the National Party rejecting them.

Support sought for 'box libraries'

(107)

Mercury
12/3/82

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU schools without libraries would be supplied with enough books to cater for all standards, provided there was backing from the private sector, it was said yesterday at a Durban library conference organised by the Urban Foundation.

The director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Alan Mountain, appealed to businessmen to consider sponsoring boxes containing 250 specially selected library books.

The 'box library' system, which was started by READ, has been practised successfully in Sowetan schools since 1979.

Mrs Cynthia Hugo, the president of READ, said at the conference that although it was ideal for every school to have a library building, it was not a tragedy if they did not have one.

'It is the books that are important, not the building. It is better for schools to have a few 'box libraries' as an interim measure than for the pupils to have no reading material at all,' Mrs Hugo said.

The box libraries were designed so that they could be carried by four pupils from classroom to classroom.

It was equally important to have a trained teacher librarian who knew how to use the library and how to advise the pupils in their reading.

Mrs Hugo said she hoped that sponsors of box libraries also would pay for a few days' training for a teacher librarian.

READ was established in Johannesburg in 1979 because of general concern over the lack of library facilities in the black school system.

1
r
e
e

S. M. M. 14/3/82
107

THE BUTHELEZI COMMISSION

Charting a course out of the swamp of apartheid

THE investigation into Kwazulu/Natal now completed by the Buthelezi Commission was no political whim. It was an effort to chart a course out of a swamp of inequality which, says the commission, undermines the stability of the whole region.

A look at some of the statistics unearthed by the commissioners tells a grim tale of haves and have-nots:

● Kwazulu has 38 percent of the land in the region and 55 percent of the population, but generates only 6.2 percent of the gross regional product.

● Fifty-six percent of the economically active population of Kwazulu are migrants or commuters to the "core" Natal economy.

● The export of labour to the "core economy" accounts for 77 percent of Kwazulu's national income. This proportion has grown from 54 percent in 1960, which, according to the commission,

illustrates the dependence of Kwazulu on Natal. "Independence from the core economy" (which would be the result of present Government policy) "would only exacerbate the problem", the commission's report says.

The education picture is just as sombre:

● In Kwazulu the education budget provides for about R73 per pupil per year. The Natal Education Department spends R900 per pupil per year.

● Fifty percent of Kwazulu's teachers have only Standard 8 and two years of teacher training as their highest qualification.

● The pupil/teacher ratio in Kwazulu is between 50 and 60 to one. In Natal the ratio is between 13 and 19 to one.

● More than 50 percent of black children have dropped out of school by Standard 5 and 95 percent by Standard 10.

In health care the situation is little different:

● Expenditure, including salaries, on health alone in Natal is over four and a half times the figure per head in Kwazulu and is probably even higher than this taking into account the role of medical aid schemes.

● The commission also pointed to the "Alice in Wonderland" situation in which a man may live in Kwazulu (Umhlati perhaps) and work in Natal (an industrial area of Durban perhaps).

He could be injured in an accident at work and be treated at a Natal hospital in Durban. "When he is discharged he moves outside the jurisdiction of the Natal Provincial Administration hospital to Kwazulu where he lives.

"It may well be that clinics there are not able to provide adequate follow-up care. The Natal hospital cannot follow up the case unless and until the man is back at work and takes ill at work again and so is sent back to the Natal Provincial hospital. Against a canvas of these and similar problems,

the commission discovered a growing tide of black anger:

● In 1977, for instance, in a poll of Zulu men on the Witwatersrand and in Kwazulu, 39 percent said they felt "anger and impatience" with life in South Africa. Last year, in an identical poll by the same interviewing team, 53 percent said they were angry and impatient.

● Fifty-one percent of the black respondents in Kwazulu and Natal disagree with the proposition that it is best for black South Africans to be careful in politics and stay out of trouble. On the Witwatersrand the figure is even higher — 54 percent.

● Ninety-eight percent of the respondents in Natal and Kwazulu towns felt there would be war and revolution if there was no change in the situation within 10 years. Ninety-nine percent of respondents on the Witwatersrand felt the same as did fully 100 percent in rural Kwazulu, the commission's surveys showed.



Mr Jan Theron, department assists



Mr Thozamile Gqweta, released from detention

... never have happened" and had cast a "further shadow over the credibility of Government labour reforms."

Employers and academics have said the department, under Minister Mr. Fanie Botha, was slowly gaining international approval for South Africa and a more sympathetic approach from labour organisations, including the International Labour Organisation, for what were seen as genuine efforts on the part of South Africa to reform its labour policy.

A prominent employer said recent action against trade unionists, culminating in the death in detention of Dr Aggett and the admission to hospital of two prominent trade unionists, Mr. Thozamile Gqweta and Mr. Sam Kikine of Saawu (who had

... current departments, such as police involvement in strikes and the detention without trial of trade unionists, "could be sound in principle", they complicated the delicate balance that existed between labour and management."

Dr Jan van Zyl, executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, in common with a high proportion of the employers interviewed, criticised the "difficulties arising with the Department of Police, which is not concerned with labour, but which interferes in labour by detaining unionists and not bringing them to trial.

"The policy of the Department of Manpower Utilisation is very clearly non-intervention in the labour field, even keeping well clear of labour disputes.

... the security of the state. The only way that can be resolved is in court. If they are not brought to court it creates the impression that they are being harassed for being unionists, while that may not be the case."

Trade unionists of the largely non-racial independent unions are increasingly cynical of State labour reforms and the motives of the Department of Manpower Utilisation.

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (of which Dr Neil Aggett was Transvaal regional secretary), has accused the department of actively assisting the police in repressive action against independent trade unions and their members. And a Natal organiser of the 100 000-member Feder-

... are genuine reforms on the labour front, underneath there is a current of repression against trade unions by the State."

Last year the Government barred Fosatu from funding raising after the Natal Supreme Court had overruled an earlier ban. The Fund Raising Act was amended to take away the court's right to intervene and a new ban was then imposed.

One of the most notorious interventions was the distribution among employers, particularly in the eastern Cape, of a document designed to weaken Saawu and the independent unions.

Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police, admitted in Parliament last year that the document had been compiled by a senior Security Police officer based in Port Elizabeth.

... many recognised independent trade unions have also complained that their mail has been tampered with, that their telephones have been tapped and that there have been requests for interviews from the Security Police and the National Intelligence Service.

Mr Peter Wrighton, managing director of the giant Premier Group, echoed the unease of many employers that trials had not followed actions by police against trade unionists. "The trade unions will be radicalised if their leaders are put away," he said, dismissing any claim that unions were presently radical.

"Frustrations about lack of political representation will increasingly be taken out in the work place. Harsh government action will only radicalise the situation." A leading labour lawyer said: "Trade unions have

... 'undependent' Bophuthatswana a trade union meeting of more than 20 people cannot legally be held without a magistrate's permission.

"There will be more use of the so-called security laws against trade unionists.

"But they will never succeed in checking this growth. "The chances of the Government eradicating the labour movement again as they did with the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) in the early Sixties are less, as the unions have adapted to deal with that threat."

This is an adaptation some employers have already praised. An employer group that recently reaffirmed its recognition agreement with Saawu, which has five of its six executive members in detention, praised the excellent negotiating skills of the unionists who have taken

CAPL. Times 15/3/82 (107)

Buthelezi thanks Slabbert

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has publicly thanked the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, for his favourable reaction to the Buthelezi Commission.

He said his response indicated the quality of

leadership Dr Slabbert was giving to South Africa at this "crucial time".

Addressing the central committee of Inkatha at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi said the New Republic Party, just like their "National Party mentors", had reacted to the recommendations of the commission with "un-

seemly haste".

The Inkatha president equated National Party "provocation" with that of the New Republic Party.

He said the haste with which the government had reacted to the commission indicated the "unbelievable disdain" with which Pretoria regarded blacks.

KDC 107

*calls for
Mercury
help with
15/3/82
housing*

Mercury Reporter

THE decision of the South African Government to cut the budget of the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) by 25 percent has meant that the KDC has almost exhausted its funds for housing for the current financial year.

The liaison manager for the corporation, Mr Arthur Konigkramer, has appealed to private enterprise to help the KDC with its housing programme and provide 100 percent loans for staff.

He said this would mean that reliance was not always placed on the State.

Under these circumstances, Mr Konigkramer explained, the KDC would act as an agent to make it possible for private enterprise to build in black areas.

He gave details of the corporation's R2 000 000 scheme in Imbali township near Pietermaritzburg where a five-bedroomed house, one en suite, is being built for as little as R21 000.

Other houses, he said, were being built on an experimental basis. The prices for these homes — all three-bedroomed — ranged between R14 000 and R18 000.

Cheap imports hit local firms

Industrial week
16/3/82

By Priscilla Whyte and Lynn Carlisle

FOREIGN competition is threatening the R1 900-million clothing industry and firms in other industries report cut-backs in production because they cannot compete with "cheap imports".

The situation will worsen as aggressive foreign marketing here — often of products manufactured at a loss for the sake of earning them foreign currency hits local manufacturers. Some allegedly not competitive because they are "protected industries". Stanley Shlagman, executive director of the SA Textile Federation, attributes the competitive edge of the Far East to their labour costs, being as little as one-tenth of these here, and prices of imports, bearing little relationship to true production costs.

"Unless effective protection is imposed, exports from the East will flood SA at market prices we cannot match," said Shlagman.

And the GEC group's R5-million electric motor factory in kwaZulu has been working a four-day week since February 1 —

due to competition from cheap United States, European and Far Eastern imports.

"In spite of the 30% tariff protection which local manufacturers have enjoyed up to now, imported electric motors are still coming in at prices which on average are 20-30% cheaper than locally-made products," says Robin Bullen-Smith, executive director of GEC South Africa.

"Many customers have switched to imports and the reduced demand has forced us to cut production at the kwaZulu factory, which we have just

re-equipped at a cost of R2-million," he adds.

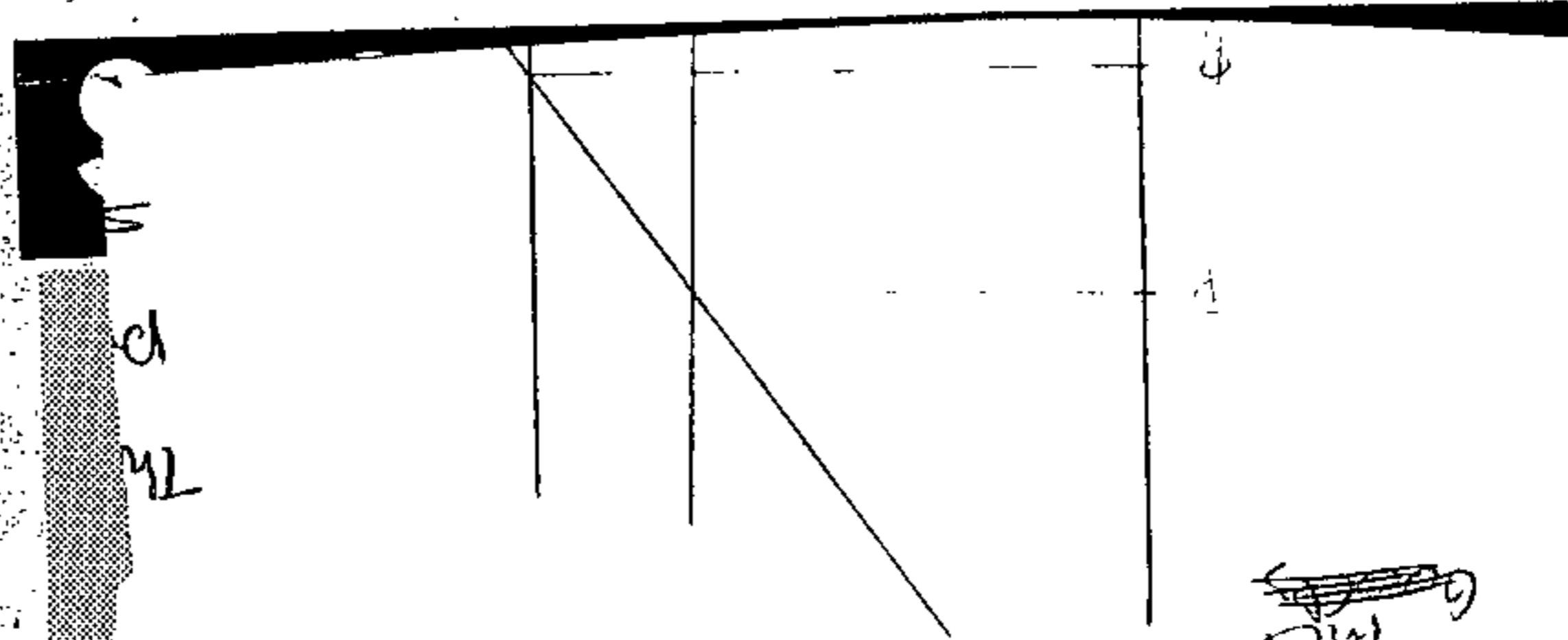
Realising the plight of the local industry, an investigation into the clothing and textile industry under Professor W F J Steenkamp is underway, and the Board of Trade and Industries is currently processing data on these industries, who combine to employ more, about 16%, of South Africa's total labour force.

In addition, the agricultural sector employs about 150 000 in cotton production who are entirely dependent on textile and clothing industries to use that crop.

But if clothing and textile industries are worried that they will not get adequate protection from Government they should drift to more competitive lines, suggests Leon Louw, executive director of the Free Market Foundation.

"There is a problem with existing protected industries that are not competitive. This is not their fault because they have been encouraged by protection to set up uneconomic ventures.

"We must see we do not create any more of these situations," says Louw.



In the agricultural world, great price fluctuations occur and due to this income of farmers fluctuates. All businesses experience economic fluctuations, but in the agricultural world, fluctuations can be extreme conditions. It is no fault of the farmer and he underestimates the agricultural goods have an inelastic demand. The farmers receive will not increase as a result of a price increase.

ps
ps
bc

45
35
20
10

06

SECTION C

12

Work stoppages hit five Natal companies

Mercury Reporter

WORK stoppages were experienced by five companies in Natal yesterday as more than 1 200 workers downed tools in support of their demands.

The stoppages follow a wave of strikes on the East Rand which have affected 15 companies over the past two weeks.

At Tongaat Milling in Estcourt more than 150 workers continued to refuse to return to work until their demands had been met.

An official of the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union said the workers downed tools on March 3 following claims of victimisation by a super-

visor. They returned to work when management agreed to investigate their complaints.

According to the official, the workers were given till midday on Thursday to return to work; failing this they were dismissed.

Due to meet

The managing director of the company, Mr W Q R Gibson, could not be contacted late yesterday.

The labour officer of the KwaZulu Department of the Interior, Mr Z A Khanyile, yesterday was due to meet both KwaZulu Shoe Company management and the 700 women workers who downed tools last week in support

of their demand for reinstatement of a fired shop steward and recognition of their union.

The results of the meeting were not known late yesterday. The company manager, Mr Peter Bodovines, was unavailable for comment.

Workers from the Henkel chemical plant at Prospecton near Durban gave Chemical Workers' Industrial Union officials permission to negotiate with management at a meeting early yesterday.

The workers, about half the workforce of the plant, demanded firstly that they all be reinstated and then that management agree on their return to work to discuss wage, shift and pension grievances.

An official of this Fosatu-affiliated union said late yesterday they had managed to get management to agree to the time being not to re-employ new workers while negotiations continued.

Mr M Rousouw, Henkel's personnel officer, said they did not want to put any undue pressure on the present situation while talks continued with the union.

Although a number of workers from Turnall Ltd in Jacobs had returned to work by yesterday, a large group of workers met yesterday at the South African Allied Workers' Union offices and claimed they had been 'locked out'.

About 480 workers had downed tools on Wednesday last week after a 'misunderstanding' between the management and workers who had demanded the recognition of their union.

Mr G H Hampshire, works director, said the employees had been invited to return to work on Friday and most of them had accepted the offer. None of them had been dismissed, he said.

222 (107) Hansard Q. 61.433
Natal: Indaleni 19/3/82

11. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether it is the intention of his Department to remove the inhabitants of Indaleni, which adjoins the township of Richmond in Natal; if so, (a) when and (b) where will these inhabitants be moved to?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes. Indaleni is a Black spot which must be removed in terms of consolidation proposals approved by Parliament.

- (a) As soon as land has been made available for the resettlement of the people concerned.
- (b) To land to be acquired for the purpose of resettling the people concerned.

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, is he aware of the fact that Indaleni has as much sentimental and religious significance to the Zulu people as, for instance, the Huguenote-kollege has to the people of the Cape?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I would like the hon. member to give notice of his question.

Whether it is the intention of his Department to expropriate the farm Newlands, which adjoins the township of Richmond in Natal; if so, (a) when and (b) where will the present occupants be moved to?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes. Newlands is a badly situated Black area which must be removed in terms of consolidation proposals approved by Parliament.

(a) As soon as compensatory land has been acquired, planned and the necessary services have been provided.

(b) To compensatory land earmarked in the district of Richmond.

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, what does he mean when he says that that area is badly situated?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I mean exactly what I say. I do not know what other description the hon. member wants. [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES: Just as badly situated as all those people who squatted on his plot.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION: Mr. Speaker, I do not know how I should put it differently. The area is badly situated and that is all. I do not know what more the hon. member expects of me.

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, does he perhaps mean that

that area is situated on a slope, that it is too close to a White area, or something of that kind. Why does he call it a badly situated area?

†The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Speaker, I am not now in a position to reply to the question. I request the hon. member to place his question on the Question Paper. [Interjections.]

19/3/82

71) (12/1) (107) Natal: Newlands
 Q. Col. 431-433
 *10. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Cape Times 19/3/82 (124) (230) (107)

Buthlezi report: Schreiner replies

MARITZBURG. — The reactions to the publication of the Buthelezi Commission findings had not been unexpected but they contained some misunderstandings "and some considerable dangers" the commission's chairman, Professor G D L Schreiner said yesterday.

"For this reason it is important that they should be commented on and the record put straight at this stage," Professor Schreiner said in a statement.

"The newspapers, both Afrikaans and English, have varied in their view about the acceptability of the recommendations, but have almost without exception, seen the necessity to keep debate alive.

"On the other hand, the leader of the National Party of Natal, later followed by the Prime Minister, has indicated that the

findings are unacceptable to the government, while Mr (Ron) Miller, as the New Republic Party representative on the commission, did not sign the report.

'Misunderstandings'

"It is first necessary to remove some misunderstandings which have arisen as a result of the explanations offered by Mr Miller for his non-signature of the report. It would appear he has failed to understand the nature of consociational government.

"In an article in which he explains his reasons for not signing, he describes in more detail than is defined by the commission, the envisaged legislative assembly and ends by saying that this legislative assembly would elect a chief minister who would select a

'cabinet' from its members.

"The implication is that the chief minister would be free to choose the members of his cabinet from amongst any of the elected members of the legislative assembly. In fact, the commission recommends the procedure which Mr Miller has described, but restricts the choice of the cabinet to a coalition of all groups represented in the legislative assembly.

Agreed

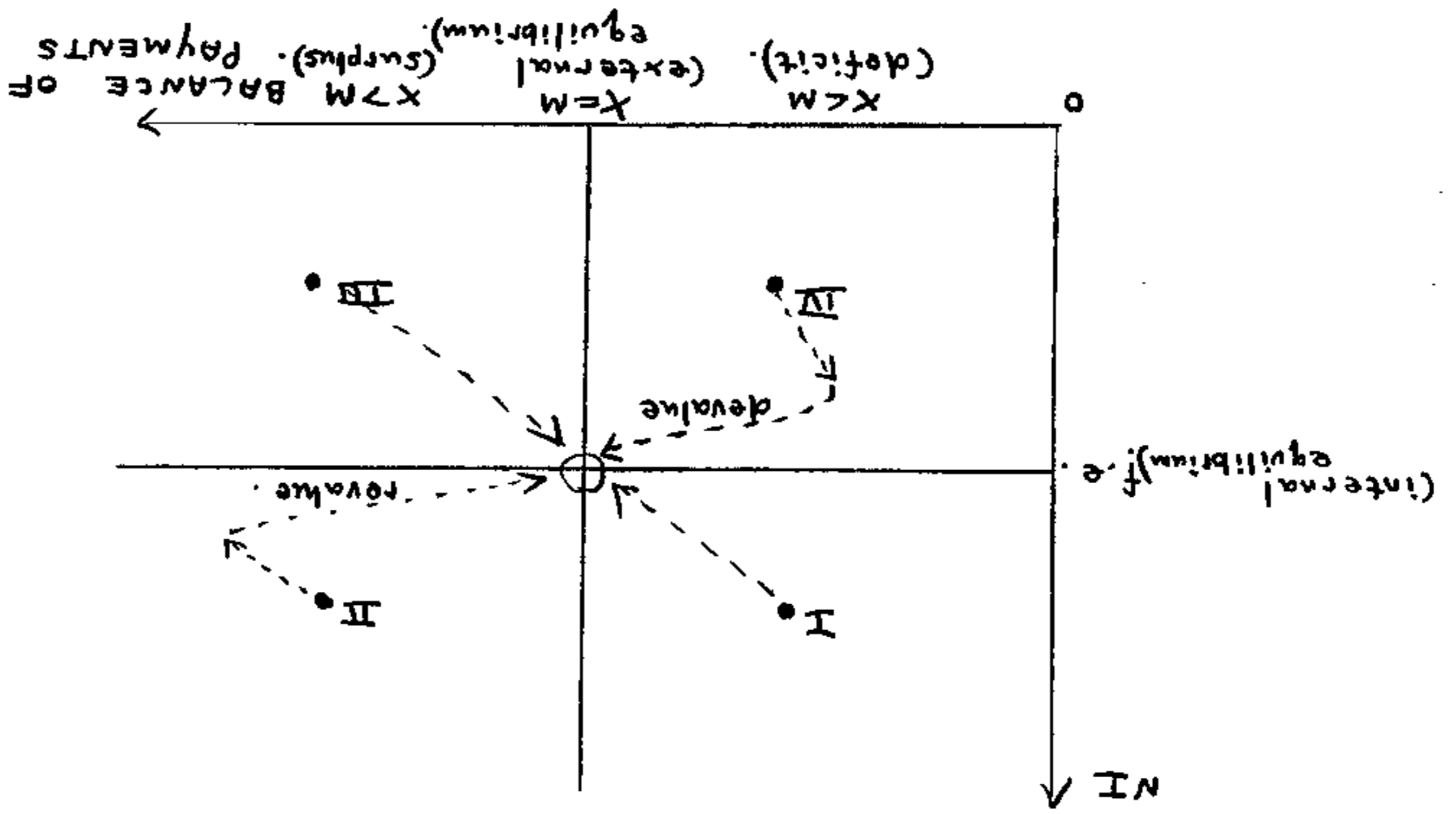
"The executive structure has been agreed to in the consociational agreement. For instance, as a first suggestion, the commission envisaged that the consociational cabinet could consist of equal representation of the present Kwazulu and Natal administrations, with the addition of Indian and coloured representatives.

"It must, however, be stated categorically that the commission did not wish to impose ethnic definition of people ... and foresaw the groups as being made up of voluntary associations based on perceived interests, as for example the present white political parties are."

Professor Schreiner said that if there was a lesson to be learnt "from farther north of us" it was that the opportunities for adequate understanding and compromise became narrower "the longer the intransigent stances are adhered to". — Sapa

8. (cont.)

In the External / Internal Equilibrium Model, a state of full employment is necessary for internal equilibrium and $X = M$ for external equilibrium.



If the economy is at point I it must contract.

This will mean that: $NI \downarrow$, $AD \downarrow$, $M \downarrow$, and so the

economy will move to the point of equilibrium.

If the economy is at point II it must contract.

$\therefore NI \downarrow$, $AD \downarrow$, $M \downarrow$, $\therefore M$ must increase, so the

currency is revalued, and the economy moves

to equilibrium.

If the economy is at point III it must expand.

$\therefore NI \uparrow$, $AD \uparrow$, $M \uparrow$ and so the economy will

move to equilibrium.

If the economy is at point IV it must expand.

$\therefore NI \uparrow$, $AD \uparrow$, $M \uparrow$, M must decrease, so the

and the economy moves

700 sacked

107 Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.
 Formal complaints have been made to the ILO and the Canadian Government over the dismissal of 700 workers last week at the Bata shoe plant in Kwa-

Handwritten notes and scribbles, including circled numbers 11, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200.

in al st id g a p. t. v. e. t. t. a. 1

~~107~~
~~Week-old~~
~~Mercury~~
stoppage at
shoe factory
^{20/3/82}
'to continue'

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 200 KwaZulu Shoe Company workers have returned to work but the majority have decided to continue with the week-old stoppage, according to trade union sources.

About 700 workers from this homeland industry at Loskop near Estcourt downed tools last week when one of the shop stewards was dismissed.

They demanded his reinstatement and the recognition of the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW).

This was the second stoppage that the company has experienced this year. Workers downed tools at the end of last month when a worker was dismissed, and they also had demanded recognition of the union.

An NUTW spokesman said workers who had returned to work had said that a notice was put up in the factory stating that no worker was allowed to become a member of the union.

Mr Peter Bodovines, the managing director, was not available for comment.

The spokesman said he had spoken to a Canadian Consulate official in Johannesburg who had said that they had been aware of Bata's Pinetown factory which they had been told conformed to the conditions and minimum wage requirements laid down by the Industrial Council of the Leather Industry.

He said the consulate official had been unaware of the Loskop factory, in which Bata — whose head office is in Canada — had the majority shareholding.

The union has claimed that wages at the factory were only a third of the minimum laid down by the industrial council.

But because the factory falls within KwaZulu it does not fall within the ambit of the council.

The official could not be contacted late yesterday because she had left for Swaziland.

Meanwhile, at Tongaat Milling Company in Estcourt most of the workers who had downed tools more than a week ago returned to work yesterday.

An official of the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union said almost all the 150 workers had been re-employed — only 17 had been refused employment.

The workers downed tools last week for the second time this month when the subject of their first strike, a supervisor, had not been dismissed. Workers had claimed victimisation by the supervisor.

The union official said negotiations with management about the 17 workers and the supervisor would continue.

The regional director of Tongaat Food South, Mr W Florence, said the 17 had not been re-employed because during the stoppage the firm had found it needed less labour.

The Fosatu-affiliated Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU), which called for a consumer boycott during a four-month strike at Colgate Palmolive in Boksburg last year, is considering a similar action against Henkel.

About 250 workers downed tools on March 9 at Henkel chemical plant in Prospecton after dissatisfaction with wages, the company's pension scheme and the introduction of a new shift.

Although all the dismissed workers applied for re-employment, only 75 of them have been reported to have been re-employed.

Hammarisdale mill workers end stoppage

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 600 workers from the Progress Knitting Mill at Hammarisdale returned to work yesterday after management agreed to re-employ 80 fellow workers who downed tools at the weekend.

The 600 workers downed tools on Tuesday after management had said they would only selectively re-employ the 80 workers.

The 80 workers stopped work on Saturday after they had worked five days of 12-hour shifts because of the introduction of a new shift system, and had received R7 extra pay for the overtime.

Yesterday morning when the workers arrived at the gates of the factory, a contingent of riot policemen was waiting on the road so they decided to enter the factory gates, according to union sources.

Management representatives closed the gates when half the workers had entered the factory grounds and entreated them to return to work.

Fired

They told the workers that the other 80 workers had been fired. The men still refused to return to work.

Management then told workers they would discuss the issue with elected representatives of the workers.

A committee of 12 workers met management and a settlement was reached when they agreed to re-employ the 80 workers.

Mr P D Jacobson, Progress Knitting Mills' chief executive, said 'the dispute arose out of a misunderstanding concerning a new shift system which was introduced, after discussions with a union representative, which now has been accepted by the workers.

'The discharged workers were given the opportunity of re-applying for their jobs on the same conditions as applied previously,' he said.

Refused

Meanwhile, at Tongaat Milling in Estcourt the 140 workers who last week downed tools following management's refusal to dismiss a supervisor who, they claim, victimised workers, still refused to return to work yesterday.

According to an official of the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, they had refused to return because management had agreed only to selective re-employment.

The managing director of the company, Mr W O R Gibson, was not available for comment.

KwaZulu Shoe Company entered its fourth day of work stoppage after about 700 workers downed tools following the dismissal of a shop steward. Workers have demanded recognition of the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW).

Meeting

The secretary for the KwaZulu Department of the Interior, Mr A M J van Rensburg, said yesterday a meeting between the labour officer of the department, management and workers was still being arranged.

At a meeting with union officials this weekend. Dr

Frank Mdlalose, the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, agreed to mediate between workers and management.

According to union officials management had agreed to meet the KwaZulu labour officer today but without workers. This had not been accepted by the department and they still were negotiating with management for workers to be present at the meeting.

Mr Obed Zuma, the general secretary of NUTW, said union officials had gone yesterday to Johannesburg to discuss the issue with the Canadian ambassador. The major shareholders in KwaZulu Shoe Company, Bata, has its head office in Canada.

Legal

He also said he would be calling a national executive committee meeting of the NUTW, which represents 13 500 workers countrywide, to discuss the possibility of declaring a legal strike at KwaZulu Shoe Company.

At the Henkel chemical plant at Prospecton, the company had re-employed only 20 of the 160 dismissed workers, according to union sources.

Last Tuesday 200 workers downed tools after a dispute over the company's pension fund. A number of workers had been re-employed at the end of the week.

Talks between the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) and management in an attempt to get management to rehire all the dismissed workers broke down on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, at Colgate-Palmolive in Boksburg, the subject of a four-month strike and a consumer boycott last year, a wage settlement has been reached between management and the Fosatu-affiliated CWIU.

According to the settlement, workers will receive a minimum of R1,95 an hour and this will be increased to R2,04 in November.

r
a
s
r
a

rk
s.
in
ly
t-
s.

d
s
i-
le
e
y
e
lt

e
s
t

i
r
e
t-
e
s

f
-
i
:

Help blacks, Indians asked

Mercury Reporter
KWAZULU's Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, has asked for Indian help in the Kwa-Zulu Local Government Association's efforts to

develop resources and potential needed for successful management of local government by Africans.

Addressing a get-together of Indians and Africans

at Isipingo, he said Kwa Zulu would never opt for independence but would continue striving for a united South Africa with equal opportunities for all its peoples.

The Zulu national movement, Inkatha, launched the association last year to help in the training of Africans in local government, he said, adding it hoped to be financially strong next year to enable it carry out its objectives.

But the association badly needed money now to give its undertakings a fillip, he said.

Mr R S Moodley, a businessman and Isipingo town councillor, who arranged yesterday's get-together and luncheon, presented Dr Mdlalose with a cheque for R1 000 from the Isipingo-based City Metal Products company to help the association realise its objectives.

In a letter to the association, Mr V Daddy Moodliar, the company's managing director, described its objectives as timely and laudable.

The get-together in the Lotus Park civic centre, also attended by Isipingo's Mayor, Mr R Hardin, town councillors, various black mayors and councillors and members of the KwaZulu Assembly, was described by various speakers as a unique and interesting experiment in

race relations.

It was important for race relations, said Mr Pat Poovalingam, a former member of the President's Council, adding that the time had come for Indians and Africans also to get together in a 'natural way, in our own homes'.

He said 'spouting great philosophical' talk about integration without lifting a finger to bring it about was a waste of time, and yesterday's gathering should be an abject lesson for radicals who preached integration without really working towards it.

Certain

It also was a lesson for Indian school grantees who would not admit African pupils to schools they controlled, he said.

Mr Moodley outlined a plan for a suggested R500 000 education trust fund to help black matriculation pupils go for higher studies, saying the KwaZulu Local Government Association should create the trust fund.

He was certain Indian industrialists, businessmen and professional people would help the fund and hoped whites also would give a helping hand.

He said the money would be invested and with dividends of around R50 000 a year the fund would 'work wonders' for black youth.



MR KEN Varner, 55, is national chairman of the South African Musicians' Association. He has chaired the Natal Musicians' Association for 25 years and is chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Addington Senior Primary School. In February last year he went on early retirement from the Town Planning Division of Durban Corporation, after 37 years. He has elicited a promise from the State Works Department — through Mr Vause Raw, MP for Point, — that the Addington sportsfield will be fenced. If elected he will work with Councillor Cheek to form a Point Ratepayers' Association. The white bus service, noisy motorcyclists and the hobo problem are other issues he will concentrate on.

FORSDICKS

FOR

RENAULT

DURBAN:

71 Smith Street Tel: 37-6551

PINETOWN:

6 Glenugie Road Tel: 72-0271

PIETERMARITZBURG:

361 Commercial Road Tel: 20742

SHOWROOMS OPEN UNTIL 6.00 p.m.

5532 OBN



Sobhuza puts Swazi case

107 212 The Star's Africa
News Service

Star

27/3/82

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.

Buthelezi plan would attract wide support — Schlemmer

CAPE TOWN 23/3/82

9/11/87

Staff Reporter

THE Buthelezi Commission had come up with a plan for Natal and Kwazulu which was workable and could be supported by majorities in all population groups concerned, the secretary to the commission Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, said yesterday.

Professor Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the University of Natal, was addressing members of the University of Stellenbosch current affairs group, SAAK.



Professor Schlemmer mean the politicization of unions which would create serious problems.

Kwazulu consisted of 40 little bits of land which at great cost could be consolidated into 10. The situation would arise where supposedly white Durban would be surrounded by "Kwazulu Durban" — theoretically another country. Kwazulu Durban would have a larger population than white Durban.

There was also the question of security and equitable division of taxes. More money would always be spend in the white area and drained from the black areas. There would always be a black majority in white areas whether they had a vote or not.

Professor Schlemmer said that independence was neither practical nor possible and was rejected by all groups in the area.

He warned that it was essential that the Government come up with a plan that would show blacks that there was still hope for change. Surveys had shown a hardening of black attitudes and increased support for the ANC and confrontation.

However, he was convinced that with active political leadership by recognized leaders a majority of all the groups concerned could support the Buthelezi plan for shared decision-making in a joint Natal/Kwazulu.

Implications

He said that the Buthelezi Commission findings had wider implications than just for Natal and Kwazulu because it tested the official policy of separate development.

Professor Schlemmer said the commission conducted an in-depth study of the policy of separate development and found it unworkable for the Natal/Kwazulu region.

There had to be some form of shared decision-making or administration of the region would be impossible.

Division

He said one of the problems with separate development was that group division was applied in an inconsequential manner. Afrikaans and English-speakers shared the same area while blacks were divided into ethnic groups. This worried blacks deeply.

Professor Schlemmer maintained that it was impossible to maintain ethnicity, politically and socially, when the workforce was ethnically integrated and had trade union rights in an integrated economy.

He warned that these rights, unaccompanied by political rights, would



Table Bay harbour is gaining a reputation as one of the most-operations of oil and filth such as this are often a first introductioners calling at the Cape — and for cruise-line passengers from mess shown here was photographed by Ivor Markman of the C to which the luxury liner Rotterdam was taken at the weekend has for some years been a talking point among visiting intercome to the Cape in magnificent yachts, in spotless condition sides streaked and blackened by glutinous, wind

Safe after night on mountain

Staff Reporter

A PARTY of nine policemen from Stellenbosch yesterday found a young university student who had spent the night on the Simonsberg after losing his way during a hike.

A police spokesman in Paarl said yesterday that on Sunday morning, Mr Adrian Zeeman and Mr Conrad Siegruhn, both University of Stellenbosch students, had gone to hike on the Simonsberg.

About 5pm the two split up on their return home, but only Mr Zeeman arrived at the car.

About 10.30pm, the incident was reported to the police and yesterday morning a major and eight policemen went out to search for Mr Siegruhn. They found him safe after he had spent the night on the mountain.

Two drown

● In another incident at the weekend, two brothers drowned when the boat they were fishing from near Bredasdorp capsized.

Police said that on Sunday morning, Mr Phillip Arendse, 33, his brother Hannes, 28, and Mr Daniel James, 22, of the farm Soetendalsvlei, Bredas-

Grassroot but not t

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The December issue of the Cape Town community newspaper, Grassroots, was unbanned by the Publications Appeal Board yesterday. However, a calender included in the same issue was banned.

The decision was made in Pretoria yesterday afternoon by the head of Publications Appeal Board, Profes Jacobus van Rooyen.

Grassroots is a non-profit community newspaper put out by community organizations and trade unions and is aimed at Cape Town's black community.

It has a circulation of about 1500. The December issue was banned because it "represented a threat to security and safety of the State".

The committee recommended the calender included in the issue

Men stole worth R26

Staff Reporter

TWO MEN who stole goods and jewellery valued at more than R26 000 were found guilty of housebreaking with intent to steal and theft in the Regional Court yesterday.

George Kolendic, 18, of Henley Manor, Beach Road, Mouille Point, and Gary Currie, 18, of Maynard Street, Cape Town,

goods v
On M
into bu
named
R600 in
mond
R10 000.
On F
broke
Point b
video c
eo rec
On J
Point,
other

Cricket stalker fined

Staff Reporter

A RETREAT magistrate yesterday fined a Stikland fitter and turner R300 (or 300 days), of which R150 (or 150 days) was suspended for three years, for streaking at the Newlands cricket ground on Saturday.

Micheal Ralph, 21, of Harrid Drive, Stikland, pleaded guilty to a charge of public indecency by streaking at the grounds on March 20

Silence

~~107~~ (107) ~~107~~
on plan

Mercury
'to evict

23/3/87
250 000'

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has refused to comment on the Black Sash's report that 250 000 people are to be evicted from Inanda over the next 18 months.

A spokesman for the department said that they 'were not prepared to comment on the report'.

The spokesman, however, would not deny the contents of the Black Sash report, but said that the department had not yet taken a definite decision on Inanda.

According to the Black Sash report, 250 000 people are to be evicted from Inanda when the new township is established.

It said officials had indicated that only 4 per cent of the present population were regarded as legal residents. The remaining 96 per cent, which according to the unofficial population estimate constitutes about 250 000 people, will be systematically evicted over the next 18 months.

Eviction

Mr Alan Mountain, regional director of the Urban Foundation, said that, to the best of his knowledge, 'no decision had been taken yet in respect of the greater Inanda area'.

Jillian Nicholson, supervisor of the Black Sash advice office, said the Black Sash's legal adviser had obtained the information about the proposed eviction of Inanda residents from a source within the Department of Co-operation and Development.

She added that, according to her information from local residents, about 200 families from the Psankwe area had been served with eviction notices by the Natal Administration Board which would come into effect on April 1.

Mr G E Bhengu, Kwa-Zulu Government member, yesterday confirmed that the families had been served with eviction notices.

Psankwe is an informal settlement on South African Development Trust Land, bordering on Inanda.

Biggest black group signals needs for change

ARGUS 23/3/82 (107)

Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH.

About 98 percent of Zulus who took part in an opinion survey of the Buthezi Commission had said they feared conflict unless the present constitutional status in South Africa was changed.

Speaking at Stellenbosch yesterday, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, secretary of the Commission and also director of the Centre for Applied Social Science at the University of Natal, said they had spontaneously told questioners that unless the status quo were changed they feared that South Africa was heading for revolution and bloodshed.

Professor Schlemmer was addressing students at a meeting of the Stellenbosse Aktuele Aangeleentheidskring (Saak).

He also said that there had been a marked swing in support of the African National Congress (ANC) since 1977.

He said that the commission's report should not be regarded purely as having application in Natal/Kwazulu.

INKATHA

'It represents the views of the biggest single language group in South Africa as well as the opinions of the largest internal black organisation in South Africa, Inkatha,' he said.

The commission had tried to see the Government's separate policy in the best possible light.



Professor Lawrence Schlemmer

before reaching conclusions. At the same time it was a pity that there had been no official evidence from the Government.

NATIONALISM

'It has been conceded, he said, that open democracy would work better in a fully developed country. Because of large cultural, economic and other differences between the various race groups in South Africa, proper democracy would be difficult to implement.

Nationalism complicated this and there was a great potential for conflict.

'Whites, for example, saw themselves as a separate nation although they consisted of Afrikaners, English-speaking South Africans, Greeks, Portuguese and so on.

And, by definition, a nation had to have its own land.

The implications of this tended to support the concept of separate development.

'But, there were problems,' he said. 'The Afrikaners and the English speakers had found ways of living together in one state. Why, then, should Xhosas, Zulus and the Sotho people be in different states?'

'But there were even bigger problems. While separate development was politically and socially possible it could not make sense in an economy that simply had to be integrated for the good of all concerned.

Black trade unions had been given power within the framework of trade unions, yet the participants had no political power.

The trade unions would have to get a political colour.

Professor Schlemmer pointed out that one of the most important sources of income tax was the tax gained from the country's factories.

'How is anyone going to fairly share this tax out, bearing in mind that the labour would be coming from separate states,' he said.

LAND

There were many more difficulties. Kwazulu consisted of 40 portions of land at present. This was being reduced to 10 at great cost.

The urban area of Durban, for example, consisted of one white area in

South Africa and several black areas which were part of Kwazulu. The administration of a set-up like this was impossible.

There would also be great difficulty in separating security functions in situations like this with numerous borders.

'IMPERIALISM'

There was talk of a constellation of states but this would simply be seen by the world as a 'new imperialism'.

The world would see it as a situation in which one powerful white state would be sucking dry several poor black states.

The Government had gone even further, he said, and was talking in terms of regional development in which both the white South Africa and

the various black states would share the wealth generated by common economic areas.

But even this concept would not work because it would not allow for popular participation in government.

The regional councils that would have to be developed would, by definition, be very sophisticated and complicated.

NO SAY

'Only a few people could take part in the deliberations of such councils and the ordinary people would have no say at all.

In the light of these factors, and others, the commission had not seen it fit to recommend that Kwazulu opt for independence.

A
G
ki
fe
es

Di
hi
lea
fe:
aft
pr
as

te
hc

277 Hansard Q. 601. 455-456
107 Natal: Vinksrivier 1822
24/3/82

1. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether it is the intention of his Department to remove the inhabitants of Vinksrivier 1822, which adjoins the township of Richmond in Natal; if so, (a) when and (b) where will these inhabitants be moved to?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

Yes. Vinksrivier is a badly situated Black area which must be removed in terms of consolidation proposals approved by Parliament.

(a) As soon as compensatory land has

24 MARCH 1982

456

been acquired, planned and the necessary services have been provided.

(b) To compensatory land earmarked in the district of Richmond.

(107) Hansard Q. 61. 478
KwaZulu citizens; citizenship certificates

24/3/82

377. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (a) How many citizenship certificates (i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued to KwaZulu citizens as at 31 December 1981 and (b) how many were issued in 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) 1 533 463

(ii) 14 789

(b) 1980 9 945
1981 4 312

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) A person who elected not to furnish his name.
- (b) On 14 March 1982.
- (c) That a public performance was being staged on a Sunday.
- (2) Yes, the matter was investigated and the docket is being referred to the State prosecutor for his decision.

Mooi River: automatic telephone exchange

*15. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether it is still the intention of his Department to install an automatic telephone exchange at Mooi River, Natal; if not, why not; if so, when will the installation be completed?

†THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Yes. The equipment for an automatic exchange at Mooi River is scheduled for delivery during the 1984-'85 financial year; but at this early stage it is unfortunately not possible to say with certainty when the installation work will be completed.

107 *Hewson and Q. 601. 463.*
Elandskop area: farms *24/3/82* *464*
*16. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

When is it anticipated that payment will be made for farms purchased by the South

African Development Trust in the Elandskop area, Natal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

Where land is bought on behalf of the S.A. Development Trust payment is effected on the date of registration of the transfer.

Only one person in the Elandskop area must receive payment for land acquired by the S.A. Development Trust and payment will be effected as soon as the Department of Co-operation and Development has been informed of the date of the registration of the transfer.

Cape Peninsula Fire Prevention Committee

*17. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether the Cape Peninsula Fire Prevention Committee is financed by his Department; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) for what purposes;
- (2) (a) when was this Committee established, (b) what are its (i) duties and (ii) responsibilities and (c) who are its office-bearers;
- (3) whether the said office-bearers are remunerated for their work;
- (4) whether the Committee has fixed premises; if so, where;
- (5) whether the Committee has submitted a report on the causes of the recent fire on Table Mountain; if so, (a) to whom and (b) what is the substance of the report?

†THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

(a) R42 528 during 1980-'81.

(b) To co-ordinate the individual efforts towards fire prevention of the Department of Environment Affairs, the four Local Authorities and the South African Navy, to provide fire belts on privately-owned property and to encourage fire prevention among schools and mountain users.

(2) (a) 1953.

(b) (i) and (ii) To draw up an overall fire protection plan of fire-belts, roads, lookout points, to budget for an annual plan of operations and to inspect the work carried out under this plan. To review communication systems and fire fighting equipment and to monitor sufficiency and effectiveness of equipment and manpower.

(c) Chairman: Councillor R. Stephens (City Council of Cape Town).
Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. F. A. Roelofse (City Council of Cape Town).
Assistant-Secretary: Dr. O. D. Wollheim.
Councillor: Dr. J. Earle (Cape Divisional Council).
Councillor: J. Preston (Simons-town Municipality).
Councillor: R. Hardie (Fish Hoek Municipality).
Mr. H. F. O. Bekker (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries).
(Vacant) (Western Province Agricultural Union).
Mr. J. Winter (Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens).
Mr. L. T. Munnik (South African Navy).
Dr. J. Neethling (Cape Provincial Administration).

(3) No, except for the Assistant-Secretary.

(4) Yes, an office allocated to the Assistant-Secretary at Devils Peak by the Department of Environment Affairs.

(5) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Fire on Table Mountain/Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain

*18. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether officials of his Department have submitted reports on the recent (a) fire on Table Mountain and (b) fires in the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain; if so, what is the (i) substance and (ii) outcome of such reports?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(a) No. Investigations have not yet been completed.

(b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain have not yet been reserved as a nature area in terms of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act 88 of 1967) and reports by officials of the Department of Environment Affairs on fires in the area are naturally confined to the involvement of the Department.

Finance charges

*19. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

107

THE chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Buthelezi, says South Africa is beginning a new phase of its political, social and economic history and the "surge of history is flooding over political anachronisms."

Speaking in Durban yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said a number of apartheid measures had had to be changed because of economic factors, but he did not have high hopes for blacks because "new forms of white supremacy and new forms of subjugation" were being formulated.

Referring to what he termed the strengthening of the white right wing, he said a politically astute government would go much further than merely purging restraining forces, but blacks had no reason to expect more radical changes.

because the government was going ahead with its confederation plan. He rejected the confederal concept because that would result in foreign status for half of the black population remaining in

"white South Africa." Chief Buthelezi warned that this would lead to despair, bitterness and bloodshed — and "whites would be driven into a laager from which they would only emerge to scorch the earth where we

should foster race friendship." Chief Buthelezi said his legislative assembly had established the Buthelezi Commission to have a fresh look at what basis there was for common action. He said one thing

that would characterize the 1980s would be the fact that black society had shed forever any fear that it would not win the "struggle for liberation." But he warned that blacks would not be victorious unless they "advance against white power in an orderly way with unspectacular strategies." — Sapa

Black future is bleak - Buthelezi

Raw 'broke faith' claim

P
n
r
t
i
t
x
a
n
c
e
1
r
)

By Patrick Leeman

THE Natal leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Ron Miller, and the national leader of the party, Mr Vause Raw, 'broke faith' with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, by releasing a statement condemning the Buthelezi commission before meet-

ing the Chief Minister.

This allegation was made in Durban yesterday by Chief Buthelezi when he addressed 300 delegates to the 18th annual conference of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce at a beachfront hotel.

Chief Buthelezi said he had expressed his dilemma about future co-operation between Natal and KwaZulu in view of Mr Miller's negative attitude towards the commission's findings.

The senior NRP MEC in Natal, Mr Frank Martin, had asked for an appointment for himself, Mr Raw and Mr Miller, to discuss this dilemma.

'I agreed to this in principle and was looking for a suitable date on which

to meet them when Mr Miller and Mr Raw made further statements on the Buthelezi commission.'

Chief Buthelezi said he felt he had to await the 'wisdom' of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on the question of future co-operation with Natal.

Chief Buthelezi referred to 'an insensitive statement' by Mr Miller which said: 'In my opinion, KwaZulu stands to lose the most if it should decide to go it alone in those services which are common to the two areas.'

Chief Buthelezi said the NRP rejection of his commission's findings was a 'slap in the face' which had shocked him.

Blacks clearly had always rejected NRP policy and they continued to do

so, he maintained

As things now stood, there was the likelihood that history would see the NRP as the 'jackals' of South African politics which 'scavenged where the lions fed.'

Chief Buthelezi said he agonised for the senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin whose continued role in the NRP seemed to be no less than that of a 'square pole in a round pit.'

N--

Mercury 25/3/82

Raw expected to attempt a reconciliation

Political Reporter

MR Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, is expected to make a reconciliatory statement today in reaction to a speech by KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in which he mooted the possibility of KwaZulu ending co-operation with Natal.

Mr Raw said yesterday he would react once he had studied Chief Buthelezi's speech, in which he launched a strong attack on the NRP leadership.

It is understood that the NRP leadership is keen to negotiate with KwaZulu on aspects of the Buthelezi commission's recommendations for continued co-operation between the two areas.

An NRP source said both Mr Raw and Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the party, had said, in statements made subsequent to the publication of the recommendations, that the NRP would welcome discussions with KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi's statement yesterday came as a surprise to the NRP leadership.

The Chief Minister held talks with Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, for more than an hour in Pietermaritzburg on March 3 and agreed in principle to a meeting with Mr Raw and Mr Miller.

Mr Martin's attempts to finalise a date for a joint meeting, which was to have been held last Thursday, were unsuccessful.

He was told by Chief Buthelezi's secretary that he would receive a letter about the meeting. Mr Martin said last night the letter had not yet arrived.

[Handwritten initials]

(107)

'Challenge to keep farmers on land'

Financial Editor
THE NATAL and **KwaZulu** communities face the challenge of keeping farmers on the land and of planting another 40 000 to 50 000 hectares with cane, Mr Dick Ridgway, chairman of the S A Sugar Association, said last night.

He was presenting awards to black farmers who had been helped by the Small Cane Growers' Financial Aid Fund. The function marked the first season in which the small farmers had produced over 1 000 000 tons of cane. Awards were also made by the Natal Agricultural Writers' Association.

Under cane

Mr Ridgway said that since the fund was started in 1973 it had lent over R12,7 million to 10 000 small farmers with Mr

Ndoda Cele from Sezela receiving a plaque last night to mark the 10 000th loan.

Land under cane had grown from 13 000 ha to today's 42 000 ha and the value of the cane farming to KwaZulu had risen from R2,7 million to today's R21 million and was expected to reach R42 million by the 1989/90 season if current progress was maintained.

Mr Ridgway said that the increase in agricultural activity had led to a better system of roads and bridges and the development of prosperous trading centres and other activities in the developing communities.

There was also an increase in employment.

Mr Caleb Mtshali from Entumeni was awarded a Cup as the Natal Zulu Cane Farmer of the year while the runners-up were Mr Simon Zungu from Illovo, Mrs Natalia Nxumalo from Amatikulu and Mr Michael Mahlaba from Tongaat.



MR DICK Ridgway, chairman of the S A Sugar Association (left) congratulates the Natal Zulu Cane Farmer of the Year, Mr Caleb Mtshali from Entumeni. In the picture are runners-up Mr Simon Zungu from Illovo and Mrs Natalia Nxumalo from Amatikulu.

Attacks won't help, Raw warns Buthelezi

ARG 45 25/3/82
107

Political Staff

MR Vause Raw, New Republic Party leader, today warned Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that by attacking the NRP he would not find the way to consensus between Kwazulu and Natal.

Mr Raw was responding to an accusation by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Buthelezi, accusing the NRP leadership of breaking faith over the Buthelezi commission report on Natal and Kwazulu.

Chief Buthelezi, speaking at the annual conference of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce in Durban yesterday, criticised Mr Raw and the NRP Natal leader, Mr Ron Miller, for making statements after it had been agreed that a meeting would be held between him and Mr Raw, Mr Miller and Mr Frank

Martin, Natal senior MEC, to discuss the NRP's attitude to the commission's report. role in the NRP seemed to be no less than that of a 'square pole in a round pit'.

CO-OPERATION

Also to be discussed was the future co-operation and relationship between Natal and Kwazulu.

The meeting was due to be held in Ulundi last Thursday, but when Mr Martin tried to have the date confirmed, he was told that he would receive a letter from the Chief Minister.

Mr Martin said today that he had not received a letter.

In his speech yesterday Chief Buthelezi said that as things now stood, there was a likelihood that history would see the NRP as the jackals of South African politics.

He agonised for Mr Martin, whose continued

Chief Buthelezi's main objection was to a statement by Mr Miller saying that Kwazulu stood to lose more than Natal if co-operation between the two regions was halted.

In an interview in Cape Town today, Mr Raw said: 'In every statement we have issued we have emphasised the importance of continued co-operation between Natal and Kwazulu.'

'It was, and still is, our desire to talk to him and we regret that last week's meeting was cancelled.'

Mr Raw warned: 'This is not the way to seek consensus. I repeat the desire of the NRP to discuss the matter calmly and rationally with him.'

Swapo considers the now cannot negoti...

KwaZulu gets lion's share

107 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 assistance, 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 R 29 million for 'secondment of technical and administrative personnel'.

Loskop
shoe
factory
dispute
Mercury
to be
discussed
26/3/87

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Govern-
ment has called the man-
agement of the KwaZulu
Shoe Company to Ulundi
to discuss the work stop-
page at their Loskop fac-
tory, according to the
Minister for the Interior,
Dr Frank Mdlalose.

The two-week stoppage
started when about 700
workers from this
KwaZulu homeland indus-
try downed tools on March
12 following the dismissal
of a shop steward. The
majority of workers had
returned to work earlier
this week.

On the strength of the
minister's statement
which was broadcast on
Radio Zulu on Thursday
night at least half the
workforce downed tools
again, according to Mr
Obed Zuma, the general
secretary of the National
Union of Textile Workers
(NUTW).

He said about 200 work-
ers attended a meeting at
the Fosatu offices in
Estcourt where it was re-
ported that only 270 work-
ers were at work
yesterday.

All parties

This was the second
stoppage experienced by
the factory this year —
last month the workers
downed tools for a week
over union recognition.

During the first week of
the stoppage, after
KwaZulu Shoe Factory
management had refused
to negotiate with the
union, Dr Mdlalose
agreed to mediate in the
dispute.

Dr Mdlalose, in a state-
ment released yesterday,
said the Department of
the Interior's chief labour
officer, Mr Z A Khanyile,
had attempted to organise
a meeting between Chief
Mazubuko, chief of the
Loskop area, the workers
and management, but had
failed.

Dr Mdlalose yesterday
left with the Chief Minis-
ter, Mr Gatsha Buthelezi,
for Germany so it was not
known when the meeting
at Ulundi would take
place.

Meanwhile, five work-
ers from the Loskop fac-
tory appeared in the
Escourt Magistrate's
Court yesterday. Two
were charged with assault
and all five have been
charged with malicious
damage to property.

They were not asked to
plead and will reappear
in court on April 15.

lice

Anti-rates group against donation of R100 000 to KwaZulu for water

Municipal Reporter

MR Julien Yorke, chairman of Durban's Anti-rates Committee has objected to a proposal that the City Council should donate R100 000 to the KwaZulu Water Development Fund.

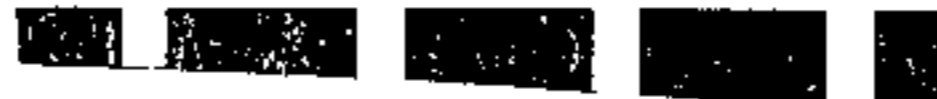
Yesterday Mr Yorke said: 'My committee is aware of KwaZulu's needs and that these areas should be helped, but surely the responsibility falls on the Government or the Administration Boards to do this and not the ratepayers of Durban.'

Durban's Management Committee has endorsed an appeal by Councillor Crispin Hemson that the council should donate R100 000 to the fund — as it did last year. The second donation still has to be approved by the full council.

Mr Yorke said: 'I have it on good authority that the Council is finding it difficult to meet their commitments. In spite of this they have already given away R100 000 and there is a recommendation that they should give away another R100 000 and they plan to spend a further R50 000 on a Villa monstrosity.'

led (light omitt

a
c
l



Row hots up as Raw hits out at Buthelezi

107
ZRF
Mercury
26/3/82

Political Reporter

A MAJOR split between Natal and KwaZulu loomed larger yesterday after Mr Vause Raw, national leader of the New Republic Party, rejected an attack on the NRP by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and accused him of 'immoderate and denigrating language'.

The row between the Zulu leader and the NRP stems from the fact that Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the party, did not sign the Buthelezi commission report and the rejection by the NRP of the commission's major recommendations.

Mr Raw said in a statement from Cape Town he was 'extremely disappointed' in the Chief Minister's response to the 'repeated invitations for discussion and negotiation' by the NRP.

One-way licence

'I deplore his unfounded allegations and unbridled insults against the New Republic Party.'

Mr Raw said that Chief Buthelezi appeared to believe that he had a one-way licence for the use of 'immoderate and denigrating language' in his attacks on the NRP.

He pointed out that the NRP had a duty to Natal voters, who had elected its members to control the Provincial Council, and therefore it had a corresponding duty to explain why it had not accepted the political recommendations of the Buthelezi commission.

The recommendations, he said, were diametrically opposed to the policy on which the NRP was elected.

He pointed out that, in fact, only one of Natal's 20 MPCs supported proposals for a single legislature for Natal/KwaZulu, elected by one man, one vote, on a common voters' roll.

Interim safeguards and constitutional devices did not change the end result of majority rule inherent in proportional representation.

Mr Raw was reacting to a statement by Chief Buthelezi on Wednesday in which he said the NRP leadership had broken faith with him, and that it was possible history would see the NRP as the 'jackals' of South African politics which 'scavenged where the lions fed'.

Mr Raw warned Chief Buthelezi against the use of such terminology because it was 'likely to create the same sort of resentment and backlash which he felt about his name being given to a dog'.

Of the chief's allegations of a breach of faith, Mr Raw said that an NRP meeting arranged with the chief had been cancelled.

He added: 'In the circumstances, and in the face of two public attacks by the Chief Minister on the NRP, the party leadership was obliged to restate its position and its willingness to discuss this with him.'

However, on March 8, in a statement to the SABC, he accused the NRP of having the mentality of a 'political dinosaur', warned that the NRP was foolish, since he had the power to cause chaos in Natal, and spoke of bloodshed as the only remaining option to the commission's proposals.

'On March 14, in what could only be construed as a veiled threat, he "hoped" the Provincial Council would reassess the stand of the party before a date in April.'

Mr Raw said his 'restrained response' to the statements was to regret the chief's over-reaction and to repeat an invitation for discussions.

'Perhaps I should remind Chief Buthelezi that his use of terms like dinosaur, jackals and scavenging is likely to create the same sort of resentment and backlash which he felt about his name being given to a dog.'

'This sort of language does nothing to serve the cause of either black or white in Natal and is not a worthy reflection of Christian brotherhood.'

Mr Raw called for an attitude of goodwill.

Rural boreholes and pumps 'neglected'

107 Mercury Reporter 29/3/82

THE Water Development Fund of the South African Sugar Association is to show black people how to maintain pumps and boreholes in rural areas following reported incidents of neglect of these facilities.

The first maintenance demonstration will be held at Ndwedwe on April 17, according to the secretary of the fund, Mr Richard Bates.

Meanwhile the 'Buy a Borehole' campaign of the association has collected R424 000 from donors in nearly two years.

Mr Bates said the recent cholera outbreak had added a new dimension to the situation.

He said a special brochure had been produced for distribution to all interested parties.

Donations to the fund may be sent to: The KwaZulu Water Development Fund, P O Box 507, Durban 4000.

S
S
S
C
H
B

P
T
H
S
V
E

th
we
sh
pr
ter
foo
The
roa

A
bea
Dai
ter
thei
is a
pad

B,
off
rad
atte
rusl
thre
ed
we
car
pou

A
tree
pla

Nats 'would co-operate with KwaZulu if . . .

Monday 29/3/82

(107)

Political Reporter

THE National Party would co-operate with KwaZulu if the party controlled the Natal Provincial Council. Mr Ian Alva-Wright, NP information officer in the Midlands region, said at the weekend.

He was commenting after the party's Natal Midlands Council, consisting of about 100 senior office bearers, had expressed full confidence in Mr Owen Horwood, Natal leader of the party, in his rejection of the Buthezi commission findings.

Mr Alva-Wright, who was the party's provincial candidate in Pietermaritzburg South in last April's

election, said no matter which party controlled Natal, certain functions would have to be performed in collaboration with KwaZulu because of the common boundaries of the two areas.

A break-off in co-operation would be bad for both areas, but would affect KwaZulu more because it did not have the infrastructure of Natal.

Constituency councils from Greytown, Mooi River, Pietermaritzburg North and Pietermaritzburg South attended the meeting.

A unanimous motion of 'unqualified support' in favour of the Prime Minister was approved.

t
c
f

Children face death as drought worsens

Star 30/3/82 (107)

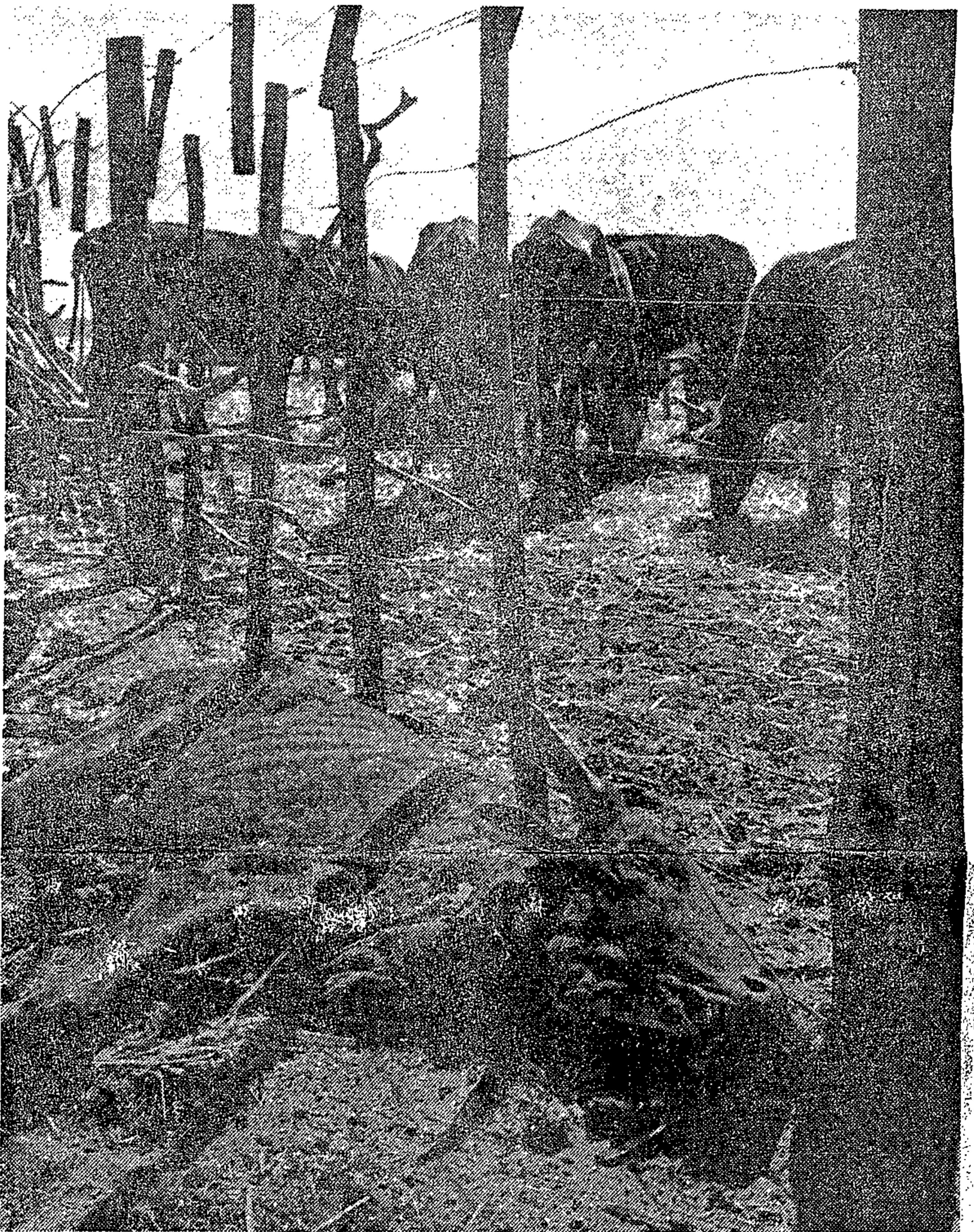
By Rob Soutter

Doctors fear many kwaZulu children will die as the drought tightens its grip on South Africa, bankrupting farmers, halving the maize crop, and causing malnutrition.

Lack of rain has destroyed grazing for cattle herds and farmers have sent their stock to the abattoirs — but this will not cause a marked drop in meat prices.

A Meat Board spokesman said in Pretoria that in the long term a lengthy drought could cause problems and an increased meat price if breeding herds have to be destroyed to prevent their total loss through starvation.

The rains came too late



Heavy rains in parts of Namibia have failed to break the drought in the bulk of the territory. This cow dropped dead in its feedlot at Kovares in the north-western province of Kaokoland.

He said that although this could push up meat prices, other market forces such as public demand and buying power and the price structure could alter the situation.

The increased supply of meat to the market as cattle are slaughtered because drought has destroyed their grazing will not affect the price greatly.

Worsening

"There is a slight shortage at present and the quality of the meat is not high," he said. "Many of these animals are slaughtered in poor condition."

The drought is getting worse.

South African farmers are estimated to have lost more than R1 800 million due to the drought and rising interest rates, said Mr Johan Willems, chief economist of the South African Agricultural Union.

The drought has blasted crops and grazing in many regions, causing malnutrition in rural areas. The maize crop has been halved.

Many die

Doctors in kwaZulu, which is entering its third year of minimal rainfall, expect a marked increase in cases of malnutrition and associated diseases such as kwashiorkor and marasmus.

They fear many children will die.

Professor John Hanks, director of the University of Natal's institute of natural resources, has called for urgent measures to prevent the inevitable droughts becoming regular disasters.

He said that without upliftment of the depressed areas, and the support of the people, the drought will drive more starving people to urban areas in search of jobs.

"This will only transfer problems, worsening the situation in both urban and rural areas," he said.

● See Pages 24 and 25

- 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.

to disqualification and to possible exclusion from University

Buthelezi tilts at the Christian West

28/3/83 Stan

107

Own Correspondent

BONN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told a West German audience yesterday South African Prime Minister P W Botha was leading the country into "a political impasse within the four walls of apartheid".

The Chief Minister of kwazulu also criticised West European churches for their refusal to grant development aid to people in the homelands. Chief Buthelezi arrived in Bonn on Friday as the guest of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, an adjunct of the Opposition Christian Democratic Party.

Africa is being to become yet more tense," Chief Buthelezi told journalists and politicians at the Adenauer Foundation yesterday. "It is unlikely that the Prime Minister is going to lead the country into anything but a political impasse within the four walls of apartheid."

"His confederal formula is the final entrenched of classic apartheid," the Chief Minister went on. "However you look at it, the confederal formula is a final formula for complete political apartheid. It is the ultimate in political separation and will turn black anger into a political rage."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwazulu and leader of Inkatha, has done some political crystal-ball gazing in West Germany. The chief rejects the confederal course of Prime Minister P W Botha as the "ultimate in political separation" and sketches his choice of strategy.

But Chief Buthelezi said he still rejected the option of violence. "As things now stand, I do not believe violence can succeed. Neighbouring states cannot afford to permit the development of the kind of springboards from which a massive onslaught could take place," he said. "The very worst or best — depending on your point of view — that one can expect is the emergence of an IRA-type situation. I believe such a situation will not bring whites to the point of power-sharing. We would have to be a lot more destructive than the IRA has ever been —

and I doubt whether that is possible." Chief Buthelezi said he was convinced that the Inkatha organisation, which he heads, was pointing the way for evolutionary development.

"In every city we blacks predominate and on every farm, white-owned as they are, there are more blacks than whites," the chief said. "This is a situation in which it is totally impossible for the Government ever to establish its grand apartheid designs. "The impossibility of the Government succeeding and the inevitability of blacks being drawn into the

decision-making process represents the political advantage along which we need to build our strategy."

Chief Buthelezi's criticism of European Christians was sharp. "In the place where I live it is, from a Christian point of view, unfathomable that the Western European churches refuse to extend their development aid to people in kwazulu because they live in so-called 'homelands'." he told a weekend gathering of Protestant and Catholic leaders. "As they see it, they should contribute towards the alleviation of poverty in such a way that they also con-

tribute towards liberation. "That might be acceptable if the decision-makers had a hotline to God to advise them what is liberal and what is not," the chief said. "When they have a hotline to a small Christian group in Johannesburg which has sided with political organisations in opposition to Inkatha, then my agony deepens. I am not a theologian, but I know that there is something very wrong with Christian decision-making which brings pressure to bear on organisations by withholding relief in life and death situations among peasants."

(107) (197) RDM 30/3/82 (197) A

Unrest hits Natal areas

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

LABOUR unrest hit the northern Natal and KwaZulu areas of Mandini and Isethebe yesterday as 1 600 workers downed tools at the Sappi plant in Mandini and there was a widespread stay-away at plants in Isethebe.

Police dispersed a meeting of strikers at a Mandini supermarket and then dispersed another gathering in the nearby Sundumbili township. Police baton charged workers at the township gathering and workers responded by throwing stones at police, the Rand Daily Mail Durban correspondent reports.

It could not be established how widespread the stay-away had been in Isethebe, but Sapa reports that stoppages were widespread and sources in the area say most factories appear to have

been affected.

The Mail Durban correspondent reports that a security police spokesman said a KwaZulu Government official was in the area attempting to intervene. He declined to comment on reports of clashes between strikers and police.

A representative of Fosatu's Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union — which is recognised at Sappi — said the strike followed a boycott of canteen food by Sappi workers.

They had complained about the food and were negotiating with management for a pay rise in exchange for the food.

Matters came to a head when a worker defied the boycott and ate in the canteen. He was assaulted by two members of a vigilante committee in the township.

The two men had been arrested and workers were demanding that Sappi secure their release. They were refusing to return until the men were released.

"The whole thing has developed into a community issue. The vigilante committee is popular in the township and this is why the workers in Isethebe are staying away until they are released," the union spokesman said.

"Management are negotiating with our shop stewards but there is no prospect of a settlement until they are released.

But Sappi has denied that the incident stems from the canteen boycott.

A statement issued by the company yesterday said management was attempting to get talks under way with PWAU shop stewards.

"We're willing to sit down with the stewards at any time in order to sort out a solution", the general manager of the company's Tugela mill, Mr Bernard Chamberlin, said.

Mr Chamberlin said none of the alleged assaults took place on Sappi property.

107 ~~125~~ Scenic
Mercury
township
31/3/82
handed

over

Mercury Reporter

A UNIQUE venture came to fruition at KwaMbona near Harding yesterday when the Port Natal Administration Board handed over a scenic township to the Chief Commissioner for Natal, Mr Roy Blumrick, who in turn handed it to the KwaZulu Government.

The South African Development Trust came forward to finance the R700 000 project and the Port Natal Board built the 66-house township for the KwaZulu Government.

There is provision in the first phase for 500 dwellings.

107
The Cape Times, 1

31/3/82

German aid for Inkatha

BONN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is to receive substantial assistance from West Germany's conservative Konrad Adenauer Foundation, a spokesman for the foundation confirmed yesterday.

The statement came after a day's discussion between Chief Buthelezi and executives of the foundation.

The spokesman said it had been agreed to set up a political co-operation scheme between Inkatha and the Adenauer Foundation. This would be the framework for the foundation's involvement in social, economical and educational projects in South Africa.

Sapa-AP reports Chief Buthelezi yesterday held talks with the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher.

"The Foreign Minister emphasized the federal (West German) government's position, which welcomes and supports all possibilities to open quick, peaceful evolution in South Africa," a Foreign Ministry statement said after the meeting.

Chief Buthelezi interpreted for Mr Genscher the recently published commission report named after him on political alternatives for Natal.

Inkatha to get West German aid

(AA) (107)

31/3/82 Mercury

Mercury Correspondent
B O N N — KwaZulu's Inkatha movement is to receive substantial assistance from West Germany's conservative Konrad Adenauer Foundation, a spokesman for the foundation confirmed yesterday.

The statement came after a day's discussion between Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and executives of the foundation, which is based just outside the West German capital.

The spokesman said it had been agreed to set up a political co-operation scheme between Inkatha and the Adenauer Foundation. This would be the framework for the foundation's involvement in social, economical and educational projects in

South Africa.

The first venture was to be a research project together with the Inkatha Institute. Furthermore one official of the foundation would be stationed in South Africa.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said no decision had as yet been reached on 'unofficial' financial support to be extended to the establishment of a permanent Inkatha office in the West German capital.

Two approaches

'But prospects are good', one official added. The need for such an office was repeatedly emphasised by Chief Buthelezi, who had meetings with German members of Parliament and church leaders during his visit to the Federal Re-

public. He is also to see Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German Foreign Minister.

Chief Buthelezi told his hosts that there were only 'two basic approaches to liberation'.

One was to leave the country 'seek backing and training, and come back as an army and overthrow Pretoria by violence'. The other was by using 'non violent means and democratic procedures, one infiltrates every walk of life and establishes an irradicate presence'.

He emphasised that Inkatha had opted for peaceful change but warned at the same time there could be violence if recommendations as those laid down in the Buthelezi commission's report were not accepted.

'We can say, if white South Africa does not accept the kind of recommendations the Buthelezi commission has made, then there is nothing left for us to do but to harden attitudes and to prepare for the worst.'

Impasse

Whites had no other options to these recommendations, whereas black options multiplied as 'we consider what strategies and tactics to employ to bring whites to their political senses', he said.

It was unlikely that the Prime Minister was going to lead the country into anything but a political impasse within the walls of apartheid, Chief Buthelezi told the Adenauer Foundation.

Inkatha boosted by German foundation

BOM 3/13/82 (107)

Mall Correspondent

BONN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is to receive substantial assistance from West Germany's conservative Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

News of a "political co-operation scheme" between Inkatha and the foundation was released after a day of talks between Chief Buthelezi, the Zulu nationalist movement's president, and executives of the foundation outside Bonn yesterday.

A foundation spokesman said the scheme would be a framework for the foundation's involvement in social, economic and educational projects in South Africa.

The first venture would be a joint research project with the Inkatha Insti-

tute. In addition, one official of the foundation would be stationed in South Africa, he said.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said no decision had as yet been reached on "unofficial" financial support to be extended to the establishment of a permanent Inkatha office in the West German capital.

"But prospects are good," one official added. The need for such an office was repeatedly stressed by Chief Buthelezi, who had meetings with German members of Parliament and church leaders during his visit to the Federal Republic. He is also to see Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German Foreign Minister.

Chief Buthelezi told his hosts at the Adenauer Foundation that in South Africa there were only "two basic approaches to liberation".

One was to leave the country, "seek backing and training, and come back as an army and overthrow Pretoria by violence". The other method was that by using "nonviolent means and democratic procedures, one infiltrates every walk of life and establishes an ineradicable presence".

He stressed that Inkatha had opted for peaceful change but warned at the same time there could be violence if recommendations such as those laid down in the Buthelezi Commission's report were not accepted.

It was unlikely that the Prime Minister was going to lead the country into anything but a political impasse and the day would come "when the whole of South Africa will thank me for creating a refuge for the day of political anger," Chief Buthelezi said.

Squatters win late reprieve

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Intervention by KwaZulu Government officials brought a last-ditch reprieve for squatters facing eviction from their shanties near Inanda today.

And the Government now says the eviction notices to squatters in the Phizangwe area were issued because of a "misunderstanding".

Senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town gave this explanation to the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart.

Mr Swart said from Cape Town yesterday that the Chief Commissioner for the department in Natal, Mr Roy Blumnick, had been asked to intervene.

And he said he would call for a moratorium on all evictions in the Inanda area — already the target of a "master plan" drawn up by the department.

Yesterday worried residents, carrying placards, assembled near the Verulam Magistrate's Court, while a deputation headed by Mr G E Bhengu, local KwaZulu Legislative Assembly MP, Mr Joshua Zulu, Inkatha's urban representative in Durban, and Inkatha

member Mr Adolphus Mkhwanazi, held urgent talks with a magistrate, Mr G S I Engelbrecht.

Mr Bhengu said afterwards that Mr Engelbrecht had agreed to stay the evictions until a further meeting with him tomorrow at 2pm.

More than 2 000 families live in the shanty town, and, according to Mr Bhengu, some settled there after being evicted from Kwa-Mashu township near Durban.

He was angry because local representatives of KwaZulu had not been consulted before the eviction notices were served.

In the notices, the Port Natal Administration Board ordered the squatters to vacate the shacks and demolish them today — or face charges.

Mr Bhengu said he had been told by a board official that the squatters were to be sent back to KwaZulu.

"I am amazed at this response," he said. "KwaZulu is part of South Africa."

Last night an all-night prayer vigil was conducted in a tent erected in the area.

Ministers of various denominations conducted services, and members of the Black Sash attended.

Policeman

E
th
lc
W
I
TH
Nat
and
Der
to
nic
I
NF
wa
wi
V
E
p
b
t
C
I
I

107 (circled) (circled) (circled) FROM 1/4/82

Reprieve for Inanda squatters

1/4/82
Mercury Reporter
 THE Government yesterday decided against the eviction of squatters from the Phizangwe area near Inanda.

The squatters were granted a reprieve yesterday following the intervention of the KwaZulu Government.

Senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town assured the PFP homeland spokesman, Mr Ray Swart, that the issue of the eviction notices, which were to have been put into effect today, had been a 'misunderstanding'.

Mr Swart said from Cape Town yesterday that the Chief Commissioner for the department in Natal, Mr Roy Blumrick, had been asked to intervene.

He said he would be taking the matter further and would be calling for a moratorium on all evictions in the Inanda area — ready the subject of a 'master plan' drawn up by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Swart said the moratorium should apply to squatters on both Government-owned and Indian-owned land.

Yesterday worried residents, carrying placards, assembled near the Verulam Magistrate's Court while a deputation headed by Mr G E Bhengu, the local MP for the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, held urgent talks with local magistrate Mr G S I Engelbrecht.

Protesters leave cathedral

CAPE TOWN—The group of squatters who have been fasting for the past 23 days in St George's Cathedral here left the building late yesterday afternoon.

The squatters complied with the conditions laid down by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for discussions concerning the squatters' request to live and work in the Cape Peninsula.

A spokesman for the squatters said yesterday they would meet in the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga, and hoped to meet him this afternoon.

Dr Koornhof had said earlier he would only hold talks with them if they left the cathedral. — (Sapa) •

More than 2 000 families live in the shackland and in notices to quit, the Port Natal Administration Board ordered them to vacate premises and demolish shacks by today or be charged.

Last night an all-night prayer vigil was conducted in a tent erected in the area.

VN
OOK

09 51'k
 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
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	11	
2	9	
3	10 1/2	
4	10 1/2	
5	50	51
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
Examiners' Initials		

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.

disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Buthelezi's talks in Bonn end on sour note

Mercury 1/4/82
Mercury Correspondent

BONN—The talks of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Inkatha president and KwaZulu leader, ended on a sour note here when he met the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, diplomatic sources said.

Mr Genscher — whose ministry maintains a contact with the ANC — remained 'very much non-committal', the sources emphasised.

He had told Chief Buthelezi that the West German Government supported all developments which could lead to peaceful change in South Africa.

After the one-hour meeting, a spokesman for the West German Foreign Ministry declined to comment on projects devised by the conservative Konrad Adenauer Foundation to aid the Inkatha movement.

Public funds

In reply to a question, the spokesman said each project would be judged on its merits and then a decision about granting funds was made.

'If we consider a single project unworthy of support, we shall say so. After all, there are public funds involved,' he said.

German politicians — who asked to remain unnamed — added that it would be difficult for the foundation to get approval for their Inkatha projects.

The reason was that Mr Genscher, on advice of his embassy in South Africa, seemed to think that support for Chief Buthelezi was dropping and more attention should be given to other black movements, the politicians said.

on its
ission

rters

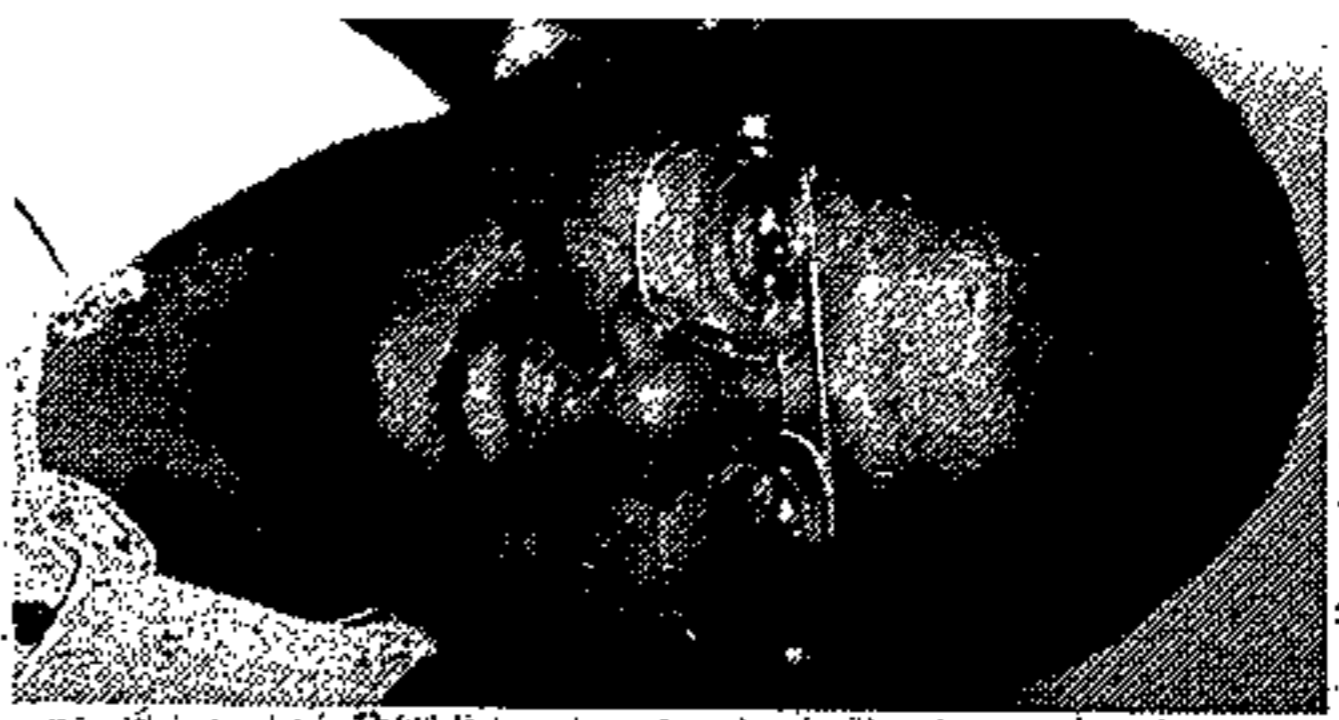
-page
eader
ause

y Mr
eject-

hair-
es of-

1
.
.
a
o
d
s
.
s
d
.
3
h
.
o

102



Chief Buthelezi

Decentralisation positive: Buthelezi

ULUNDI, Kwazulu. — The Kwazulu government viewed the industrial development policy announced by the South African Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, as a positive interim step towards decentralisation, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, said in a statement yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also President of Inkatha and Chairman of the South African Black Alliance, said, however, that his government would not allow the policy to be used as a political instrument to cajole Kwazulu into Mr Botha's "plans for a confederal form of government".

"The Kwazulu government's serious concern that this economic policy may be misused to achieve political ends led to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koorhof, allaying these fears at a meeting on March 8 this year at his Cape Town office," Chief Buthelezi said.

Government. "The Kwazulu government accepts the inclusion of Kwazulu in the development region Natal/Kwazulu/northern Transkei, as it is based on the interplay of economic forces and is a departure from earlier central government thinking that the South African economy can be fragmented into separate entities," Chief Buthelezi said.

However, it was only an interim step. Until the necessary infrastructure had been established in Kwazulu, economic development would continue around the metropolitan areas, he said.

"Development outside Kwazulu should never take place at the expense of development inside Kwazulu. The Kwazulu government will thus require vast amounts of money to develop the infrastructure at the industrial development points within Kwazulu."

Socio-economic problems resulting from a migrant and a commuter labour force —

insufficient housing, schools and other related services — could not be redressed by the Kwazulu government because of its inadequate financial resources, he said.

The Prime Minister's economic policy "needs to be elaborated on to include immediate steps to assist in establishing economic development", Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa

● PFP, NRP clash over report, page 4

On the contrary, the meeting, which was prepared by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in South Africa, took place in a friendly atmosphere and strengthened the understanding for each other's political point of view,' the Foreign Office said.

'I felt, however, that it was important to go, since Inkatha has very few friends in this world,' he added.

The KwaZulu leader was fetched by helicopter from Bonn and taken to Stuttgart where he held what he described as 'amicable' discussions with the German Foreign Minister.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Genscher told him West Germany did not wish to prescribe to South Africa how it should settle its affairs.

The leaders of the country spoke to Cabinet Ministers from South Africa as well as to representatives of the ANC and to Inkatha, the Foreign Minister said.

Mr Genscher said West Germany considered that no external power ought to interfere in the affairs of southern Africa and he mentioned that the Soviet Union had attempted to intervene in Zimbabwe but had failed.

Mr Genscher said that he admired Chief Buthelezi's pursuit of non-violence.

Lotha Spath of Baden-Wurttemberg, in West Germany.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday Mr Spath had offered aid through educational assistance, health care, the obtaining of doctors, scholarships and help in the field of agriculture.

KwaZulu has long felt a desperate shortage of doctors and health care ser-

He told them that KwaZulu, being part of South Africa, could get aid mainly through churches and institutes.

He explained to the church leaders that Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, would have nothing to do with Inkatha.

Buthelezi v Raw row goes round further

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has replied to an allegation by the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw.

Mr Raw had said that the Chief Minister's use of terms such as 'dinosaur, jackals and scavenging' about the NRP was likely to create the same sort of resentment and backlash which he felt about his name being given to a dog.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday that he was not surprised that Mr Raw had raised the issue of 'the dog'.

'That is the level of the mentality of Mr Raw,' he added.

Last week Mr Raw rejected an attack on the

NRP by Chief Buthelezi and accused him of 'immoderate and denigrating language'.

The row between the Zulu leader and the NRP stems from the fact that Mr Ron Miller, leader of the party in Natal, did not sign the Buthelezi commission report and the rejection by the NRP of the commission's major recommendations.

Both the National Party and the New Republic Party have rejected the basic findings of the 42-man inquiry.

(107) Hansard Q. Col. 554 -
KwaZulu: Natal Code 555

2/4/82
*21. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether he has received any request from the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to amend the Natal Code in order to repeal those sections of the said Code which impose a minority on Black women; if so, (a) when, (b) with what result and (c) what is the nature of the minority imposed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

BUTHELEZI REPORT

107

The rift widens

FM 2/4/82

The rift between the New Republic Party and the KwaZulu government over the party's rejection of the Buthelezi Commission's report is widening. A further deterioration in relationships could result in the severing of the close ties between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations (*Current affairs* February 19).

It is not so much the NRP's refusal to sign the report which is causing the chill — senior KwaZulu cabinet ministers were well aware that the commission's recommendations might not find favour among all white political groupings. It is, rather, the unseemly haste with which they rejected the report's findings that is creating the problem.

According to Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi, a meeting was due to be held with senior members of the NRP — national leader Vause Raw, Natal party leader Ron Miller and senior Natal MEC Frank Martin — to discuss the contents of the report. But before the meeting was convened, the two party leaders "broke faith" by releasing statements condemning the commission's proposals.

Martin confirms that a meeting was scheduled to take place but says the reason why a date was not set prior to the issuing of the statements was the result of a "misunderstanding." At a recent meeting of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce, Buthelezi — clearly angered by the breach of protocol — said that future co-operation between Natal and KwaZulu was now hanging in the balance because of the NRP's negative attitude to the report. He said he would have to await the "wisdom" of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly before deciding whether the close links between the two administrations should be maintained.

The Chief Minister went even further in his attack on the NRP. He said as things now stood, there was a likelihood that history would see the NRP as the "jackals" of SA politics which "scavenged where the lions fed" — language which Raw later described as "unnecessarily immoderate and denigrating."

Ironically, it is the very recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission that are in jeopardy. The report advocates that as a starting point in arriving at a new constitutional dispensation for Natal, based on its proposed consociational format, links between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations should be fostered and, if possible, broadened.

Martin is optimistic that co-operation between the two administrations can be maintained — despite the wide gulf that exists over the Buthelezi report. He acknowledges that the relationship between the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council and KwaZulu is at a seriously low ebb, but feels it has not yet reached the point of no return.

He stresses that the NRP has always been willing to discuss the report with the KwaZulu government and still is — despite the differences in opinion that may exist. "The fact that the Chief Minister has said that he will have to consult the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on the question of co-operation with Natal, shows that he has left the door open," he says.

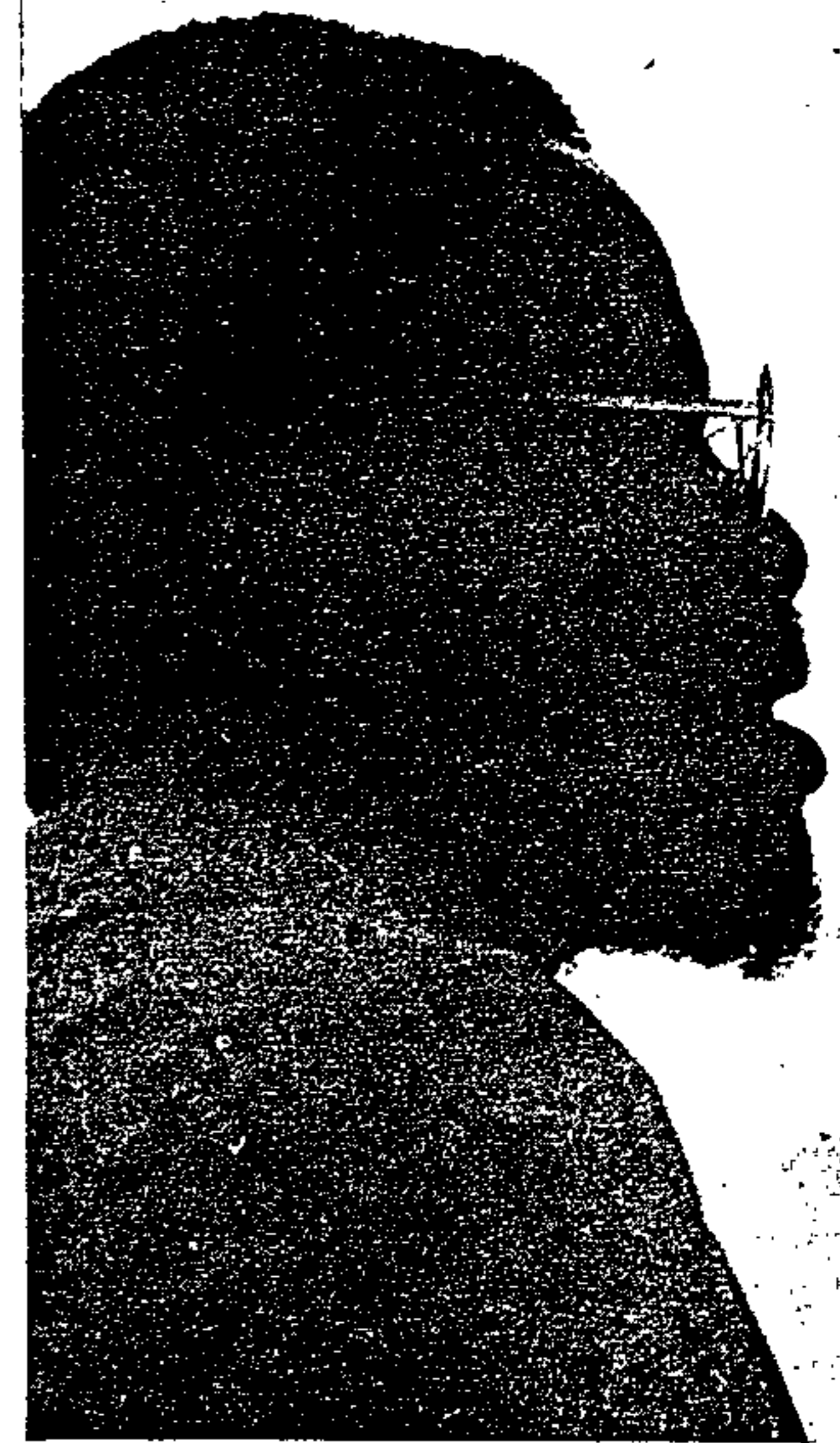
CHIEF BUTHELEZI

107

Some tough talk

FM 2/4/82

"If white SA does not accept the kind of recommendations the Buthelezi Commission has made, then there is nothing left for us to do but to harden attitudes and to pre-



Buthelezi ... "change or prepare for the worst"

pare for the worst." This message was spelled out by KwaZulu chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi, in an address to the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Bonn this week.

This did not mean, explained Buthelezi, that Pretoria's — and the NRP's rejection of the recommendations, here and now, strips blacks of political options: "It simply says that whites have the options of these recommendations and no other. Whites cannot go it alone with a constitution which entrenches their power."

Buthelezi said that politics in SA is going to become much more tense. "It is unlikely that the Prime Minister is going to lead the country into anything but a political impasse within the four walls of apartheid. His confederal formula is the final entrenchment of classical apartheid... it is the ultimate in political separation and will turn black anger into a political rage. Things will yet get tough."

Buthelezi stressed that his political options are as wide as they were before the Commission reported. They are also more focused, he said. "Black power, when ultimately harnessed and properly directed, will be the guiding hand which helps whites to accept the kind of recommendations the Buthelezi Commission has made. It would only be natural if this is where we ended up because the Commission's report is, after all, a consensus document drawn up by a set of forces which are a cross-section of SA."

5/14/82
Mercury
Faction fighters bury the hatchet

African Affairs Reporter

FACTION fighting tribesmen near Magabheni township may bury the hatchet, thanks to a weekend meeting of Government officials, police, tribesmen and chiefs.

The meeting, held at the home of Chief Charles Hlengwa, who is the member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the chief of the Toyana tribe, follows recent bloody and bitter fighting between the tribesmen which left many of them homeless after their kraals were burned down.

After yesterday's meeting the factions vowed to forget about the past and agreed that traditional indunas should be appointed because the dispute that led to the fighting was over the appointment of certain indunas who were not acceptable to some tribesmen.

1
s
e
(S

You can rely on blacks, PW told

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, could rely on the blacks to salvage his position because "we do not want the burden of his problems to become the curse of our children", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said at the weekend.

Officially opening the new R7 500 000 Mangosuthu Technikon at Umlazi, near Durban, on Saturday, Chief Buthelezi said whites were in their final political cul-de-sac.

The Prime Minister's confederal scheme would not succeed and his constellation of states dream would never materialise.

"This final form of classical apartheid is unattainable. Having purged his Cabinet of dissidents, he is left with total agreement, but an agreement to attempt the impossible.

"Within the four corners of apartheid, there is nowhere for Mr Botha to go.

"I want today to do one of those things which as a politician I am so fearful to do. I want to put my political future at stake. I want to say that if Mr Botha has nowhere to go, he can rely on us to salvage his position because we do not want the burden of his problems to become the curse of our children." Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa.



Women, West Germany, are met each day by this picture of a boy by an anonymous artist. The headmaster, showing a sense of hu-

Officers go back to school

Mali Reporter

TRAFFIC officers on the Witwatersrand are going back to school.

They'll soon be attending a driving course arranged by the National Road Safety Council.

Racing drivers Jan Het-

terna, Philip Booyen, Willem van Zijl and Richard Leeke will be on hand to assist in the training.

According to Mr Louw Dreyer, director of the NRSC, the lessons are based on advanced European courses.



Le Coq Sportif has arrived. And with it, a new sense of style. Bringing a breath of French inspiration to a whole range of sports gear. Clothes. Footwear. Equipment. Le tout ensemble. A range that stands distinctively apart. And, unavoidably, somewhat aloof. Distinguished only by Le Coq's discreet rooster emblem. And a flair for innovation that's instantly recognized in 50 countries worldwide.

Cheers as technikon is handed to Zulu nation



MR Harry Oppenheimer, shakes hands with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi after unveiling a memorial plaque on behalf of the donors at the hand-over of the Mangosothu Technikon.

A CROWD of 10 000 Zulus roared their approval at the Zwelithini stadium at Umlazi on Saturday afternoon when Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, appeared on the platform with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Previously Mr Oppenheimer had presented the R7-500 000 Mangosothu Technikon at Umlazi to the people of KwaZulu on behalf of the sponsors — all leading South African companies.

At the stadium Chief Buthelezi presented Mr Oppenheimer with a shield and a spear and he explained to the delighted crowd that this represented the armour of a hero according to traditional Zulu custom.

Earlier Mr Oppenheimer was loudly applauded when he told 500 distinguished guests at the handing-over ceremony that Chief Buthelezi was the leader of a liberation movement in a special

sense. The Chief Minister was determined, the Anglo American chairman emphasised, that his people should be free in the widest sense — free from hunger and from want.

Mr Oppenheimer said this type of freedom would not be attained without adequate technical training.

He was of the opinion that South Africa could learn a lot from the recent history of black Africa. As new nations had attained their independence, he pointed out, great disappointments had come because the people lacked technical skills.

Essential

Mr Oppenheimer was applauded again when he said the approval and co-operation of the Zulu nation was essential for any plan to re-organise South Africa into a country where social justice was done to all.

Chief Buthelezi referred to a decision by some students to boycott the handing-over ceremony and said no duress had been used on anyone to attend the technikon.

The mind boggled, he asserted, that students at segregated universities and especially at the University of Natal's Medical School should masquerade as 'political puritans'.

ABOUT 240 tenants in Hanover Park and Heideveld and some in Schotshoek Kloof are now able to buy their 'economic' houses from the Cape Town City Council. This comes after months of debating by the Council on whether or not to sell rented houses to tenants. Last week the council decided not to sell the major portion of its rented houses. They argued that there was a constant demand for the hire of City Council buildings and also a game after considering white tenants. The Council's decision a day after the handing over of the Mangosothu Technikon. The council had been awaiting Government permission. This had been delayed because the council had decided not to sell the tenants. The council had decided in principle in 1979 to sell the houses in Heideveld and Hanover Park to the tenants. It was the selling of some houses in Hanover Park, Heideveld and Schotshoek Kloof is in line with the council's policy of selling certain houses when it is appropriate. The Council decided in 1979 to sell the houses in Heideveld and Hanover Park to the tenants. This had been delayed because the council had been awaiting Government permission. They argued that there was a constant demand for the hire of City Council buildings and also a game after considering white tenants. The Council's decision a day after the handing over of the Mangosothu Technikon.

Tenants can council houses

Cape Herald, Apr 22, 1982

NO
AL
GLE
/GF
X
S
el

Constance doing the ironing . . . and at the piano . . .

(107) 4/4/82

BEWARE OF ZULU WRATH, WARNS CHIEF BUTHELEZI

A STUDENT boycott of yesterday's official opening of the R7.5 million Mangosuthu Technikon in Durban was slammed by Chief Minister of KwaZulu Gatscha Buthelezi in his official address.

Aiming his attack at students who had come from areas where "Pretoria's so-called independence" had been accepted, Chief Buthelezi said it would be difficult for him to contain "Zulu wrath which is simmering as a result of the way some of our brothers and sisters who come from those regions of South Africa which have accepted independence a la Pretoria seem to abuse our kindness and brotherhood at every turn at every level."

Mangosuthu students decided to boycott the function, attended by more than 1 000 people, because, they said in a resolution, it was a highly political matter — "a matter in which only apartheid stands to gain."

"We wish to be understood to be objecting to the creation of separate schools, inferior colleges and universities thus offering inferior education while colleges lie empty all over South Africa," the students said.

They also criticised the KwaZulu Government's Department of Education and Culture for adopting a "negative attitude" towards complaints by the students over the re-write of the recent matric examinations.



Chief Buthelezi and Mr. Copenheimer shake hands at the opening of the Technikon yesterday

Students boycott

openings

manipulate them not in the interests of the students or workers in the case of trade unions, but for their own political ends."

Earlier in his speech, Chief Buthelezi said Prime Minister P. W. Botha could rely on the blacks to salvage his position because "we do not want the burden of his problems to become the curse of our children."

Chief Buthelezi said whites were in their final political cul-de-sac and the Prime Minister had nowhere to go because his confederal scheme would not succeed. His consternation of states dream would never materialise.

YOUTHS GUILTY OF KILLING RARE ELEPHANT

Tribune Africa News Service

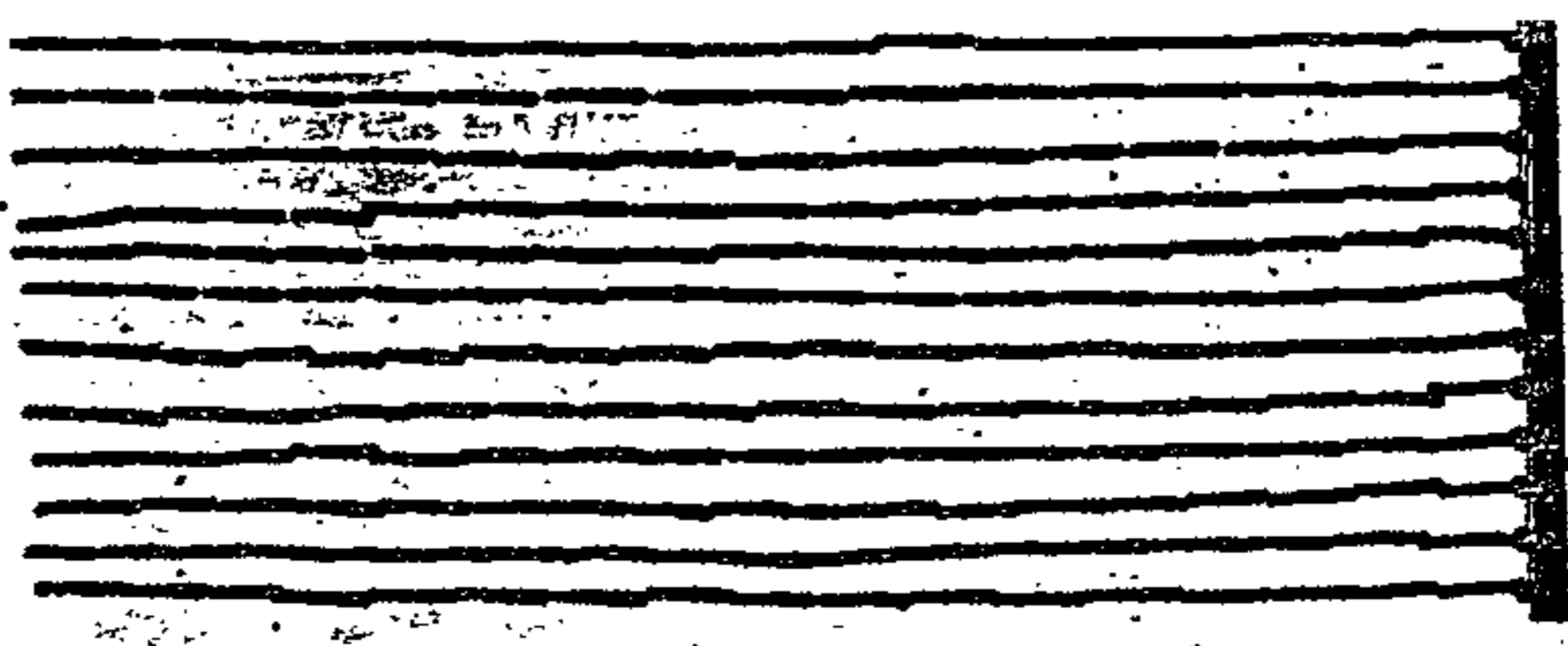
TWO Namibian youths have been fined and given suspended sentences for shooting dead one of the rare Damaraland elephants Eric Muller (21) a former Cape Town schoolboy presently undergoing training at the Okavandja Military School, was fined R1 500 or 15 months imprisonment, of which R300 or eight months were suspended for four years.

Danie van Vuuren, an 18-year-old matriculant at the Outjo High School, was fined R300 or eight months imprisonment, all of which was suspended for three years.

A condition of Van Vuuren's suspended sentence was that he should give eight weeks free service to the Damaraland nature conservation authorities before January 15 next year.

Muller had pleaded

2499



TOUCH

RONIC

113

And the 2 Gatsi Chief the 21 Her aids Stan has palatu house on the "I worku is at 1 said who d an of frob "I and I and I pa There "wrong I'm qualif work foolish at 16 certifi "My good She above month four-re the house Con previo years boss her v attend Inkali Thund was b X week to th with them! At h e "mas Kwa/ by u "em "of the i minu dome the n

Tribune 4/4/82

107

107

No insults

Chief Buthelezi warned that he was not going to tolerate insults and abuse "that are directed against us for receiving our brothers and sisters into KwaZulu institutions with open arms.

"I want to make it clear that if black anger against black blows into a rage as a result of these abuses, I must not be expected to play a

peaceful role successfully when people suffer in circumstances of their own making."

Referring to the main guest speaker at yesterday's function, Mr Harry Oppenheimer,

By INGRID STEWART

who provided most of the funding for the Technikon from his Chairman's Fund, Chief Buthelezi said: "It is neither Mr Oppenheimer nor I who passed the apartheid legislation which excludes blacks from other technikons.

Mind boggles

"I am not even aware that other black race groups who have such institutions have ever petitioned the Government to allow Africans to be admitted to those institutions or for that

matter to any of their schools.

"It boggles my mind that people who were educated in separate segregated universities and some of whom reside in segregated residences and study at exclusive institutions such as the Medical School here in

Durban should masquerade as political puritans as far as segregated institutions and living quarters are concerned."

Chief Buthelezi also appealed to school authorities "to have patience and to cooperate as much as possible with the Students Representative Councils.

Tensions

"In my experience hordes which represent young blacks such as SRCs do reflect from time to time the tensions which are part and parcel of our South African scene," he said.

"But the only other problem I am aware of at this time, is that while hordes which represent blacks at various levels, such as the SRCs and trade unions, are a good means of communication, there are people who want to

Policy

Handing over the institution on behalf of the donors, Mr Oppenheimer said that in all large business organisations the policy should be that they should concern themselves with the environment in which they were situated and then endeavour to improve that environment.

The Technikon was a very important project and would contribute not only to the area in which it was situated but to the whole country.

Although the Technikon was initially for blacks only it would eventually be a non-racial institution.

The interests of black South Africans had been neglected and it was now necessary to take steps to allow them to catch up.

"For the time being, this must remain a black institution — it is a matter of catching up," said Mr Oppenheimer.

The Mangosuthu Technikon was something which had grown from Chief Buthelezi's efforts and it was therefore only right that the KwaZulu Cabinet should decide to give it his name.

The chief was more than a leader of KwaZulu, said Mr Oppenheimer, he was also one of the very great South Africans.

Political Staff

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said today that he and the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had agreed not to support a new constitutional arrangement which excluded any section of South Africa's population.

He was commenting on his meeting with Chief Buthelezi in Durban on Monday at which the Kwazulu leader asked in an aide memoire whether Dr Slabbert was willing to lead whites into the forefront of the liberation struggle.

Chief Buthelezi's document also asked whether the white Opposition was capable of mobilising whites to say to the Government: 'Stop. Don't establish confederation and don't do anything until we are satisfied that blacks and whites can do it together.'

And it asked whether the Progressive Federal

Slabbert and Buthelezi in constitution pact

ARGUS
7/4/87
~~107~~ 107

Party was capable of moving out of the parliamentary debate and into the 'grassroots' of political society.'

Dr Slabbert said today that he had requested the meeting with Chief Buthelezi and that the aide memoire had been presented at the start of the meeting 'as a basis for discussion.' A wide measure of agreement had been reached in the ensuing discussion.

'Both of us are extremely concerned about the scale and momentum of the polari-

sation now taking place between the races in South Africa and we agreed that it was vitally important that both black and white political figures be seen to be counteracting this polarisation,' Dr Slabbert said.

'We both felt that in this regard it was imperative that black and white political leaders reject any new constitutional dispensation which excluded any section of the population.'

Chief Buthelezi was not available for further comment today.

KwaZulu praised for interest in ^{7/4/82} ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ *Mercury* conserving wildlife

Mercury Reporter

CULLING of animals in Natal Parks Board reserves was vital for the future of wildlife — although the areas available for wildlife were 'ridiculously small', Mr Keith Cooper, the Wildlife Society's director of conservation, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a statement by the board's Miss Jane Baxter that 18 009 animals would be removed from 20 game parks this year. She had said the veld could only hold a certain number of animals otherwise the veld would be overgrazed.

Mr Cooper said unfortunately the areas now available for wildlife in Natal were ridiculously

small — only 2.4 percent of the total land area was reserved for conservation.

He told the Mercury that the society had identified and recommended to the Province tracts of land which could be reserved for conservation purposes. The proposed areas were unsuitable for settlement or for agriculture.

Mr Cooper praised the KwaZulu Government's concern for protecting wildlife. That homeland was setting aside more land for conservation than anywhere else in South Africa. The latest grant of 200 000 ha in Tongaland would be by far the largest conservation area in Natal.



Help for KwaZulu

Mercury Reporter

7/4/82

THERE was a strong possibility that the Care of the Aged organisation in Britain and the Voluntary Christian Services Organisation there would give material help to KwaZulu.

This became clear in discussions held in Durban yesterday between the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the chief executive of the organisation, Sir Leslie Kirkley, and Mr Charles Norman, one of the trustees of the organisation.

Chief Buthelezi said he had outlined the problems of welfare in KwaZulu to Sir Leslie and Mr Norman.

The Chief Minister told Sir Leslie that it was possible his movement might like to join up with the Red Cross and the South African Sugar Association — both bodies which had played a great role in helping the people of KwaZulu.

Shoe company

dispute: talks arranged

107

D. Diphotch
9/4/82

DURBAN — The KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, has directly intervened in the four-week dispute between workers and management at the KwaZulu Shoe Company at Loskop near Escourt in an attempt to "get the two parties talking".

Following a meeting at Ulundi between Dr Mdlalose and management of this Bata-owned factory, the department's labour officer, Mr Z. A. Khanyile, has been instructed to arrange a meeting between the striking workers and management.

A department official in Ulundi said yesterday Mr Khanyile had left for Loskop to discuss the proposed meeting.

The four-week stoppage, which was the second the company experienced this year, was sparked off on March 12 when approximately 700 workers downed tools following management's dismissal of a shop steward.

Workers have demanded his re-instatement and the recognition of the Fosatu affiliated National Union of Textile Workers (Nutw).

Workers had begun to drift back to work at the end of last month but when the KwaZulu Minister for the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, summoned the company's management to Ulundi, workers decided to continue the stoppage.

The meeting had been postponed until recently as Dr Mdlalose had

accompanied Chief Gatscha Buthelezi on his visit to Germany.

Dr Mdlalose said the meeting had established quite clearly that "we as a government have jurisdiction over companies operating in KwaZulu."

He said the KwaZulu government expected companies to listen to workers' grievances and allow them to establish their own trade unions.

The general secretary of the Nutw, Mr Obed Zuma, said at a meeting this week about 200 workers decided to continue the stoppage.

Workers said that more than 400 workers were still involved in the stoppage, Mr Zuma said.

The managing director of KwaZulu Shoe Company, Mr Peter Bodovines was not available for comment.

● Following a month-long dispute between Chemical Workers' Industrial Union and Henkel, Fosatu office bearers met with management late yesterday in an attempt to resolve the dispute.

The dispute between the Fosatu affiliated union started last month when after about 250 workers at Henkel's Prospecton plant downed tools on March 9 over wages, pensions and the introduction of a new shift.

Although all the workers applied for re-employment, only 75 of them have reported to have been re-employed.

The results of the meeting were not known last night. — DDC.

Move to resolve Loskop dispute

107
Mercury 9/4/82

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, has directly intervened in the four-week dispute between workers and management at the KwaZulu Shoe Company at Loskop near Escourt in an attempt to 'get the two parties talking'.

Following a meeting at Ulundi between Dr Mdlalose and management of this Bata owned factory, the department's labour officer, Mr Z A Khanyile, has been instructed to arrange a meeting between the

Officials meet over deadlock

Mercury Reporter

FOLLOWING a month-long dispute between Chemical Workers Industrial Union and Henkel, the Federation of South African Trade Unions officials met with the management late yesterday in an attempt to resolve the dispute.

The dispute started after about 250 workers at Henkel's Prospecton plant downed tools on March 9 over wages, pensions and the introduction of a new shift.

Although they all applied for re-employment, only 75 of them appear to have been accepted.

The union has distributed thousands of pamphlets calling for a boycott of Henkel products.

The results of the meeting were not known last night.

striking workers and management.

A department official in Ulundi said yesterday Mr Khanyile had left for Loskop to discuss the proposed meeting.

The four-week stoppage, which is the second the company experienced this year, was sparked off on March 12 when approximately 700 workers downed tools following management's dismissal of a shop steward.

Workers have been demanding his reinstatement and the recognition of the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW).

Workers had begun to drift back to work at the end of last month but when Dr Mdlalose summoned the company's management to Ulundi, workers decided to continue the stoppage.

Dr Mdlalose said the meeting had established quite clearly that 'we as a Government have jurisdiction over companies operating in KwaZulu'.

He said the KwaZulu Government expected companies to listen to workers' grievances and allow them to establish their own trade unions.

The general secretary of the NUTW, Mr Obed Zuma, said at a meeting this week about 200 workers decided to continue the stoppage.

IT'S NOT ON!

(107) (107) S. Tribune 11/4/82

Buthelezi and Slabbert reject 'dangerous' reform that leaves blacks out in the cold

THE Opposition has given early warning of its rejection of the constitutional reform recommendations expected to be announced soon by the President's Council — unless it includes blacks.

This emerged from a secret meeting this week in Durban between the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, where both leaders committed themselves in a joint declaration to a rejection of any new constitution which excluded any population group's participation.

The President's Council, already boycotted by the PFP, is expected to make its constitutional recom-

from negotiations between the recognised leaders from all sections of the population.

The full text of the joint declaration, to be published tomorrow in Deurbraak, the PFP mouthpiece, is:

"We reaffirm our unequivocal commitment to the belief that:

● "South Africa belongs to all her people — Asian, black, coloured and white;

● "All of them are entitled to full citizenship rights without discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion or sex;

● "All of them deserve equality of opportunity in the economy in order to

improve their quality of life;

● "All of them are entitled to call to account any government which takes decisions that affect their lives.

"We therefore reject any form of constitutional development which excludes any section of the South African population from participation in a new constitution for the RSA, or attempts to include some sections of the population in a new constitution at the expense of the rights of South African citizenship of others.

"There is only one South Africa and one citizenship.

"We again declare

our dedication to promote, in whichever peaceful manner possible, the creation of a new constitution for the RSA that is the result of negotiation between the recognised and accepted leaders from all sections of our population.

"In view of the Government's intransigence and its refusal to create the conditions in which this can be done effectively, the Buthelezi Commission represents a commendable attempt under difficult circumstances in this direction, and is worthy of repetition and support in other spheres of interest as well.

By ROD

JACKSON-SMITH

mendations known in the next few months, but these are widely being tipped to fall short of inclusion.

The two leaders, meeting at Dr Slabbert's request to counter growing polarisation between the races in the country, also declared their dedication to promote by peaceful means the creation of a new constitution stemming



DURBAN INDABA: Dr Slabbert, Chief Buthelezi and Ray Swart, MP

IT'S NOT ON!

Buthelezi and Slabbert reject 'dangerous' reform that leaves blacks out in the cold

THE Opposition has given early warning of its rejection of the constitutional reform recommendations expected to be announced soon by the President's Council — unless it includes blacks.

By ROD

JACKSON-SMITH

This emerged from a secret meeting this week in Durban between the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, where both leaders committed themselves in a joint declaration to a rejection of any new constitution which excluded any population group's participation.

The President's Council, already boycotted by the PFP, is expected to make its constitutional recom-

mendations known in the next few months, but these are widely being tipped to fall short of inclusion.

The two leaders, meeting at Dr Slabbert's request to counter growing polarisation between the races in the country, also declared their dedication to promote by peaceful means the creation of a new constitution stemming

from negotiations between the recognised leaders from all sections of the population.

The full text of the joint declaration, to be published tomorrow in Deurbraak, the PFP mouthpiece, is: "We reaffirm our unequivocal commitment to the belief that:

● "South Africa belongs to all her people — Asian, black, coloured and white;

● "All of them are entitled to full citizenship rights without discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion or sex;

● "All of them deserve equality of opportunity in the economy in order to

improve their quality of life;

● "All of them are entitled to call to account any government which takes decisions that affect their lives.

"We therefore reject any form of constitutional development which excludes any section of the South African population from participation in a new constitution for the RSA, or attempts to include some sections of the population in a new constitution at the expense of the rights of South African citizenship of others.

"There is only one South Africa and one citizenship.

"We again declare

our dedication to promote, in whichever peaceful manner possible, the creation of a new constitution for the RSA that is the result of negotiation between the recognised and accepted leaders from all sections of our population.

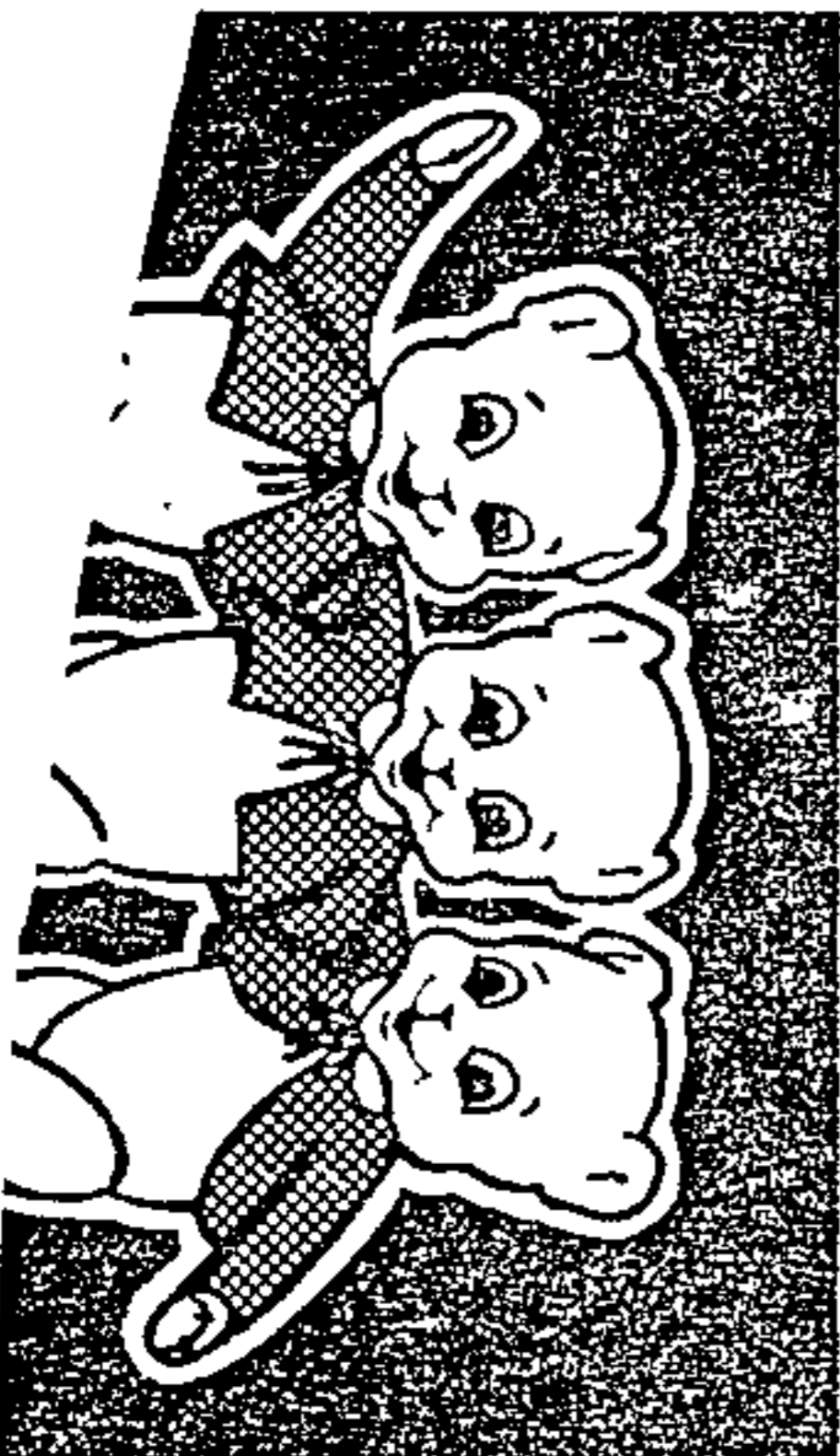
"In view of the Government's intransigence and its refusal to create the conditions in which this can be done effectively, the Buthelezi Commission represents a commendable attempt under difficult circumstances in this direction, and is worthy of repetition and support in other spheres of interest as well.



DURBAN INDABA: Dr Slabbert, Chief Buthelezi

FROM PAGE 1

WE'LL SINK SHIPS, WAIVE



'JENNIFER'



Stephen B. Shack

IT'S NOT ON!

Buthelezi and Slabbert reject 'dangerous' reform that leaves blacks out in the cold

THE Opposition has given early warning of its rejection of the constitutional reform recommendations expected to be announced soon by the President's Council — unless it includes blacks.

This emerged from a secret meeting this week in Durban between the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, where both leaders committed themselves in a joint declaration to a rejection of any new constitution which excluded any population group's participation.

The President's Council, already boycotted by the PFP, is expected to make its constitutional recom-

mendations known in the next few months, but these are widely being tipped to fall short of inclusion.

JACKSON-SMITH

By ROD

The two leaders, meeting at Dr Slabbert's request to counter growing polarisation between the races in the country, also declared their dedication to promote by peaceful means the creation of a new constitution stemming

from negotiations between the recognised leaders from all sections of the population.

The full text of the joint declaration, to be published tomorrow in Deurbraak, the PFP mouthpiece, is:

"We reaffirm our unequivocal commitment to the belief that:

● "South Africa belongs to all her people — Asian, black, coloured and white;

● "All of them are entitled to full citizenship rights without discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion or sex;

● "All of them deserve equality of opportunity in the economy in order to

improve their quality of life;

● "All of them are entitled to call to account any government which takes decisions that affect their lives.

"We therefore reject any form of constitutional development which excludes any section of the South African population from participation in a new constitution for the RSA, or attempts to include some sections of the population in a new constitution at the expense of the rights of South African citizenship of others.

"There is only one South Africa and one citizenship.
"We again declare

our dedication to promote, in whichever peaceful manner possible, the creation of a new constitution for the RSA that is the result of negotiation between the recognised and accepted leaders from all sections of our population.

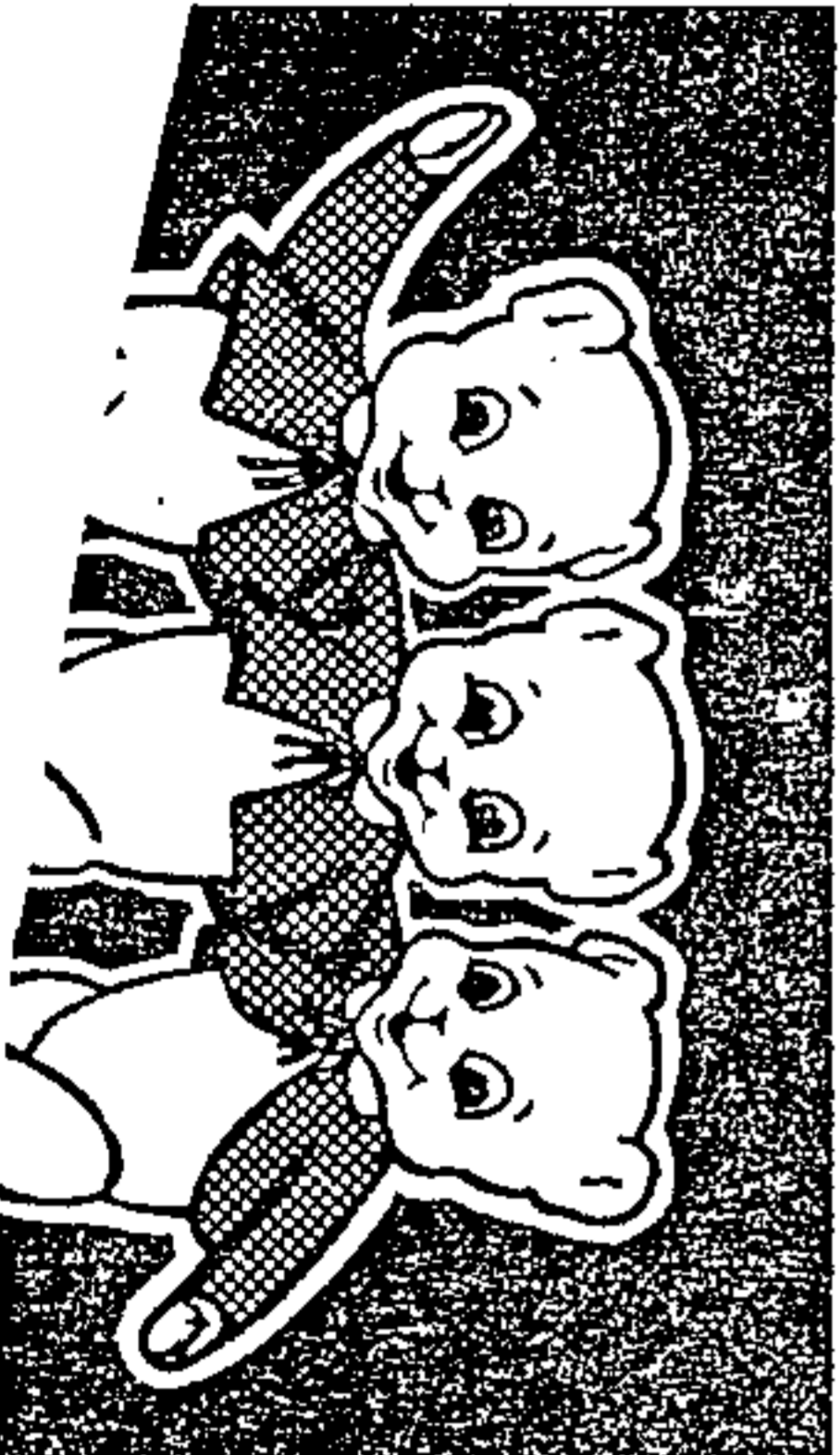
"In view of the Government's intransigence and its refusal to create the conditions in which this can be done effectively, the Buthelezi Commission represents a commendable attempt under difficult circumstances in this direction, and is worthy of repetition and support in other spheres of interest as well.



DURBAN INDABA: Dr Slabbert, Chief Buthelezi

FROM PAGE 1

WE'LL SINK SHIPS, WAIVE



'JENNIFER'



Stephen Shack

Attack by gang of 15 ^{12/4/82} ^{Mercury} on home leaves one dead 107

Crime Reporter
POLICE on the Natal South Coast yesterday were tracking down a gang of about 15 men who attacked a township house near St Michael's and left one man dead in their wake.

When the gang stormed into the Ngco home just before midnight on Satur-

day, smashing a window and door to get inside, there were three men sitting in a front room while a group of women and children were at the back of the house.

The gang set upon the three men.

One managed to escape unharmed, another escaped with superficial knife wounds, but the third was stabbed to death.

The dead man's name has not been released.

And in Mtubatuba, police told the Mercury, tribesmen returned to their homes from which they had fled in fear of a faction fight planned for Good Friday.

The fear of a tribal fight involving the Mchunu and Mpukunyoni tribesmen had been reported by a local white trader who said more than 20 people had

requested him to sell them guns.

During the past two weeks tribesmen fled their homes as rumours spread that Good Friday would be a day for the clash between the two tribes.

A school teacher said that she had to leave the area when she saw other local tribesmen making preparations to defend themselves.

The cause of the tribal conflict arose out of the death of the three of the Mchunu clan at a wedding in December last year.

It was alleged that they were killed by members of the Mpukunyoni tribe in a flare up at the celebrations.

The Mchunu clan are originally from the Msinga area, which is plagued by violence and inter-clan fighting.

o
l
o
e

Shoe firm workers break off strike

C. Herald

107
1012
1000
1017

JOHANNESBURG. — Striking workers at the Bata shoe company in Kwazulu last week decided to end their month-old strike and to return to work.

More than 500 workers went on strike over demands for higher wages at the Canadian subsidiary

Because the firm is in Kwazulu it is not bound by minimum wage levels agreed upon in South Africa.

According to a spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Textile Workers, which represents many of the workers, the strike was ended because workers felt they had been 'betrayed' by a homeland labour official.

Mediate

The official had been appointed to mediate in the dispute, but workers claimed he had only held talks with management and 'strike-breakers' — those who had returned to work.

The union would continue to make representations overseas to the International Labour Organisation and the Canadian government over the subject of wages at Bata, the spokesman added.

Interests

Representation would also be made to the Kwazulu government to ascertain whether it felt its official was acting in the best interests of the homeland workers.

B
S

All set for crucial Kwa Zulu session

107

Mercury
13/4/82

By PATRICK LEE MAN

THE most significant session in the 10-year history of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly starts at Ufundi in a week.

Several issues will dominate the agenda. Among the most important will be the response of the National Party and the New Republic Party — the party which controls the Natal Provincial Council — towards the findings of the Buthelezi commission which were released last month. The Government has summarily rejected the findings of the commission which has recommended a single assembly of about 150 members for Natal/KwaZulu, elected both by universal suffrage and a system of proportional representation.

After agreeing to serve on the commission, the NRP rejected the key recommendations of the report and Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the party, did not sign the final draft.

Removals to be discussed with Koornhof

Mercury Reporter
TWO contentious issues — the proposed exclusion of KwaZulu nurses from the South African Nursing Association and the proposed removal of 30 000 blacks from the Indaleni and Vinksrivier areas near Richmond — will be raised when a top-level delegation from KwaZulu meets the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town today.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday that the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, and the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions for the region, Dr Dennis Madide, would be representing the KwaZulu Cabinet at the talks.

Chief Buthelezi said that KwaZulu authorities already had held full discussions with Dr L A P A Munnik, the South African Minister of Health, on the question of excluding KwaZulu nurses from the Nursing Association against their will.

The Chief Minister said Dr Munnik had given the KwaZulu delegation the impression he was going to

In the meantime, however, the Government had introduced the Nursing Amendment Bill which would 'deem' the homelands not to be part of South Africa.

The Bill is a sequel to controversial debate in Parliament last year when Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on the homelands, told the Government it was acting *ultra vires* in attempting to keep homeland nurses out of the association and forcing them to form their own body.

Situation

Mr Swart said last month that the introduction of the Bill was a significant development and one of the first measures to excise non-independent homelands from the Republic.

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Mdlalose would ask Dr Koornhof today what the latest situation was in regard to the proposed resettlement of blacks from Indaleni and Vinksrivier.

About two weeks ago an undertaking that the planned resettlement would be 'investigated and reviewed' was made by the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

Much of the time of the assembly will be taken up with reaction to the response of the two parties. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, said that joint projects involving the NRP, such as the Natal/KwaZulu Consultative Committee and the joint Natal Parks Board, could be in jeopardy. Attempts on the part of the Government to force KwaZulu to accept independence also will be debated. Last year the South African Government cut the budget of the KwaZulu Development Corporation by 25 percent and this was construed by Chief Buthelezi at the time as 'punishment' for failing to 'meet the line'. Swazi land claims to parts of northern KwaZulu certainly will come under the spotlight. Revelations during both the 1980 and 1981 sessions that Swaziland had been engaged in secret talks with the South African Government regarding the acquisition of Zulu-owned land in the Ingwama district caused seething anger in the 131-member assembly. The question of forced removals from areas where Zulus have lived for generations will be debated. At a workshop in December, organised by the Durban and District Housing Co-ordinating Committee, it was revealed that blacks in at least 13 areas in the region faced the threat of forced removals. Those singled out were Reserve 4 and Reserve 6 at Richards Bay, Ntambana, St Wendolin's, Amaoti, Amaotana, Shakaville, Mawane's Kop, Steenkopspruit, Malukazi, Bergville, Cheserville and labour farms at Weenen. The future of 30 000 blacks living at Indaleni near Richmond is uncertain now also. The 1982 session of the Legislative Assembly will be prefaced by a prayer breakfast at the Elangeni Hotel in Durban on Friday morning, April 16.

KwaZulu borehole pumps a big problem

Mercury 15/4/82

(107)

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Water Development Fund is attempting to form committees to maintain the 1500 boreholes in the cholera and drought-stricken areas of the country after it was discovered that several of the pumps had been neglected and were not pumping necessary fresh water supplies.

The chairman of the KwaZulu Development Fund, Mr Richard Bates, said yesterday an educational course in the maintenance of water pumps had been held in the Ndwedwe district earlier this month.

Mr Bates said the South African Sugar Association was working 'hand in hand' with the KwaZulu

Government to formulate a basis on which the courses would be run.

He said it had become necessary to establish the courses as it had been discovered that people in several areas of KwaZulu had been going without fresh water because their water pumps had broken down.

Many of the boreholes established in the stricken areas have mechanical problems and they often malfunction after school-children play around with them, said Mr Bates, adding: 'The Water Development Fund is at present distributing pamphlets among the schools warning children not to play with the boreholes.'

'Tragic' if KwaZulu decides to quit committee

107
Harcoury
15/4/82

Political Reporter

MR MORRIS Fynn, the coloured representative on the Natal Consultative Committee, yesterday questioned the value of holding further meetings if KwaZulu withdrew from the multiracial body.

It would be tragic if KwaZulu withdrew because problems affecting all races are discussed and solutions are put forward jointly at the meetings.

Mr Yunus Moolla and Mr Les van Wyk, who serve on the committee in their capacities as president and vice president respectively of the Association of Local Authority Committees, said in a joint statement their future participation in the committee and in LACs was dependent on the President's Council recommendations for Indian and coloured representation at local government level and the Government's reaction to the recommendations.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, had agreed to hold a meeting with the SAIC, at a date still to be arranged, on the issue.

Attitudes

The community spokesmen were asked to comment — after a meeting of the consultative committee in Pietermaritzburg yesterday — on their attitudes towards the possible withdrawal by KwaZulu of contact with the New Republic Party-controlled Provincial Administration.

The KwaZulu delegation did not attend the meeting but telexed apologies to the chairman, Mr Stoffel Botha, the Administrator of Natal.

The question of KwaZulu's withdrawal from the consultative committee and from the Parks Board will be discussed by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly next week. The move follows the rejection of the Buthelezi commission findings.

Report urges R130 m housing development

Plan to clean

up Inanda gets

a warm welcome

Mercury
15/4/82
107
~~222~~
~~222~~
~~222~~

Mercury Reporter

THE completion of a major plan to develop health and housing for 200 000 Inanda residents has been welcomed by politicians, State Health officials and Durban city councillors.

Although the plan has not been submitted in its final form to Dr Piet Koorhof, the Minister for Co-operation and Development, it is understood that the preliminary reports outline a plan to provide 20 000 houses in the area in its first five years at a cost of more than R130 million.

The plan has been drawn up by Horne and Glasson and Partners, a Durban planning company, on the instructions of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Initial development of the area would involve the construction of tertiary gravel roads and tarred secondary roads, the provision of water reticulation and pit latrines on every site, as well as the provision of basic community facilities such as schools.

Alongside this, the report recommends that a start be made on the construction of major road networks, water reservoirs and water truck supply mains, truck sewer mains, as well as the provision of electricity and civic offices.

The plan to uplift Inanda follows a typhoid epidemic in the area in 1979 and this year's cholera epidemic where on both occasions emergency water facilities had to be supplied in order to prevent the further spread of disease.

The Natal Mercury, Thursday, April 15, 1982.

Dr M G Gregersen, the deputy regional director of State Health, said she was delighted at any measures taken to improve the conditions for people living in Inanda.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal regional chairman of the PFP, said the sooner the Government implemented the plan to provide an infrastructure and suitable facilities for the people of Inanda the better.

'It is important that any evictions should stop considering the fact that the Government will be considering this major plan for the area.'

Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC for Natal, said that any improvement in squatter areas was always welcome.

He said that he understood that both the De-

partment of Co-operation and Development and the KwaZulu Government had given their blessing to plans to uplift the area.

The Mayor of Durban, Councillor Sybil Hotz, said: 'It is the best news I have heard for a long time.'

Mrs Hotz added: 'It is also good news for the city of Durban where we have always had the threat of typhoid or cholera hanging over our heads.'

Mrs Lesley Sprague, chairman of the City Council's housing committee, said: 'This is fantastic if it comes about.'

'All we can do is hope that the Government will adopt the plan, especially as Durban draws a large number of workers from the area.'

(107) (M) 2014 20/4/82

Munnik won't allow KwaZulu nurses to have ties with SA

Mall Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, is adamant that he will not withdraw the Nursing Amendment Bill which will effectively exclude KwaZulu nurses from the South African Nursing Association.

This emerged during talks in Cape Town between representatives of the South African and the KwaZulu governments.

Dr Dennis Madide, KwaZulu Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, said yesterday that, while the issue itself appeared to be minor, the principle embodied in the amending Bill could be a far-reaching one.

The Bill would consider the homelands not to be part of South Africa.

KwaZulu authorities fear that the controversy may signal the beginning of increased Government attempts to force independence

on the region.

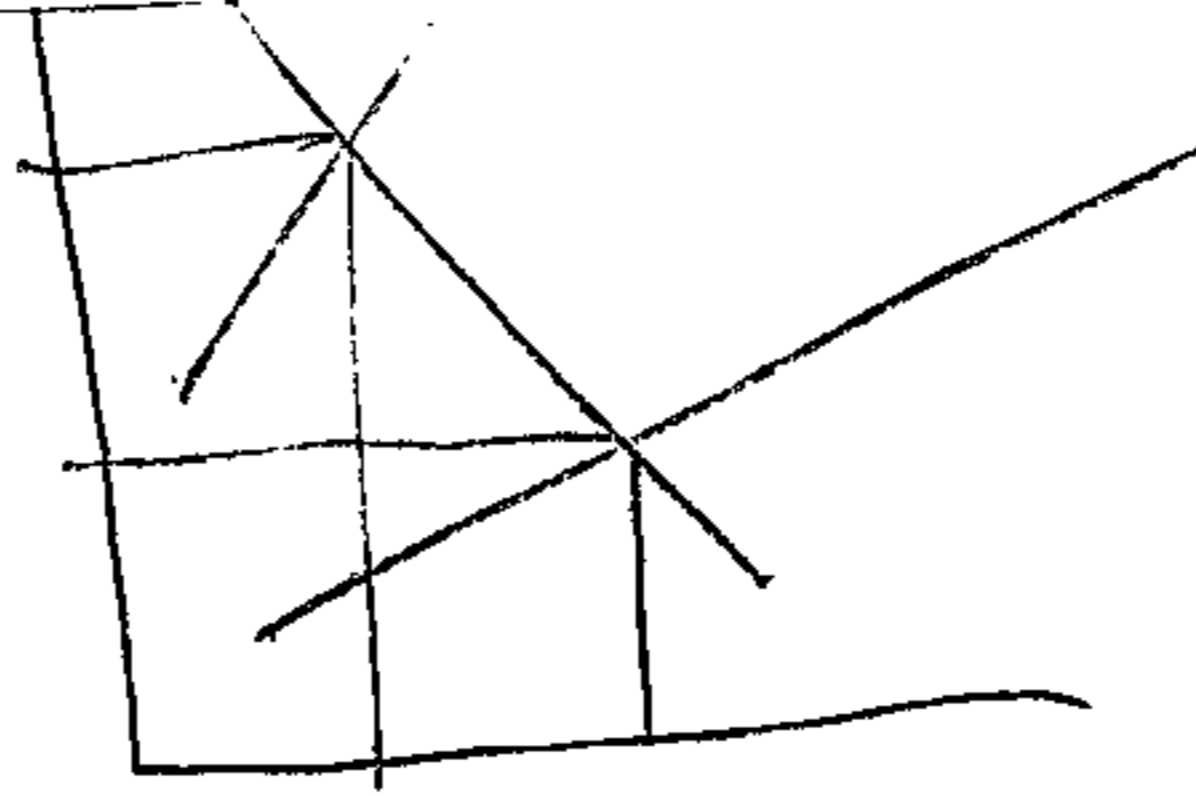
Dr Madide said it was obvious from the start that Dr Munnik had taken an "immutable stand".

He said that when it became obvious that a stalemate had been reached the KwaZulu delegation pleaded for a moratorium of between six and eight months on the issue, so that the matter could be discussed fully by the bodies concerned.

However, Dr Munnik had felt strongly that it was impracticable for KwaZulu nurses and those from the SA Nursing Association to work together amicably.

Dr Madide said Dr Munnik had been emphatic that KwaZulu nurses should form their own association.

He said KwaZulu had not been consulted before the draft Bill was introduced in Parliament.



Some what unbiased.
Emphasizes political non
economic factors,
while the importance
of economic factors are
clear from his
exposition.

50%

Inkatha heaps praise on PFP

The close links between the Progressive Federal Party and the Inkatha movement were further strengthened last night when Inkatha heaped praise on recent PFP actions.

Inkatha spokesman, Mr Gibson Thula, publicity and strategy committee chairman of the movement, was addressing the PFP divisional committee meeting in Johannesburg.

He praised the PFP's performance during the current Parliamentary session and its participation in the Buthelezi Commission and its support for the Buthelezi report.

Mr Thula also praised:

- The recent meeting between the PFP leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert and Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

- The top level contact between Inkatha and the PFP which sit on a steering committee consisting of four members from each group.

- The PFP's invitation to Inkatha to sit on the stage during the PFP's recent Johannesburg City Hall protest meeting after the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett.

- Contact between the Inkatha Women's Brigade and Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton.

- The PFP's condemnation of death sentences and life imprisonment of political prisoners.

Mr Thula suggested the PFP and Inkatha explore jointly problems in Natal.

Arab man who beat 4 blacks is jailed

By Erik Larsen
East Rand Bureau

An East Rand Administration Board inspector who gave a taxi driver and three women — one of them pregnant — six strokes each with a stick was yesterday jailed for 17 months by a Springs magistrate.

Petrus Albertus Bronkhorst (24) address given as McLaren Road, Dunnottar, was convicted on four charges of assault, four charges of extortion and one charge of theft.

Mr P D Nel jailed him for a year on the assault and extortion charges and for five months on the theft

charge.

Evidence was that Bronkhorst and two other inspectors stopped a taxi and demanded the occupants' reference books.

When they failed to produce them Bronkhorst drove them to a spot near Payneville. He demanded money from the taxi driver, Mr S Mathenwa, and the four passengers. They gave him R150.

He told them they could choose between a hiding or being charged. He then gave the women and the driver six strokes each with a stick he cut from a tree.

The magistrate said: "This case is one of the most appalling I have come across."

Detentions row makes unionist quit Tucsa

Labour Reporter

A leading black trade unionist has resigned his official duties in the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) because of the federation's unwillingness to condemn recent detentions of unionists, who include his wife.

Mr Tom Mashinini is the husband of Mrs Emma Mashinini, general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union, who was detained last November.

Mr Mashinini said he had informed Tucsa's executive of his decision to withdraw from Tucsa committees and area divisional councils.

He will maintain his position in the Tucsa-affiliated National Union of Clothing Workers.

Mrs Mashinini is one of more than a dozen trade unionists detained by the Security Police in recent months.

The detentions sparked widespread criticism from other trade union federations.

Earlier this month the Tucsa executive sent a circular to its affiliate unions, informing them it could not support a petition against detention without trial drawn up by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, of which Mr Mashinini is a member.

Mr Mashinini said as a matter of policy Tucsa should have "stood up" on this issue.

Pace editor resigns

Mr Lucas Molete, editor of Pace, South Africa's largest circulating magazine for blacks, has resigned. He did not give any reasons. Mr Molete is the founding editor of the magazine and has piloted it through the years to its current monthly average of 175 000 copies.

The managing editor of Pace, Mr Jack Sheperd-Smith, confirmed Mr Molete's resignation, adding the the position of editor at Pace would no longer exist. "There will now be two executive editors who will share the duties of editor between them.

"Mr Vusi Khumalo will be executive editor in charge of features, and Mr Maleho Mosimane will be executive editor in charge of news. They will share the editor's responsibilities between them."

WHAT'S ON

Police control soon for KwaZulu

Buthelezi in hard-hitting 'collision course' warnings

107
Plan copy 22/4/82

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—KwaZulu would soon be entirely responsible for policing the area, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

He said seven police stations had already been transferred to KwaZulu control since the State recently acquired its own police force.

'Every effort is being made to ensure that all supporting functions of a police force are made available as soon as possible.'

The main drawback at present was the provision of buildings, which was holding up transfer of prisons in the area to the KwaZulu Government, he said.

Dr Viljoen said the new industrial development policy launched on April 1 was tangible proof of what could be achieved if different Governments were willing to consult and cooperate in a positive spirit. He believed KwaZulu would benefit greatly from the new policy.—(Sapa)

from the

3. Names must be printed in pencil on graph paper (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to the main sheet are used.

ULUNDI—Surveys carried out for the Buthelezi commission of inquiry had proved that the Zulu people rejected in overwhelming numbers any idea that KwaZulu could ever stand alone as an independent State.

This was said by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, yesterday, at the official opening of the 10th session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He was thanking the South African Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Chief Buthelezi's speech opposing independence for the region was frequently punctuated with shouts of approval from the 130-member Assembly.

The proceedings were relayed through closed circuit television in a large tent.

The Chief Minister was applauded every time he opposed independence for KwaZulu.

There were cries of 'Hear, Hear' when Chief Buthelezi said that, as long as he had the backing of the Assembly and the Zulu people, he would see to it that the region would continue to be part of South Africa.

WARNING

Everything that was happening — from population growth to economic factors — indicated that feelings against the fragmentation of KwaZulu from the rest of South Africa could only get stronger and more irreversible, he declared.

Opposed

The Chief Minister said the South African Government seemed to be bent on a 'collision course' with KwaZulu.

In one of his strongest-ever speeches opposing independence for the region, Chief Buthelezi asked the Government to spell out the future for regions such as KwaZulu.

'We do not want to act rashly or to react peremptorily, but we do need to work out our own plans if, in fact, the Government does carry out its own confederal plans,' he declared.

If the Government tries to foist treacherous plans such as the confederation of States on South Africa, then the Government should not be surprised if we answer that brand of treachery to blacks of South Africa with our own

brand of treachery,' Chief Buthelezi said.

The Chief Minister said Zulus were extremely apprehensive when the South African Government seemed to be trying to 'misuse' the legislature in Cape Town to foist a situation on them which they had rejected.

The Government's determination to mobilise whites up to the age of 60 appeared ominous to the people of KwaZulu, he said.

It indicated that the Government had opted for a military solution.

COL J M Fontini, head of the KwaZulu Police, inspects the parade with Chief Gatscha Buthelezi.



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.

(1)	Internal	External
(2)		
(3)		

Examiners' Initials		

107
CAPL Times 22/4/82 (10) (22c)

Eglin warns whites not to ignore probe

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Whites dare not ignore the Buthelezi Commission, which represented a genuine search for peace by a very significant black leader in South Africa, the national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said last night.

Addressing a meeting in Kloof, Mr Eglin said whites should not reject it as a stunt or "just another commission".

It was an act of faith and a reaching-out of the hand by one of the most important political leaders of the day.

Mr Eglin criticized the New Republic Party's attitude to the commission, saying that this was a disservice to Natal.

One of the most important things the commission had demonstrated

was that negotiation could work in South Africa.

"In a situation where you accept each other's *bona fides* and you realize you have a job to do, the chemistry of negotiation begins to work. You see a person as he really is and you begin to understand his point of view. Around a negotiating table your preconceived notions fall away."

Long run

Mr Eglin said the National Party had treated the commission "shabbily" from the beginning and his opinion was that the party's rejection of its findings was a "knee jerk" reaction. "But I'm less pessimistic in the long run because I feel they're going to have to look at it in due course."

'PW disilluisioning blacks'

ARGUS 22/4/82
107

Argus Correspondent
ULUNDI. — The Govern- ment seemed determined to trample the feelings of black people under foot, regardless of what might result, according to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu.
 He was replying to an opening speech by the Minister of National Edu- cation, Dr G Viljoen, at the opening yesterday of the fifth session of the third Kwazulu Legislature Assembly.
 Chief Buthelezi said that when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, assumed office, his people were full of hope for the future of all the people of

South Africa.
 "There are now, unfor- tunately, a number of happenings and utter- ances of the Prime Minister which have created a lot of disillu- sionment within the black community.
 "When the Prime Minister says that for the purposes of self-determi- nation whites, coloureds and Asians should be regarded as one nation, is he really being very re- sponsible?
 "Doesn't the Prime Minister realise that this is nothing less than a recipe for bloodshed and chaos?
 "We cannot be expected

to successfully persuade all our young people to pursue the non-violent strategy with us if we cannot give them hope at the end of it all.
 "The Zulu people reject in overwhelming numbers any idea that Kwazulu can ever stand alone as an independent state.
 "As long as I am on the driver's seat and as long as I have the backing of this assembly and the Zulu people, I will see to it that I drive this jalopy to the one and only safe destination of one South Africa".
 Chief Buthelezi said the Government must come

out openly and state if they wanted to compel Kwazulu to be indepen- dent.
 Dr Viljoen said the Kwazulu Government would be expanded.
 Much attention was being given to matters pertaining to young people in Kwazulu, and investigation had been made into non-agricul- tural activities.
 The police were directly under Chief Buthelezi, and magisterial legislation was being loca- lised.
 These points could be interpreted as moves towards independence, he said.

New Internal Security Bill

ARGUS 22/4/82
377

Political Staff
 A NEW Internal Security Bill in line with the Rabie Commission propo- sals will be read for the first time in Parliament today.
 The Bill is the fourth and main legislative measure recommended by the Rabie Commission into security legislation to come before Parliament in the past month.
 The 'carpet bag' Bill which will revamp the country's security legisla- tion replaces and consoli- dates most of the existing security legislation, in- cluding the Suppression of Communism Act, parts of the General Law Amendment Act, particu- larly the parts dealing

with sabotage, the Inter- nal Security Act and the Terrorism Act.
OTHER BILLS
 Three other Bills deal- ing with security legisla- tion — the Protection of Information Bill, the Inti- midation Bill and a Bill to prevent demonstrations outside court buildings — have already been put before Parliament.
 The Internal Security Bill will probably be pub- lished tomorrow but indi- cations are that it will follow the draft bill re- commended by the Rabie Commission.
 The draft bill proposed scrapping the existing security offences and re- placing them with tight- ened up legislation under

the headings of 'terror- ism', 'subversion' and 'sabotage.'
 The detention and ban- ning systems were com- pletely reviewed, modifi- cations to the existing systems were recommen- ded to give greater pro- tection to detainees with a provision for an inspec- tor of detainees, private fortnightly visits by magistrates and doctors and a 30-day limit on detention orders after which the Minister of Law and Order had re- viewed the orders.
 A system of review boards and committees to look at bannings of people, organisations and publications was recom- mended.

District Six selling prices

Political Correspondent
 THE Minister of Com- munity Development, Mr S F Kotze, has given details of the sale of restored and new houses in District Six.
 In a written answer to questions put to him in Parliament by Mr C W Eglin (PFM Sea Point), Mr Kotze said his depart- ment was offering 82 re- stored and 20 newly-built dwellings for sale to whites.
 All the restored dwell- ings were purchased from whites and Indians and at the time of pur- chase by the department they were occupied by coloureds.
 The Community Deve- lopment Board had paid R381 015 for the houses that were then restored and renovated at a cost of R1 485 798.

MARKET
 The restored houses were being offered at between R31 030 and R37 400 and the new houses at between R39 560 and R51 980.
 The selling prices were based on costs with due regard for market value.
 A 10 percent deposit was required with the balance payable over 30 years in the case of new houses and 25 years in the case of restored houses.

Housing backlog 100 000

107 *Merrett* African Affairs Correspondent *MS*

ULUNDI—The backlog in housing in KwaZulu is conservatively estimated at 100 000 units.

This emerges from the annual report of the Department of the Interior, tabled in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

The report says that the acute shortage of housing in the 25 black townships under the control of the department is a matter of grave concern.

The best that can be

23/4/82
done, the report says, is to make serviced sites available for sale so that individuals can erect their own houses.

The department says employers are encouraged to provide housing for their employees, or to lend them the money to do it themselves.

The report says 109 252 births were registered in KwaZulu last year.

107
107

Chief Buthelezi denies *Mercury* citizenship was forced *23/4/82*

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Gatsha Buthelezi, has denied that the KwaZulu Government had compelled Transkeians working in Durban and its surrounding areas to take Zulu citizenship.

Replying to such an allegation made in the Transkei National Assembly this week by the member for Umzimkulu, Mr W T Nomvalo, the Chief Minister said thousands of squatters living in the squatter areas around Durban were seeking 'po-

litical refuge' from starvation in Transkei.

'They are black people and therefore our brothers and sisters and we share whatever facilities are available to us with them. Is that a sin?' he asked.

The Chief Minister said thousands of Transkeians were in KwaZulu schools and hospitals and were also employees of the KwaZulu Government. The KwaZulu authorities did not discriminate against them.

Chief Buthelezi denied that Transkeians living in KwaZulu had been forced to join Inkatha, as claimed by Mr Nomvalo.

Membership of the organisation was voluntary, he maintained, and not even civil servants were forced to join.

(6) whether any persons remain to be moved in any of these areas; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) where does his Department intend moving them and (b) how many persons will be affected;

(7) (a) for what purpose and (b) under whose jurisdiction will the land so excised be used?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(a) Paul Pietersburg area.
Sodwana Bay area.
Reserve No. 4.
Driefontein area.

(b) (i) 23 January 1981.

(ii) Proclamation R.19/1981.

(iii) The excision of the areas concerned from KwaZulu is a consequence of a Resolution of Parliament in connection with the consolidation of KwaZulu and an Agreement reached in this regard between the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Government of KwaZulu.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. After an Agreement has been signed representations have been received that the areas concerned should not be excised.

(3) Yes, in most of the cases. Compensatory land has been acquired in the districts of Babanango, Umbombo, Lower Umfolozi and Klipriver.

(4) Compensation will be offered for improvements and privately owned land on the removal of the people concerned.

(5) No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

(6) Yes.

(a) (i) and (ii) and (b) The Black communities concerned will be resettled after further consultation on the compensatory land earmarked in the districts of Babanango, Umbombo, Lower Umfolozi and Klipriver and after the necessary housing facilities, sanitation, water reticulation, school and clinic facilities and other infrastructure have been provided. A survey must still be conducted to determine the exact number of people involved.

(7) (a) and (b) The land concerned will be transferred to the State as soon as the Black communities have been resettled. It is not possible to indicate at this stage for what purpose the land will ultimately be used.

107 ~~107~~ *Howard* Q. 61. 698
Areas excised from KwaZulu — 700
23/4/82

465. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any areas of (a) scheduled and (b) released land have been excised from KwaZulu since 1975; if so, (a) what areas and (b)(i) when, (ii) in terms of what statutory provision and (iii) why was each such excision effected;
- (2) whether the (a) KwaZulu Government and (b) residents of each area were informed of the excision before it was effected; if so, what was the response in each case;
- (3) whether compensatory land has been available in respect of each area excised; if so, what compensatory land in each case;
- (4) whether compensation has been or will be offered in respect of improvements in each such area; if so, what compensation;
- (5) whether any persons have been moved to date as a result of any such excisions; if so, (a) from where, (b) to where, (c) when and (d) how many;

27/4/81
Mercury

Teachers weak (107) in maths, science

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—A quarter of all teachers in KwaZulu secondary schools are unqualified in mathematics and physical science and this leads to poor examination results in these subjects.

This information is contained in the annual report of the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, which has been tabled in the Legislative Assembly here.

The report says only 28 percent of Standard 8 schools and 53 percent of

Standard 9 and 10 schools in KwaZulu offer physical science. Many more, it says, should be encouraged to include the subject in their curricula.

All seven colleges of education in KwaZulu have introduced a three-year teacher training course this year, the report says.

This was a milestone in the history of teacher training in KwaZulu because before black teachers underwent only a two-year teacher training course.

R117 000 stolen from KwaZulu

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—A total of R117 000 was stolen in 96 cases of thefts and irregularities from the seven KwaZulu departments during the 1980-81 financial year.

This has emerged from the report of the Auditor-General tabled in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

The report says KwaZulu officials are known to have been implicated

in at least 43 of these cases.

In the Justice Department there were two armed robberies of pension funds amounting to nearly R30 000.

In the Department of Agriculture there was an unsuccessful attempt to defraud R50 000, and in the Department of Health and Welfare losses written off totalled R20 000 — including nearly R19 000 lost in two armed robberies, the report says.

Buthlezi talks of Koornhof and probe

27/4/88
107
ZMC

African Affairs Reporter
ULUNDI—The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in February that if the initial handling of the release of the Buthelezi commission were successful, then he and the South African Cabinet would try to look into the findings.

This was revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Buthelezi.

However, the leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr Owen Horwood, has rejected the commission's findings — which recommended power-sharing in Natal/KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi disclosed that he had made the report of the inquiry available to the Cabinet before it was released to the media.

Dr Koornhof then promised to handle the report in such a way that confrontation was avoided.

But he warned the KwaZulu delegation to be careful in its handling of the findings.

He cautioned them not to make it difficult for other politicians to accept the report by 'dishing out the findings' to the public as if Natal were to be 'taken over' by KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof had predicted that, if this were done, the Indians would be 'scared out of their wits'.

However, the minister said that, if the findings were put over in such a way that all could find 'common ground', then it would be easy for the Buthelezi commission to send representatives to a committee to discuss confederation with the South African Government.

The Chief Minister said Dr Koornhof seemed to be 'coaxing and cajoling' the KwaZulu delegation into accepting a position where it would be forced to negotiate a confederal political future with a secretariat within which Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei would be equal partners.

Harden

It was clear, he said, that in the confederal formula which Dr Koornhof outlined South Africa would form the most powerful segment.

Chief Buthelezi said this would cause international and African attitudes to harden against South Africa.

'If I were to be involved in this it would result in the stepping-up of on-going vilification campaigns against me and Inkatha.'

Cholera outbreak costs R800 000

*Murphy
27/4/82*

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The cholera outbreak which hit KwaZulu at the end of last year and is still prevalent in the region has cost the KwaZulu administration R800 000 so far.

This was revealed yesterday by the Chief Minister and Minister of Finance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he moved the second reading of the Additional Appropriation Bill (1982).

Chief Buthelezi said

KwaZulu needed another R40 million to cover unscheduled expenditure incurred during 1981/82. Of this amount, R35 million would be provided by the South African Treasury. This year's budget is R400 million.

The Department of Health and Welfare will receive nearly R130 million, an increase of R22 million on last year's estimate, and the Department of Education and Culture will receive nearly R110 million, also an increase of R22 million on last year.

ANC and PAC sent Buthelezi commission report

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsna Buthelezi, has made copies of the Buthelezi commission report available to a member of the executive of the external mission of the banned African National Congress and a member of the executive of the Pan-Africanist Congress at their request.

This was revealed in the Legislative Assembly by Chief Buthelezi yesterday.

The ANC were invited to serve on the Buthelezi commission but did not respond to the invitation.

The Chief Minister said he had sent the copies in spite of continued attacks on him by some of the 'surrogates' of the external mission of the ANC, both in South Africa and abroad.

He said he believed all parties in the South African conflict should sit down and resolve their problems peacefully in spite of the present 'provocation' by the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not have the resources

to counter the 'lies' spread about him all over the world by the external mission of the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

While he could not cope with their campaign of lies, he declared, he considered it important to keep some heads of State in southern Africa informed by telling them the 'truth about the struggle for liberation'.

'Not all independent black States swallow the propaganda of the ANC that I am all the names they call me,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said two ministers from the Kingdom of Lesotho had visited him last year and he had also been favourably received in Nigeria, Liberia, Tanzania and Zambia.

He said he still regarded members of the external mission of the ANC as his 'brothers' and 'fellow combatants' in the struggle for liberation.

'I will not go out of my way to attack them but I reserve the right to hit back each time I am attacked,' the Chief Minister said.

107
Ureany

50 Cape Peninsula: chief inspectors of schools
Howard Q. 61, 711 28/4/82
 *3. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) How many posts are there in his Department for chief inspectors of schools in the Cape Peninsula;
- (2) whether any such posts are filled on a temporary basis; if so, (a) how many and (b) for how long have they been so filled;
- (3) whether any steps are being taken to fill such posts on a permanent basis; if not; why not; if so, what is the nature of such steps;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) 2
- (2) Yes,
 - (a) 1
 - (b) 1 year and 4 months.
- (3) Yes, the Commission for Administration has already been approached for the promotion of an inspector of education in order to have the post filled on a permanent basis.
- (4) No.

251 Deaths of Miriam Hammond/Simon Ngcobo
Howard Q. 61, 711-712 28/4/82
 *4. Mr. G. B. D. MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether post mortems were conducted into the deaths of (a) Miriam Hammond on 5 June 1981 and (b) Simon Ngcobo on 19 September 1981; if so, (i) when, (ii) by whom, and (iii) what were the findings of the post mortems in respect of the cause of death, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) No, the Attorney-General decided as follows regarding an inquest: "Docket may be filed without inquest being held".
- (b) No, not yet, but the inquest docket was forwarded to the State Prosecutor on 13 April 1982.

339 *Howard Q. 61, 712 28/4/82*
 Black townships: electricity
 *5. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black townships in the Republic will be provided with electricity over the next five years?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

The question of electrification of Black townships is related to the availability of adequate capital for the provision of infrastructure, the socio-economic needs of the communities concerned and their financial ability to repay the capital outlay and to pay for the consumption thereof.

In the light of the above and the fact that decisions regarding electrification are taken by the various Community Councils it is not possible to furnish exact information by recent examples of electrification schemes, apart from Greater Soweto, are Vosloorus, Tembisa, Katlehong, Daveyton and Kwa Thema on the East Rand and Boo! Street Area, Salmantu Street Area and Zwide 4 sections 1A, 1B, 3A and 3B in Port Elizabeth.

107 *Howard Q. 61, 712-107 28/4/82*
 National states: land reform
 *6. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department (a) envisages or (b) has taken any steps to encourage land reform leading to private ownership of farming land in any of the national states; if so, what steps (i) are envisaged or (ii) have been taken in this regard?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) Provision for private ownership of farming land was made as early as 1969 (Proclamation R.188/1969). A Committee was also appointed by KwaZulu to investigate a system of individual ownership for KwaZulu which recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the KwaZulu Government. It is, however, difficult to implement such a scheme due to the application of a communal system by Blacks.

The introduction of a system of individual land ownership in the National States is, however, a matter for the National States to decide and to propogate as they possess self-governing legislative powers.

Navy: nutria

*7. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the blue action working dress worn by the South African Navy was recently abandoned in favour of nutria; if so, (a) when and (b) for what reasons;
- (2) whether cognizance had been taken of the flammability of the synthetic content of nutria prior to the change-over; if so,
- (3) whether it is safe for gun crews in enclosed areas to wear nutria;
- (4) whether the Navy authorities are in favour of this change of dress?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) March 1981.
 - (b) In the interest of standardization in the S.A. Defence Force and the fact that blue action and working dress is unsuitable for use in the counter-insurgency rôle of the S.A. Navy.
- (2) Yes—Specifications for the brown

and blue material are identical. Only the colour is different.

- (3) Yes.
- (4) Yes, it was at their request.

54 *Howard Q. 61, 714 28/4/82*
 University of the Western Cape: Black students
 *8. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

How many students were enrolled at the University of the Western Cape in 1981?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

19.

University of Durban-Westville: Black students

*9. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

How many Black students were enrolled at the University of Durban-Westville in 1981?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- 13.
- *10. Dr. M. S. BARNARD (p. 364).—Reply standing over.
- *11. Dr. M. S. BARNARD (p. 364).—Reply standing over.

For written reply:

251 *Howard Q. 61, 714-718 28/4/82*
 Policemen who enlisted/terminated service
 *12. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many Whites, Coloureds, Blacks and Indians, respectively, enlisted in the South African Police in 1981:

GENERAL NEWS

kwaZulu denies land co-operation

1974 affiliation
other unions

77/78 and with

industry (Cape)

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — For the second time within six months the government has attempted to give the impression that kwaZulu is co-operating in the removal of "black spots" in Natal and with the consolidation of the homeland, a kwaZulu Minister said yesterday.

Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, said yesterday that he was "absolutely flabbergasted" by the latest attempt.

"The kwaZulu Government is totally opposed to consolidation and all removals. Because of this we would have nothing to do with the consolidation commission. We have fought it all the way."

The issue arose in written question about four "black spots" asked in Parliament by Mr Graham McIntosh

(PFP, Pietermaritzburg North).

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, replied: "The excision of the areas concerned from kwaZulu is a consequence of a resolution of Parliament in connection with the consolidation of kwaZulu and an agreement reached in this regard between the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Government of kwaZulu."

When inquiries about the agreement were made, a spokesman for the department said: "The details of the agreement cannot be made available. It is a confidential document on a government-to-government basis."

Other sources revealed that the agreement did not cover the actual excision of territory.

Industrial
Registration
Founded: 1
Area of Oper
Officials: ;
800
Caf
COR
201
Address:

(21) 433658

Report
1980/81
Fosatu Annual

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

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

(107) RDM
30/4/82

I never agreed, says Buthelezi

Mall Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has denied he had ever given the impression to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that he agreed to the excision from KwaZulu of Simdlagentsha in the Piet Retief district and other areas.

Chief Buthelezi said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that Dr Koornhof had given this impression in Parliament on Wednesday in reply to a question from Mr Graham McIntosh, PFP MP for Martizburg North.

The only agreement he signed with Dr Koornhof was to the effect that, if the Government decided to excise these areas, Zulus there would retain their right as Zulus or as members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, said Chief Buthelezi.

He said Dr Koornhof had told a National Party con-

gress last year that a formula had been worked out with KwaZulu whereby Zulus would be removed from some areas in the region.

KwaZulu had refused from the outset to have anything to do with the Government's consolidation plans.

"There is no way I will agree to our people being shunted around in pursuance of the evil ideology of separate development," he declared.

Chief Buthelezi said he was "astounded" that Dr Koornhof should want to "fritter away" what little goodwill existed between himself and the Minister.

"Dr Koornhof is doing this for reasons of political expediency and petty political gain, and is doing so at my expense.

Whatever Dr Koornhof was telling Members of Parliament about a so-called agreement was "sheer poppycock," Chief Buthelezi said.

men in 1980

(See page
Incorporat

Industry (Transvaal)

Membership:

Industrial Coun

Registration:

Founded: 1954

Area of Operatic

Officials: Secr

Johan
2001

Address: 217 York House

Telephone: (011) 836 9842

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980	1 138		1 138
1979	500		500
1978	300		300
1977	300		300
1976	300		300
1975	300		300
1974	300		300
1973	..		..
1972	..		..
1971	..		..
1970	..		..
Total			

AFRICAN TOBACCO WORKERS UNION

Provides referendums the views A voters

Parliamentary
Correspondent

A BILL providing for the holding of referendums to test the views of South African voters will be introduced in Parliament this week.

It is one of four Bills affecting constitutional reform which will be published this week.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, gave notice in Parliament yesterday that tomorrow he would introduce the Referendums Bill.

In terms of the long title of the Bill, it will provide for the holding of referendums 'to ascertain the view of voters in the Republic or any part thereof as to any matter'.

Another Bill — the Electoral Act Amendment Bill — will provide for the registration of coloured and Indian voters and will extend the provisions of the Electoral Act to include elections of members of the Coloured Persons Representative Council and the South African Indian Council.

Scrapped

Two other Bills — the Coloured Persons Representative Council Amendment Bill and the South African Indian Council Amendment Bill — make provision for the holding of elections in those communities.

Although the Coloured Persons Representative Council was scrapped two years ago, the enabling legislation made it possible to reinstate the council in the future.

The introduction of the Bills has led to intense speculation that it could be a move to provide the coloured community with a forum for taking decisions about matters of exclusive interest to their community.

The Electoral Act Amendment Bill has led to speculation that the Government could be making rushed amendments to the Electoral Act in case it becomes necessary to hold a general election before Parliament assembles again after the close of the current session — which could end on May 19.

Chief firm over Swazi dispute

107 African Affairs
Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

Secret

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

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

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

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

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

to know on what authority Claassen was acting. He told them and they said they wanted a written Minute from the Prime Minister's Office.

'He said he would get it and asked them to examine my plan in the meantime.'

He had given details of the plan and they had been studied at length. The men acceded to the request for arms and ammunition and radios.

Intelligence

'Military intelligence was prepared to back it,' Mr Hoare said.

He had planned on recruiting about 73 South African soldiers for the coup 'because their motivation would have been right' but military intelligence had said only between 12 and 15 South Africans should be recruited.

'They should preferably be foreign passport holders. It was a question of keeping South African involvement to a minimum,' he said.

It was agreed the weapons should be paratroop versions of the AK-47 rifle. 'The last thing we would want was for equipment to be traced to a South African source,' Mr Hoare said.

Weapons

'No date was set for the delivery of the weapons, at that stage to be crated and sent to the islands by sea, but Brig Hamman undertook to get them by October 9.'

He had been warned by telephone that a consignment was to be delivered and a Sgt-Maj van der Merwe had delivered the weapons.

Mr Hoare had signed an issue and receipt voucher, SADF Form DD12 — produced in court — for the armaments which had been packed in green boxes with yellow lettering.

Of their own volition, the Defence Force had sent the mortars and rockets, which were returned through the NIS at a later stage because it would have been impossible to disguise them.

'I didn't take them with me, regrettably. It would have made all the difference.'

Recruitment of merce-

on everybody.'

He had been uncertain about allowing Mr Dolinchek along, already having refused to recruit him because he was not a trained soldier. He had told him to get official approval from his employers.

He had been unable to do this so he took two months' leave, signed recruitment forms and had received a down-payment of R1 000.

Each of the men would have received another \$10 000 on their return to South Africa.

Democracy

Mr Hoare told the Court he felt the use of armed force to overthrow a communist regime was a legitimate way to reinstate a democracy.

The coup would have taken place in the truest of African ways — when the Head of State was out of the country, in this case in France.

Mr Hoare said his payment as a mercenary came second to his opposition to communism and his determination to fight it.

Congo

As a result of two years in the Congo, where he led a band of South African mercenaries during the 1960s, he had seen carnage and loss of life as an attempt was made to impose communism on Africans.

He had seen the killing of the intelligentsia — in African terms anyone who could read and write — and had seen the destruction of hospitals and clinics until the whole of the north-east Congo had been reduced to starvation.

'As a result of this I not only became virulently anti-communist but began to appreciate the Western way of life and the rule of law.'

He had refused to become embroiled in the Biafran war in Nigeria because it had been mainly a tribal conflict.

Silver jubilee

THE Doornkloof State-aided Indian Primary School will celebrate its silver jubilee on Saturday with gala sports at the school in Isnembe, near Tongaat.

Anonymous call follows marathon

Mercury Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH—A photograph of inter-provincial marathon winner Vincent Rakaebele

He then asked Mrs Malan whether she had kissed Rakaebele.

A shocked and very distressed Mrs Malan told me

kwaZulu rejects talk on Swazi land claim

Staw 4/5/82 (107)

and with

Political Staff

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

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

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

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

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

"I have told Dr

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

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

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

Telephone: (021) 433658

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

Report 1980/81 Fosatu Annual

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

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Kwazulu

'no' to land deal

Political Staff

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

Harbour mole hit by boat

Shipping Editor

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

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

Piping carrying fresh water along the quay was also broken.

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

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

Youth dies as car overturns

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

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

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

Conservation

DON'T miss the next full-colour Argus-BP educational

Ex

ONE most: Mr J honou tion c best Africa in Cap The from last y Mr J:

Ar. PRE has incre: perce cover from from Eff ment lem chant succe In ment agree

90

MORI from vanis have Thurs The bers indep Work The afte fused

Bi

ti

re

Poli

A Nl prepa ferent for c are t Parlia The P W that consti posal: dent's are to week to h whit India Yes of Ir notice

Resources inquiry

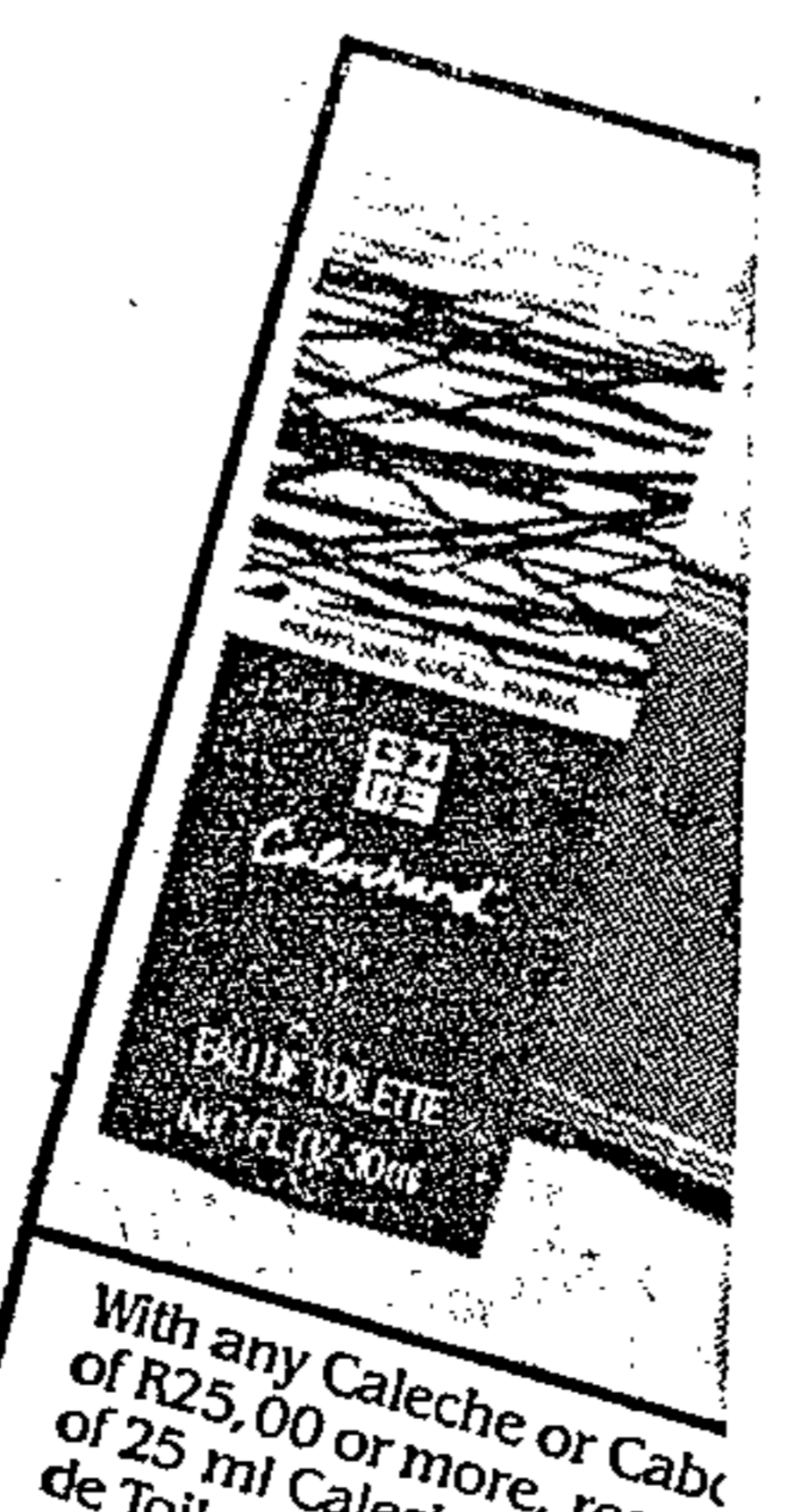
on the matter was an indication of the lack of attention paid to the industry. It was an industry which would have been one of the most important suppliers of food if it had not been almost totally exploited and ruined. During the past decade South Africans had witnessed the dramatic collapse of the pilchard resource at Walvis Bay and along the South West African coast. The commission of inquiry had taken note of the fact that the collapse had not been unpredicted. A scientist, Dr Jan Lochner, had not only predicted the collapse, but had claimed to have worked out a method to enable the resource to maintain itself. So impressed was the commission with the Lochner theory that it proposed that his proposals be submitted to Dr A P Burger, scientific adviser to the Prime Minister. Mr Myburgh said that when he asked a question in the Assembly on whether this recommendation by the commission had been carried out, the answer from the Government was "an evasion of the question not mal The was ans believe theories were m Burger as they commiss "If I; deductio informat mitted b this is a faith b; departm places t ter's Ad a very a Mr Myb

nice R 3-May 8

al event to celebrate Mother's Day, Sun week only, special offers and free gifts many of the world's famous fragrance with the help of our consultants - and a day she'll remember.



ain scarf free with any de Toilette Spray 45 ml for only R12,95. (100 gm) with any Cie



With any Caleche or Cab de Toilette of R25,00 or more, rec of 25 ml Caleche

Game reserves offer in Swaziland deal

KwaZulu

land

swop

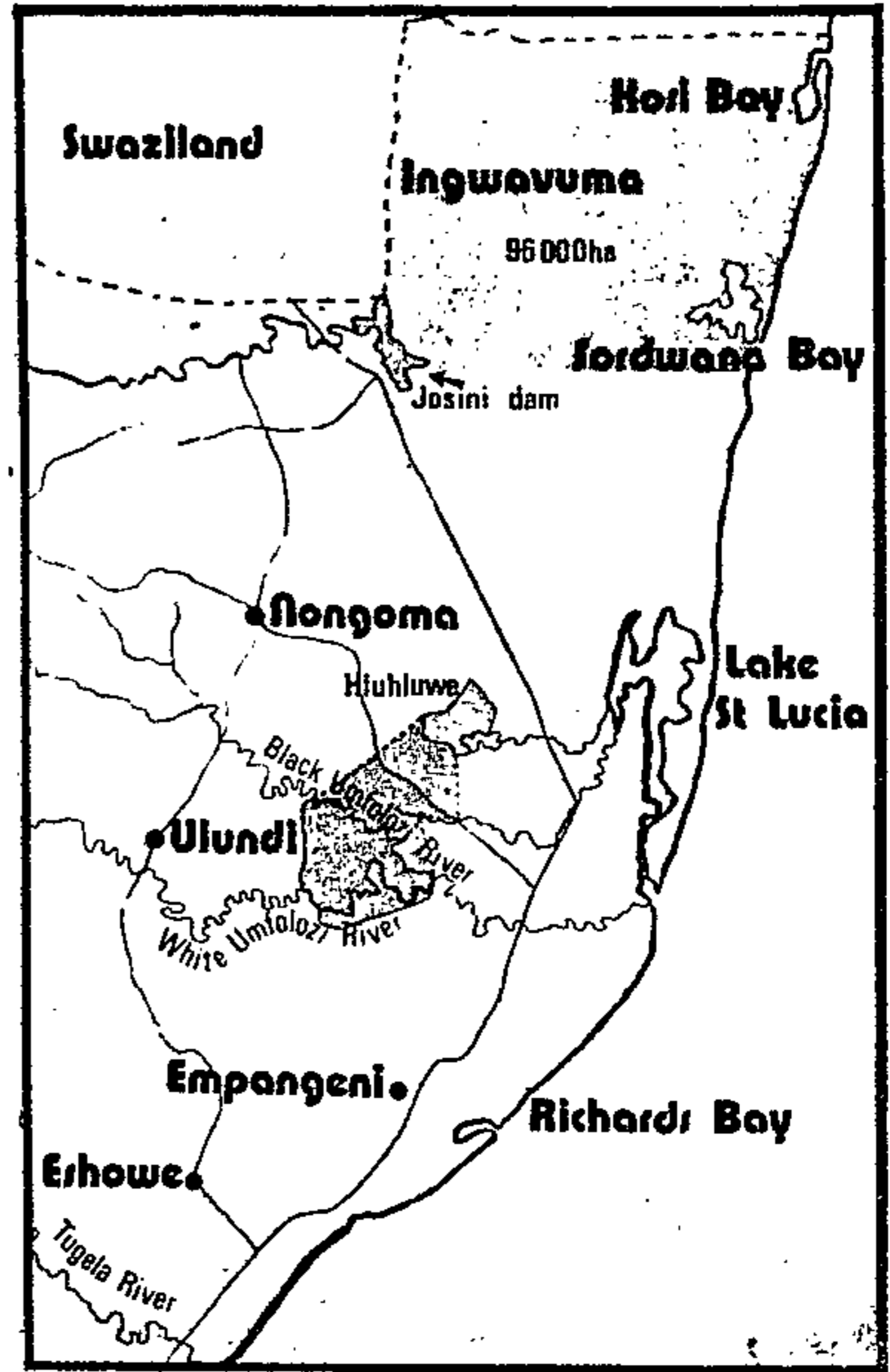
bid

revealed

107

3/10/82

Mercury
5/5/82



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

African Affairs Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof had then appealed for an amicable solution but Mr van der Walt had packed his briefcase and left.



ier

an

chief

ies who failed to
ember, admitted in
Air India pilot at-
have been prevent-
reraft.

ing out of the alleged
exena, the aircraft's

gregor
rg Bureau

armed men. He had been
n amicable agreement
with the pilot.

The men had run to the
lane under cover of
arkness after it had been
refuelled and contrary to
his orders some had car-
ried their arms aboard, he
ld the Court.

At first the atmosphere
er take-off had been
se but Capt C Misra,
co-pilot, had come
ugh and offered him
mpagne.

veral alternatives
been discussed for a
nation, but Oman
ombay were turned
in favour of Durban.

... had not

11011111

as Durban

se, says

enary chief

leader of the mercenaries who failed to shelles Government last November, admitted in here yesterday that had an Air India pilot at where but Durban, he would have been prevent- y mercenaries aboard his aircraft.

of 43 men facing charges arising out of the alleged ng 707, denied that Capt U Saxena, the aircraft's Durban under duress.

**Kevin Macgregor
Pietermaritzburg Bureau**

effectively inoperative, Mr Hoare said.

The decision to take the Air India jet out of the islands had been taken after one of the officers had pointed out that the Russians could send a gunboat to assist the Seychellois.

The men had been consulted and the consensus had been they should pull out.

Mr Hoare said he had been angry when the jet had landed contrary to his orders, but he had managed to get authorities, by telephone, to stop their shooting, telling them civilians could be injured.

At first the authorities had been implacable with one man telling him they would 'destroy the plane and the 60 civilians held hostage as they were expendable'.

Eventually, however, he had spoken to a person he took to be President René who had said he would guarantee the plane could lift off unmolested as long as the mercenaries stayed behind.

By this time Capt Saxena had already agreed to fly them out, Mr Hoare said.

There had been no need to use the menace of

armed men. He had been in amicable agreement with the pilot.

The men had run to the plane under cover of darkness after it had been refuelled and contrary to his orders some had carried their arms aboard, he told the Court.

At first the atmosphere after take-off had been tense but Capt C Misra, the co-pilot, had come through and offered him champagne.

Several alternatives had been discussed for a destination, but Oman and Bombay were turned down in favour of Durban.

Capt Saxena had not been forced to fly to Louis Botha but said he was in fact, 'looking forward to the experience'. Mr Hoare said.

On arrival at Louis Botha the passengers had disembarked before the plane was towed to a hanger and the crew lined up to shake hands with the mercenaries as they filed out of the aircraft.

'Misra put his arms around me. He said: "Mr Tom, you are a lovable man".'

Mr Hoare's testimony continues today.

● See also Page 2

revealed

African Affairs Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof had then appealed for an amicable solution but Mr van der Walt had packed his briefcase and whispered a few words, indicating that he was walking out of the talks.

But Dr Koornhof had persuaded him to stay.

The minister had said that, in terms of international law, an independent State should have access to the sea. The Swazis had asked for this.

Chief Buthelezi had replied that the whole coastline of South Africa was a playground for whites. He had wanted to know from Dr Koornhof whether KwaZulu was to lose its north-

● TURN TO PAGE 2



THE Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu, to which the Swazis are laying claim. The Government has offered to compensate the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves plus the corridor between them, the Jozini Dam and irrigation scheme together with 300 000 ha.



rse' robbery fails

it contained the trousseau of his to-be for their wedding this week.

bridegroom, looking pleased, took his The trailer was locked and the bus left.

the weight of the trousseau worried the and when he stopped to pick up a pas-

Meanwhile, the bogus bridegroom had seen what had happened and he too took to his heels.

The box did not contain a single vestige of a bride's trousseau. Instead there were six bank bags, each containing R20 000.

The purer the
the better the

ern bit of coastline to placate the Swazis.

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

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

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

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

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

Dr Koornhof could not be reached for comment last night.

MECs angered

Political Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

(107)

Hansard Q. 61. 755
Establishment of casino
5/5/82

*7. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether his Department has received any representations for a casino to be established in (a) Natal and (b) Kwa-Zulu; if so, from whom in each case;
- (2) whether it is the intention of his Department to grant permission for a casino to be established in (a) Natal and (b) KwaZulu; if not, why not;
- (3) what is the policy of the Government in regard to the establishment of casinos in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
(for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) (a) and (b) No.
- (2) (a) and (b) Some of the activities at a casino fall within the prohibition clauses of the Gambling Act, 1965 (Act 51 of 1965) in respect of which neither I nor any officer in the Department of Justice have any discretion.
- (3) I refer the hon. member to the provisions of the Gambling Act, 1965.

(107) Hansard Q. 61. 755
Establishment of casino
5/5/82

*7. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether his Department has received any representations for a casino to be established in (a) Natal and (b) KwaZulu; if so, from whom in each case;
- (2) whether it is the intention of his Department to grant permission for a casino to be established in (a) Natal and (b) KwaZulu; if not, why not;
- (3) what is the policy of the Government in regard to the establishment of casinos in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
(for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) (a) and (b) No.
- (2) (a) and (b) Some of the activities at a casino fall within the prohibition clauses of the Gambling Act, 1965 (Act 51 of 1965) in respect of which neither I nor any officer in the Department of Justice have any discretion.
- (3) I refer the hon. member to the provisions of the Gambling Act, 1965.

Land swap 'in dark' condemned

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

HORSE-TRADE

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

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

It has become ap-

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

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

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

INCREDIBLE

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

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

Swaziland had been wanting access to the sea for many years, but Lesotho had laid claim to parts of the Free State for far longer

and there was no indication the Government planned to hand that

250 000

To 1, Col 5

Done

Membership

Membership: 1981 = 24 300
 (8) Scottish C
 (7) William Br
 ngli

Land swap condemned

From page 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18/08/81
 Crt NOV
 at Annual

KwaZulu refuses to discuss giving land to Swazis

107

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

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

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

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

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



BUTHELEZI: Explosive issue.

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

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

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

"Swazi border issue affecting KwaZulu with the KwaZulu delegation.

"The Chief Minister,

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

Report 1980/81
Fosatu Annual

859337 (21) 433658

460
445
..
377
222
331
322
418

1971				
1970				
Year	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
	Membership			

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Chief attacks eviction of workers

African Affairs Correspondent

107
BLUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday gave examples in the Legislative Assembly of alleged 'victimisation' of Zulu farm labourers evicted from white farms in the region.

He said the three cases he cited were just the 'tip of the iceberg' and were examples of the amount of persecution that was going on.

It was one of the factors, he alleged, that persuaded young blacks 'to skip the borders' of South Africa and take up arms against the Republic.

'We have been flooded by complaints by our people who have been kicked off white farms,' Chief Buthelezi declared, quoting the example of a near-blind pensioner, Mr Nkobe Nxumalo, who has been ordered off the farm Llanwarne Estates in the Candover district.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Nxumalo had lived on this farm since his birth but has now been ordered off by the assistant manager. He said Mr Nxumalo had first been told by the assistant manager that the services of his children were required on the farm.

Expelled

Later he fired the children and ordered Mr Nxumalo to pay R740 for the cattle and the land he owned.

Mr Nxumalo complied with this request, Chief Buthelezi said, but he had none the less been expelled from the farm.

The Chief Minister cited another case concerning five labourers working on Diepkloof Farm in the Vryheid district.

These men had been given 90 days to leave the farm, he said, and the owner had issued notices demanding that every kraal should pay money for livestock grazing on the farm.

Last month the farmer visited the kraals, in order to collect the money. He did not find adults in the kraals and the children present had told their parents that the farmer then produced a gun and fired two shots. The Chief Minister said the complainants had stated that they had been staying on the farm for many decades and had no place else to move to.

KwaZulu

land swop

talks 'exploratory'

107

THUSA

Mercury

6/5/82

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Opposed

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

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

Mr Ian Player, leading

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

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

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

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

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

See Editorial Opinion

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

SA-Swazi land deal condemned

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

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

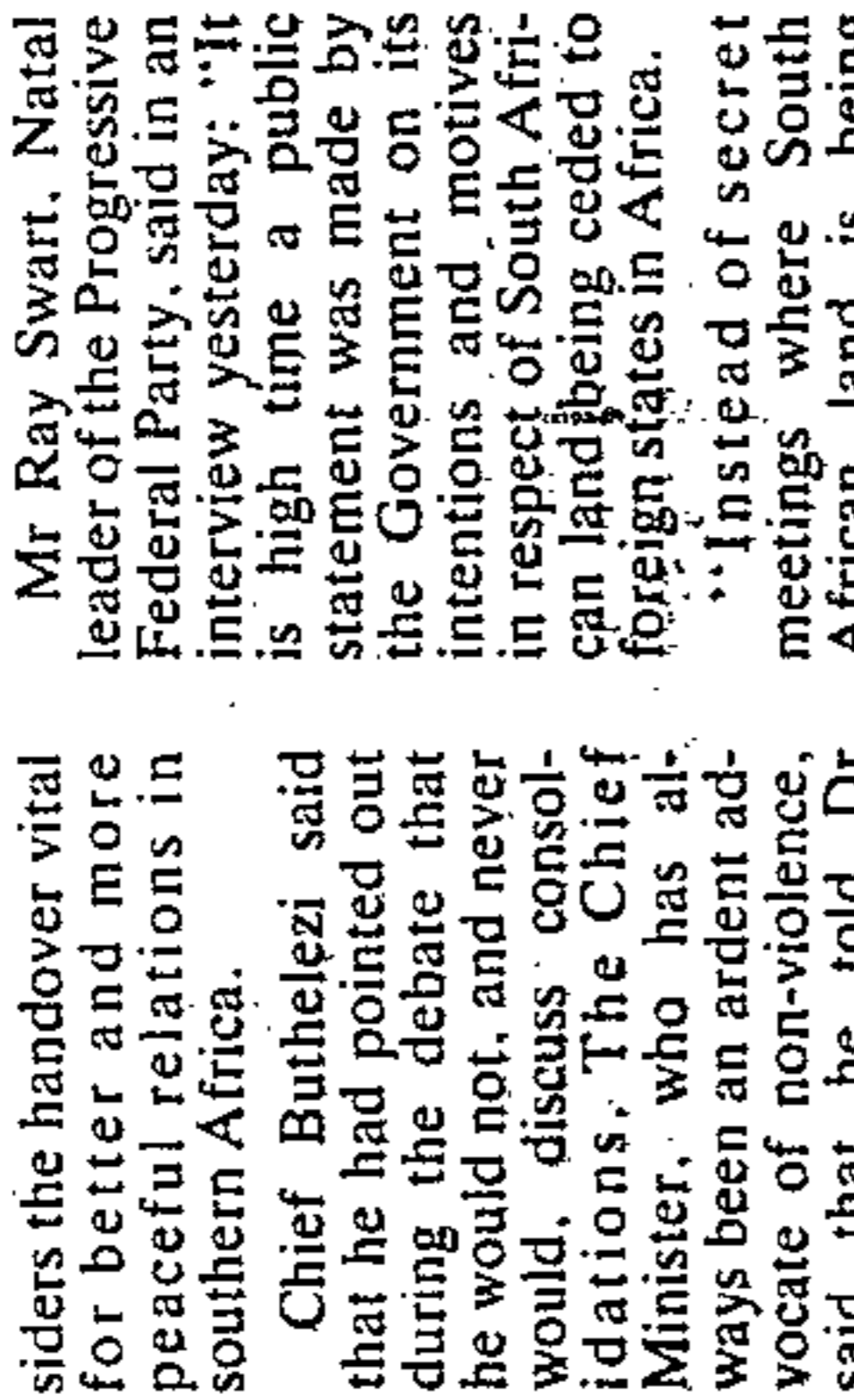
This follows Government pressure on the KaNgwane homeland in the Eastern Transvaal to allow itself to be incorporated into Swaziland.

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

This was brought up at a discussion between delegations led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Development and Co-operation, at the Hendrik Verwoerd Building in Cape Town on Monday.

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

- The KwaZulu government considers the offered tracts of land already theirs by right. Nearly the whole Assembly and many residents in Ingwavuma are violently opposed to the move.
- The SA Government has already discussed the handover in detail



UNDERMINED: Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

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

Chief Buthelezi said his position would be totally undermined by the move.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said: "I can understand the motives

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

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

Both in the instance of KwaZulu and KaNgwane, the first priority should be the wishes of the people concerned.

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

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

Wholesale & Retail Trade
Black Allied Workers Union
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union
Domestic Workers and Salesladies
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Waitresses and Salesladies
National Union of Commercial, Wholesale and Retail Trade
National Union of Distributive Trades
Pretoria Vakkond vir die Klerehandel
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade
Catering and Accommodation

Other
Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa
Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union of South Africa
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of Dental Mechanics
S.A. Diamond Workers Union

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER
Cape Town Gas Workers Union
Escam (Cape Western Undertakings) Salaried Staff Association
Escam Workers Association
General Workers Union
Johannesburg Municipal Water Works

CONSTRUCTION
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Amalgamated Engineering Union
Amalgamated Union of Building Workers
Black Allied Workers Union
Blankenbouverkervakbond
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trades Union
Electrical and Allied Workers Union
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering, Planning and Construction Societies
S.A. Operative Masons' Society
S.A. Woodworkers
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Association
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

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 support would allow the area to be given to Swaziland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Referendum sought on KaNgwane issue

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

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

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

able for comment or unable to provide details.

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

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

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

Pik Botha hints at compensation 'package' for Natal

Political Correspondent

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

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

KwaZulu diplomat refuses to testify

⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ KWAZULU's diplo-
matic representative in
Natal, Mr J T Zulu, yes-
terday refused to give
evidence for the State
when he appeared in the
trial of Mr G Sithole and
three others who are be-

⁽¹³⁴⁾ ing charged ^{Sowetan} under the
Terrorism Act in the
Durban Regional Court.

Mr Zulu refused to
take the oath and his at-
torney, Mr C Albertyn,
applied for the case to be

^{7/5/82} adjourned so that evi-
dence could be prepared
showing that Mr Zulu
had "just cause" for re-
fusing to give State evi-
dence. He also required
time to appoint counsel.

The application was
opposed by the prosecu-
tor, Mr A Ackerman,
and after hearing argu-
ment the Magistrate
agreed to adjourn the
case until Monday, May
17. — Sapa

me that I can inform him and show him what the position is

Mr B R BAMFORD: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: Would you be prepared to give a ruling as to whether an hon. Minister is permitted to go beyond the giving of an answer to a question? [Interjections.]

Mr SPEAKER: It is for the hon. Minister to decide whether he wishes to do so or not

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, let me say that I am fully aware of the statement that was issued yesterday by the hon. the Minister. But may I ask him why he thinks that asking a question about such an agreement—it is something the KwaZulu Government says it has not agreed to, while the hon. the Minister says they have—is regarded as driving in a wedge?

Mr SPEAKER Order!

The MINISTER: Let the hon. member come and discuss the matter with me. Then I will give the hon. member the answer

Mr B R BAMFORD: What are you ashamed of?

The MINISTER: I am ashamed of nothing

Mr SPEAKER Order!

Mr B R BAMFORD: You look ashamed

Mr SPEAKER Order!

The MINISTER: We are still going to let you have it over this matter.

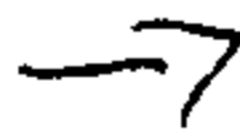
107
KwaZulu: agreement Q 61, 781-782
7/5/82
Hansard
*11. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) What (i) was the nature and (ii) were the terms of, and (b) what areas of land were covered in, the agreement to which he referred in his reply to Question No. 465 on 23 April 1982;
- (2) (a) who signed the agreement on the behalf of (i) his Department and (ii) the Government of KwaZulu and (b) when was it signed?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) to (2) The information furnished in reply to Question No. 465 has been discussed with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and I have issued a statement in this regard and have therefore nothing more to add.

Mr. Speaker, I nevertheless want to say that we are dealing here with the same thing as in the previous question. I therefore ask the hon. member to come and discuss this matter with me, because I have here the agreement signed in April and August 1979. However, an attempt is being made here to make trouble, which will harm relations seriously. If the hon. member would take the trouble to come and get the particulars, I should very much like to make it available to him in order to prevent a wedge being driven in which could create serious problems in this country. I therefore want to ask the hon. member to come and discuss the matter with



ness.

use of close-ups
is everything. One
bare, exposed...
Itaneously it lends
to a certain kind of
ctivity. One begins to
pher the face as if it
e a map — following
ines, its creases, the
ures of the hair, for
pure enjoyment of its
nal qualities

No 17, the out of fo-
effect, which can also
interpreted as a com-
nt on the passage of
e, points towards an-
er concern of the art-
— mortality. Not
like Bergman's ever-
esent ticking clocks,
e is reminded of
emories that will fade
d time passing for all
ncerned.

The human element is
ominant in all these
orks, and the 'copies' of
ngres, Cranach,
ronzino and Della Fran-
esca, have this in
common.

All painting, is in a
sense self-potrait, and
Miss Crouse also in-
cludes some 'direct' self-
otraits in this exhibi-
tion.

A compelling show,
well worth a visit.

Screen drama

THE subculture of drugs
and violence in Los An-
geles is the theme for a
new screen drama,
Mike's Murder. It is being
produced, directed and
written by James
Bridges who previously
directed and co-wrote
the critically acclaimed
box office hit, *The China
Syndrome*.

-hour ncert

Jazz combination led by
red in Monday's lunch-
usic Department of the

l be a number of solo
o include a few instru-

re is the venue of the
ncert will be held in
start at 1 10 p m and



Masa hits back at critics

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—The
Medical Association of
South Africa (Masa) has
attacked critics of its re-
sponse to the death in de-
tention of black consci-
ousness leader Steve
Biko in 1977.

In a statement, Masa has
defended its role in the
case and questioned the
motives of those who say
the organisation did not
respond adequately to it.

South African doctors
have 'suddenly and un-
deservedly been placed in
a position where their
standards as well as their
bona fides are being
queried', the statement
said.

'Every possible effort is
being made by certain in-
dividuals and bodies to
discredit and isolate the
SA medical profession
and Masa and to create
dissension in their ranks,
especially between doc-
tors of different races.

Motives

'About the motives of
such people one can only
speculate,' the statement
said.

While some of them
were motivated by a con-
cern for justice and eth-
ics, 'others in fact
welcomed this tragic
event as a wonderful op-
portunity for attacking not
only the South African
Government and the
present political system
in this country, but also
the existing medical
establishment, including
Masa'.

The statement said
some of the criticism
might be due to a failure
to understand the powers
and function of Masa, a
voluntary organisation
with no statutory powers.

Masa said it had tried
through representations,
memoranda and personal
interviews with the re-
sponsible politicians to
have legislation amended.

The association formed
an ad hoc committee to
look into the Biko case
and published its find-
ings. It also drew up a
code of conduct on the
medical care of detainees
and prisoners.

Prof S A Strauss of
Unisa had been quoted as
saying Masa 'did what was
legally within its power'
on the case, the statement

Chief 'astonished' at plan to use Tugela for 'Vaal'

**African Affairs
Correspondent**
ULUNDI—KwaZulu has
expressed 'astonishment'
at the view of the South
African Department of
Environmental Affairs
that the long-term func-
tion of the Tugela River is
to provide water for the
growing needs of the Pre-
toria-Witwatersrand-
Vereeniging-Sasol
complex.

The Chief Minister of
the region, Chief Gatsha
Buthelezi, said in his poli-
cy speech yesterday that it
was proposed by the
South African Govern-
ment to establish a chain
of dams down the course
of the Tugela River to cap-
ture and store water for
transfer to the Transvaal
with the help of electric
power generated by the
river.

He said the proposed
scheme should be op-
posed by KwaZulu

He disclosed that it was
planned to transfer two-
thirds of the water of the
Tugela River across the
Drakensberg so that by
the years 2010 and 2030
the flow of the river would
consist mainly of flooded
spillages. For long
periods, he said, the river
bed might be dry, espe-
cially in the lower region.

The Chief Minister said
the KwaZulu Government
had stumbled on these of-
ficial plans by the Govern-
ment while studying the
report on the Mvumase
project. This is to be a
huge pumped storage
hydro-electric project on
the Tugela 30 km up-
stream of Manzini.

Chief Buthelezi pointed
out that the main flow of
the Tugela was through
KwaZulu, whose interest
was to harness the re-
sources of the river to pro-
mote employment in the
region.

Projects

KwaZulu, he said, cer-
tainly did not wish to be a
party to the unnecessary
transfer of water which
would encourage
centralisation in the Pre-
toria, Witwatersrand and
Vereeniging region.

Chief Buthelezi said a
survey undertaken 20
years ago showed that the
Tugela basin was capable
of development on a gi-
gantic scale.

It was for this reason
that various projects such
as the third Iscor plant at
Newcastle, the Isithebe
industrial area and the
Tugela-Vaal pumped stor-
age scheme near
Bergville, were started.

The Chief Minister said
the times demanded the
repudiation of plans for
the wholesale transporta-
tion of the waters of the
Tugela basin and the vi-
gorous prosecution of a
decentralised regional
development programme
for the basin, with special
emphasis on KwaZulu.

KwaZulu would certainly
need to be consulted on
the future use of the wa-
ters of the Tugela, he

Grave warning to funeral parlours

Mercury Reporter
CUT-PRICE funeral par-
lours were doomed to
failure as long as the ta-
boos and customs sur-
rounding death remained
important in the commu-
nity, a coffin manufactur-
er and undertaker
said yesterday.

He was replying to criti-
cisms by the public that
the high price of coffins
had led to funerals becom-
ing unreasonably expen-
sive. Durban undertakers
had claimed that this was
because of the cost of the
service they offered, not
because of the coffins,
which they estimated at
about half the total cost of
a funeral.

Cheapest

Declining to be identi-
fied on account 'of the in-
tensely competitive nature
of the undertaking busi-
ness', the manufacturer
said expensive funerals
were here to stay because
people wanted to 'spend'
their feelings in a final to-
ken of respect or goodwill.

'We invariably find that
irrespective of the dead
person's wishes to be
buried cheaply, or even in
the case where nobody
liked 'Uncle Fred', rela-
tives inevitably order the

because they see it socially
as important.'

As a manufacturer he
said his cheapest pine cof-
fin cost him R40 to make —
R48 with special handles
— but that this was sold to
the undertaker for R63,
who then sold the coffin
only at a market price of
R198.

Shock

Asked if this wasn't a
case of exorbitant mark-
up, he claimed that this
price was determined by
competition, and was the
lowest the undertaker
could sell at if he was to
make a profit.

'Anybody who thinks
that being an undertaker
means making huge sums
of money is in for a shock,'
he said. 'The best example
is America, where compe-
tition is so fierce that par-
lours advertise nationally
for caskets — they refuse
to use the word coffin —
paid for by credit cards,
with favourite colours or
cloth, to be delivered or
picked up for your conven-
ience from drive-in
parlours.'

He reiterated that the es-
sence of a good funeral
parlour was the service,
not the sale of coffins, and
that it was these services
which added so much to

Zulus

(ZUL) (107)

warn on Ingwavuma

Mercury
8/5/82

Mercury Reporter
INGWAVUMA residents in Northern Zululand said yesterday that there would be 'bloodshed' if the district were

incorporated into Swaziland.

Reacting to reports that the Swazi Government had laid claims to Ingwavuma and other areas in Northern Zululand, and that the South African Government was negotiating a deal with them, they said they would prefer to go to battle rather than allow the Swazis to take control.

The locals were backed by their respective chiefs who said they were totally opposed to being under Swazi sovereignty.

Chiefs of the areas, to which the Swazi Government is laying claim, said they had not been approached by the Swazis and they would not talk to anyone except Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

However, while a majority of the residents in the area are totally opposed to being under Swazi sovereignty, many of the older people said they did not mind incorporation because they had families in Swaziland.

Incorrect

But they said they did not like the idea because it would mean losing their old-age pensions which they received from the KwaZulu Government. They claimed the Swaziland Government did not pay pensions.

One of the chiefs, Mr J P Nyawo, said Swazi claims that the areas either belonged to Swaziland historically, or, as in the case

of the Thembe tribe in Northern Zululand, were occupied by people who gave their allegiance to King Sobhuza were totally incorrect.

He said some people living in Ingwavuma were related to people in Swaziland and he, for instance, was connected because his father had married a woman from the Royal Swazi household.

Done

'However, this does not mean that I belong to the Swazi sovereignty,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi is of the opinion that a deal has already been done between the South African and Swazi Governments over the incorporation of Ingwavuma.

The Inkatha president said yesterday he believed that discussions had gone very far.

Dr Koornhof had told him that issues such as the salaries of civil servants and pensioners living in the affected region had already been investigated.

'I could not resist the feeling that the Government representatives are now trying to go through the motions of "consultation" so as to be able morally to say that the matter was discussed with us when they broached the subject,' Chief Buthelezi declared.

Exco to meet Koornhof

107
 Mercury
 11/5/82

Political Reporter

TWO issues which brought the relationship between Natal's Executive Committee and the South African Cabinet to the boil last week, will be discussed on Thursday when Exco holds top-level meetings in Cape Town.

The full Administrator-in-Executive Committee will meet Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to discuss Government proposals to hand a huge section of northern KwaZulu to Swaziland and compensate the Zulus by giving them two Zululand game reserves and other land.

The first public inkling of the land deal came last week when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, made a statement in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly following talks with Dr Koornhof. The proposals were condemned by the Chief Minister and by Exco.

Dr Fred Clarke, MEC in charge of hospitals, will meet the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, on Thurs-

day afternoon to discuss Government plans for a medical school using the facilities of Phoenix Hospital. The Government revealed plans last week to set up a medical faculty at Durban/Westville University and remove Indians from the Durban Medical School.

In February, the Minister of Health turned down a provincial plea for the building of a 100-bed hospital at Phoenix so that the establishment could be used as a training hospital.

Dr Clarke said yesterday: 'I would like to have a policy statement on the issue of medical schools in Natal so that we know where we stand. We would like finality.'

Powers

Both the proposals for a Swazi land deal and the use of Phoenix as a teaching hospital caught Exco by surprise.

In a highly unorthodox move, Natal's Administrator, Mr Stoffel Botha, issued a statement decrying the lack of consultation with the Province over the

Swazi land deal.

Provincial councillors canvassed yesterday rejected the way in which the Government had neglected to consult with the Province.

Mr Peter McKenzie, MPC for Berea said the Government should take note of the specialised local knowledge and abilities of Exco. If powers were delegated, then the views of those to whom the power was delegated should be called for.

Mr Rodney Haxton, MPC for Pinetown, said the Government actions were an extension of the policy to make the Provincial Council a 'rubber stamp' authority.

'This sort of thing is disgusting. We should fight tooth and nail to retain and extend our powers.'

Former senator and now MPC for Umhlanga, Mr Patty Bozas, said Natal took the strongest exception at being ignored.

Exco had to make decisions daily to keep the province running and without proper consultation, proper running of the province was not possible.

Munnik 'has hurt people deeply'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide, said yesterday that the South African Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, had made a series of provocative statements since his appointment. Some of them had hurt many people deeply.

Dr Madide was commenting in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on the controversy in Parliament last week when PFP members Mr Ray Swart and Mr Nick Olivier were ordered out of the House after refusing to withdraw remarks to the effect that Dr Munnik had misled the House.

Dr Madide was quoted as having said, after a meeting on April 16 concerning the Nursing Amendment Bill now before Parliament, that he was 'tired of the way in which PFP newspapers and politicians kept making trouble by saying that they represented the people of KwaZulu'.

Denial

Dr Madide yesterday repeated his denial that he had ever made such a statement.

The minister said it was possible that, because neither of the two parties concerned used English as their home language, Dr Munnik could have misunderstood him.

Nevertheless, he had since issued a denial, Dr Madide said.

This particular statement was just one in a series of what he termed 'Munnik matches', Dr Madide claimed.

This was a match played with the player's foot permanently in his mouth.

Inkatha slams

'wheeling and dealing'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Swaziland's 'wheeling and dealing' with the South African Government on the question of incorporating both KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma districts of Northern KwaZulu shows the kingdom to have 'cannibalistic tendencies' and should be exposed and condemned internationally.

This resolution has been adopted by the policy-making central committee of Inkatha.

It follows the announcement by the president of the movement and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, last week that the South African Government had held further talks with the Swazi authorities on the question of excising the Ingwavuma district from KwaZulu and handing it to Swaziland in return for other land as compensation.

According to the resolution, the central committee is 'absolutely flabbergasted' at Swaziland's activities in dealing with the 'apostles of apartheid at the expense of fellow blacks'.

The committee says the proposed move shows complete 'disdain' for the feelings and dignities of the residents of the Ingwavuma area. They have now to be 'parcelled out', it says, and accept 'foreign status'.

The deal, it declares, is reminiscent of the 'colonialist and imperialist' history of Africa where white men could just draw and re-draw boundaries to suit their 'whims'.

The committee says, with regard to black interests, the move seems totally pointless.

Tugela water (107) for Reef Chief critical

By Jaap Boekkooi

The Government is planning a scheme by which two-thirds of the water of the Tugela River will be pumped over the Drakensberg for the Witwatersrand during coming decades.

The plan, envisaged in the report "Co-operative water resources and development in South Africa" commissioned by the Department of Water Affairs, was severely criticised by Chief Gatsba Buthelezi in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly over the weekend.

Amid gasps of disbelief, the Chief Minister said a chain of dams down the Tugela to generate power and pump water over the Drakensberg into the Transvaal would leave the Tugela Riverbed dry for long periods.

WITS VIEW

"The proposals make a mockery of the Government's decentralisation policy which is supposed to be directed at discouraging centralisation (in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area)," Chief Buthelezi said.

"It is in the interest of kwaZulu to harness the potential of the Tugela. We do not wish to be party to the unnecessary transfer of the water."

The Tugela Basin was capable of development on a gigantic scale, Chief Buthelezi said.

In Johannesburg Professor D C Midgley, the head of the hydrological research unit at Witwatersrand University, which drew up the report as part of a proposed southern African water grid, said the benefits to kwaZulu of controlling the Tugela would be enormous.

GAINS

"We in the Transvaal would not take any water that could be used in Natal, while kwaZulu would gain much more in royalties than in conventional development of labour and agricultural resources," he said.

"The capital gains of this blueprint run into thousands of millions of rands."

The report, written by Dr Philip van der Riet, proposes that seven cascading dams be built across the Tugela. These would generate hydro-electric power, and their turbines could be reversed to pump water back up the river and across the Drakensberg.

On Chief Buthelezi's objections to water transfers to the Witwatersrand, Professor Midgley said: "Whatever decentralisation policy there is you cannot allow the heart to starve."

"The PWV in this respect is the goose that lays the golden eggs."

WV

'Innocent' not safe

Mdlalose in ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ ~~stinging~~ ^{stinging} attack _{12/5/82} on ANC violence

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—Innocent black men in South Africa were not safe from the violence of the banned African National Congress, the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Dr Mdlalose, who is also national chairman of Inkatha, made a stinging attack on the external wing of the ANC when he spoke on Inkatha's relations with the banned movement.

He said their anger was directed in particular to-

wards Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, because of his popularity. 'The external wing of the ANC was worried about this.'

'How can they get the support of Inkatha if so much of their violence is directed at our leader and the movement?' he asked.

He said he doubted whether sabotaging by the ANC of railway lines used by blacks could bring about freedom.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief L G Dhlamini, wondered whether Inkatha was dealing with the external

mission of the ANC or with the South African Communist Party.

He said the non-violence principles established by the founding fathers of the congress in 1912 appeared to have been abandoned by the external mission of the movement.

The KwaZulu Government, he maintained, would resist at all times schemes designed to 'bluff' the votless people in South Africa, into believing that Moscow oppressors would be better oppressors than those from Pretoria.

WC: MK

plus ↑ by m/late X

**S A
accused
of
jackboot
tactics**

African Affairs
Correspondant

ULUNDI—The tactics adopted by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in trying to force KwaZulu to cede part of its territory to Swaziland, were similar to those employed by Hitler before World War II.

This allegation was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Mr M A Nzuza, member for Mahlabatini Regional Authority.

Mr Nzuza said that, when Adolf Hitler discovered that areas of Europe such as the Rhineland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia had a few German inhabitants, he began insisting these were German territories.

Land

'I suppose that is how Ingwavuma is going to go,' he declared referring to Swazi claims that chiefs in the area wanted incorporation.

'We just wonder when this "jackboot diplomacy" is going to come to an end.'

He was of the opinion that Zulus wanted more land. The black population, which comprised the vast majority, controlled only 13 percent of the land in South Africa.

If the South African Government was so sympathetic to the Swazis, Mr Nzuza maintained, then they should give Barbeton, Ermelo and Carolina to Swaziland. These areas had a preponderance of Swazis, he asserted.

Mr Nzuza said Zulus were being moved from the coastal areas of the region. Now they were to be removed from the northern parts as well. This caused them to feel unsettled.

He forecast that there would be border incidents in the Ingwavuma area if the South African Government went ahead with its plans and a refugee situation would be created.

(e.g. graf
examinat

4. Do not wi

Any dishones

KwaZulu

adviser *Mercury*

**says plan
is falsely based** *12/5/82*

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Government's long-term plans to use the waters of the Tugela River to encourage the centralisation of industrial developments in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging-Sasol (PWVS) region of the Transvaal made a mockery of their

decentralisation proposals.

This is the opinion of Dr Marius Spies, economic adviser to the KwaZulu Government.

Last week the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who is also Minsiter of Economic Affairs, expressed his astonishment at these plans and said the proposed scheme should be opposed by KwaZulu.

Dr Spies said in an interview yesterday that the proposals to encourage centralisation in the PWVS complex were based, in his view, on the false premise that this region, already responsible for 60 percent of South Africa's industrial production, had to be encouraged at all costs to grow indefinitely at the same rate as in the past.

Argued

Dr Spies said it has been argued that, if water were not tranferred from the Tugela and other rivers even further afield and eventually if desalinated sea water were not pumped from Richards Bay to the Vaal catchment, the industrial heart of South Africa could shift towards the coast.

Dr Spies was of the opinion that transfers of water should only be authorised on a scale sufficient to support development which, for some good reasons, could not be located in well-watered regions which were suited to the establishment of industry.

Wherever possible industries should be brought to the water, instead of transporting water hundreds of kilometres over mountains at great expense to the industry.

Power

Escom's public relations officer, Mr Etienne du Plessis, said from Johannesburg yesterday that Escom had no intention of transporting water from the Tugela to the Transvaal.

'We are generating power, not depriving anyone of water,' Mr du Plessis said.

Mr F J Munro, circle engineer of the Department of Water Affairs, said in Durban yesterday that the proposed hydro-electric scheme for the Tugela, known as the Mvumase scheme, was purely a power development scheme.

'No water is being transported to the Transvaal from the Mvumase scheme and neither will the entire water supply of the Tugela be stopped by the new dams. Some of the water will be dammed and circulated to provide power. The rest will flow down to sea,' Mr Munro added.

SECTION C

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

Plans to exploit Mtunzini minerals

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—There are plans to exploit a deposit of heavy minerals in the Mtunzini district of KwaZulu.

The Chief Minsiter of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, revealed this in his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly. He is also Minister of Economic Affairs for KwaZulu.

The Chief Minister said the project was being investigated by a consortium headed by General Mining-Union Corporation Ltd.

He said the minerals concerned had their greatest use in the pigment and steel industries and as refractory minerals.

Chief Buthelezi said the exploration programme and bulk metallurgical test work had been completed and preliminary feasibility studies were in progress.

At present there was a depressed state in the heavy mineral industry, he pointed out, but this was expected to improve during the next three to five years.

The deposit probably could be developed in conjunction with the operations of Richards Bay Minerals, he said.

Examiners' Initials

WARNING

1. No books, notes or 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.

column (1) number of the

or written is accepted only for

ams, for separate sheet additional to

is liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

107 261
Govt has

'met its
Mercury
match'

over land
13/5/82
cession

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Government had 'met its match' in trying to force the KwaZulu Government to cede the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu to Swaziland, the KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mthethwa, said yesterday.

Mr Mthethwa said the Government had succeeded in their plans so far, but this was 'the last time'.

The Government, he declared, was labouring under the false impression that the Zulu people had been 'conquered' when they had merely been 'defeated' in the past.

The Minister said the South African Government professed to be a Christian one, yet its ministers were involved in actions such as the proposed handing-over of the Ingwavuma district.

These were contrary to Christian teaching.

They had conducted secret discussions with the Swazis, he alleged, and they were, in fact, 'thieves' who were 'stealing' Zulu land.

Mr Mthethwa disclosed that, when the boundaries of KwaZulu were first described in Government legislation in 1972 and 1976, the first area indicated in the proclamations was Ingwavuma.

Now it was proposed that this region should be incorporated into Swaziland.

ANC uses violence against blacks says Mdlalose

Kwazulu minister slams ANC

THE lives of innocent people are at stake and no one is safe from the external mission of the African National Congress, said Dr F T Mdlalose, Kwazulu Minister of the Interior and national chairman of Inkatha, this week.

In a strongly-worded attack, Dr Mdlalose described the acts of violence of the ANC in exile against blacks or those in black areas. These included at least three incidents that occurred in Kwazulu.

Dr Mdlalose, former member of the ANC Youth League, said that the external mis-

sion of the ANC's attitude towards Inkatha had changed since a meeting between the two organisations in London in 1979.

He said he thought this was because the external mission of the ANC was worried about the popularity of

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi Chief Minister of Kwazulu.

The minister backed this up with figures from an article written by Roger Southall, a lecturer at the School for International Affairs at Carlton University, Canada.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

"Their attacks are not even based on truth.

"They even said that the Buthelezi Commission was chaired by Mr Harry Oppenheimer", he added.

The minister said the ANC in exile deliberately did this so that they could attack Inkatha about having a relationship with capitalists. Dr Mdlalose emphasised that Inkatha's aims were the same as the external

mission of the ANC, which were to liberate blacks from social, economic and cultural domination, but their methods were different.

"Violence is their strategy, not ours", he added. Chief L G Dlamini, Kwazulu Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, said the negative attitude of the ANC in exile compelled some people to doubt whether the principles

of 1912, propounded by the founding fathers of the ANC, were still being adhered to by the external mission of the ANC or not.

"Our immediate question therefore is whether we are dealing with the South African Communist Party or the external mission of the ANC", he added.

Chief Dlamini said both the Nationalist Party and the ANC in exile had refused to sit

in on the Buthelezi Commission, but "did not find it beneath their dignity to comment negatively on the report".

He said a transcript of the recent Addis Ababa comment by the external mission of the ANC contained "typical gross misrepresentation of facts".

Three other members of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly also spoke about the ANC in exile.

Tobacco unions gain 15 percent

TWO UNIONS in the tobacco industry - the National Union of Cigarette and Tobacco Workers and the African Tobacco Workers' Union - have negotiated wage increases of up to 15 percent for their members.

The union's secretary, Miss Christine du Preez, said the agreement which came into effect from April 1, will affect tobacco workers who have always enjoyed the rate for the job.

Miss du Preez said that for many years

far in excess of this and are the workers who will benefit most from the 12 percent increase on personal rates.

- One extra day annual leave was obtained which this year will be taken during the annual leave period of three weeks, but from 1983 will be taken on the Thursday before the Good Friday.

This agreement will also give a longer

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

receive a merit increase depending on worker performance of the individual worker.

Supervisors and quality control inspectors will earn more



Students rattle Treurnicht

CONSERVATIVE Party Leader Dr Andries Treurnicht had to contend with a number of student pranks, including the placing of a tortoise on the platform where he was speaking before a largely hostile audience in Stellenbosch on Tuesday.

integration. "His party was totally opposed to integration."

He asked the meeting whether it was in favour of power sharing. The resounding answer was "yes". He then told the audience: "You are in a minority".

He said his party was not a fifth column in

Mercury
14/5/82
IDT

Massed visit over land deal

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The entire 130-member KwaZulu Legislative Assembly will visit the Maputa and Ingwavuma districts of northern KwaZulu at the end of this month to sound out the feelings of the local people on the question of incorporation of the area into Swaziland.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday the Assembly felt the matter was so serious that it required an on-the-spot investigation.

Chief Buthelezi said the Assembly would visit the Maputa area on Thursday, May 27, and the Ingwavuma district on Friday, May 28.

In addition, he announced that a top-level delegation had been sent to Swaziland to discuss the Swazi claims.

The South African Government has offered KwaZulu the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves together with the Jozini dam and the irrigation scheme as well as other land in return for 296 000 ha of land in the Ingwavuma area to be ceded to Swaziland.

Ministers in talks over land deal row

ARGUS
14/5/82

107

/78 and with

1974 aff
other un

Political Staff

THE full Natal provincial executive today meets the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to object to Government land swap offers that would result in parts of Kwazulu going to Swaziland.

Large parts of Natal, including the Hluhulwe and Umfolozi game reserves, were offered to Kwazulu last month without provincial government knowledge in an attempt to get Chief Gatscha Buthelezi to surrender the Ingwayuma area and the northern part of

Kwazulu stretched from the sea to Swaziland.

Statements were issued to the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, and the NRP executive objecting to the plans.

Mr Botha was particularly annoyed at not being consulted beforehand.

Today's meeting was arranged as a result of the Natal objections.

Last week Mr Pik Botha told Parliament that no agreement had been reached with Swaziland over its claim for the Ingwavuma area as well as the Swazi homeland Kangwane in the Eastern Transvaal.

(021) 433658

Registra

Founded:

Area of

Officia

Address

1980/81
Report
Fosatu Annual

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

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Buthelezi

ARGUS
17/5/82

inquiry: Call

107

for new look

THE Buthelezi commission may be the last opportunity for the South African Government to negotiate reform with a moderate and compromising African leader, Professor G D Schreiner, chairman of the commission, said at the weekend.

The proposals for a prosperous and peaceful future for the Kwazulu/Natal region, he said, came from a black leadership group with a significant following and national and international credibility which had reached out to explore the possibility of a creative and acceptable political compromise.

Professor Schreiner said the realisation that it could be a last chance produced a certain humility in the face of facts and alternative viewpoints from the commission, whose original views were as crystallised as any in South Africa.

He was delivering an overview of the commission and its constitutional recommendations for Natal/Kwazulu at the University of Cape Town held under the auspices of the Centre for African Studies.

In an obvious reference to the National Party and the New Republic Party he called on those who had rejected the proposals to extend their wis-

dom by allowing for a wider consideration of the merits of the proposal.

The professor said, however, that it was important that those who were wise enough to see some potential in the report should remain supporters of the potential.

Professor Schreiner said it was important that those who rejected the proposals realised the significance of what had already happened and re-examined carefully their positions so that a growing level of agreement was not destroyed by uncompromising intransigence.

The overall objection of the commission's report, released about two months ago, is the creation of a political, social and economic environment in which all people in Natal/Kwazulu are encouraged to develop to their full potential.

Trade

(15/10) 107

unionists ^{Mergency}
advised 'to sit' ^{18/5/82}
and talk it out'

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—It would be disastrous for the KwaZulu Government to encourage the Zulu people to engage in work stoppages, the Minister of the Interior for the region, Dr Frank

Mdlalose, said yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Mdlalose said a strike should not be accepted as the only solution to industrial disputes, as some trade unionists appeared to think.

He said strikes could have far reaching effects on both the industries and the workers and should be resorted to only after serious contemplation and consultation.

Dr Mdlalose said he had always persuaded trade unionists to sit down with managements and negotiate solutions to their problems. This approach had proved to be very successful, he pointed out.

He maintained there had been a 'few unfortunate incidents' such as the strike at Richards Bay Minerals last year.

However, in spite of stoppages such as these, his department was always willing to help any trade unions with problems they experienced in their negotiations with management, the minister said.

He said protests to the Department of Co-operation and Development had been met with 'stone-deaf ears and icy cold faces'.

Man claims (107) diplomatic (107) immunity at 18/5/82 terrorism trial

Court Reporter

THE assistant urban representative for KwaZulu in the Durban area, Mr Joshua Thembinkosi Zulu, has claimed diplomatic immunity from giving evidence at a terrorism trial being held in a Durban Regional Court.

Appearing at the trial before Mr H S van der Walt are Mr Fana George Sithole, Mr Jaculani Wilfred Ngcobo and Mr Titi Mtenyane who are charged on two counts under the Terrorism Act. They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Zulu has refused to be sworn in or give evidence, claiming he has diplomatic immunity from the Court.

Presenting his case yesterday, Mr C A Pammenter said that in terms of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, the Court did not have jurisdiction over Mr Zulu and that he was not obliged to give evidence.

Statement

Mr Pammenter said Mr Zulu was a representative of a self-governing territory and handed in a letter from the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, stating that Mr Zulu was a representative of the KwaZulu Government.

He said that before Mr Zulu could have been appointed there would have had to be consultation with the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

He said that Mr Zulu, if he had to give evidence, would tell the Court he had been approached by accused number one, Mr Sithole, in his position as a diplomatic representative. It would be intolerable for him to disclose what had been discussed.

He said Mr Zulu had made a statement to a security branch policeman on the grounds he would not be called as a witness in the trial.

Replying, Mr A Ackerman, for the State, said Mr Zulu had no diplomatic immunity. He said a register of all persons holding this position was kept.

The latest list of people holding diplomatic immunity had been published in the Government Gazette of April 8, 1982.

Mr Zulu's name was not on this list.

He said that no one of the KwaZulu Government had diplomatic immunity as KwaZulu was not an independent State.

Mr van der Walt reserved his decision on the matter until today.

INGWAVUMA, that beautiful, fascinating area in the north-eastern corner of Zululand, was in the news last week.

There is apparently some proposal that it should be handed over to the Government of Swaziland.

It is bounded in the west by the Transvaal and Swaziland, in the north by Mozambique and in the east by the Indian Ocean.

Among its many attractions are the Ndumu Game Reserve, the Pongola River with its many pans, as well as Kosi Bay and Lake Sibaya — some 80 square miles of crystal-clear fresh water separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of bush-covered sand dunes.

The news item has brought memories of the worst day in my official life.

Some four years before World War II, I was asked by my Government to tell the Tongas of Tongaland (known also as Maputaland) that portion of the Ingwavuma district lying between the Lebombo range and the ocean was Crown land destined for occupation by Whites, and that they would have to pay rent.

Distress

These happy, docile, hard-working Tongas were in great distress, no less than my own because I knew by what treachery they had been deprived of their land, together with their only lifeline, the Pongola River.

They said they had never been told of the loss of their land, and asked when it had happened. I said in the year 1904 at the hands of a Natal Government commission.

They asked why they had not been told of this. I had no answer, as I knew that they had never been

107
told until I, on that disastrous day, had come to tell them.

Tongaland was never part of Zululand, and the Tongas were never at war with Britain as were the Zulus, who were conquered in 1879.

The Tongas, nervous of Portugal and of German colonial aspirations, sought British protection,

By A J TURTON, former Chief Native Commissioner of Natal

and a treaty of amity was negotiated in 1887 by which the Tongas retained their complete independence.

A step further was taken in 1897 when Britain, at their request, incorporated the territory into the Province of Natal. It was never a part of Zululand, except in the geographical sense.

Then came the disaster of 1904 when the Zululand (the italics are mine) Delimitation Commission was appointed to take certain areas from the conquered Zulus for white occupation.

They went further. They moved into Tongaland and declared a huge area on both sides of the Pongola River to be Crown land reserved for whites.

All that was left to the Tongas was the semi-desert area well east of the river, with no water other than the Mozi swamp and Lake Sibaya, and no arable land whatsoever.

The rape of Tongaland

The Tongas did not complain. They could not be expected to, as they were never told of the shocking theft, and they continued in peaceful occupation.

When the Lands Act of 1913 confirmed that the land was Crown land for eventual occupation by whites, there was again no complaint from the Tongas as they were not told of the loss of their land.

They continued in occupation, as whites were reluctant to settle there largely on account of the heat, low rainfall and malaria.

By no stretch of imagination had the Zululand Commission any legal or moral right to confiscate land from a tribe whose only fault was trustingly to agree to annexation to the Colony of Natal.

Parliament in 1913, in confirming the confiscation, was almost certainly never informed of the true state of affairs. At least I like to think so.

No whites

As at today whites have not yet moved in and, it is to be hoped, they never will.

At Ulundi last week the Tonga chief rejected any idea of incorporation into Swaziland, and declared his support for KwaZulu.

The Tongas have had no real contact with Swaziland, and they differ in language and customs from the Swazis.

In fact, they controlled the southern portion of Mozambique until in 1875

President McMahon of France, in his capacity as arbitrator, sliced the Tonga territory in half and allotted the northern portion to Portugal.

They apparently saw no omen in this when they entered into negotiations with the British.

It may be of interest to know that the Tonga women and girls speak only siTonga, but understand Zulu.

Conversely, the men and boys speak only Zulu but understand siTonga. The origin of this most unusual custom is apparently unknown.

G
d
a
(

be
de
so
pl
ou
pe
ce

r
a
t
a
p

c
v
n
p
T.
pi
ca
tir
th
w
sh
pe
bi
co
p
a

a
i
e
s

McCurry 18/5/82

Koornhof accused of 'a somersault'

107
18/5/82

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has accused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of making a 'complete political somersault' on the question of future control of the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi commented on a news report of last week which stated that the Government had decided not to pursue the possibility of handing over these reserves to KwaZulu.

**We want
Ingwavuma,
says Swazi king**

31 African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—King Sobhuza II of Swaziland is adamant about pursuing his country's claim to the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu and will take the matter to the World Court for arbitration if necessary.

This was revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday when the Senior Prince of the Zulu Royal Family, Prince Israel, and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief L G Dhlamini, reported back on weekend talks between a top-level KwaZulu delegation and the Swazi King held at King Sobhuza's palace at Mbabane.

The visit to Swaziland was organised as a result of a meeting in Cape

Discuss

Town two weeks ago between Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and the KwaZulu delegation led by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Dr Koornhof told the Zulu party that the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had met King Sobhuza a week pre-

viously to discuss the incorporation of the Ingwavuma district.

Prince Israel said the KwaZulu delegates had been 'very disappointed' at the outcome of the weekend talks.

The Prince said the Swazi King had been adamant that part of the land in northern KwaZulu belonged to Swaziland.

He said it was not true, as had been alleged by some, that King Sobhuza knew nothing of the land deal between South Africa and Swaziland.

'Stolen'

Chief Dhlamini said King Sobhuza had told the Zulu delegation that the South African Government had started discussions over the issue with Swazi authorities in 1966, before the kingdom became independent.

The Swazi King alleged that the land in question had, in fact, been 'stolen' from the Swazi people when the British altered the boundaries in that area in 1895.

Chief Dhlamini told the Assembly the king had said 'do not take our stolen meat'.

He had claimed that Swaziland was resurrecting the original boundary.

The KwaZulu delegation's spokesman at the talks was Chief Mzimba Tembe, a member of the Assembly for Ingwavuma.

Originally the region had been offered these reserves together with the Jozini dam and irrigation scheme as well as other land in return for the incorporation of the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu into Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof reportedly told Mr Stoffel Botha, the Administrator of Natal, and the provincial executive committee in Cape Town on Friday that his talks two weeks ago with Chief Buthelezi and a KwaZulu delegation were 'exploratory' and 'nothing had been laid on the table'.

The Chief Minister alleged that Dr Koornhof had made his 'somersault' just because Mr Botha and members of his

Executive Committee were white and had the vote.

This explained, he declared why the KwaZulu delegates were treated like a class of 'kindergarten children' when these discussions took place.

'The minister would not give us the proposal in writing. He read it out to us as to a class of school children and he would not give us a copy even for the duration of these discussions,' the Chief Minister said.

'The maps in which the proposals were set out were "on the table"; he maintained.

Chief Buthelezi said the speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Alpheus Zulu, had asked that the delegation be given a copy of these maps to show to Assembly members.

Nothing

'But this request was deliberately ignored,' he added.

The Chief Minister said this 'alliance of white Afrikaaners and the Natal English at the expense of black dignity' was a good example of the 'boracious and rapacious nature of white supremacy'.

'Let the callous gentlemen at the helm of power in Pretoria carry out their dirty work and play their apartheid games without our voluntary participation since the whole thing is at the point of the gun in any case,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi forecast that the incorporation move would cultivate hatred. All would suffer one day as the result of inevitable black vengeance, he prophesied.

Model 'community school' on the cards

107 Mercury Reporters

A KWA MASHU principal plans to make his school a 'model community school' where education and instruction will be offered to children and their parents until late at night.

Black and white teachers have undertaken to instruct the Kwa Mashu community in subjects ranging from how to fill in official documents and sign their names, to speaking and reading English and Afrikaans.

In an interview, Dr Thulani Mkhize, the principal of Inhlakanipho High School, said he was in the process of having plans drawn up for large-scale expansion to his school.

Dr Mkhize, who recently returned from Pittsburgh

University in America where he obtained a PhD degree, said he planned to make the school available to the community.

Vandalism

There were many educational needs which could be met, and teachers of all races had offered to meet them.

'Costly as these schools are to operate, they close at 3 p.m. They could be used more profitably by providing more education for the rest of the community,' he said.

Dr Mkhize also pointed out that activity on the premises at night would do away with vandalism, which plagued the school.

The provision of more activities and facilities at the school would also give

otherwise idle and bored children something to do, and a way of channeling their energy 'in a non-destructive way'.

Part of what was needed was an expansion programme, and an appeal for funds had gone out to businesses and institutions which had indicated their interest.

The immediate problem was overcrowding in classrooms, so much so that a junior certificate class had 111 pupils whereas the approved ratio was between 30 and 35 pupils in a class per teacher.

An administration block, and an enlarged school hall and library was necessary. There were also no showers in the school, although there was a very active and successful sports programme.

KwaZulu rep refuses to testify

18/5/82
Sowetan
(107) ~~107~~
AN urban representative of the KwaZulu Government has claimed diplomatic immunity from being forced to give evidence in the Durban Regional Court against three alleged African National Congress members charged under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Joshua Thembinkosi Zulu refused to take the oath or to give evidence before Mr H S Van Der Walt at the trial of Mr Fana George Sithole, Mr Jabulani Wolfred Ngcobo and Mr Titi Aloia Mtenyane.

Mr C J Pammenter (for Mr Zulu) said that, in terms of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, the court had no jurisdiction over Mr Zulu and he was not obliged to give evidence if he did not wish to do so.

In order to enjoy diplomatic immunity Mr Zulu had to be a representative of a government and to be accredited as a diplomatic representative. KwaZulu had its "own government" and therefore

fell under the Diplomatic Privileges Act. Mr Pammenter submitted that Mr Zulu, as a representative of the KwaZulu Government, which was a "self-governing body", fell under the Diplomatic Privileges Act and was immune from being called to give evidence.

The court should respect the wishes of the KwaZulu Executive on whose instructions Mr Zulu refused to give evidence.

If Mr Zulu were to give evidence he would say he made a statement to the police on the express understanding that he would not be called to give evidence, Mr Pammenter said.

Mr A Ackerman (for the State) submitted that Mr Zulu had no diplomatic immunity.

KwaZulu was not an independent state, and no member of the KwaZulu Government had diplomatic immunity.

Mr Van Der Walt reserved his decision. — Own Correspondent.

ROM 18/5/82

Koornhof in somersault, claims angry Buthelezi

Mall Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has accused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of making a complete political somersault on the question of future control of the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi commented on a news report last week that the Government had decided not to pursue the possibility of handing over these reserves to KwaZulu.

Originally, the region had been offered these reserves as well as the Jozini dam and irrigation scheme in return for the incorporation of the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu into Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof reportedly told Mr Stoffel Botha, the Administrator of Natal, and the provincial executive committee in Cape Town on Friday that his talks two weeks ago with Chief Buthelezi and a KwaZulu delegation were "exploratory" and "nothing had been laid on the table".

The Chief Minister alleged Dr Koornhof had made his "somersault" because Mr Botha and members of his



DR PIET KOORNHOF
accused of somersault

executive committee were white and had the vote.

"The Minister would not give us the proposal in writing. He read it out to us as to a class of school children and he would not give us a copy even for the duration of these discussions," the Chief Minister said.

"The maps in which the proposals were set out were 'on the table'," he maintained.

Chief Buthelezi said the speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Alphe-



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI
bitter over land swop bid

us Zulu, had asked that the delegation be given a copy of these maps to show to Assembly members.

"But this request was deliberately ignored," he added.

"It is now obvious that the Minister ignored the Speaker's request in order that he could be able to say to the Administrator and members of the Natal Provincial Executive Committee that nothing had ever 'been on the table' without batting an eyelid as he did in Cape Town on Friday."

ch
ar
ater
of a
ly
as
nted
c
take it
rsity
ng and

them.
are two
for the
ment

in it policy a
hand financial
part of the pop
university in
by limiting its
taught that th
where the conc
in his recent
Peter Blau's r
experiences in
for granted th
problem than
when looked at
for developmen
Your choice in

I would
Committee, in
development o
conflicting p
The conflict
a)
b)

Thank you for your letter inviting me to state my business at the meeting of the Planning and Development Committee on 1st November. The time I would need is entirely in the hands of the Committee; if the Committee tells me to state my business in 10 minutes I'll do it, and if they are generous enough to allow me more time, I can use that up.

Dear Mr. de Vries,

Mr. P. de Vries,
Planning and Development Committee,
Bremner Building,
University of Cape Town.

17 October 1974

Department of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Rondebosch C.P.
Private Bag
Republic of South Africa

Zulu claims immunity

RDM 18/5/82

107

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — The assistant urban representative for KwaZulu in the Durban area, Mr Joshua Thembinkosi Zulu, has claimed diplomatic immunity from giving evidence in a Terrorism Act trial.

Mr Zulu has refused to be sworn in or give evidence claiming he has diplomatic immunity from the court.

Appearing before Mr H S van der Walt in the Durban Regional Court are Mr Fana George Sithole, Mr Jabulani Wilfred Ngcobo and Mr Titi Mtenyane who are charged on two counts under the Terrorism Act. They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr C A Pammenter told the court yesterday that in

terms of the Diplomatic Privileges Act the court did not have jurisdiction over Mr Zulu and that he was not obliged to give evidence.

Mr Pammenter said Mr Zulu was a representative of a self-governing territory and handed in a letter from the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, stating that Mr Zulu was a representative of the KwaZulu government.

He said that before Mr Zulu could have been appointed there would have had to be consultation with the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

If he had to give evidence, Mr Zulu would tell the court he had been approached by one of the accused, Mr Sith-

ole, in his position as a diplomatic representative. It would be intolerable for him to disclose what had been discussed.

He said Mr Zulu had made a statement to the Security Police on the grounds he would not be called as a witness in the trial.

Mr A Ackerman, for the State, said Mr Zulu had no diplomatic immunity. He said a register of all people holding this position was kept.

The latest list of people holding diplomatic immunity had been published in the Government Gazette of April 8, 1982. Mr Zulu's name was not on it.

Mr Van der Walt reserved his decision on the matter until today.

Ingwavuma: Sobhuza determined

Agenda
18/5/82
107
BMT

ULUNDI. — King Sobhuza 2 of Swaziland is determined to incorporate Ingwavuma, part of Northern Kwa-zulu, even if he has to refer the matter to the World Court for arbitration or run the risk of clashes between his people and the Zulus.

The delegation was sent to find out King Sobhuza's views on the land called Ingwavuma. Two weeks ago the Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, at the head of a delegation, met Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town, and told the Government of the proposed hand over the area to Swaziland and give Kwazulu other land in return.

A senior royal prince, Israel Mewayizeni, said the outcome of the meeting in the Swazi palace was "disappointing" and "distressing."

The prince said "the wise old man" was emphatic and adamant. "There was no doubt in his mind that the land belongs to him", the prince added.

Chief G Diamondi, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, said the king had declared that Ingwavuma rightly belonged to the Swazis because in 1895, after the Swaziland Convention in 1894, the then ruling British had "shifted the border".

The chief said the king had told the delegation Britain had done this to deny the Afrikaner contact with the sea.

"When somebody steals and eats meat that is not theirs they go to jail," King Sobhuza told the Zulu delegation. He was referring to the Zulu ownership of Ingwavuma.

The king disclosed that "the whites" had approached the Swazis about the issue in 1966 before Swaziland became independent.

King Sobhuza emphasised that the Zulus and Swazis "should not annihilate each other because



KING Sobhuza 2

(HAM) (107) Star

No immunity for kwaZulu's agent

19/5/82

A
c-
te
r-
10
P
a
r
y
a

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A kwaZulu Government representative was sentenced in the Durban Regional Court yesterday to 30 days' imprisonment after being declared a recalcitrant witness for refusing to take the oath and give evidence.

The magistrate Mr H S van der Walt rejected a claim by Joshua Thembinkosi Zulu that as a kwaZulu representative he had diplomatic immunity.

Zulu was called to give evidence at the trial of Mr Fana George Sithole, Mr Jabulani Wilfred Ngcobo and Mr Titj Alocia Mtenyane who have pleaded not guilty to

two charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Sithole also pleaded not guilty to 15 counts of contravening the Internal Security Act by breaking the terms of his banning order.

The court found that although Zulu's appointment might have been approved by the Department of Co-operation and Development, he was not accredited as a diplomatic representative by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr van der Walt said Zulu had not shown just cause why he should not be obliged to give evidence.

His refusal did not

necessarily show that he sympathised with the three accused. Zulu had not shown insubordination or arrogance.

A factor was that his refusal to give evidence was on the kwaZulu Government's instructions.

The court could not allow anyone to dictate who should or should not give evidence.

Mr van der Walt said Zulu would be brought before him when the trial resumes on June 2.

His punishment could be suspended if he decided to give evidence or due to other factors.

Zulu was granted bail of R50 pending an appeal.

KwaZulu tape records 'the minister they don't trust'

(107)

Marcus

19/5/82

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Cabinet now tape records all its talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, because Cabinet ministers do not trust him, according to a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

A member for Umbumbulu, Mr R R Mbongwe, said in the Assembly that, initially, the members of the KwaZulu Cabinet had relied purely on notes when they had had meetings with Dr Koornhof. But now they took a tape recorder 'so that even the dropping of a pin is recorded'.

He said that whenever Dr Koornhof visited KwaZulu he appeared to be very friendly. But when he returned to Pretoria he withdrew all he had said to the Zulu people.

He said the minister was 'very cunning', but the people of KwaZulu were now aware of his cunning.

There has been a marked deterioration in relations between the KwaZulu Government and Dr Koornhof following talks held in Cape Town two weeks ago between the minister and a KwaZulu delegation on the question of Swazi land claims to the Ingwavuma area.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, maintained afterwards that Dr Koornhof had taken pains to emphasise the advantages for KwaZulu of such a deal.

No immunity, KwaZulu diplomat told



MR ZULU yesterday.

Court Reporter
THE assistant urban representative for KwaZulu in the Durban area. Mr Joshua Thembinkosi Zulu, was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment by Mr H S van der Walt in the Durban Regional Court yesterday for refusing to give evidence in a terrorism trial.

Mr Zulu had claimed he held diplomatic immunity from giving evidence in the hearing.

Mr van der Walt stated he did not have diplomatic immunity and called upon him to give evidence. Mr Zulu again refused and was accordingly sentenced.

An appeal against the sentence was immediately noted by Mr Zulu's counsel, Mr C A Pammenter,

and Mr Zulu was granted bail of R50.

The hearing at which three men, Mr Fana Geroge Sithole, Mr Jabulani Ingobo and Mr Titi Mtenyane are appearing on two counts under the Terrorism Act has been adjourned until June 2. They have pleaded not guilty.

Yesterday Mr van der Walt said that while Mr Zulu might be a diplomat he was not an accredited one. His appointment may

have been approved by the Department of Co-operation and Development but he had not been accredited by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

He ordered that Mr Zulu be brought before the Court again on June 2 to be asked again whether he was prepared to give evidence in the trial.

Mr Pammenter told the Court at Monday's hearing that if Mr Zulu gave evidence he would tell the Court he had been

approached by Mr Sithole in his position as a diplomatic representative.

It would, he said be intolerable for him to disclose what had been discussed.

He said Mr Zulu had made a statement to a security branch policeman on the ground that he would not be called as a witness.

Mr A Ackerman appears for the State and Mr A Wilson, SC, for the three accused.

Handwritten notes:
Mercury
19/5/82
107

Ulundi official ROOM 19/5/82 refuses

oath

DURBAN. — An urban representative of the KwaZulu Government has been sentenced in the Durban Regional Court to 30 days' imprisonment after being declared a recalcitrant witness for refusing to take the oath and give evidence.

The magistrate, Mr H S van der Walt, rejected a claim by Joshua Thembinkosi Zulu that as a representative of the KwaZulu Government, he had diplomatic immunity from being obliged to give evidence.

Zulu was called to give evidence at the trial of Mr Fana George Sithole, Mr Jabulani Wilfred Ngcobo and Mr Titi Alocia Mtenyane, who have pleaded not guilty to two charges of contravening the Terrorism Act.

Mr Sithole has also pleaded not guilty to 15 counts of contravening the Internal Security Act by breaking the terms of his banning order.

The magistrate found that although Zulu's appointment to the KwaZulu government may have been approved by the Department of Co-operation and Development, he was not accredited as a diplomatic representative by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Sentencing him to 30 days' imprisonment, Mr Van der Walt said Zulu had not shown just cause why he should not be obliged to give evidence.

His refusal to give evidence did not necessarily show that Zulu was in sympathy with the three accused. He had not shown insubordination or arrogance.

A factor was that his refusal was on the instructions of the KwaZulu Government.

The court could not allow anyone to dictate who should or should not give evidence.

Mr Van der Walt said Zulu would be brought before him when the trial resumed on June 2.

His punishment could be suspended if he changed his mind and decided to give evidence, or due to other factors.

Zulu was granted bail of R50 pending an appeal. — Sapa.

Unionists say strikes should be a last resort

Mercury 21/5/82

Mercury Reporter

WORKERS went on strike only in the face of an absolute uncompromising management' Natal trade unionists said yesterday.

They were responding to KwaZulu's Minister for the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose's policy speech in the Legislative Assembly earlier this week in which he said that 'a strike should not be accepted as the only solution to industrial disputes, as some trade unionists appeared to think'.

Dr Mdlalose also said strikes could have far-reaching effects on both industries and workers and should be resorted to only after serious contemplation and consultation.

A northern Natal organiser for Fosatu, who asked not to be named, said that any astute unionist knew that strikes should be used as a last measure because of the possibility of people losing their jobs.

'Strikes only happen when management refuses to have anything to do with workers or, as was the case with last month's strike at Mandini, when management calls in the police.'

The strike at Mandini was sparked off by a dispute between workers and management at Sappi's Tugela mill, but they were supported by thousands of workers from the nearby 'border' industrial area of Isithebe.

She said it was quite evident in the dispute at Sappi that worker representatives had tried to negotiate with management in order to avoid a strike, but this had failed.

'In the face of complete intransigence, it then be-

comes difficult to contain worker militancy.

The function of a trade union is to find negotiating channels and not to encourage wildcat strikes, the organiser said.

Mr Maqwaza Maphalala, the national organiser for the National Federation of Workers, who was involved in what Dr Mdlalose called 'an unfortunate incident' (the Richards Bay Minerals strike last year), said the union discouraged workers from taking strike action.

'Workers do not blindly go on strike but do so only when they get no response from management,' he said.

A Durban trade union organiser, who preferred to remain anonymous, pointed out that 'the workers know the price of strikes because they were the ones to bear the brunt of it' so they were unlikely to go on strike without just cause.

He added though, that it would be foolish to take away a worker's right to strike because it was the only weapon he had.

Blind meeting

Transkei workers 'forced' ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ to join ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ *Mercury* Inkatha

21/4/87

UMTATA—Hundreds of Transkeians working in Durban and its surrounding areas had been forced to lose their nationality and take KwaZulu identity documents, and join organisations such as the Inkatha movement, the Transkei National Assembly was told here yesterday.

During the debate on an interim labour report tabled by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a ruling-party member representing Umzimkulu, Mr W T Nomvalo, said the assumption of KwaZulu citizenship had resulted in boastful utterings by the KwaZulu people that even Transkeians did not like their type of independence.

Mr Nomvalo said the cause of this was the recent removal of Transkei nationals from the South African areas bordering on the homelands which he described as 'scandalous' and showed beyond reasonable doubt that Transkeians were not respected as independent sovereign people.

He told the Assembly that the KwaZulu people even went as far as saying that, by joining the Inkatha movement, 'our people prove that the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is the best of all homeland leaders'.

Cram

Referring to Chief Buthelezi, Mr Nomvalo said: 'He himself claims when he is overseas that his movement has followers even beyond the borders of KwaZulu, including Transkei.'

Mr Nomvalo also alleged the South African Government was not ashamed of making it clear that Transkeian women could not join their husbands in their urban areas, whereas whites came to Transkei for work and were accommodated there with their families.

'The time has come that when these whites come here we should cram them into hostels and ask them to leave their families in South Africa.

'This practice encourages our men to stay with illegal wives, causing them to forget about their families at home, thus breaking their legal family lives,' he said.

The case of KwaZulu

KwaZulu's health problems are identical to those you would expect to find in any Third World country. "You have an abundance of problems and scarcity of resources." So says KwaZulu Health and Welfare Minister Dr Dennis Madide.

There is indeed an abundance of problems. The homeland's 3,5m people are served by about only 200 doctors, some of whom are in private practice, and the health department has 70 vacancies. The doctor patient ratio is 1:17 500.

The situation as it exists in KwaZulu today is a microcosm of the general rural SA picture. KwaZulu has, after all, not opted for independence and is still part of SA. But since Madide's department was established in 1977, responsibility for the health care system has gradually been transferred to KwaZulu.

In an interview with the *FM* in Ulundi last week, Madide said the transfer process had been completed. Twenty-eight hospitals, many of them formerly mission-run, now fall under the department and Madide said KwaZulu is considering taking over or running on an agency basis a number of hospitals in white areas which serve KwaZulu citizens.

The department's budget for the 1981-82 financial year was R110,4m out of KwaZulu's total budget of R324m. This year's budget is R129,3m. Pensions, however, take up at least 50% of this amount.

KwaZulu's major health problems are infectious and parasitic diseases (TB, bilhazia, malaria, typhoid, cholera, measles, infantile gastro-enteritis), diseases of malnutrition, complications of pregnancy and childbirth, and dental decay.

The shortage of qualified medical personnel — not only doctors but *all* categories of para-medics and dentists — create obvious problems in the health service. The only workers in adequate supply are nurses.

These considerations, as well as widespread poverty, some resettled populations and enormous transport and communication problems, mean that KwaZulu faces tremendous obstacles in providing a health service for all.

"The aim of our comprehensive health care scheme is not just to concentrate on curative services but also to promote prevention and rehabilitation," said Madide. People must be educated to change their attitude towards health and the health service. The authorities, on the other hand, must aim at providing primary health care for all.

To achieve this aim, KwaZulu policy is that each hospital superintendent is made responsible for a geographical district. Bud-

getary allocations to hospitals depend on services offered and the number of clinics operated.

Clinics staffed by qualified sisters have been established in outlying areas to cater for the many people who cannot easily reach hospitals. Hospitals also operate mobile clinics, regularly sending nurses and sometimes a doctor out in vans loaded with a supply of drugs to specific places. If the clinic cannot handle the problem, patients are transferred to hospital.

KwaZulu has 135 permanent clinic buildings. Madide estimates that 350 are needed if the department is to fulfil its aim of providing a clinic within walking distance of all. It would take 20 years to reach that figure, he said, by which time the population would have grown and more would be required. "Unless we get a drastic increase in funding we are never going to catch up," he commented.

Nurses play a vital role in the health care scheme, and the emphasis is on hospitals providing them with in-service training in primary health care. Training at present, however, is not standardised. Some 80 nurses have received only one month's training while about 30 have completed a one-year course.

"We are going to live with a doctor shortage for a long time in KwaZulu and nurses are going to take tremendous responsibility," said Madide.

In the long periods between clinics when there are no qualified personnel to serve



KwaZulu clinic ... problems overwhelming resources

the health needs of the people, the homeland's very few community health workers have an important role to play. They are individuals recruited from the community for training in basic health care and the link between the people and the clinic.

"It's early days yet to say how much impact these workers have had," said Madide, "but a positive sign is that attendances at clinics have improved."

Manguzi Hospital, situated in northern KwaZulu 14km from the Mozambique border, is a former Methodist mission hospital which was taken over by the KwaZulu government in October last year.

The hospital, which had a budget of R11m in the 1981-82 financial year, has 240 beds and runs 26 clinics — both permanent and mobile — serving 30 000 people living in the 110 km² area around it.

"Basically, life hasn't changed very much since the KwaZulu takeover; our methods of administration have just changed," says superintendent Dr Det Prozesky. He regards the new red tape involved as "necessary." But one unfortunate result of the take-over has been that the future of the hospital's plane, piloted by Manguzi's maintenance officer, is in doubt because of lack of finances. The KwaZulu government has agreed that the plane can be used to transport emergency cases and in situations when it is necessary for the maintenance of the hospital, but will not subsidise it fully.

This has created problems for Manguzi, the most isolated hospital in SA. The plane was previously used to help overcome the problems of communication and supply from the outside world. Prozesky estimates that if a sponsor could be found to finance flying time and pay for the plane's upkeep the hospital would benefit greatly. About R150/month is needed.

The other major problem is that communication with the clinics is almost non-existent between visits. The installation of radios at the 10 permanent clinics would solve this but the hospital does not have the necessary R10 000.

As far as the future is concerned, Madide is pessimistic: "Improvement in the health status of the people is dependent on improvement in the quality of life. The position in KwaZulu now is quite grim. We are trying our best to cope with it but the problem is money. I foresee that the health budget is going to decrease relative to the other needs of the area. We need to increase the number of doctors and need a lot of money pumped in for bursaries and, of course, more space at medical schools."

The picture is one of uphill struggle by all concerned.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

'Don't ignore commission', urges prof

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — The recent publication of the Buthe-zezi Commission's report brought to public notice important factors affecting Natal, and it would be "catastrophic" to ignore them, Dr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat Group, warned at the weekend.

Addressing the M L Sultan Technikon's diploma ceremony, he said that ignoring the commission would mean an acceptance of inflexibility concerning outdated notions and attitudes on the part of a minority.

Those who rejected the findings could not legitimately substantiate their claims on moral grounds.

Dr Saunders said that equally important was the Springbok speech made by the Prime Minister, Mr

P W Botha, in which he had made a "loud and clear" call for change.

What the Prime Minister had to say took great courage, as the speech might not have found favour with conservative white thinkers, Afrikaans or English-speaking.

"But I wish to place on record my admiration, for I believe his courageous speech will be a landmark, if not a watershed, in South African politics."

Dr Saunders said he believed South Africa would have two options concerning its social order:

"As a community of people we will be mixed, capitalist and free, or we'll be mixed, Marxist and dominated.

"I have no doubt of the choice which I have made."

Welders

ION

Amalgamated Engine
 Media Workers Asso
 Paper, Wood & All
 S.A. Boilermakers,
 S.A. Electrical Wo
 S.A. Society of Jo
 S.A. Typographical
 South African All

Paper & Paper Pro

National Union of I
 Paper, Wood and Al
 South African All

Wood & Wood Produ

Tailoring Workers,
 Tanning, Footwear
 Textile Workers Un
 Textile Workers Un
 Transvaal Leather
 Trunk & Box Work

S.A. Canvas & Ropew
 S.A. Canvas & Ropew
 South African All

African Garment Workers Union (Natal)
 African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
 African Trunk & Box Workers Union
 Black Allied Workers Union
 Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
 Garment Workers Union of South Africa
 Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
 General Workers Union
 General Workers Union of South Africa
 National Union of Clothing Workers
 National Union of Leather Workers
 National Union of Textile Workers

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Tobacco Workers Union
 National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers
 Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Tobacco

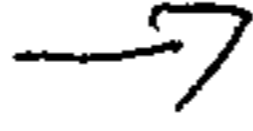
Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
 Sweet Workers Union
 Sugar Industry Employees Union
 South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
 S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
 S.A. Electrical Workers Association
 Western Province Sweet Workers Union
 Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
 Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

(107)

Hansard Q. 61. 903 -
Greater Inanda area: master plan 904

26/5/82
*8. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the master plan for the Greater Inanda area as referred to in his reply to Question No. 13 of 28 August 1981 has been submitted to his Department; if so,



26 MAY 1982

904

- (2) whether such plan will be made public; if not, why not;
- (3) whether the draft master plan referred to in such reply has been accepted by the KwaZulu Government; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) to (3) The master plan for the greater Inanda area has not yet been submitted to the Department of Co-operation and Development. The consultant has, however, indicated that it will be submitted within a month's time. The KwaZulu Government took part in the preparation of the plan and it will also be submitted to them. Consultation with KwaZulu will take place and it will then be decided whether the plan will be made public or not.

Buthelezi warns on the need to negotiate

107
Moceny
26/5/82

African Affairs Correspondent

UNLESS South Africans moved towards the negotiating table, they might find that it had been blown apart by pent-up frustration and violent reaction.

This point was made in the Durban City Hall last night by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and architect of the Buthelezi commission of inquiry, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi.

He was taking part in a symposium on the findings of the commission with the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

Chief Buthelezi said that, if the recommendations of the commission were 'thrown back' in the faces of blacks, then blacks would never again be prepared to consider a future which was sensitive to the needs of others.

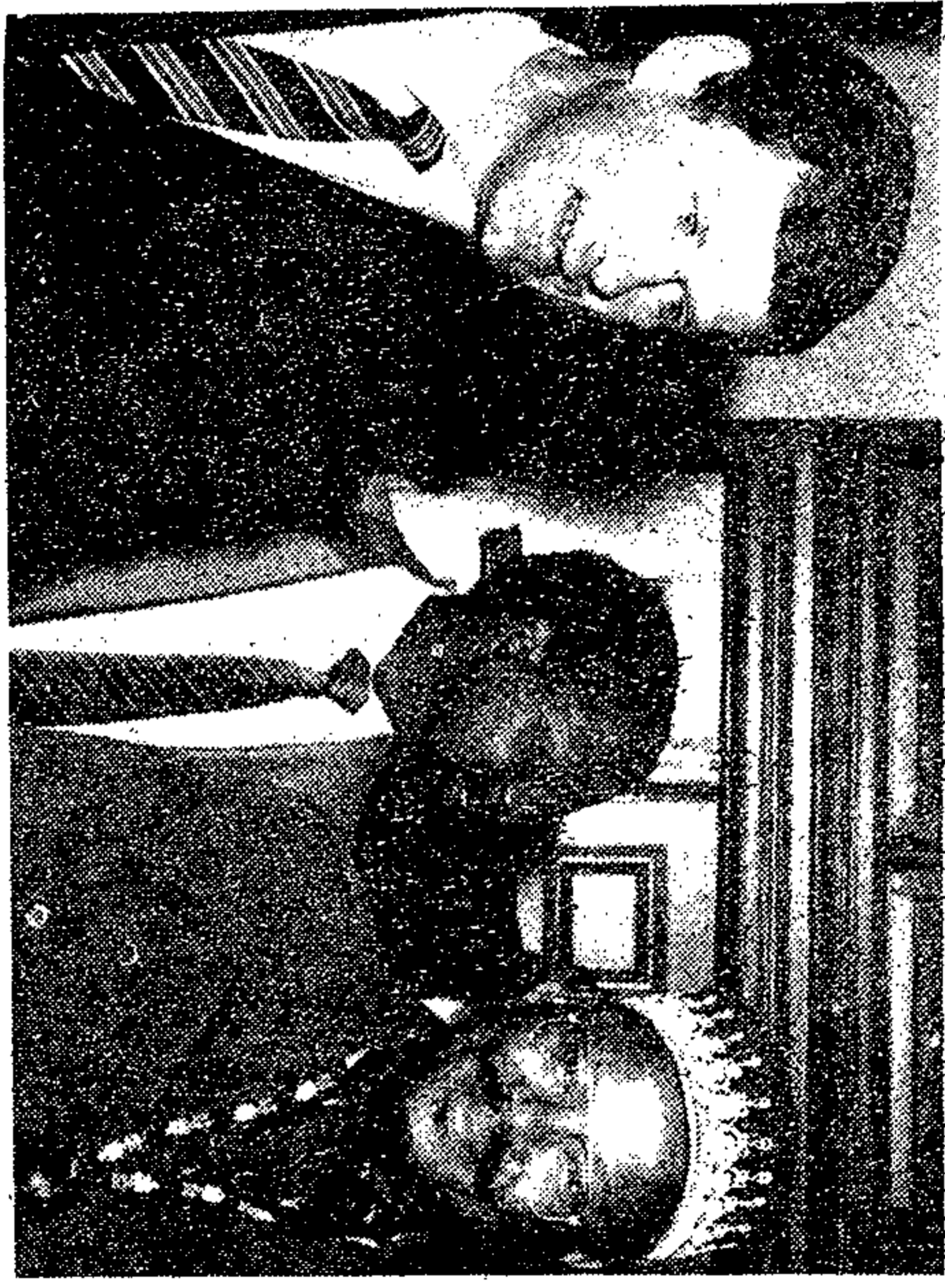
Reasons

He was optimistic, however, that 'sanity' would return to the white leadership in the National Party and the New Republic Party once the commissioners had prepared their White Papers and had submitted them formally to the Government and to the Natal Provincial Administration.

Chief Buthelezi spelled out the reasons why Kwazulu could not climb on the 'bus of political apartheid' and accept the independence which Pretoria offered under a form of confederation.

Kwazulu as presently demarcated, he said, consisted of more than 40 separate members of the

education by system of with the



Dr Slabbert and Chief Buthelezi arriving at the City Hall.

White majority receptive to change, says prof

The universities differentiate on the grounds of stable educational principles regarding language, and philosophy of life, and even the University at Elizabeth with its principle of bilingualism is no exception. It is to be hoped that in our time it is not necessary to make a controversial issue of this. From the basic principles involved, in practice states in our country have always been divided on lines, and always purely to the benefit of literally feature and function of the university.

resentation

The/...

African Affairs Correspondent

A RECENT survey showed that a majority of white South African voters, National Party voters included, were receptive to intelligent and lasting policies for reducing tensions in society, in spite of all their fears and prejudices.

The survey was made following upheavals in the governing National Party.

This point was made in Durban City Hall last night by Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Inkatha Institute and secretary of the Buthelezi commission of inquiry.

He was speaking at a symposium on the findings of the commission.

Prof Schlemmer said the results of this survey, conducted by the Centre

of Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal and in collaboration with a well-known independent commercial research organisation, were an indication of the broad conclusions reached by the Buthelezi commission.

He said that fewer than 20 percent of National Party supporters today, after the splitting of Conservative supporters, wished to see healthy power-sharing limited to coloured and Indian people only.

No fewer than two-thirds of the National Party supporters throughout the country were willing to see the incorporation of all groups, wherever they lived, in balanced, joint decision-making, provided there were safeguards against domination of one group by

another.

Prof Schlemmer said that among NRP supporters, the proportion was three-quarters and among PFP supporters nearly nine out of 10 people.

He said that the survey had asked the same basic kind of question in another part of the interview.

Here voters had been asked whether they would be prepared to accept a forum of joint political decision-making which included, white, coloured and Indian people as well as black leaders from the homelands and other black representatives outside of the homelands.

The provision, he said, was that there would be safeguards against domination of one group by another.

Prof Schlemmer said the results were virtually identical. Nearly seven out of 10 NRP supporters and nearly nine out of 10 PFP supporters were willing to accept this kind of dispensation, cautiously introduced.

There had been proposals by the central Government to consolidate it into 10 pieces of territory, he pointed out.

The Chief Minister said this would involve a massive expenditure, approaching R500 million, and would also involve the forced resettlement of up to 1 000 000 Zulu people.

He emphasised that Zulus would rather have that money spent on the development of employment opportunities and of educational and technical training facilities.

Even if KwaZulu were to be consolidated into 10 separate pieces, Chief Buthelezi maintained, the interests of the territory would still be the interests of Natal.

Destiny

The region, he declared, would still co-exist closely with the cities of Durban and Pietermaritzburg and the future cities of Newcastle, Richards Bay and others.

'We do not see ourselves as having a KwaZulu destiny separate from that of our fellow South Africans with whom we form one people in one land.'

Turning to the Government's regional development proposals, the Chief Minister said these might sound plausible but were not a solution for the central problem.

Any substitutes which the Government might offer for genuine decision-making avoided the essential challenge which was effective representation for black people, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that, if KwaZulu were to become an independent State under a confederation, it would become totally irrelevant to the black people living in the black areas of the Transvaal and elsewhere.

Support

Other than Inkatha, there were no political movements operating on a grass-roots level in those areas and the Government would create a vacuum of leadership in these districts.

The Chief Minister said his stand against political partition had the support of the overwhelming majority of influential white, Indian and coloured people in Natal/KwaZulu.

Those fully in support of the principle of partition, he asserted, were, in fact, a very tiny minority.

Chief Buthelezi wondered whether the NRP were at all interested in compromise since the party's representative had chosen to overlook the balanced nature of a suggested executive body for Natal/KwaZulu. This would certainly not have groups represented in proportion to their ratios in the general population.

... dinner

Record (107)

number at schools in KwaZulu

African Affairs Correspondent

THIS year there are more than 1 000 000 pupils in KwaZulu schools, the Minister of Education and Culture for the region, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, has revealed.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Dhlomo said the number of pupils enrolled from Sub A (Class 1) to Std 10 numbered 1 044 413. It was the first time in the history of the department that the school population in KwaZulu had reached the one-million mark, the Minister said.

A spokesman for the Natal Education Department said yesterday that the number of whites enrolled in provincial schools totalled 114 978 — slightly more than one-tenth of the KwaZulu figure.

A spokesman for the Department of Indian Education said their figure for Natal was 192 577.

Dr Dhlomo said that, bearing in mind that education in KwaZulu was neither free nor compulsory, it was amazing that black parents — the poorest of the population groups — were able to send so many of their children to school.

The minister said a significant feature of the 1982 figures was that the secondary school population in KwaZulu was increasing rapidly.

necessary for towards old make a its close of

be taken into id that the the entire field of agricultural training, including training at the colleges of

with this training. and there is no justification for dealing differently into the category of training in the natural sciences, rest of the training in the agricultural sciences falls same category as training in the medical sciences. The costs, training in veterinary science, falls into the That, for the purposes of the calculation of teaching

post-graduate training expensive equipment the generous contribution the universities with the university Agricultural Technical That it will be necessary

consideration in this possibilities of the " training at the colleges of agricultural training, including training at the colleges of

with this training. and there is no justification for dealing differently into the category of training in the natural sciences, rest of the training in the agricultural sciences falls same category as training in the medical sciences. The costs, training in veterinary science, falls into the That, for the purposes of the calculation of teaching

Faculties of Agriculture

Appointing senior lecturers without sufficient justification on the grounds of their qualifications, maturity and experience gives rise to undesirable results.



PROPOSAL: Dr van Zyl Slabbert.

Buthelezi, Slabbert share platform

Violence may be answer say leaders



WARNING: Chief Buthelezi.

IF WHITE politicians insisted that blacks had no fundamental human or civic rights in white South Africa, then the meeting place for whites and blacks could not be within the framework of the country's political institutions, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said on Tuesday night.

Speaking during the historic meeting in the Durban city hall, attended by 3 000 people of all races, at which Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi shared a public platform for the first time, Chief Buthelezi pleaded with whites to move away from classic apartheid solutions for South Africa and get to the negotiating table before that table was shattered "by the forces of pent-up frustrations and violent reaction."

Chief Buthelezi said the recommendations of the President's Council were the antithesis of those of the Buthelezi Commission, which might well be the last black-initiated attempt to find peace with whites.

"The President's Council is not going to change the face of South Africa. Those who believe it must be taken seriously are deceiving themselves."

Chief Buthelezi said that if the forces, primarily economic and demographic, which had made apartheid the non-sense it had now become were to be enshrined by a new set of security laws and new restrictive constitutional moves, black moderation would be minimised by demands for more radical action.

"I have always maintained a non-violent stance. But that does not stop me or you from looking very seriously at the possibility of non-violence failing."

Dr Slabbert said ways had to be found to break the constitutional log-jam that had developed. He labelled the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council and from its constitutional recommendations the greatest failure of the council's workings.

"No constitution which does not accommodate the aspirations and participation of black South Africans can be democratic and enjoy the support of the majority of the people."

"In other words there can be no stability and peace."

To break the deadlock negotiations had reached Dr Slabbert who appealed to the vice State President, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, to invite the constitutional committee of the Buthelezi Commission to "deliberate at length and in depth" with the constitutional committee of the President's Council.

"Let them bring out a joint report stating why, and if, they differ on the constitutional future of South Africa and whether it is possible to find common ground sufficiently strong to overcome these differences. This would break the log-jam and while such a report would not bind the Government it could provide invaluable information on how to bring about effective reform."

It would also prevent the President's Council developing into an instrument of black/white polarisation. Dr Slabbert warned that together "black and white can make this land the powerhouse of Africa: divided they will destroy it and themselves."

1978		
1979		
1980		

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

Officials: Secretary: D. Sibabi

Area of Operation: Transvaal, Natal,

Founded: 1973

Registration: See note on FOSATU regi

- Recognition:**
- 1) Tensile Rubber
 - 2) Precision Tools
 - 3) Automatic Plat
 - 4) Hendrick Trail
 - 5) Hendler
 - 6) Kraft Engineer
 - 7) William Bros.
 - 8) Scottish Cable

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

THE attacks by KwaZulu's Chief Minister on the Natal Executive Committee were nothing more than 'black racialism', Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's attack on the Administrator-in-Executive Committee over Exco's objection to Government proposals for a handover of land to Swaziland was 'unfounded and uncalled for'.

The Chief Minister was 'arrogant and objectionable', Mr Stainbank said.

Mr Stainbank rejected the Chief Minister's description of whites as 'greedy' because they held 87 percent of the land in South Africa.

He also rejected a statement by Chief Buthelezi that part of the land between the Black and White Umfolozi Rivers was Chaka's animal sanctuary.

Zulus held 39,3 percent or 36 073 km² of land in Natal as opposed to 53,7 percent, or 49 328,4 km², which was shared by whites, coloureds and Indians.

The remainder of land in the Province was held by the Natal Parks Board (3,3 percent) and the Department of Forestry (3,7 percent).

He said Chief Buthelezi often referred to the game reserves as part of Chaka's animal sanctuary.

All people

'I have heard him say this many times but it is laughable and I think it is time the Chief Minister was told the truth.'

Mr Stainbank said it should be clearly understood, especially by Chief Buthelezi, that 'we as an administration have an obligation to safeguard the heritage of conservation which belongs to all the people, the black people, the whites, the coloureds and the Indians.'

Mr Stainbank referred to an appeal made recently in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for the New Republic Party to rethink its attitudes towards KwaZulu.

'I want to assure the Chief Minister that our attitude has not changed at all, but there is more and more evidence of the

MEC reacts to attack by Buthelezi

change of the KwaZulu Government's attitude towards this provincial administration in the way of threats and its deliberate actions in refusing to meet us and to talk to us on many matters.'

Mr Stainbank said Chief Buthelezi had recently alleged that between 100 and 200 rhino horns in the possession of the Parks Board had disappeared; black and white rhino were allegedly missing from Natal game reserves; a KwaZulu citizen had allegedly been shot and dismembered; and no one had been prosecuted.

Mr Stainbank said the rhino horn matter had been investigated but the Attorney General had found insufficient evidence to take action.

'The Natal Parks Board has never hidden a thing and if he (the Chief Minister) has evidence which he is hiding then it is his duty to submit it to the police so that action can be taken against those responsible...'

Mr Stainbank said accusations, especially those directed through the Press, achieved nothing but bitterness.

'It is absolutely essential that we should work together in the interest of all in this Province.'

'The Administrator-in-Executive Committee holds out a hand of friendship so that we may work together in those matters which are a joint responsibility.'

28/5/82
Mercury
Political Reporter (107)
'It is black racialism'

Right wing may fight Inkatha

THE Conservative Party is to consider taking private legal action against the Zulu cultural movement, Inkatha, if the police do not act on charges laid by the CP following Tuesday's Durban City Hall meeting addressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and PFP leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert.

An executive member of the CP, Mr Brendan Willmer, said yesterday his party had attempted to lay charges against Inkatha following the meeting, but had been "refused the right to lay such charges" and told instead to leave it in the hands of the Security Police.

Mr Willmer said pledges of action and consultation had been made at the meeting, which was attended by about 3 000 people — about a quarter of them white.

"If this was not political interference in terms of the Act, then the law in question has no meaning," he said.

He had also been under the impression that the wearing of uniforms by members of a political party was illegal, and the chanting, waving of placards and "black power salutes" he had seen had certainly been in contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act, unless prior permission had been obtained.

United African Motor and Allied Workers Union
 Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied W
 Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Un
 South African Allied Workers Union (SAW
 S.A. Tin Workers Union
 S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Un
 S.A. Electrical Workers Union
 S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steelworkers,
 Radio Television, Electronic and Allied
 National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber
 National Union of Engineering, Industria
 Motor Industry Staff Association
 Motor Industry Combined Workers Union
 Motor Industry Employees Union of South
 Motor Assembly Components Workers Union
 Metal and Allied Workers Union
 Iron Moulders Society of South Africa
 General Workers Union of South Africa
 General Workers Union
 Engineering Industrial Workers Union of
 Engineering and Allied Workers Union
 Electrical and Allied Workers Union of S.A
 Electrical and Allied Trade Union of S.A
 Black Allied Workers Union

Our contention is that the Government is frightened of Inkatha — a monster indirectly of their own creation through their past support for Chief Buthelezi."

Mr Willmer said his party planned to wait a couple of days to see if either the Security Police or the central Government reacted, after which they would consider taking private legal action.

"It's certainly our contention that, had a white politician used such intemperate language, said politician would rapidly find himself behind bars."

He also criticised the Press for "only reporting that which sounds moderate and reasonable" from Chief Buthelezi's speeches, and said the Chief's political position was a creation of the Press.

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubb

Black Allied Workers Union

Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union

Chemical and Allied Workers Union

Chemical Workers Industrial Union

Chemical Workers Union

Durban Rubber

Engineering

Engineering

Federated

Industrial

General Wo

Metal and

National Un

S.A. Chemica

South Africa

Steel, Engl

Umbojintw

Weskapspe P

Non-Metallic

Building, Co

Glass & Allie

Glass Workers

National Ceme

National Unio

Transport & G

Base Metal In

Machinery and

Amalgamated E

Amalgamated S

South A

Work

orker

on

rs Un

(SAW

Rubbe

stric

on

Chem

on of

on

re of

South A

Work

orker

on

rs Un

(SAW

Rubbe

stric

on

Chem

on of

on

re of

South A

Work

orker

on

ders

ucts

rtica

Thousands of Tembes reject Ingwavuma plans

107

African Affairs Correspondent

Mercery 28/5/82

ULUNDI—Thousands of members of the Tembe tribe demonstrated their rejection of Swazi plans to incorporate the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu into Swaziland at an emotion-charged meeting at Manguzi yesterday.

Chief Mzimba Tembe, chief of the Tembe people, was loudly cheered when he told the

crowd that the affected district would be ceded to Swaziland 'over his dead body'.

The visit to Manguzi by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, together with his Cabinet and all the members of the Legislative Assembly, was arranged as a response to Swazi proposals to incorporate 300 000 ha of land in northern KwaZulu.

Chief Tembe said his great-grandfather, Chief Ngwanase, had married a Swazi princess but this was no reason why the

Ingwavuma area should be ceded to Swaziland.

He posed this question to the Tembe people: 'Do you want to be handed over to Swaziland?' There was a resounding and full-throated cry of: 'No'.

Chief Tembe said he had never in his wildest dreams imagined that he would die anywhere else but in KwaZulu where his ancestors were buried.

'Traacherous conduct,' says Buthelezi

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says it is not too late for King Sobhuza II of Swaziland to abandon Swazi claims to parts of northern KwaZulu.

Speaking at Manguzi yesterday the Chief Minister said there could never be peace between the people of KwaZulu and the people of Swaziland if Zulu territory were ceded to the kingdom by the 'racist Pretoria regime' for whatever price Swaziland wanted for its incorporation.

He asked whether it was possible in Africa, in this day and age, that there could be such ambitions by blacks on what was black territory.

It would be interesting, the Chief Minister observed, to know if President Samora Machel of Mozambique, the front-line States, and the Organisation of African Unity could really condone such 'imperialistic design' by Swaziland.

He said that, by entering into negotiations with the Swazi Government on the question of incorporation, the Pretoria authorities were guilty of 'traacherous conduct'.

Chief Buthelezi lashed out at Swaziland and said that he hoped the kingdom, now armed as an independent State, was not using its clout to dispossess South Africans of their land because the country now had 'claws' in the form of a Defence Force.

The Chief Minister said he wanted the Swazis to know that the people of KwaZulu would never abandon the struggle for liberation.

'If we are not intimidated by South Africa to abandon our aims — even while the white racist minority regime is as armed to the teeth as they are — how can Swaziland hope that we can be intimidated by them into submission, because of the fact of their being armed?', he asked.

He challenged anyone to prove that any Swazi king ever exercised authority over the Tembe people.

He maintained that the move was intended to cause bloodshed in the area.

'I swear by the name of Chief Ngwanase that the area will never be handed over, otherwise there will be trouble,' the chief declared.

Mr George Tembe, Chief Tembe's uncle, and now in his late 90s, said the Tembe people had never regarded Swaziland as having any overlordship in the area.

They were grateful, he said, for the protection Zulu kings had afforded them over the years.

The junior college therefore provides university courses at secondary schools. If university education consisted merely in mastering certain courses, this system would be acceptable. University education

34.17

"In my opinion, however, the junior colleges offer great possibilities for further consideration in South Africa. I feel that it would be better to establish junior colleges in remote areas, initially linked with a high school, than to give consideration to the provision of new universities at this stage".

More than 15 000 junior college students enter the state colleges or universities every year. These students have been found to be just as successful as those who enrolled at the state colleges or universities from the outset".

(v) to offer remedial courses for students who may benefit by them.

(iv) to provide effective advisory services for every student!

Adams declines debate

PRESIDENT'S Council member Mr Lofty Adams said this week he was not interested in "doing a variety show" with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

This response was to a challenge by the chief, that they should debate the council recommendations at the Athlone Civil Centre in Cape Town.

Mr Adams said: "I did variety work in my time

No 'variety show' with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

and if Gatsha wants to appear on a stage, that's his business.

"I don't have to react to things said in newspapers which he (Chief Buthelezi) said in front of his orchestra (KwaZulu Assembly).

"If Gatsha wants to

do orchestra work, it does not concern me. I said what I said and I stand by it." The Chief Buthelezi and Lofty Adams feud started when, during the President Council debate on central government reform, Mr Adams de-

scribed the chief — the president of Inkatha and chairman of the Black Alliance — as a "vicious over-rated little black man."

Mr Adams also accused Chief Buthelezi of "Sabre Rattling" and of threatening violence to

the Indian community.

Chief Buthelezi dismissed these accusations as "scurrilous and" downright lies.

In the KwaZulu Assembly where the challenge was made Chief Buthelezi responded further by describing Mr Adams as a quick learner and a protege of apartheid supporters.



Mrs. Magau, schoolteacher from Diepkloof and mother of another Aquafresh family.

"AQUAFRESH IS LIKE 3 TOOTH PASTES IN ONE."

"I am a modern mother and know how important a good toothpaste is for my family's teeth. That's why I always get Aquafresh. It's the three-in-one toothpaste that cares for my family's teeth in three ways:

1. BLUE MOUTHWASH FOR FRESHEST BREATH.

My husband is a Market Research Executive and works with people all day long. He knows he can rely on the blue mouthwash in Aquafresh to keep his breath really fresh.

2. WHITE TOOTHPASTE FOR WHITEST TEETH.

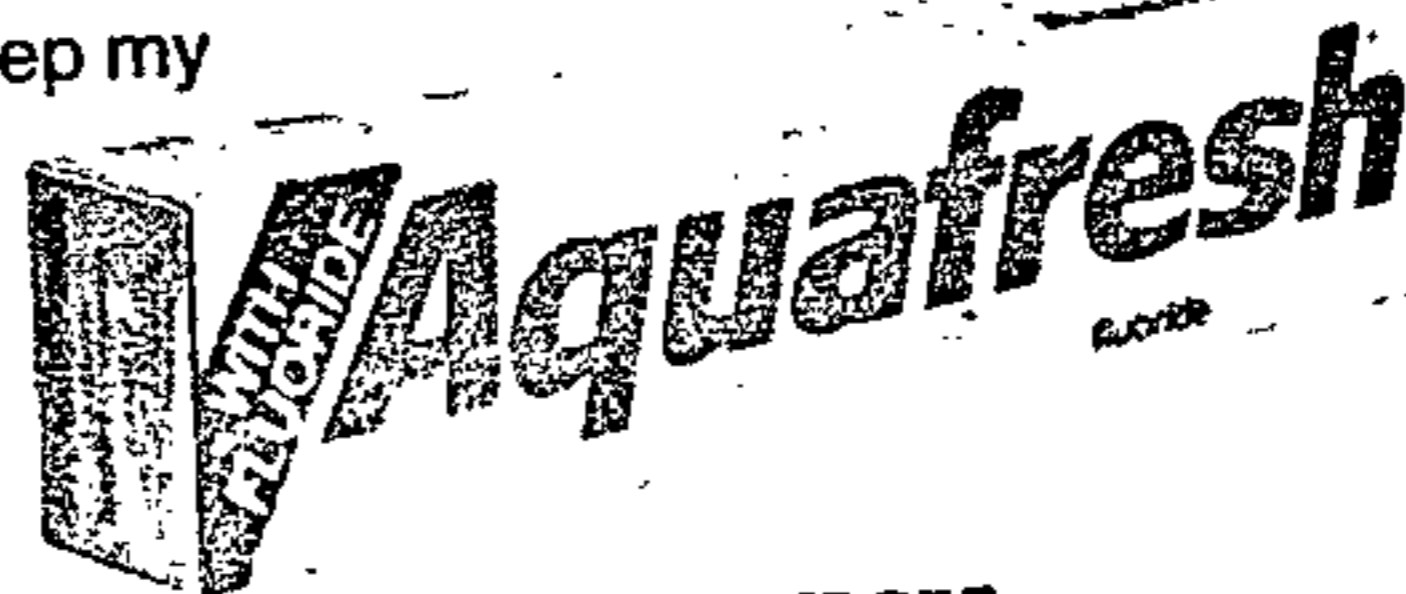
I like the white toothpaste in Aquafresh because it gets my teeth really clean to keep my smile sparkling white.

3. FLUORIDE FOR STRONGEST TEETH.

The fluoride in Aquafresh makes my children's teeth strong and helps prevent tooth decay. And my little girl just loves that refreshing Aquafresh taste!"

Are you an Aquafresh family?

AQUAFRESH. THE 3-IN-ONE TOOTHPASTE FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.



CAPE TIMES 29/5/82

107
232

Political Staff

THE possibility of a meeting between the constitutional committees of the President's Council and the Buthelezi Commission is being considered by the Vice President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

A formal request for such a meeting has been sent to Mr Schlebusch in his capacity as chairman of the PC by the Leader of the Opposition Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

Dr Slabbert first raised the issue at a meeting with Chiet Gatsha Buthelezi and other members of

PC, Buthelezi link possible

the commission in Durban this week.

Yesterday a spokesman for the Vice President confirmed that Dr Slabbert's appeal for a meeting of the two constitutional committees had been received. He said Mr Schlebusch would respond to it later.

Dr Slabbert said he had appealed to him to "seriously consider" a joint meeting.

Speaking at a discussion on the PC's recommendations on Thursday night, Dr Slabbert said the exclusion of blacks from them was "the most important shortcoming of the report".

"I believe that it is vitally important that blacks should form a central part in negotiating a new constitution," he said.

It is interesting to note that the PC's constitutional committee as well as the Buthelezi Commission's constitutional committee appealed to the same constitutional experts, yet they came to such directly contradictory conclusions.

He believed these committees should deliberate at length to try to establish what the reasons were for their differences and whether common ground could be found.

Officials: Secretary: A. Frazer

8001

Cape Town

Corporation Street

Telephone: (021) 433658

Address: 201/4 City Centre

1980/81

Report

Fosatu Annual

\$

*

*

*

*

*

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

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

107 (107) Mercury
'No reasons given' for Swazi land swop deal

African Affairs Correspondent 29/5/82

ULUNDI—The South African Government had not told anyone the real reasons for wanting to sell Zulu people down the river to buy Swazi friendship.

This was said at Ingwavuma yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he addressed thousands of people from the Nyawo, Mthenjwa and Mngomezulu tribes on the question of Swaziland claims to the district.

The tribesmen overwhelmingly rejected these claims and demonstrated their desire to remain under KwaZulu jurisdiction.

Chief Buthelezi said South Africa was so obsessed with its plans to shed blacks as 'foreigners' in order to leave the common area of South Africa as white land that the Government had found another way of doing it other than through its 'so-called independence plans'.

'Since we here reject independence, the Government has now decided to get rid of

some of our population by handing them to Swaziland on a platter,' he said.

The Pretoria authorities did not give Swazis white farms which belonged to their white voters.

Because blacks were voteless, the Government could afford to 'fool around' with them and their land, he said.

All the chiefs in the affected area — Chief M B Mathenjwa, Chief M M Nyawo, and Chief Johannes Mngomezulu — spoke out against the Swazi proposals.

- Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products
-
- Black Allied Workers Union
 Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union
 Chemical and Allied Workers Union
 Chemical Workers Industrial Union
 Chemical Workers Union
 Durban Rubber Industrial Union
 Engineering and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
 Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
 Industrial Salaried Staff Association
 General Workers Union
 Metal and Allied Workers Union
 National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers
 National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa
 S.A. Chemical Workers Union
 South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
 Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union
 Umbogintwini Industrial Workers Union
 Weskapsse Plofstof & Chemiese Operateursvakbond
-
- Non-Metallic Mineral Products
- Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
 Glass & Allied Workers Union
 Glass Workers Union
 National Cement Employees Union
 National Union of Brick and Allied Workers
 Transport & General Workers Union
-
- Base Metal Industries and Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products
-
- Machinery and Equipment
- Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
 Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
 Black Allied Workers Union
 Electrical and Allied Trade Union of S.A.
 Electrical and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
 Engineering and Allied Workers Union
 Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.
 General Workers Union
 General Workers Union of South Africa
 Iron Moulders Society of South Africa
 Metal and Allied Workers Union
 Motor Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa
 Motor Industry Employees Union of South Africa

MORE than 6 000 members of four tribes in the remote northern KwaZulu region of Ingwavuma — which borders Swaziland and Mozambique — this week threatened to go to war over plans they believe the Government has made to give 300 000ha of the area, including its 80 000 inhabitants, to Swaziland.

The four chiefs in the area gathered with banner-waving members of their tribes at two emotion-charged meetings at Manguzi and Ingwavuma organised by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who arrived with his Cabinet and the entire KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

The tribespeople overwhelmingly rejected the Swazi land claim and pledged their allegiance to KwaZulu.

The chief pledged that the entire Zulu nation of six-million would "fight to the end" for the land, which included King Dingaan's burial place.

They would never hand it over or accept the Government offer of other areas in compensation.

Chief Buthelezi told the Sunday Times he believed the Government had concluded "a treacherous deal" with the Swazis late last year.

The Government had not told anyone the real reasons for wanting to "sell the Zulu people down the river to buy Swazi friendship".

Reliable sources in Mbabane had indicated to him that it was all part of a plan to bring Swaziland into the proposed constellation of states.

In return for Zulu land and people, the Swazis would stamp out terrorists using the country as a springboard into South Africa and could be "soft" on the Republic at the OAU and the United Nations.

Delegation

Since KwaZulu had rejected independence, the Government had decided to get rid of some Zulus by handing them to Swaziland on a platter.

The Zulu King, Goodwill Zwelithini, had sent a delegation to meet Swazi King Sobhuza two weeks ago which had been "extremely unpleasant". He had told the Zulus he was determined to have the land.

The issue exploded at a meeting in Cape Town early this month between Chief Buthelezi and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

Chief Buthelezi told the local chiefs and tribesmen that Dr Koornhof had told him the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik-Botha, had had talks with King Sobhuza over Swazi claims on land in the Ingwavuma district.

General Workers Union
Natal Baking Industry
Natal Sugar Industry
National Milling
National Union of
National Union of
National Union of
Operative Bakers,
Pretoriase Baknyw

Chiefs reject bid 'to sell Zulus down the river'



SUZANNE VOS

quently asked the local chiefs and the people gathered whether they wanted to be handed over to Swaziland.

Resounding and full-throated cries of "No" followed.

Chiefs Tembe, Nyawo, Mathenjwa and Mngomezulu each gave long speeches in which they firmly declared that they and their people considered themselves Zulus and would refuse to be handed over to Swaziland.

For years they had signed affidivits declaring they wanted nothing to do with Swaziland.

They all maintained that the move was intended to cause bloodshed in the area.

Chief Mzimba Tembe, chief of the Tembe people, was cheered when he declared that the district would be ceded to Swaziland "over my dead body".

Chief Mathenjwa said that, even though his tribe spoke Swazi and for decades many of them had intermarried with Swazis, this did not mean that they regarded Swaziland as having any overlordship in the area.

Land issues were "not decided because of women's buttocks" — they had paid allegiance to the Zulus as far back as King Shaka.

Dozens of banners carried by members of the tribes declared, "We are Zulus", "No Swazi king ever ruled here", "SA must not sell us to Swaziland", and "Away with the Swazi takeover".

Chief Buthelezi told the tribes he had asked Dr Koornhof at the Cape Town meeting:

"Are you prepared to forfeit the goodwill of six-million Zulus only to get the goodwill of 500 000 Swazis?"

Dr Koornhof had replied that he wanted the goodwill of both.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not believe the plans were at an exploratory stage.

When he had asked Dr Koornhof what would happen to public servants and pensioners, he had replied: "Oh, we've worked all that out."

He had "good reason" to think that the plans to hand over the land and people were at an "advanced stage".

Dr Koornhof had said there were "numerous benefits" for South Africa and KwaZulu. As far as he was concerned, there was none.

Chief Buthelezi added that there was "no concrete reason" based on history, consti-

Meat
ning
ge &
ers U

The land-swap proposal, if implemented, would provide Swaziland with a corridor to the sea at Kosi Bay.

Dr Koornhof (who has since said the talks were "exploratory") had shown him maps "on which virtually the whole district of Ingwavuma was cut off, making it part of Swaziland territory".

The Minister claimed, he said, that King Sobhuza and his government had repeatedly stated that, in the Ingwavuma area, certain chiefs and locals pleaded to be incorporated into Swaziland, together with the southeastern area of the Transvaal.

Chief Buthelezi said he had arranged this week's visit to find out whether this was true.

At the meetings, which went on for more than 16 hours, Chief Buthelezi fre-

RIAL CLASSIFICATION

Industrial Classifi
operation of the foll

Union

ers and Welders Socie

tion

Buthelezi

SUNDAY TIMES, May 30 1982

107
 S. Times 20/5/82
 Wavelights
 Buthelezi

HOME LANDS - KWAZULU - GENERAL

1 JUNE 1982 - 31 JULY 1982

Inkatha speaker makes appeal to youth

977/78 and with

1974 affiliated to TUCSA and had other unions formed FOSATU in 197

YOUTH involvement in the liberation struggle is not a new thing, said Mr Musa Mkhize, National Chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, in a youth rally on Sunday.

The rally was attended by a crowd of about 800 people at the Diepkloof Hall, Soweto.

In his long speech he told the crowd that the political situation in South Africa demands the active participation of the youth. He said it was not true that the youth got itself involved for the first time in 1976.

"Within the African National Congress (ANC), which was formed in 1912, there was a Youth Brigade," he said.

"We are proud that the present president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was a member of the ANC Youth Brigade," he said, "and that he rubbed shoulders with the Mandelas and the late Sobukwes."

He said the '60s saw the youth fighting for unity.

"Organisations like SASO were formed, followed by the SSRCS, Cosas, Azapo and Sayrco in the '70s," he said.

"The South African Government is securing its power through bureaucratic means," he said. "All these influx controls, pass laws, the Group Areas Act and the others were responsible for the outbreaks in 1976."

Registration: Yes
 Founded: 1939
 Area of Operation: Western Cape
 Officials: Secretary: A. Frazer
 8001
 Cape Town
 Corporation Street
 Address: 201/4 City Centre

(021) 433658

Report
 Fosatv Annual
 1980/81

460
445
..
377
222
331
322
418
Total

1980	
1979	
1978	
1977	30
1976	21
1975	26
1974	28
1973	98
1972	
1971	
1970	
Year	

"We should not believe those white collar job people and urban areas people who say that the ordinary labourer and the illiterates are oblivious of apartheid," he said. "It is not true, but confuses the situation."

He also asked, if Inkatha was a tribal organisation, "what was wrong in that?"

"Revolution without the people from the tribal areas is no true revolution," he said.

False support for the fashionable radicals

GIBSON THULA, chairman of Inkatha's strategy committee, argues that the reason the West gives support to exiled movements trying to overthrow apartheid by force is not because the exile movements are perceived as making changes fastest. Rather, he says, it is because they are not achieving changes at all.

THERE was a time when black people set great store by support from Western countries. For many years after the founding of the ANC, for example, there were attempts to ask Britain to intervene diplomatically on behalf of blacks in South Africa. By the forties and particularly the fifties, however, it was realised that these were vain hopes. Today most black people realise that the Western countries, no matter how antagonistic to Apartheid particular governments may be, are not going to actively and aggressively champion the cause of blacks in South Africa.

Black people who take note of the international scene realise the following things.

1. Trade with South Africa is too important for most Western Countries to make it possible for them to do anything which could weaken the export market to South Africa or reduce the flow of raw materials and agricultural goods.
2. Most Western countries do not place a very high priority on race reforms within their own boundaries. Almost all Western countries with black minorities have maintained housing and welfare policies for blacks which have done little to rehabilitate these black minorities. Their policies more often than not have amounted to passive neglect, under the guise of not wishing to do anything that would "discriminate" between blacks and whites.

A few years ago a study in Germany, Holland and Britain showed that the attitudes of European whites towards blacks in their countries were much the same as the attitudes of English-speaking whites towards blacks in South Africa. That about sums it up. Blacks are somewhat cynical about the seriousness of Western whites when they say they oppose Apartheid.

3. Black people also realise that it is only really the pressure on Western nations, and probably on Eastern Bloc nations as well, that makes them take a firm verbal stand against Apartheid. There would probably be much less opposition to Apartheid in the Northern



Gibson Thula

Countries if there was not an active and insistent Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations.

4. Furthermore, apart from some unrealistic fringe groups among blacks, black people in South Africa realise that there is in fact very little that Western nations can do to have a quick and sweeping effect on the system in South Africa. Black people here are aware of the strength and resilience of the white-dominated system. We realise that it would take more than sanctions or boycotts from the West to change it. We realise that only very active intervention by outside countries could have a radical effect and that none of them would be prepared to or could afford to go to such lengths.

For these reasons, blacks who are reasonably well-informed do not any longer respond to overseas figures who are opposed to Apartheid with anything like the enthusiasm that was or would have been the case years ago. Even as late as the sixties when Bobby Kennedy visited South Africa, there was a great deal of hero-worship among blacks - his tour of Soweto was very well-supported by enthusiastic black crowds. The same would not happen today.

I would sum it up by saying that all or most black groupings in South Africa today realise that black people themselves have to secure their own emancipation and liberation.

This does not mean to say that the organisation I represent, Inkatha, is unconcerned about the attitudes in the West. There is one thing in particular which concerns Inkatha a great deal. This is in fact a problem which the West's own inactivity in fighting Apartheid brings about.

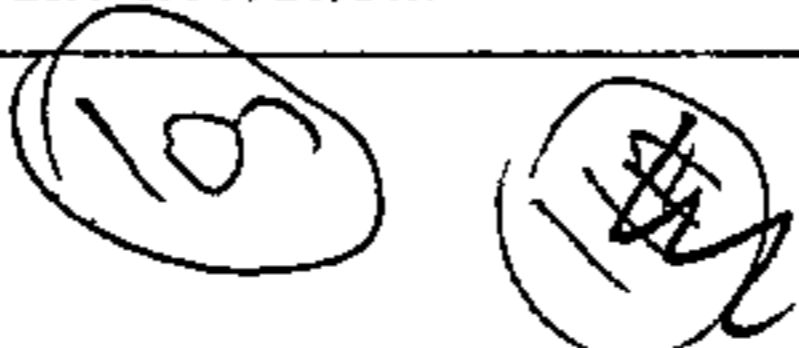
As I see it, the intention of most Western countries is to avoid any costly action or intervention in regard to South Africa. This gives them a problem of credibility among the Afro-Asian bloc. They try to counter this in two ways. Firstly by verbal attacks on Apartheid which mean very little. Secondly, some countries also try to "correct" their image by making grants or appearing to be sympathetic to radical black groups like SWAPO or the external mission of the ANC. They give more moral support to some black liberation groups than others. It is fairly typical for them to overlook the importance of Inkatha for example, while over-emphasising the role of the ANC external mission.

This amounts to a kind of interference in South African black politics which is quite serious in its consequences.

It is particularly true of some church groups and other voluntary organisations opposed to Apartheid. The very sense of helplessness which their governments' ineffectiveness causes in them, makes them "over-react" as it were by being as fashionably radical as they can with regard to South Africa. Fashionable radicalism usually means under-rating the internal black leadership in South Africa and heaping accolades on the militaristic movements quite irrespective of how successful these movements are likely to be in the short to medium term.

Inkatha realises that sanctions and boycotts are impractical. It also realises that a peaceful strategy is important to explore to the full before considering violence. If the Western countries feel unable to make any dramatic intervention in South Africa, the least they can do is admit this and attempt to be as helpful as possible to movements devoted to exploring peaceful change for as long as possible, like Inkatha.

That would show that they mean business. Inauthentic support for movements which are not creating change suggests that the Western countries do not want to see change take place.



Kwazulu promised 30 white farms

African Affairs Correspondent

Give land to blacks first, plea

THE Department of Co-operation and Development had agreed to transfer at least 30 white farms in Natal and Zululand to Kwazulu and more farms were in line for transfer, the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly was told yesterday.

Chief L. D. Dlamini, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in his policy speech, told the Assembly that during the previous session a motion had been adopted that the South African Government be requested to make trust farms available to blacks.

He said he had told the Department of Co-operation and Development that the Zulus were opposed to the principle of hiring a trust farm to white farmers, especially in the case of farms which had been purchased many years ago and had come to be recognised as trust land for incorporation into Kwazulu.

When those farms were leased to whites the Zulus felt that what they regarded to be the property of the Zulus, was being given to whites.

Chief Dlamini said that there were many capable Zulu farmers who were seeking land to lease. He told the department that in the interest of harmonious relations, trust land should be made available to the blacks first.

Although the department had agreed to transfer a number of white farms, it had pointed out that the farms purchased as quota land were normally transferred to the national States immediately unless there were good reasons which prevented such action.

Many farms had to be found before transfer could be effected and therefore those farms could not be leased to Kwazulu citizens.

The department said that certain farms could not be leased to the Kwazulu citizens yet because a promise had been made to white farmers who were affected by consolidation, that the farms bought for consolidation would only be transferred to the national States when all farms in a specific areas had been bought out by the Government.

The 30 farms which the Department of Development and Co-operation has agreed to transfer to Kwazulu are spread throughout Natal and Zululand and are:

In the district of Lower Umfolozi the farm Fuleni Reserve, in Mtonjane, the farm is Zulcan and in the District of Weenen, Farm

FG Muden

In the Weenen District the farms affected are Mountain Side, Langa, Mbango, Mosemese, hwyane, Kaffir Drift, Chumayo and Vreedemulder.

In Klip River there are Caspar, Doornplaat, Tenterskraal, Strassburg, Portsdam, Whitekloof, Taarve, Voet Pad, Maloyke and those portions of Pearl and Koosdal to the east of Mzimba stream.

In Durban there are Bavarians Top and a portion of the farm Fair View and in the District of East Coast there are the farms of the first and second portions of the farm G. van der Merwe and in the Weenen.

In the district of Kranskop is farm Ekulweni and in the district of Lower Tugela is portion four of Langespruit.



DR NS'

with
ns!

ANNON

up and
skins

Claim

against

doctor

dismissed

CAPE TOWN—A claim by Miss Helaine Gollom, 25, against a Claremont doctor for breach of promise was dismissed with costs in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

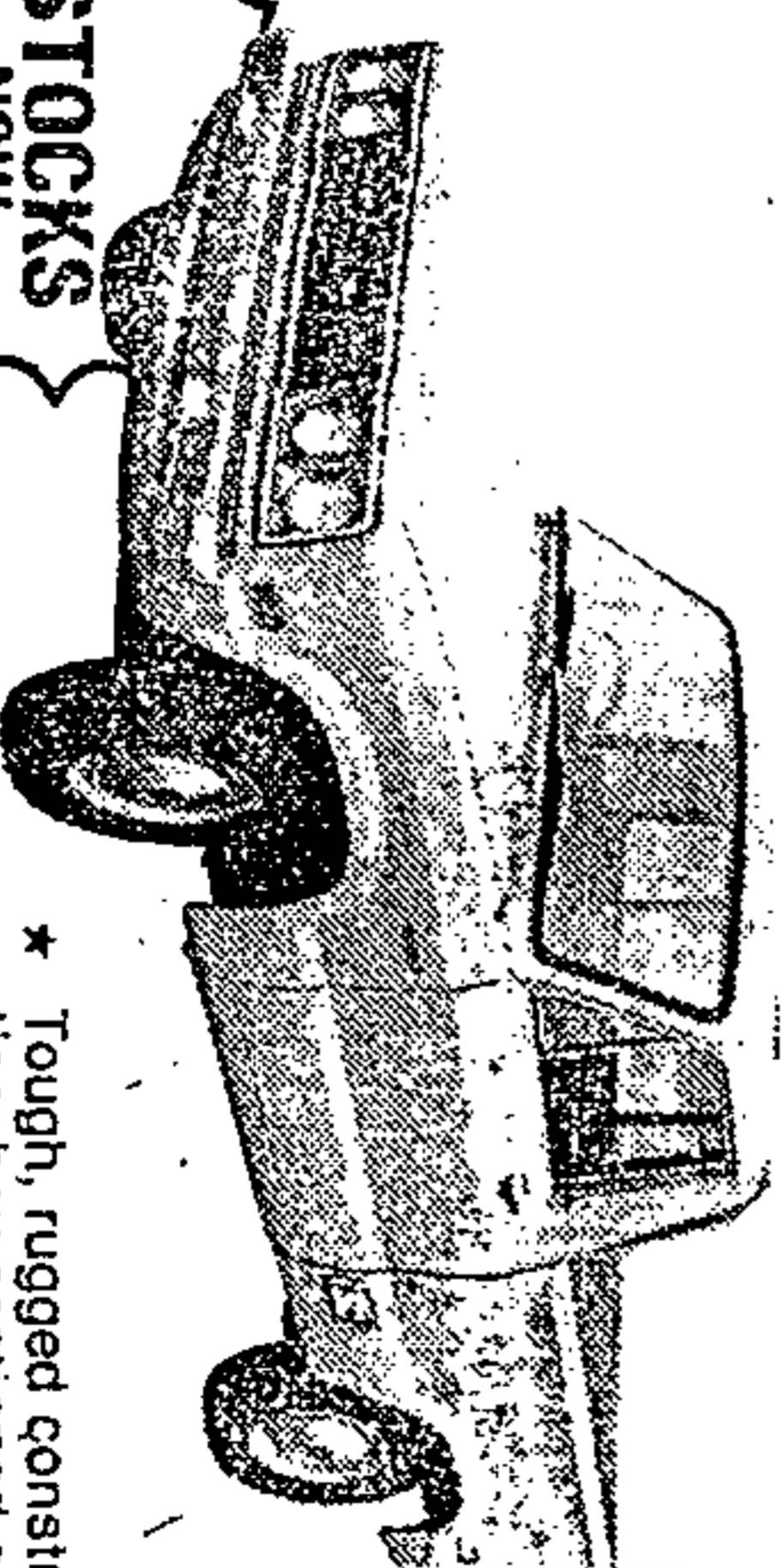
Miss Gollom, of Newlands, initially claimed R7 000 from her former lover, Dr Leslie Emdin. Later she reduced the claim to R4 644 for expenses incurred during her alleged pregnancy and for breach of promise.

In papers before the Court she alleged Dr Emdin had agreed to marry her after she fell pregnant during their re-

'Freeze' angers yacht club



MAZDA'S POWERFUL B1600 TOUGH ECONOMICAL RELIABLE



STOCKS
NOW
AVAILABLE

- * Extremely economical to run - costs less to buy, less to maintain and less to insure.
- * Tough, rugged construction, box sectioned suspension throughout - rigid and extremely durable.
- * Powerful 5 main bearing o.h.c. engine, unique economy carb.

(107)
**Mtetwa slams
 police actions**

African Affairs Reporter
 ULUNDI—The Minister of Justice in KwaZulu, Mr C J Mtetwa, has criticised the attitude sometimes adopted by the police in the prevention and control of crime in the region.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Mtetwa said complaints had been received that, when people reported faction fights to the police, they were ignored or impolitely turned away.

Sometimes the police would only go to the battle scene after people had been killed, he alleged.

Mr Mtetwa said uniform standards in the investigation and hearing of criminal cases were not applied in all cases in KwaZulu.

When a white man was killed, the police took all possible steps, he declared.

After the criminal had been caught, he was properly dealt with and convicted on evidence given by police and the doctor.

However, the police were not all that active when a black man was killed, Mr Mtetwa said.

They complained about witnesses not being available and the suspects went free within a few days.

The Minister announced that, in an effort to curb crime in KwaZulu, an official from the region's Department of Justice would understudy the Attorney-General and liaise with him on matters affecting the Zulu people.

He would exercise some control over prosecutors in KwaZulu, he said.

Mr Mtetwa said he would like to see the merger implemented as soon as possible.

Membership: 1981

Recognition:

Registration:

Founded: 1973

Area of Operation:

Officials: Secret

4001

Durban

Address: 1 Central Court
 125, Gale Street

Telephone: (031) 69215

Posatu Annual Report NOV. 1980/81

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980			8 400
1979			..
1978			..
1977	7 000		7 000
1976	6 700		6 700
1975	3 900		3 900
1974	3 900		3 900
1973			
1972			
1971			
1970			
			Total

METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

Having Shortage cake... of black article ¹⁰⁷ doctors rejected ^{Mercury} 'doubled'

African Affairs
Correspondent

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—A former member of the President's Council, Durban lawyer Mr Pat Poovalingam, was called on in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday to withdraw remarks made in an article he wrote in the Durban Indian newspaper, the Graphic, last month.

Mr Poovalingam, who resigned from the President's Council because of the exclusion of blacks, said, inter alia, that the 'rumbling and the somewhat threatening noises that had emanated from Ulundi' were 'disquieting'.

He also said the KwaZulu Government had all the benefits of independence without actual independence and could, therefore, 'have its cake and eat it too'.

Mr Poovalingam justified participation in power-sharing as spelled out by the President's Council in spite of to the exclusion of Africans.

Opening a debate on the issue, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, rejected Mr Poovalingam's statements that KwaZulu was 'having its cake and eating it at the same time'.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said it was a 'cruel joke' for Mr Poovalingam to claim that KwaZulu 'enjoyed all the benefits of independence'.

ULUNDI—There had been an alarming decline in the doctor-patient ratio among blacks in South Africa and the figure was now one doctor for every 93 000 blacks.

This was said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Minister of the Interior Frank Mdlalose.

He was commenting on the policy speech of the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide, who drew attention to the acute shortage of doctors in KwaZulu.

Dr Madide said nearly a third of the medical posts in KwaZulu hospitals were vacant.

Dr Mdlalose said the ratio of doctors to blacks in South Africa had been 1:44 000 but this had more than doubled in recent years.

'Most of these people will never see a doctor in their lifetime, however ill they may be.'

He said KwaZulu was forced, as a result, to rely on its nurses and paramedical personnel to run its health service.

Not known

THE body of a white man, found hanged at a residence in Esplanade Avenue, Durban, at the weekend, has not been identified. Police do not suspect foul play.

Cholera 'is here to stay'

8/6/82
African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The present lull in the cholera outbreak is only illusory and the disease has come to stay in Natal and KwaZulu, says KwaZulu's Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide.

Dr Madide said in his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that the South African Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr L A P A Munnik, had played down the severity of the epidemic when he toured the cholera-stricken areas of Natal and KwaZulu earlier this year.

The minister said when spring returned with rains and warm weather KwaZulu's troubles with cholera would start all over again.

The era when the people of KwaZulu could drink water direct from rivers, dams or springs, was gone forever, he maintained.

Dr Madide said the KwaZulu Government had spent more than R1 000 000 by February this year in fighting the disease. To date 31 000 cases had been treated and cases were still occurring at the rate of 1 000 a week.

He suggested the formation of a central water authority for KwaZulu charged with the task of supervising the provision, protection and utilisation of water in the region.

The minister warned against a sense of false security being inculcated on the question of tuberculosis in KwaZulu.

People in the region were still dying as a result of the disease and new cases were still occurring, he said.

He said his department had entered into a contractual agreement with the South African National Tuberculosis Association and was paying them R100 000 for the present financial year to help curb the disease.

in Dar-es-Salaam Mr Nujoma said there seemed

interim constitution. Proclamation AG8.

Dar-es-Salaam Luanda - Sapa

and

UK heads champagne import list

LONDON — Despite high unemployment and inflation, Britain has regained the lead as the world's largest importer of champagne, the Champagne Bureau in London reported yesterday.

Some 1 958 000 bottles of bubbly were imported into Britain in the first three months of this year.

Britain thus took the lead from the United States, where imports dropped to 1 609 000 bottles, the bureau said.

West Germany was reported third with 990 000 bottles. — Sapa-AP

Inkatha rejects PC 'outright'

ULUNDI — The Central Committee of Inkatha, sitting with the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, has rejected "outright" the President's Council "as an instrument of change".

At a joint meeting, the two bodies concluded that "power-sharing by forming an extended laager of whites, Indians and coloureds to the total exclusion of the black masses will only lead to a political cul-de-sac".

A statement said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was standing "at the crossroads".

"He has a choice either to win the support of blacks through a negotiated settlement or to pursue an exclusive policy leading to doom," it said.

"This conference will spare no effort in appealing to Mr Botha to salvage the people of South Africa from political demise. We implore the South African Prime Minister to reconsider the options open to him instead of implementing the findings and recommendations of the President's Council which destroy the very basis of a negotiated settlement." — Sapa

Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, whose Government made the plans, conceived the visit as a demonstration of the value Britain places on its US ally and of her personal admiration for Mr Reagan's conservative and anti-Soviet policies.

The atmosphere changed sharply last week when the US, after joining Britain in vetoing a UN Security Council call for a ceasefire in the Falklands, announced that the vote should have been an abstention.

President Reagan flew into Britain last night for the third stop of his European tour, which has left him visibly weary.

In Rome, where he called on Pope John Paul yesterday, the 71-year-old President seemed to have trouble staying awake during the Pontiff's remarks. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

you're right

Port Elizabeth's Assistant City Engineer in charge of water supplies, Mr G C de Rome, said that an extra "dose" of chlorine had been added to the water from the Chelsea reservoir during the past couple of weeks.

He explained that the "bacteriological quality" of water supplied to the city was checked regularly and it was sometimes found necessary to add more chlorine.

The reservoir received its water from the Churchill and Loerie treatment works where chlorine was added.

"We found it necessary to add chlorine to the water from the Chelsea reservoir to keep it sterile," he said, but declined to elaborate further.

He said the re-chlorination of the water was only a temporary measure.

STOCKTAKING SALE OF RECLINERS



La-Z-Boy® RECLINERS

R199

REST-A-WAY RECLINER

R999



THE... WIT... C... H... C

Police
'plans'
Chief
Buthelezi

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Gatsha Buthelezi, suggested yesterday that the Government's delay in handing over police stations in the northern part of KwaZulu could have something to do with its plans to cede the Ingwavuma district to Swaziland.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as Minister of Police, Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu authorities had been assured by the Government that all policing in the region would soon be the responsibility of the Zulu administration.

At that time, however, the KwaZulu authorities did not know about the Government's plans to hand over the Ingwavuma district.

'So to me it looks as if one no longer has any idea as to what is meant by KwaZulu in this context,' he added.

Chief Buthelezi said there was something embarrassing about Nongoma — the seat of the Zulu king — not being the responsibility of the KwaZulu police force now that it existed.

Instrument

A number of Zulu men would feel freer to be police reservists under the KwaZulu police, he claimed, rather than offer their services to the South African Police.

Since the South African police force was controlled by a parliament in which blacks had no representation, many blacks — rightly or wrongly — saw it as the instrument of the white minority power elite, Chief Buthelezi maintained.

He said KwaZulu aimed at establishing an exemplary police force and revealed that crime statistics for the police areas now under the control of the KwaZulu police compared favourably with the figures when the areas were under the jurisdiction of the South African Police.

It was envisaged that the crime rate would decrease.

107
9/6/87

Chief slams tax-dodgers Who, d' happily buy booze

10/6/82

167

News

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—If Zulus valued their dignity they should not make themselves a 'nation of beggars' who wanted people to do things for them and not pay for the services.

This point was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu. He was delivering his policy speech as Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

Chief Buthelezi severely criticised those Zulus who had not paid their R5 provisional tax and said he would instruct secretaries of the various KwaZulu Departments to make sure that civil servants were up-to-date with their tax payments.

He said he also would check the tax position of Assembly members before the session ended.

Not surprised

He pointed out that many blacks were willing to pay several rands for a bottle of whisky and yet were not prepared to pay their taxes.

Chief Buthelezi said that, if Africans adopted the attitude that they should not pay for services which they received, he was not surprised that so many African Governments had economic problems.

Many blacks thought that, in the struggle for liberation, they should enjoy privileges without carrying out their obligations, he observed.

'If we want an improved standard of living based on a basic needs approach, we must be prepared to pay for the services rendered to us,' the Chief Minister said.

He revealed that a survey of only one district in KwaZulu had shown that numerous traders were not on the tax register and had never rendered returns.

Chief Buthelezi believed that, no matter how much aid was forthcoming from overseas church sources and foundations, KwaZulu's economic problems would be solved only by the sweat pouring from the brows of its own people.

Zulus prize it highly as an ancestral hunting ground. But they are not the only ones.

Covetous eyes have long been cast from across the border in Swaziland. The Swazis, who enjoy language ties with the people of the Ingwavuma district, claim the region is rightfully theirs. It was wrested from their control, they say, when colonial rulers arbitrarily drew the boundaries at the turn of the century.

The territorial dispute over Ingwavuma has soured relationships between Swaziland and KwaZulu for years. It is still nowhere close to being resolved. In fact, there are signs that emotions are, if anything, running even higher. News that the SA government had entered into discussions with Swaziland over its claims to Ingwavuma was greeted with outrage by members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly recently.

According to KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Gatsha Buthelezi, details of the proposed border adjustments emerged during a meeting with Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof in Cape Town. Swaziland, he said, had laid claim to 296 000 ha of KwaZulu land stretching from Ingwavuma to the sea. In exchange for agreeing to the proposals, KwaZulu would be "given" the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves and several other tracts of land amounting to a total of 332 000 ha.

An angry Buthelezi told the assembly that he had made his views on the matter clear to Koornhof. He rejected the Swazi claims and said KwaZulu would never agree to any land swap involving the disputed territory.

His stand has the backing of virtually the entire Legislative Assembly — including the four chieftains who preside over the thousands of people affected by the proposals, some of whom are ethnic Swazis. Later, at a political rally in the area, the people of Ingwavuma made their views even more strongly known. They threatened to go to war with the Swazis if government pushed ahead with the plan. The chiefs of the Tembe, Nyawo, Mathenjwa and Mngomezulu people all spoke out against incorporation. They said although they had language and marriage ties with the Swazis they had sworn allegiance to the Zulu king and had been part of Zululand for over 150 years.

Says Chief Buthelezi. "It will be interesting to see whether (SA) will parcel out our people to Swaziland in spite of the fact that opposition to the move is total." There is evidence that the SA government could have miscalculated the vociferous Zulu opposition to the proposed land swap with the Swazis.

A statement issued by Koornhof said his talks with Buthelezi on the matter had merely been "exploratory." The implication was the subject had been raised during bilateral talks with the Swazis and had been put to the Zulus as a matter of courtesy. If the Zulus were adamant that they

wanted no part of the plan, the matter would be dropped. But Buthelezi is not convinced that the land-swap proposals, which have been simmering since 1966, will be left in abeyance. He said he had gained the impression that the discussions with the Swazis had gone much further — right down to discussing how the salaries of civil servants and pensioners living in the region would be dealt with after incorporation.

"I cannot resist the feeling," says Buthelezi, "that government representatives are now trying to go through the motions of consultation to be able to say that the matter was discussed with us when they broached the subject." The Zulus, it appears, see far more sinister undertones to the move. Buthelezi maintains that government is so obsessed with its plans to shed blacks from the common area of "white" SA, that it has found a new way of doing it other than through its independence plans.

"Since we reject independence, the government has now decided to get rid of some of our population by handing them to Swaziland on a platter," he says. Some see direct parallels between the Ingwavuma issue and the discussions that are taking place over the incorporation of the KaNgwane homeland in the eastern Transvaal into greater Swaziland. The advantages to Swaziland are obvious. The tiny kingdom would be increased in size as well as stature. And, if the Ingwavuma propos-

als go through, the Swazis would gain their long sought-after outlet to the sea.

What SA will gain from the transaction is far from clear. But it has been suggested that kickbacks could include a commitment from the Swazis to government's constellation of states proposals, as well as tighter curbs on ANC activity in Swaziland. Another trade-off could be a softer SA line from the Swazis at the OAU. Strategically, SA could gain a valuable buffer between Zululand and a hostile Mozambique.

SWAZI LAND CLAIMS (107) Eyes on Ingwavuma

FM 11/6/82

From the blue Lebombo mountains that separate Swaziland from northern KwaZulu, the land drops gently to the Makhatini flats of Maputoland. It is good country. Not too populated, rich in natural resources and teeming with game. The

**Canadian
interest
in
KwaZulu
labour row**

Mercury Reporter

CANADIAN trade unions showed 'considerable interest' in the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Textile Workers' labour problems with the KwaZulu Shoe Company, a subsidiary of the Canadian-based multinational Bata, Mr Alec Erwin, union organiser, said yesterday.

He said this on his return from the Canadian Labour Congress held in Winnipeg.

Mr Erwin said he had discussed with Canadian unions the recognition dispute that the local union was having with the KwaZulu Shoe Company in Loskop which sparked off two strikes by the entire workforce earlier this year — one stoppage lasting for nearly a month.

He said the congress's international affairs director, Mr John Harker, had already raised the issue with the Canadian Government.

Mercury 11/6/82

107

This announcement was made in the Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The news of the historic visit took members by surprise.

Although an announcement that Dr Koornhof would visit Ulundi was made in Cape Town last month after the minister had held talks with the KwaZulu delegation, few members thought that he would go ahead with it.

There is speculation now in political circles that the South African Government is in deadly earnest about plans to do a 'land swap' with Swaziland. Initially the Government averred that the talks with KwaZulu were purely 'exploratory'.

When details of the 'swap' were revealed to members of the KwaZulu Cabinet by Dr Koornhof last month, they were rejected in vehement terms.

Challenged

Yesterday Chief Buthelezi lashed out at the spokesman for the Swaziland Government, Dr George Msibi, for remarks he made in the Times of Swaziland on June 2 this year.

Dr Msibi accused the Chief Minister of intimidating the tribes and people in the Ingwavuma area.

Referring to a visit to the district by the entire KwaZulu Assembly two weeks ago, the Swazi spokesman challenged the Zulu leader to visit Ndzevane where, he said, more than 15 000 people had fled from the 'Buthelezi-inspired terror'.

Dr Msibi said that Chief Buthelezi had engaged in 'shootings and killings' when he tried to subject Swazi people to his 'Bantustan plan'.

The Chief Minister accused Swaziland of 'wheeling and dealing' with Pretoria behind the backs of the international community.

It was the Swazis who deserved to be tagged with the 'Bantustan' label, he said.

It was high time that King Sobhuza II of Swaziland warned these 'little cocks crowing on Swazi dung hills' to keep quiet if good relations between the Zulus and the Swazis were to continue, Chief Buthelezi said.

KwaZulu ministers may get pay increase

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—It is likely that members and Cabinet ministers of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly will receive salary increases retrospective from the beginning of April this year.

The KwaZulu Payment and Privileges of the Members of the Legislative Assembly Amendment Bill, 1982, passed its first reading stage yesterday.

The amendment is in keeping with a principle that salaries of members of the Legislative Assembly

should be increased whenever the salaries of public servants are increased.

Salaries of heads of departments in KwaZulu were increased from April 1 this year.

The Bill provides for the Chief Minister's salary to be raised from nearly R30 000 to R35 000 a year and recommends that salaries of ministers should rise from R26 604 to R32 676.

Salaries for members of the Assembly would rise from almost R7 000 to just over R8 000.

Appeal to all South Africans to 'find one another'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Unless South Africans made serious efforts to find one another in all walks of life, the country would be ruined.

This point was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by a leading member, Mr S T Mthinkulu, who represents the Maphumulo electoral division. He was speaking during discussion on the report of the political and constitutional sub-committee of the Buthelezi commission of inquiry.

He said the Assembly had sacrificed its demands for one man, one vote in a unitary State.

The recommendations of the commission were not in all respects the policy of Inkatha but they represented a beginning, he maintained.

The Buthelezi commission had recommended a 'middle of the road' political solution, he said, and he appealed to all South Africans to have a serious look at these recommendations.

Mr G S T Hadebe of Ntuzuma said members of Inkatha were happy to share political power with the whites in spite of what they had done to blacks.

He doubted whether whites would find any protection without the minority veto which was a feature of the sub-committee's recommendations.

Mr Steven Sithebe of Emnambithi said that the Buthelezi commission extended a hand of friendship, 'even at this late hour'.

He was of the view that the white community should accept it, both in their interests and in the interests of the coloureds and Indians as well.

(Examination Paper)

as will be used for for such

nn (1) of e question

n answers. le. Red or nderlining, il may also

ate sheet itional to

ate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

EVERY C column (1 answered been answ (3) blank.

(1)

ULUNDI—The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will address the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here on Monday morning on the issue of Swaziland claims to the Ingwavuma district.

African Affairs Correspondent

Koornhof to speak on Swazi Ingwavuma claim

107
M...
11/6/82

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.

Bitter attack on P W over land swop deal

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would go down in history as the Prime Minister who put black and white South Africans on the 'path of blood' if the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu were excised and given to Swaziland.

This remark was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He was commenting on the visit to Ulundi on Monday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof will address the Assembly on the issue of Swazi land claims to the Ingwavuma district.

Chief Buthelezi was pessimistic about the outcome of the address and forecast that the Zulu people were about to taste a bit of Mr Botha's 'nastiness'.

'No one should be bluffed into thinking that Dr Koornhof is coming to listen to what any "kaffir" has to say since his boss does not consider that "kaffirs" have any dignity or feelings,' he said.

He predicted that Dr Koornhof was being sent to Ulundi on Monday to tell members of the Assembly what his boss, Mr Botha, had decided.

Red herring

If the Prime Minister had decided to give away the Ingwavuma district, he would carry the responsibility for his action for generations to come.

The Chief Minister took issue with Mr Botha for saying in Parliament this week that he was not prepared to discuss a one-man-one-vote constitutional system with Chief Buthelezi or anyone else.

He said that no one was fooled by the 'red herring' of one man, one vote which the Prime Minister was using as a ruse for not even looking at the report of the Buthelezi commission.

It was nonsense to equate the proposals of the commission with the formula of one man, one vote in a unitary State, he said.

'I do not think he has studied the proposals,' Chief Buthelezi added.

He pointed out that the Buthelezi commission had deviated from the one-man-one-vote formula by advocating a minority veto.

Whites teaching in KwaZulu schools

12/6/82 Mercury Reporter

KWA MASHU'S Inhlakanipho High School has hired a white teacher, and has vacant posts for six more.

Black schools in Eshowe and Mahlabatini now also have white teachers on their staff.

This follows a statement by KwaZulu's Minister of Education, Dr Oscar Dhomo, who said in January that white teachers were welcome to apply for posts in KwaZulu's schools.

Dr T Mkhize, the principal of Inhlakanipho High School, said yesterday a white woman was starting at the school on July 5, teaching English. The six other posts he would like to fill with white teachers are science, maths, book-keeping, shorthand, technical drawing and hygiene.

Contact

Dr Mkhize said the main motivation for wanting to employ white teachers was a 'human relations' one.

'It will expose our children to different cultures, and is excellent from an inter-racial contact point of view as well. We are all South Africans, and we can find ways of coming together if we want to,' he said.

He said white students from the University of Natal, as well as Indian teachers, had been giving classes at his school on a part-time basis, but it was far better educationally to have white teachers permanently on the payroll and at the school full-time.

A spokesman for KwaZulu's Education Department at Ulundi said yesterday that whites had been teaching at other KwaZulu schools 'for some months now'. There were several at Eshowe and others at Mahlabatini.

l
c
s
s
f
o
y
e
t

Buthlezi extends sympathy to Machel

Mercury 12/6/82 (07) 7/18

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has extended his sympathy to President Samora Machel over defections to South Africa of highly placed officials of the Mozambique Government.

One of them was the former Mozambique security chief, Mr Jorge Costa.

In a statement in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said President Machel was facing complex and major reconstruction problems.

A 'brain drain' in any country would be considered a disaster, he said. It

was even more tragic, however, when such people defected to an 'unliberated country' like South Africa where blacks were still held in bondage.

Chief Buthelezi was of the opinion that these events did psychological harm to African patriots in southern Africa who were proud of President Machel's success in the liberation struggle.

He said it was important to express these sentiments openly because KwaZulu shared a border with Mozambique.

Some of the subjects of Chief Mzimba Tembe, chief of the Tembe tribe in Maputaland, lived in Mozambique, he said.

War of words over SA border change talks

107
M.A.
R.D.H.
12/6/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday accused Swaziland's governors of being unable to "contain their greed" and of salivating in their desire to incorporate KwaZulu's Ingwavuma area.

His accusation came as the political crisis over South Africa's "border adjustment" talks with Swaziland showed every sign of coming to a head.

On Thursday two senior members of the Natal Provincial Council, Mr Frank Martin and Mr Dering Stainbank, met three Cabinet Ministers, Dr Piet Koornhof, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Owen Horwood, for urgent talks.

Informed observers believe the talks focused on a proposed deal under which Ingwavuma would be ceded to Swaziland in exchange for granting 32 000ha, including Natal's Umfolozo and Hlululuwe game reserves, to KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Cabinet strongly opposed the proposed deal when Dr Koornhof raised it with them last month.

Describing the issue as "explosive," Chief Buthelezi said after the meeting: "I told Dr Koornhof that he and Mr

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

Dr Koornhof is scheduled to address the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday, when he is expected to raise the land exchange deal.

Swaziland's claims on Ingwavuma have precipitated a war of words between the KwaZulu and Swaziland governments.

In an attack on Chief Buthelezi, a spokesman for the Swaziland government, Dr George Msibi, accused the Zulu leader of "slavishly pushing the plans of his bantustan masters" by accepting the Ingwavuma region when it was added to KwaZulu by Pretoria.

In a sharply worded response Chief Buthelezi yesterday rejected the allegation that KwaZulu had accepted the Ingwavuma from Pretoria for the greater grandisement of a Zulu bantustan.

Angrily repudiating the "bantustan" label, Chief Buthelezi said in a clear reference to Swaziland's border talks with South Africa: "Only those who deal behind the scenes with Pretoria deserve to be tagged with the bantustan label."

al-
a-
li-
th
id
k

Star 14/6/82

Koornhof faces (107) Zulu rage

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was greeted in Ulundi today by roars of rage and insults from thousands of angry Zulus.

His car was surrounded by screaming people and Dr Koornhof, looking pale, entered the Legislative Assembly building through a side door without looking at members of the Assembly.

Angry people surrounding the building

To Page 3, Col 5

Star 14/6/82

Koornhof faces (107) Zulu rage

▶ from page 1

bore placards such as "Ingwavuma is not for sale" and "Our silence does not mean consent for deprivation."

A man said: "Ingwavuma will be South Africa's Falklands."

The people outside the Assembly were eventually calmed a little by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He later announced that the Press would be cleared from the gallery of the House at Dr Koornhof's request while he made his speech.

Chief Buthelezi said he told Dr Koornhof the matter had gone too far for the Press not to be involved and Dr Koornhof agreed to make a statement in the House afterwards.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been called to Cape Town on May 2 this year to hear that Ingwavuma was to be handed over to Swaziland.

He told Dr Koornhof that he would have to come to Ulundi to address the Assembly himself, which the Minister agreed to do.

Dr Koornhof has asked him to have a closed session of the caucus. "I spoke to members of my Cabinet and they accepted that suggestion."

"Later on we will have an open session when the Minister will address the whole Assembly with the Press present."

(107) *Mercury* 14/6/82
**Concern about stolen
matric exam papers**

Mercury Reporter

DR OSCAR Dhlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education, has called on the Natal African Teachers' Union to suggest ways of stamping out the theft and sale of matriculation examination papers to pupils.

'It is now a common occurrence in our education system to find examination question papers being sold to students by unscrupulous individuals,' he said.

Dr Dhlomo told the union's annual confer-

ence at Umbumbulu that he did not know how teachers could help the KwaZulu Government with the problem.

Turning to salaries, Dr Dhlomo said he had announced the introduction of parity of salaries for teachers in a certain category but most KwaZulu teachers would not benefit because of their low qualifications.

'I leave a challenge with our teachers to strive towards the attainment of better qualifications so that they can qualify for parity of salaries.'



Dr Piet Koornhof

ARGUS 14/6/82
**Roars of
Zulu rage,
insults
greet Koornhof**

107
ZM

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was greeted in Ulundi today by roars of rage and insults from thousands of angry Zulus.

His car was surrounded by screaming and roaring people and Dr Koornhof, looking quite pale, entered the Assembly through a side door without looking at members of the Assembly.

Angry people surrounding the Legislative Assembly building bore placards such as "Ingwavuma is not for sale" and "Our silence does not mean consent for deprivation".

'SA FALKLANDS'

A man also said: "Ingwavuma will be South Africa's Falklands".

The people outside the Assembly were eventually calmed a little by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, as he later announced that the Press would be cleared from the gallery of the House at Dr Koornhof's request while he makes his speech.

Chief Buthelezi said he told Dr Koornhof the matter had gone too far for the Press not to be involved and Dr Koornhof agreed to make a statement in the House afterwards.

TO SWAZILAND

Chief Buthelezi said he was called to Cape Town on May 3 this year to hear that Ingwavuma was to be handed over to Swaziland.

He told Dr Koornhof that he would have to come to Ulundi to address the assembly himself.

Last week he received a message from the Minister of Co-operation and Development that he wished to come today to address the Legislative Assembly.

Dr Koornhof had asked him to have a closed session of the caucus. "I spoke to members of my Cabinet and they accepted that suggestion. Later on we will have an open session when the Minister will address the whole Assembly with the Press present."

TB 'still a ~~killer~~ (107) Mercury
14/6/82

killer' among blacks

Mercury Reporter

WHILE tuberculosis was under control among whites and 'very much improved' among Indians, it was still one of the greatest killers among blacks, Dr M V Gumede, Kwa-Zulu's Secretary for Health and Welfare, warned in Durban at the weekend.

Addressing the Friends of the Sick Association's 40th annual meeting, he said with about 110 000 blacks now suffering from the disease, a determined effort had to be made to remove conditions, like poverty, that gave rise to TB in the first place.

'We are at present so impressed with newer diseases like cholera, with its sudden dramatic arrival on the South African scene, we lose sight of a very important cardinal point that diseases follow a breach of the laws of nature.'

Dr Gumede said that in 1939 Dr Arthur Copley, who helped formed Fosa, 'shocked and rocked' the country through his observation that 389 out of every 100 000 Indians suffered from TB.

It was a sad indictment that even after 40 years, 'the disease still remains the scourge of our country', he said.

Fosa's chairman, Mr Mannie Naidoo, said there was cause for considerable satisfaction because for a time TB among Indians was on the decline.

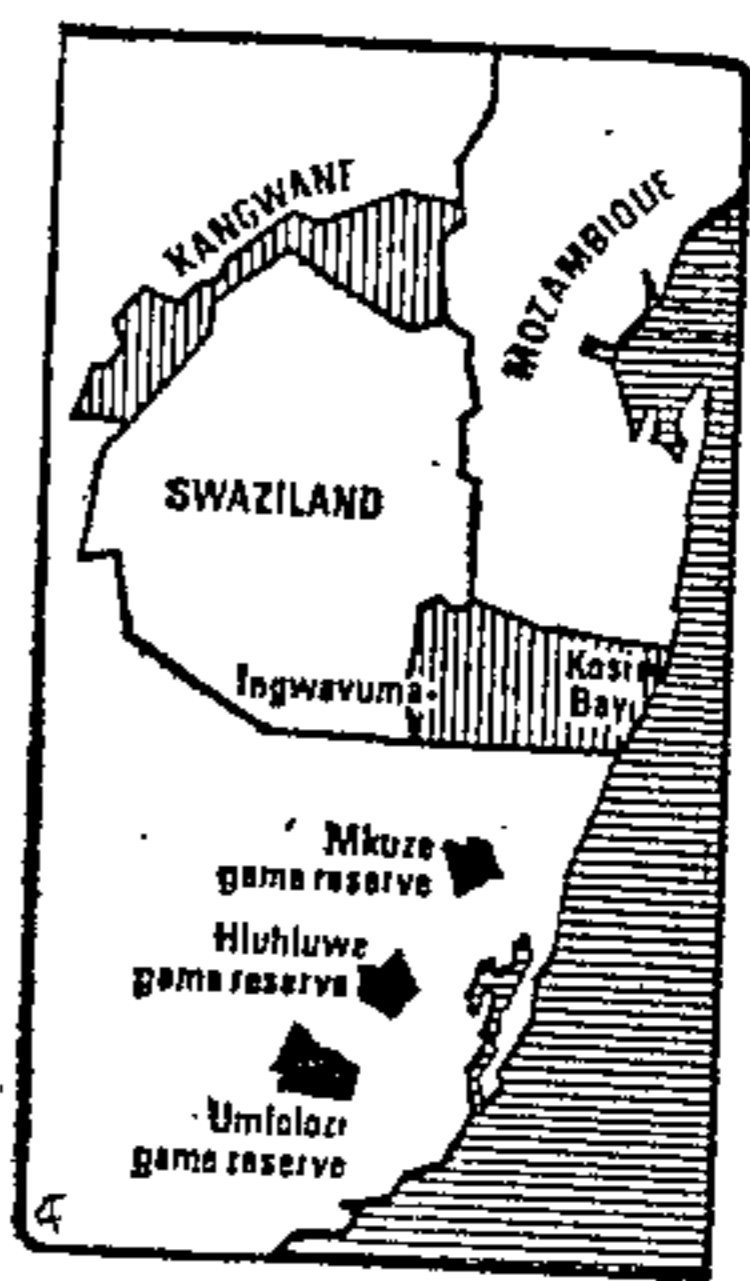
But the current rising costs of food and the absence of meaningful levels of pay rises were again causing anxiety.

'Most nutritious foods are increasingly becoming luxuries — and when the humble egg costs more than 10 cents, it is time to worry about the future of our people,' he said.

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.

1-million blacks are 'wiped off' map of SA

107
22
189
Stu 15/6/82



Free gift to Swaziland - kaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

In a deal announced yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, the kaNgwane homeland as well as the Ingwavuma region of kwaZulu is to be handed to Swaziland.

This announcement has outraged homeland leaders throughout the country as well as white opposition leaders.

If Ingwavuma is handed to Swaziland there is nothing left for the Zulus and the South African Government to talk about, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told a sombre kwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He warned that this kind of action could be the death knell of the Afrikaner and he said there could be blood-

shed between Zulu and Afrikaner as well as between Zulu and Swazi.

The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, described the proposed ceding of most of his territory to Swaziland as "a monstrous decision."

He said his government would not deviate from its stand against incorporation as it was up to the people to make the choice and decisions must not be imposed on them.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, described

the move as "outrageous" as it was against the will of the people.

"What sort of self-determination is this?" he added. He said no black state could trust the South African Government after this.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, whose Progressive Federal Party has ties with Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Party, described the whole manner in which the decision had been taken as "disgusting." He expressed con-

cern at possible unrest in both kaNgwane and kwaZulu.

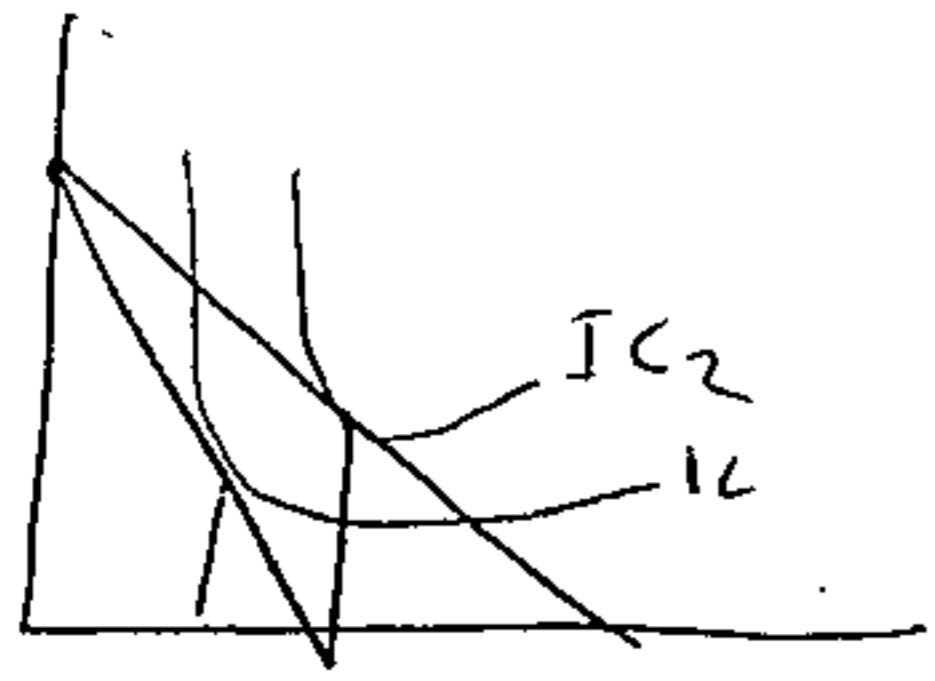
The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, warned that any unilateral settlement which did not take into account the wishes of the people affected "can have very serious implications for the Government and race relations."

He pointed out that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had given his public assurance in Parliament that areas would only be incorpo-

To Page 3, Col 1

Handwritten notes on the right margin, including a large 'S' and various scribbles.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, starting with "ce the records - the price right - Money end - the..."



Handwritten note below the first graph: "nd a graph read - Edund"



Handwritten note below the second graph: "I would be going + of part the collection"

Section

Million blacks 'wiped off' map

Price

▶▶ 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 advan-

tages 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.

The above Long Run
You will see
it is a fact
how we have
allocated
supplying
we mean by
us offered to
I will discuss
is aimed to
not over for

I will begin
price system
the I will
little system for

The above
the reason is this

(inset)
of a firm - the
what the change
to a better price = MC = AR
for, the most efficient
that price cut are least
costs and then in that
keep the price system
a controlled system which
use the most efficient because it
use the best technology, we do
the product.

by the carefully existing the other
ing results of it as great as it is
included system and conclude which is the
best.

that you produce where MC = MR

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= R - C \\ 0 &= R - C \\ R &= C \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dQ} = \frac{dC}{dQ} \quad \text{Refer to diagram B}$$

The Tongas have nothing in common with the Swazis. Their language is totally different as are their customs.

They do not share a common border nor has there been any intermingling. They differ greatly in appearance from the Zulus and even more so from the Swazis.

To say that history is to be restored is a monstrous lie.

The language

All four tribes have emphatically opposed the transfer. So has KwaZulu.

It has been said that the Ingwavuma tribes speak Swazi. They do not. I never heard Swazi spoken in the years I spent there.

In fact I first heard the Swazi language (not very much different from Zulu) when I became regional magistrate of eastern Swaziland on my retirement from the South African civil service. I was stationed at Stegi (now Siteki).

The only people who would not mind the move is a minority of Mngomezulus. Five thousand out of a total of more than 100 000. Ninety-five thousand to be sacrificed for 5 000!

I read somewhere recently that the population

The men who have fed misleading and incorrect information to the minister have clearly never set foot in Ingwavuma. For that alone they should be condemned.

Will these tribes rebel? The three mountain tribes might.

The Tongas never will. They are a docile, pleasant people with no warlike history. Malaria, bilharzia and malnutrition have played their part in forming the Tonga physique and character.

For nearly a century the Natal colonial government and the South African Government have been unable to come to their aid in the material sense.

Heart bleeds

Will a tiny state such as Swaziland with limited resources be able to do what was beyond the South African Government?

I must not digress. My heart bleeds for the Tongas — the most lovable and crime-free people in southern Africa.

They have had a raw deal from Portugal and Britain and not very much of a deal from South Africa.

united in its relief at its decisive
 exultant cheering when the
 Margaret Thatcher, made a
 appearance in the House of
 news.
 Mr Michael Foot said there
 and genuine rejoicing at the
 "the bloodshed."

otic speeches

he he had his differences with
 he understood the anxieties and
 experienced during the conflict
 her now that these were over.
 in turn praised by the Tory
 Mr Edward du Cann for the
 "pious and patriotic" speeches he
 and end of the conflict.
 and Social Democratic Parties
 for the skill and bravery of the
 congratulations for Mrs Thatcher.
 Home Minister returned to Down-
 renaded by a crowd of revellers
 "mania" and other patriotic songs.
 "is great again," she told the

den, dramatic

are now under way about the
 disarming and removing the
 from the Falklands — particu-
 1000 men who have been
 fighting Fox Bay on West
 dramatic end to the 10-week old
 day of reported fierce fighting

Moore, certain of victory, contac-
 tez to suggest a parley.
 tez got permission from the junta
 he did not "undermine the
 forces".
 the two men negotiated went into
 SA time and was originally set to
 will remain silent.

entina stunned

of their garrison's resistance has
 the Argentinian people, in spite of
 they were being prepared for the
 before the fall of South Georgia
 the official Argentinian media
 began speaking of its forces
 against technically and numeri-
 sh troops.
 Guardsmen and Gurkhas were only
 Stanley. Some were reportedly
 eets of the capital.
 Secretary, Mr John Nott, announced
 that from new positions seized
 forces could see large numbers of
 fleeing into Port Stanley.
 troops were "moving forward to
 ass," he added.

ed from trenches

however, the Argentines had already
 their trenches on the perimeter of
 the houses where their commander
 was untenable.
 indication yet of British casualties in
 there are said to be light.
 on Saturday cost 20 British and 50
 to end this war with fewer than
 But it has lost four warships, a
 ship and several aircraft and
 as lost an estimated 750 men and
 hat aircraft, several helicopters, a
 craft.
 6, 8 and 17,

Cession of land to Swazis condemned

ARGUS 15/6/82 (127)

Political Staff

WIDESPREAD condemnation has met the Govern-
 ment decision to cede large tracts of land in
 KwaZulu and the Eastern
 Transvaal to Swaziland in
 a move that could have
 serious international re-
 percussions.

The announcement yes-
 terday by Dr Piet Koor-
 nhof, Minister of Co-
 operation and Develop-
 ment, that the Ingwa-
 vuma area of Kwazulu
 and the Kangwane home-
 land are to be given to
 Swaziland follow years of
 behind-the-scenes negotia-
 tions.

The Government's deci-
 sion was made in the face
 of out-right rejection of
 the plan by the Govern-
 ments of Kwazulu and
 Kangwane.

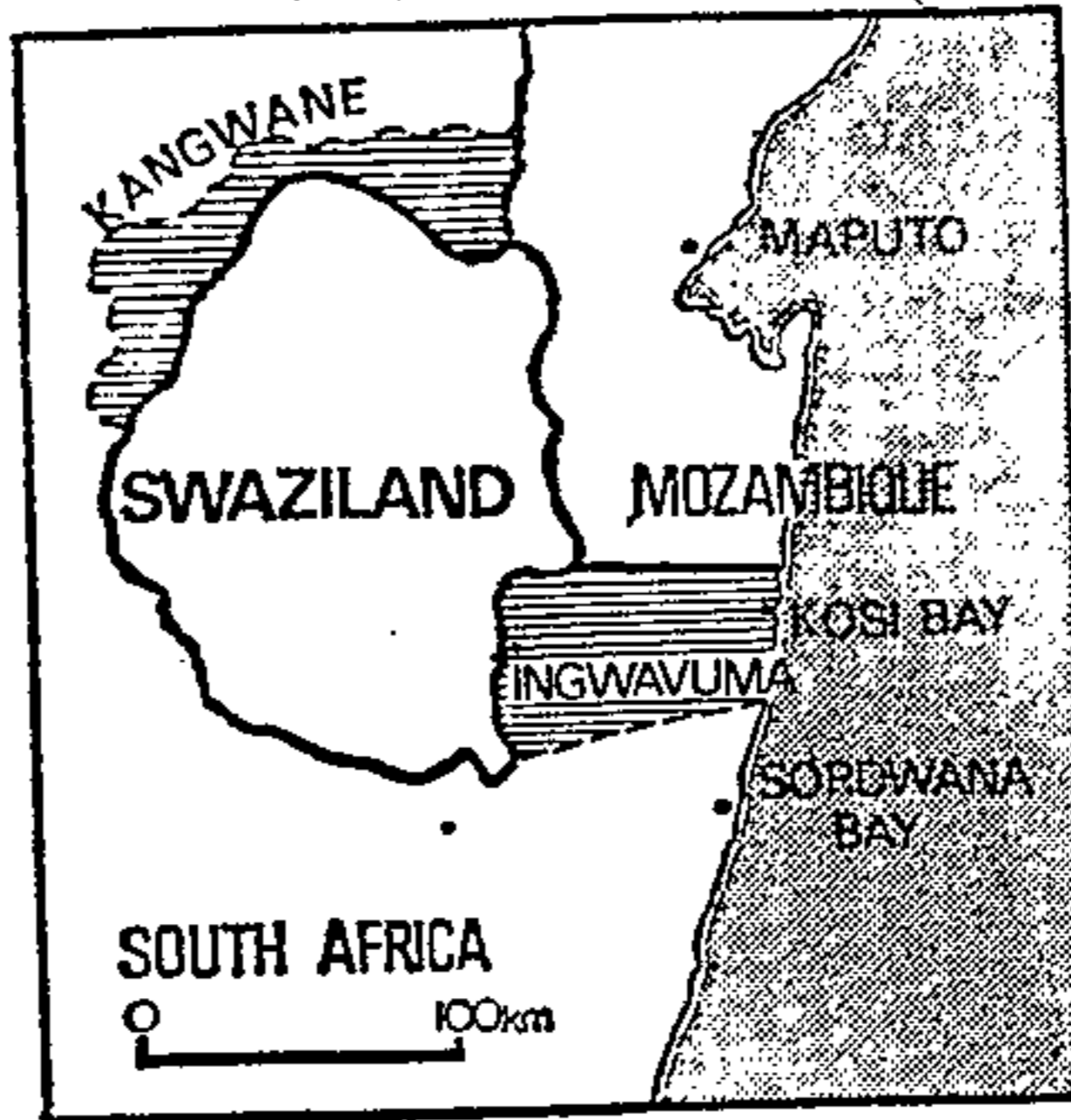
SLABBERT

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert,
 leader of the Progressive
 Federal Party, and Mr
 Vause Raw, leader of the
 New Republic Party, to-
 day condemned the move
 and the manner in which
 the Government had
 handled the situation.

They both demanded
 that the Government
 should have either elec-
 tions or a referendum in
 the two areas before ced-
 ing any land to Swazi-
 land.

The key question which
 Dr Koornhof has not
 answered is what South

*THE area of northern Kwazulu above
 the horizontal line is to be included in
 Swaziland. Known as Ingwavuma it includes
 Kosi Bay. In the Eastern Transvaal the
 whole Kangwane area is to be ceded to
 Swaziland.*



Africa is to get in return
 from Swaziland.

Throughout the long
 negotiations the Govern-
 ment has given no indica-
 tion of the quid pro quo
 but speculation has been
 that the Government
 hopes to draw Swaziland
 into the proposed constel-
 lation of states.

Dr Slabbert said in an
 interview today that he

found the whole manner
 in which the decision had
 been taken as "disgust-
 ing."

He added: "Not only
 has the Government, in
 the case of Kangwane,
 blatantly contradicted its
 own policy but it has
 also gone against the
 people of Kwazulu and
 Kangwane."

Dr Slabbert warned
 that he was very con-
 cerned that in both Kwa-
 zulu and Kangwane "we
 are going to have unrest
 and problems. The Gov-
 ernment must be made
 aware of this."

Mr Raw said in an
 interview that any unilat-
 eral settlement of the
 long-standing border dis-
 pute which did not take
 into account the wishes of
 the people affected "can
 have very serious implica-
 tions for the Government
 and on race relations."

HISTORY

He said that the Prime
 Minister, Mr P W Botha,
 had given him a public
 assurance during the re-
 cent session of Parlia-
 ment that areas would
 only be incorporated with
 "their own free will."

Any action which cut
 across this assurance
 "can only harm the
 future negotiations with
 all black homelands."

The history of the Gov-
 ernment decision reaches
 back many years.

There has been consist-
 ent opposition to the plan
 which the Government ini-
 tially handled with the
 utmost care and secrecy.
 However, since last year
 the Government has
 made it clear that it will

(Contd on Page 3, col 10)

● See Page 5.

**C
n**

Aggett

(Continued from Page 1)

Vorster Square for two
 years.

Earlier, Lieutenant Ju-
 bulani Dladla said Room
 1012 was sometimes used
 as an interrogation room.

Mr Bizos: "Dr Aggett
 was interrogated in that
 room 15 times between
 December 15 and January
 8. Did you perhaps see
 him taken to any other
 room?"

Constable Maketla: "I
 do not remember."

DUTIES

Mr Bizos: "Why?"
 Constable Maketla: "I
 have specific duties."

The inquest has been
 told that a Captain Naude
 from the Eastern Cape
 was responsible for Dr
 Aggett's interrogation in
 Room 1012.

Constable Maketla said
 he did not know Captain
 Naude.

**e 'did
Aggett'**

mithers has he could not see into
 nesburg in- Room 1012.

through a He had, however, seen
 partition he Dr Aggett on the 10th
 being as- floor on other occasions.

Mr Bizos: "Is Room
 he was 1012 sometimes used as
 g exercises an interrogation room?"

of six or Constable Maketla: "I
 n who were do not remember it being
 aim. used as an interrogation
 a question room."

Bizos, for Constable Maketla said
 family, Con- he had worked at John
 said that his office, (Contd on Page 6, col 10)

**2-year ban
on wife o**

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.
 Mrs Albertina Sisulu
 wife of African Nation
 Congress life prison-
 Walter Sisulu was serv-
 with a two-year banni
 order last night who
 prevents her from
 tending any political
 social gatherings.

The order, due to
 expire on May 31 1984, w
 served shortly after
 was released from det-
 tion by the Sow-
 security police.

She was among
 than 200 people who
 arrested on Sunday

AR 45 15/6/82
Land row

(107) ~~107~~
(Continued from Page 1)

ignore the wishes of the people affected.

It refused to grant second phase development of Kangwane to the homeland Government and bluntly told Kwazulu what it was planning earlier this year.

At the time of telling Kwazulu Dr Koornhof said that the plans were only for discussion but since then it has become clear that the Government had already decided to push ahead.

CONCESSIONS

Mr Nic Olivier MP, the PFP director of research and expert on homelands, predicts a number of concessions and advantages could be forthcoming in the view of the Government.

These included a possible back-door entrance to the Organisation of African Unity, Swaziland joining and lending credibility to the proposed constellation of states and "the most immoral reason of all to get rid of hundreds or thousands of black South Africans:

Added to these reasons is the possibility of using the ceded territory between Mozambique and Northern Natal as a buffer strip for security reasons.

The list of international ramifications is long.

TONGALAND

There is the situation of Tongaland lying on the Indian Ocean coast. In this area there is already a border dispute between South Africa and Mozambique.

Mozambique can be expected to raise objections to this aspect of the Government plan particularly as the Tongas have tribal connections not with Swaziland but across the Mozambique border.

The African National Congress which, whether South Africa likes it or not, exercises a lot of influence in international circles, is unlikely to look kindly on the decision.

Buthlezi warns of 'writing on wall'

ARGUS 15/6/82

107

add

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — If Ingwavuma was handed to Swaziland there was nothing left for the Zulus and the South African Government to talk about, Chief Gatsha Buthlezi told a very sombre legislative assembly at Ulundi yesterday.

He rejected as nonsense the South African Government's plan that Kwazulu should be part of a team controlling the Umfolosi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves together with the Natal Parks Board and the Natal Provincial Administration.

Chief Buthlezi said he would not be stampeded into precipitous action, but his options were narrowing anyway.

DEATH KNELL

"My final word is of concern and even love for the Afrikaner. This is his death knell. These are the kind of events which prove that Afrikanerdom is a colonial anachronism which cannot survive into the twentieth century," he said.

"This evil step by the Republican Government did not mark the road of Zulu destruction but represented the 'writing on the wall' large for all to see, that we will fashion our future with those who are not Afrikaners, and it is the political conduct of your Prime Minister and Cabinet colleagues which has forced that choice upon us," he told Dr Koornhof.

The chain of events now taking place could only result in bloodshed. This was very tragic because there had been no bloodshed between the Swazis and the Zulus since 1853.

Bloodshed could emerge, not only between Zulu and Afrikaner, but between Zulu and Swazi. Local disputes over chieftainships and other local events could trigger off a chain reaction and what future historians would regard as a bloodbath.

Chief Buthlezi said that reviewing the position he realised that soulless apartheid was friendless in Africa and the present Botha regime needed to demonstrate to its own right-wing that the National Party could deal with blacks who were a problem — though it still sought black endorsement.

HUMBLE PIE

They had to prove that they could deal with recalcitrant Zulus like Gatsha Buthlezi and force him to eat humble pie "which is what you have done to me today Mr Minister."



Chief Gatsha Buthlezi

Minister

jeered over land deal

ARGUS 15/6/82

107

add

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Government's decision to excise the Ingwavuma area and hand it to Swaziland created an uproar inside and outside the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was frequently heckled throughout his speech and during a short break demonstrators burst into the front of the building and shouted slogans at him as he tried to telephone the Government to obtain concessions.

Later, Dr Koornhof was deeply offended at laughter and jeers from the floor of the House as he insisted he was a Christian.

In terms of a final written agreement with Swaziland on June 8, the South African Government had already agreed in principle to hand Ingwavuma to Swaziland when the area has been surveyed, subject to parliamentary approval.

LEGISLATION

Legislation would be introduced and would come into effect on a date to be decided by the State President.

Dr Koornhof said that after speaking to the parliamentary caucus he had been in touch with his Government and offered Kwazulu the Makhatini flats with 20 000 ha of irrigable land and a further 2 500 ha which was part of the Ubombo range, both of which were to have been excised.

Land plan sparks uproar

▶▶ From page 1

date to be decided by the State President, Dr Koornhof said.

The Nsikazi, Nkomazi and Umswali areas in kaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area were all to be given to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof said that after speaking to the parliamentary caucus he had been in touch with his Government. He then offered kwaZulu the Makhatini Flats with 20 000 ha of irrigable land and a further 2 500 ha which

was part of the Ubombo Range, both of which were to have been excised.

He was authorised to offer the possible inclusion of the Umfolosi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves to be governed jointly by kwaZulu, the Natal Provincial Administration and the Natal Parks Board.

Other areas originally earmarked for excision, but which would now remain part of kwaZulu were: Reserve Number two, south-east of the Mkuze game reserve, the area around Sodwana Bay,

including Sodwana Bay, and north-east and west of Hluhluwe game reserve and the area west of Ulundi.

Dr Koornhof said that to finalise the border adjustments it would be necessary to transfer Ingwavuma after its excision to the Department of Co-operation and Development for administrative purposes.

For the time being the only change would be that the powers now vested in kwaZulu in respect of Ingwavuma would be transferred to the Department of Co-

operation and Development.

"Rumours have led the people of Ingwavuma to believe that they will have to sacrifice their land if the border adjustment is concluded," Dr Koornhof said.

"But South Africa and Swaziland recognise private occupation of property and investment and Swaziland has undertaken to respect all property rights affected by the border adjustment."

There would be no resettlement, he said.

Ingwavuma land transfer sparks Assembly uproar

ULUNDI — The Government's decision to excise the Ingwavuma area and hand it to Swaziland created an uproar inside and outside the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was heckled in the Assembly throughout his speech. During a

short break, demonstrators burst into the front of the building and shouted slogans at him as he tried to telephone the Government to obtain some concessions.

Later, Dr Koornhof was deeply offended at laughter and jeers from the floor of the House as he insisted he was a Christian.

In terms of a final

agreement made with Swaziland on June 8, the South African Government had already agreed in principle to hand Ingwavuma to Swaziland after the area had been surveyed, subject to parliamentary approval.

Legislation would be introduced as soon as possible and would come into effect on a

To Page 3, Col 2

107
15/6/82

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50

Swaziland to get key areas of SA

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SOUTH Africa is to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu and most of KaNgwane to Swaziland, the Minister of Co-operation of Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told an angry KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

A formal written agreement with Swaziland would be entered into as soon as possible, Dr Koornhof added.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, warned that cession of the Ingwavuma area would severely damage Zulu-Afrikaner relations as well as cause bad blood between Zulus and Swazis.

Last week Chief Buthelezi, who has campaigned hard against the threatened excision of Ingwavuma, accused Swaziland's rulers of salivating in their desire for the region.

Swaziland has insisted that Ingwavuma was originally Swazi territory, that Pretoria had no right to give it to KwaZulu in the first place, and that by ceding it to Swaziland Pretoria will be righting an earlier injustice.

KwaZulu had emphatically rejected Swaziland's claims and described Ingwavuma as an integral part of the original Zulu kingdom. The Zulu king Dingane is buried in Ingwavuma.

In his address, Dr Koornhof, who had to run a gauntlet of placard-carrying youths, announced that the Nsikazi, Nkomazi and Mswati regions in the Eastern Transvaal would be ceded to Swaziland.

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr E J 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 announcement about KaNgwane in KwaZulu. We expected him to talk to the Swazi chiefs and our Legislative Assembly on Thursday."

Mr Mabuza has campaigned vigorously against the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

He has challenged Pretoria to hold a referendum among South Africa's 750 000 Swazis on the incorporation issue.

Pretoria has apparently ignored this in spite of claims in Parliament by the Foreign

Monday blues for economy

Financial Reporter

IT WAS blue Monday for the South African economy yesterday as the gold price slumped again and the rand fell to its lowest ever level.

The "mighty dollar" was the cause of the double dilemma pushing the gold price down to \$318.25 in London from \$325 on Friday while the rand fell to around 90 US cents.

On the JSE gold shares fell and De Beers slipped again as US investors continued to unload their shares.

And prospects for the year ahead are bleak judging from the annual statement released by Associated Furniture Companies chairman Mr Laurie van der Watt yesterday.

He forecast a real decline in durable goods activity and said this could combine with higher company taxes to cut earnings.

● See Page 12

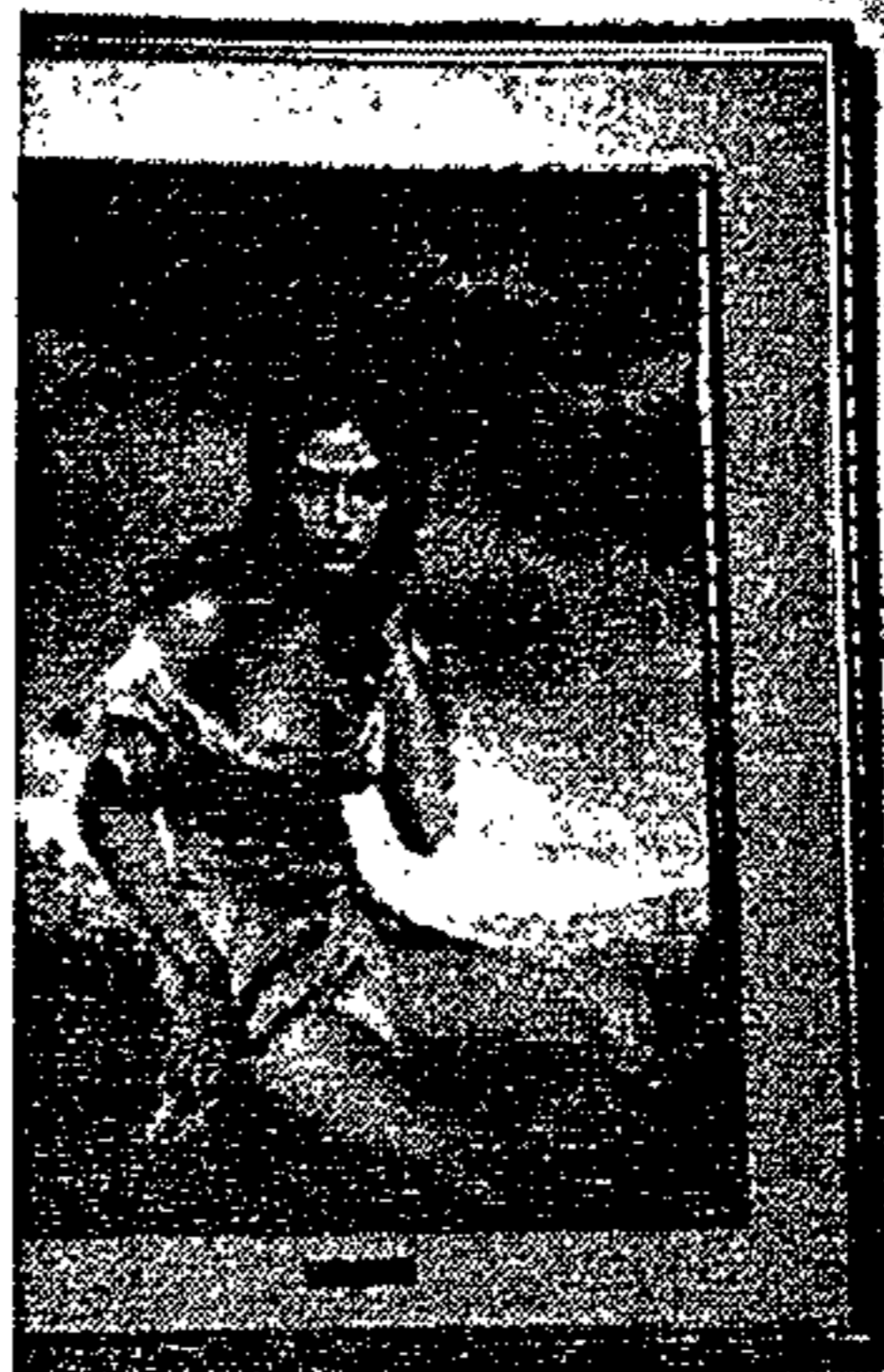
Follow the
Mail for the
World Cup

THROUGHOUT the Cup tournament in the Rand Daily Mail will be ahead of its competition with on-the-spot reports from its soccer correspondent Sy Lerman.

SPORTS MAIL will provide daily coverage of key matches and will give readers the bright depth reports from South Africa's most experienced sportswriters.

Lerman's brief is simple: give us the best you can. And readers won't be disappointed.

For the latest action from Spain be sure to read the Mail every morning.



Handwritten graffiti on the wall, including the word "SPITE" and other illegible markings.

The bizarre message painted on the bedroom wall at the townhouse where his elderly mother Mrs Madge Ayton-Smith were found murdered.



KwaZulu in the first place, and that by ceding it to Swaziland

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

INSIDE

Gilbey's Punter's Friend

● Inside today!

'I wrote the torture note'

A FORMER detainee yesterday told the inquest into Dr Neil Aggett's death he had written the smuggled note on torture which Mrs Helen Suzman read out in Parliament.

● Page 2

Plight of the pensioners

AN economist's hunt for the truth about Johannesburg's aged poor has taken him on a horrifying journey into the city's seamy core.

● Page 3

A glimpse of KwaNdebele

ABOUT 75km north-east of Pretoria a congested assortment of tin shanties, mud huts and brick houses rise on either side of a new road, silhouetting the horizon as far as the eye can see. It offers the first glimpse of KwaNdebele.

● Pages 8 and 9

Appointments 19,20
Auctions 20
Bridge 20
Business Mail 11-14
Car Specials 16+18
16

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 affirmed that these regions included all of KaNgwane, which was originally allocated to South Africa's 750 000 Swazis as their "homeland."

Mr Mabuza said: "We are surprised that Dr Koornhof should make an announcement about KaNgwane in KwaZulu. We expected him to talk to the Swazi chiefs and our Legislative Assembly on Thursday."

Mr Mabuza has campaigned vigorously against the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

He has challenged Pretoria to hold a referendum among South Africa's 750 000 Swazis on the incorporation issue.

Pretoria has apparently ignored this in spite of claims 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.

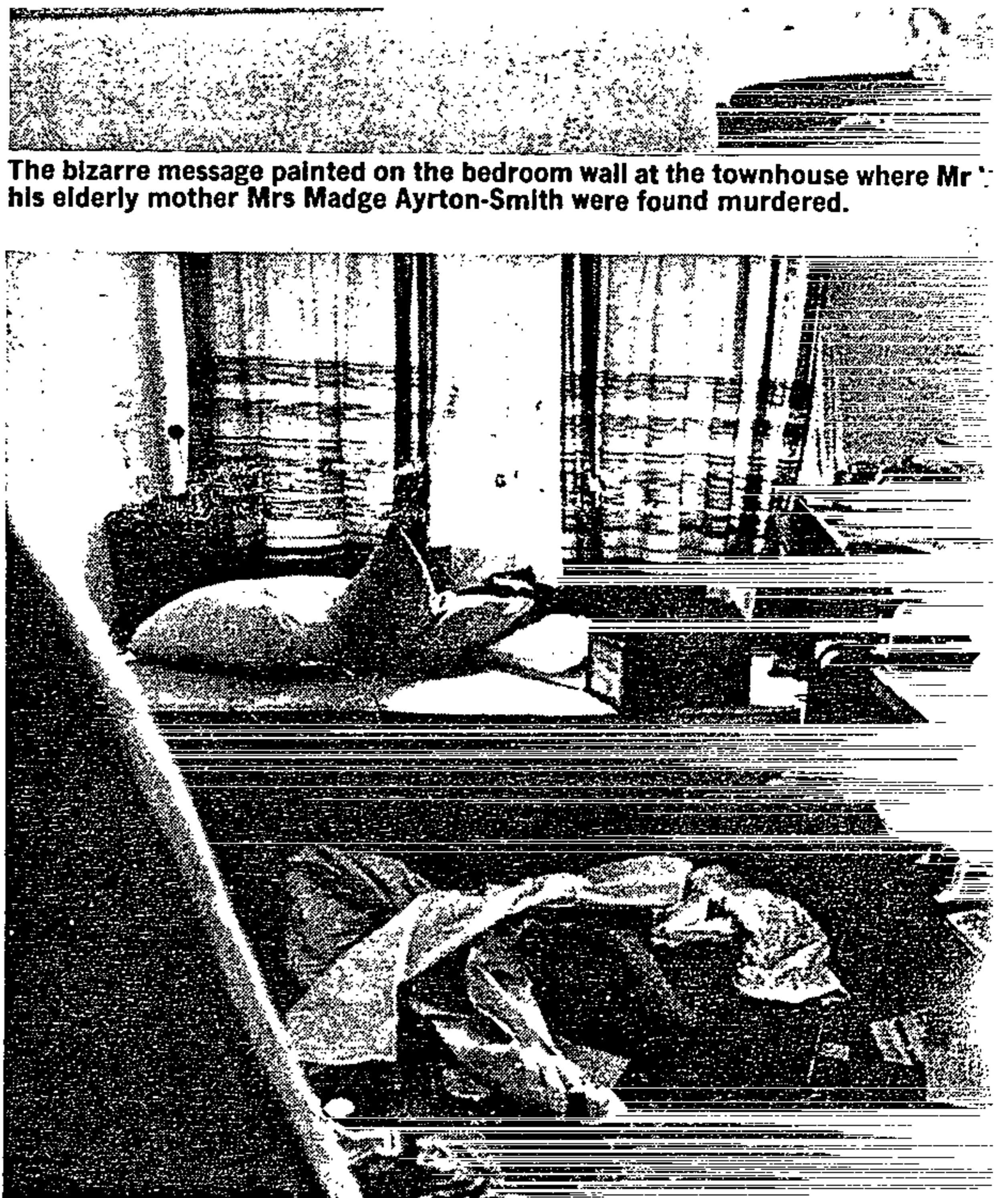
On the Cabinet's recommendation, discussions would be held with representatives of KwaZulu, the Natal Provincial Council and the Natal Parks Board.

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 ransacked room in which the bodies of the murdered mother and son were found at this stage of any motive for the killings.

Hooray! Thar she has blew

CAPE TOWN. — The friendly whale that took up residence in Cape Town harbour last week has left and is headed for the high seas.

Relieved harbour authorities, who have been warning visiting vessels to "Mind the Whale," confirmed yesterday that the 10m whale left the harbour on Friday afternoon and has not been seen since.

The whale which was treated as an honoured, if somewhat awkward, guest arrived in the harbour last Tuesday.

Breakfast Quip

"I know, Diego, but in the World Cup the first casualty is truth."

PLO is sealed Israelis ring I

BEIRUT. — Israeli troops captured Beirut airport yesterday, blocking all escape routes for the Palestinian guerrillas.

Lebanese army officials said the airport was taken just after dawn, at about 5.30am.

At the same time, President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon formed a national salvation authority to restore order in the country.

The authority, under President Sarkis, groups the country's Leftist, Rightist and moderate factions, Beirut radio said.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Chief of Staff, General Rafael Eitan, speaking from the front-line near Beirut, told the Israeli state radio Israel intended to destroy the PLO's nerve-centre.

The Israeli invasion forces had already linked up with their Lebanese Christian allies in the south-eastern suburbs to totally encircle Palestinian guerrillas in south Beirut.

Israeli intelligence estimated that 5 000 to 6 000 PLO guerrillas were still in the city.

Israel also took the strategic junction at Khalde on the coast just south of the airport, giving them command of the main coastal highway to Beirut from the south.

The Palestinians were trapped in their last remaining stronghold in the south Beirut suburbs between the airport and the centre of the city — a distance of just 6.4km.

The Palestinian positions — and indeed the whole of Muslim West Beirut — were open to Israeli artillery on the surrounding hills.

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, yesterday briefed the Knesset's de-

fence committee "a clear-cut no troops would be

With the around Muslim guerrillas said

"They will Palestinian off

All the PLO fat were in Beirut, continue, a PLO

A Leftist Beirut on the capital's Israeli advance

● Pakistan will Palestinian volun

non to join the P Israeli invasion said yesterday,

● The first force has arriv

and the Palest fight the invasi

Irna said yester

● The French escort vessel to 1 000 French fleeing Lebanon

yesterday, offici

● Some 200 Pal-slovakia plan Palestinian I against Israel, Reuter-AP and

● Habi

VISITORS BUREAU, CHURCH
 (031) 224421
 4001 Tel: (031) 63771 D.T.M.B
 Durban 4001 Tel: (031) 377766
 Street, Durban 4001, Tel: (031)
 e Road, Durban 4001 Tel: (031)
 Street, Pietermaritzburg 3201
 Tel: 720461
 Building, 96 Marine Drive,
 24
 Publicity House, Commercial
 Tel: (0331) 51348
 Street, Durban 4001, Tel: (031)
 C.O.D. and advance bookings)
 Road, Mangrove Park, Durban
 Bookings, Tel: (031) 319561.

107
 22

Swazis and Zulus could go to war, warns Swart

Mercury
 15/6/82

By ORMANDE POLLOK
 Political Correspondent
THE Government's decision to hand over large tracts of KwaZulu to Swaziland was an act of 'political treachery which could lead to war between the Zulus and Swazis', Mr Ray Swart, the Opposition's spokesman on the homelands, said last night.

He also warned of growing alienation between the Governments of South Africa and KwaZulu. Yesterday's surprise decision, he said, appeared to have been made some time before Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, visited KwaZulu yesterday.

es of the people concerned, as it had done when it took away the traditional land of the Fingos. 'It appears that the Government has finally taken leave of its senses, because this could lead to a border war between the Zulus and the Swazis,' Mr Swart said. 'If there is to be a re-arrangement of the border, it should be done with the consent of the people not in the face of hostility and in the arbitrary way in which this has been handled.'

corridor to the sea via Kosi Bay at the expense of the Zulu nation and, if so, what is this in return for? 'This kind of international deal cannot be done by clandestine methods as has obviously happened here.

It had come as 'a grave shock' after the minister's assurances that his talks only a few weeks ago with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had been 'purely exploratory'.

It was time that the Government came clean with South Africa and told everyone just what was happening.

'In any event, to indulge in an escapade like this in the face of open hostility of the South African citizens in the area is political madness,' Mr Swart said.

'No right-minded South African black or white will easily acquiesce in the arbitrary excision of a part of South Africa in favour of a foreign State without good reason.

Mr Swart said he wondered what the *quid pro quo* would be and if the land swop was a way of involving Swaziland in the Government's proposed confederation of southern African States.

'Why on earth should South Africa be prepared to give away land to an independent State for nothing?' he asked.

'Is this a prelude to a deal with Swaziland in respect of the nebulous concept of a confederation of States and, one asks as South Africans and Natalians, at what price to us?'

It was another example of the Government riding rough-shod over the wish-

wards establishing a Swazi

FURNITURE EX-FACTORY

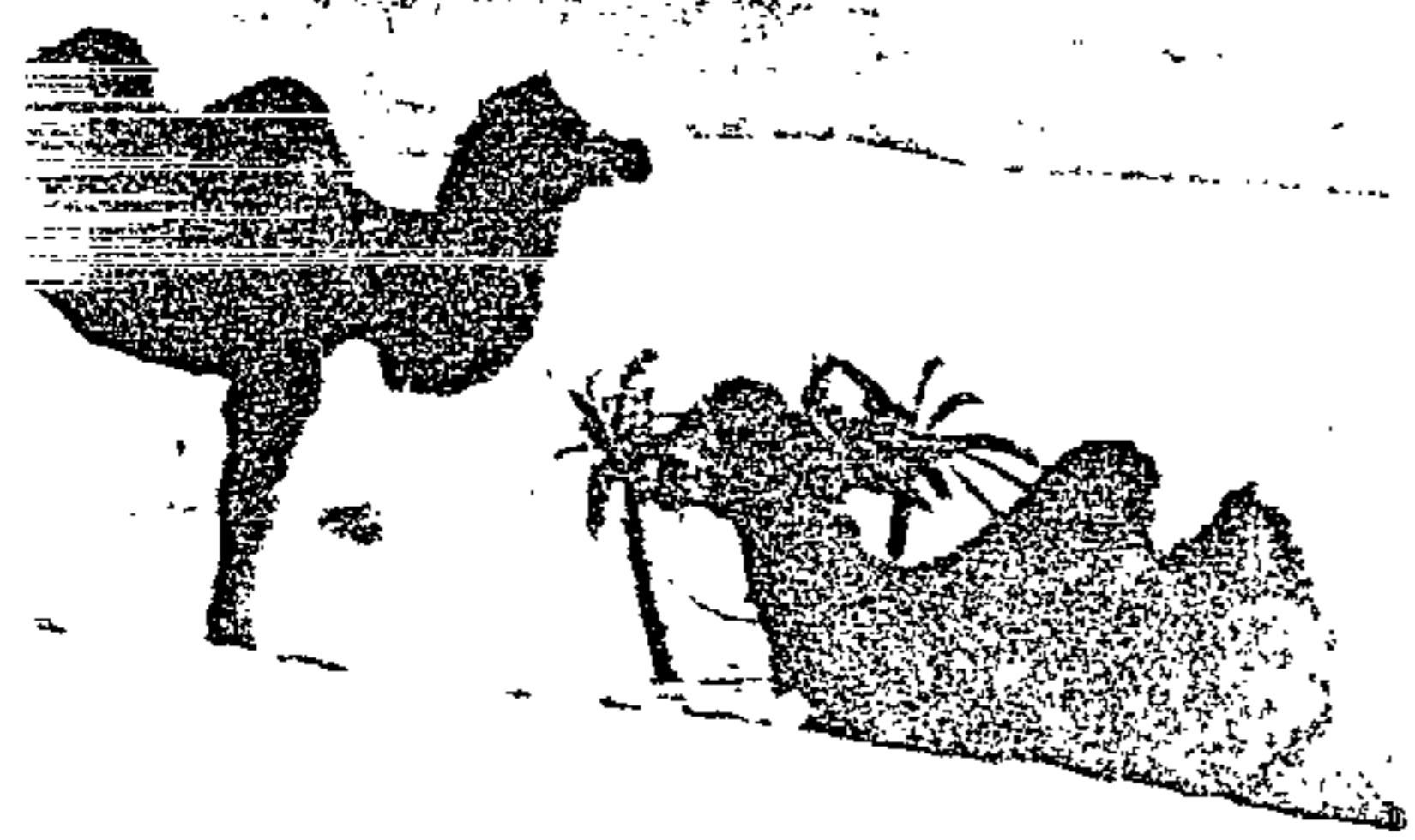
- DIRECT - EX-OUR FACTORY
- SWIVEL ARM-CHAIRS ON CASTORS R99,00
- FULLY UPHOLSTERED EXECUTIVE CHAIRS R148,00
- FULL RANGE OF DESKING FROM R112,00

PRICES EXCL. TAX

RE - QUICK

DIATELY!

TEL 64567



ONI
 con
 Soul
 in
 Ing
 Zulu
 serv.
 Soci
 said
 Mr
 ern
 'quit
 said
 tion
 the K
 'Th
 unac
 conse
 beca
 conse
 lost.
 'T
 ecosy
 that d
 else i
 be for
 bique,
 Play
 Ingt
 earma
 project
 servat
 Tingley
 Riet w
 tected
 produc
 source
 cal inh
 Mr Co
 er that
 have be

Aluman lands top contracts

107 Industrial Week 15/6/82

THE KWAZULU Government administration building at Ulundi, will have the largest steel ceiling in SA.

Aluman of Durban, part of the Dan Taylor, Benningfield group, has won the contract to install this sophisticated steel baffle ceiling, which will cover 16 800 m² of open plan office area.

Aluman is currently installing the 11 000m² aluminium acoustic ceiling in the new Durban station central passenger facility and concourse (see above) — the largest ever aluminium ceiling using solely SA produced material.

The KwaZulu building's ceiling, constructed from perforated steel baffles, has been designed to very specific acoustic criteria.

Incorporated into these baffles are fibreglass pillows wrapped in polythene.

An interesting feature of this ceiling, apart from its sheer size, is that it will contain "35 t of holes."

Aluman's MD, Pat Durham, explains that this figure was arrived at after estimating how much steel would be removed after the perforating operation.

The baffles filled with pillows are essential for the acoustical require-

ments of ceilings in open-plan offices.

Its design will allow KwaZulu employees to work in a relaxed environment, with each work station in the complex acoustically isolated from the next.

"The ceiling also changes level to give employees a further feeling of specific location within the open plan design," says Durham.

All electrical cables and telecommunications links are integrated into the ceiling area which is split over three storeys.

The ceiling grid lies at a 45° angle to the square of the building.

Another feature of this contract is that instead of the traditional steel end caps used in the baffles, Aluman has developed innovative plastic caps to save time and mass in the installation.

Durham adds that with the all-aluminium ceiling at the Durban railway station, striking aesthetics have been achieved with the use of rectangular box-section baffles spaced at 300 mm centres.

These baffles make this immense ceiling acoustically effective, reducing reverberated noise, as well as accommodating lighting, electrical and air-conditioning systems.

(107) (312)

Kwazulu anger over land plan

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, faced a largely hostile Kwazulu Legislative Assembly yesterday when he informed them of a cabinet decision to exise the Ingwavuma area from Kwazulu and include it in Swaziland.

Kwazulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who spoke after Dr Koornhof, said the decision represented the "death knell" of Afrikanerdom. If the plans went through, he said, there was nothing left to discuss between Kwazulu and the central government.

He appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to review the cabinet decision.

The speeches during the open session of the Assembly were conveyed over loudspeakers to about 5 000 people massed outside. Both the press and public galleries were packed to overflowing.

A noisy demonstration by placard-carrying

youngsters awaited Dr Koornhof as he arrived at the administration buildings. Some beat on the bonnet and roof of his official car.

Dr Koornhof said the South African cabinet had decided that talks should be held with Chief Buthelezi and his cabinet on the incorporation of 102 000ha in the Ubombo district as well as the Makatini Flats, with 20 000ha of irrigable land, into Kwazulu.

His speech was interrupted at this point with cries of: "That's our land".

Earlier he had been shouted down twice after he had invoked God's blessing on the Zulu people.

New borders

Dr Koornhof said the new borders of the Ingwavuma area would have to be surveyed and defined by the South Africa Government and the Department of Co-Operation and Development would take over jurisdiction of the area from the Kwazulu administration.

He said legislation

about the border adjustments would be introduced as soon as possible.

A clearly upset Chief Buthelezi said the development served only to strengthen the feeling that Afrikanerdom was a "colonial anachronism" which could not survive the 20th century.

Blacks would fashion the future with those who were not Afrikaners, he forecast. The political conduct of the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, and his cabinet colleagues had forced that choice on them.

'Dawn will come'

Chief Buthelezi said he would not be stampeded by these events into taking precipitous action which would fail for those concerned.

There were shouts of approval when he said: "Even if night gets darkest before dawn, dawn does come. We will win."

The Chief Minister said he had never declared that he would initiate bloodshed. But this sort of thing made bloodshed inevitable, he maintained.

Local events could trigger off a chain reaction which could lead to what future historians would describe as "a blood-bath", he said.

He said relationships between Afrikaners and Zulus were pivotal. There was a danger that the heritage of hate, fear and anger between the two groups would be revived.

CAPE Times 15/6/82 (107) ~~107~~

Swazi-Zulu war threat, says Ray Swart

Political Staff

DURBAN. — The government's decision to hand over large tracts of Kwazulu to Swaziland was "political treachery which could lead to war between the Zulus and Swazis", Mr Ray Swart, chief opposition spokesman on homelands said last night.

And the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the decision could have serious implications for black-white relations.

He said the surprise decision, announced by the Minister of

Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof yesterday, appeared to have been made some time before.

It had come as "a grave shock" after the minister's recent assurances that his talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had been "purely exploratory".

Mr Swart said he wondered what the *quid pro quo* would be and if the land swop was a way of involving Swaziland in the government's proposed confederation of Southern African States.

It was another example of the

government riding roughshod over the wishes of the people concerned, as it had done it taking away the Fingos' land.

"It appears the government has finally taken leave of its senses, because this could lead to a border war between the Zulus and the Swazis," said Mr Swart.

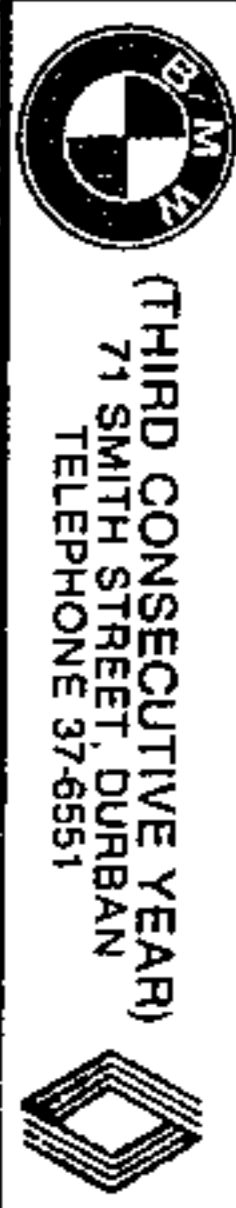
"If there is to be a rearrangement of the border, it should be done with the consent of the people, not in the face of hostility and in the arbitrary way in which this has been handled."

Mr Vause Raw, said in Cape Town last night that the government had embarked on a course which could have very serious implications on black-white relations.

The government had "consistently claimed to stand for self-determination for the 'black nations'".

"The announcement is in direct conflict with this policy and can threaten the whole base of trust on which any future dispensation would have to rest. I appeal to the government to take no final action without the consent of those affected."

FORSDICKS
SOUTH AFRICA'S
BEST BMW SERVICE
DEALER



The Natal Mercury

INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDABLE

LATE

No 36 136

Registered at GPO
as a Newspaper.

DURBAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1982

PRICE 19c + 1c GST



General Bilga Car Smith & Field Streets
Durban 4001 Telephone 318438

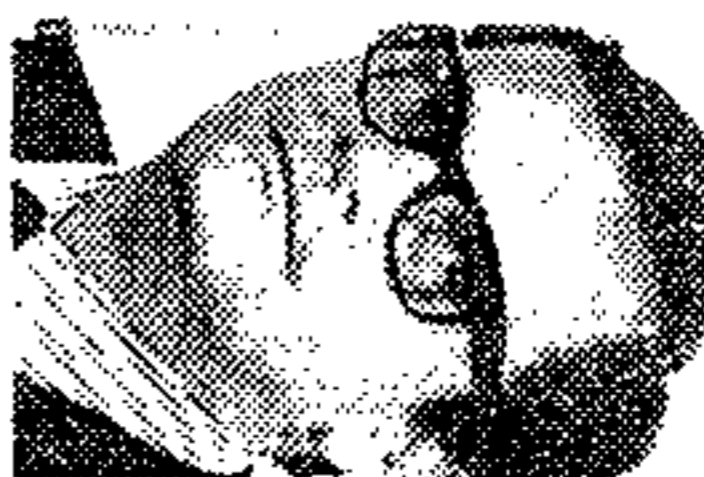
LIGHT WEIGHT
"E.L.D'ECOSSE"
(pure cotton)
SOCKS - MADE IN
FRANCE
allan gee



Page 4



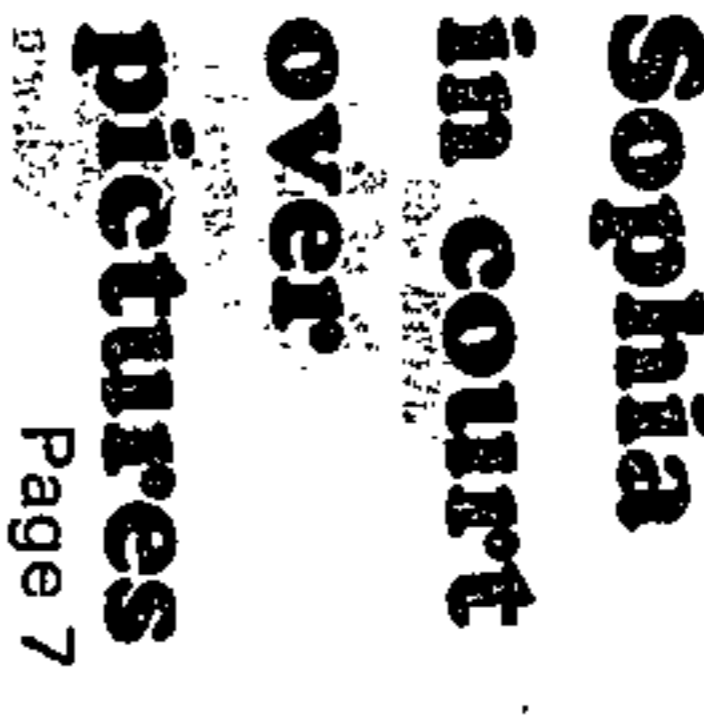
'I saw
assault
on Dr.
Aggett'
Page 3



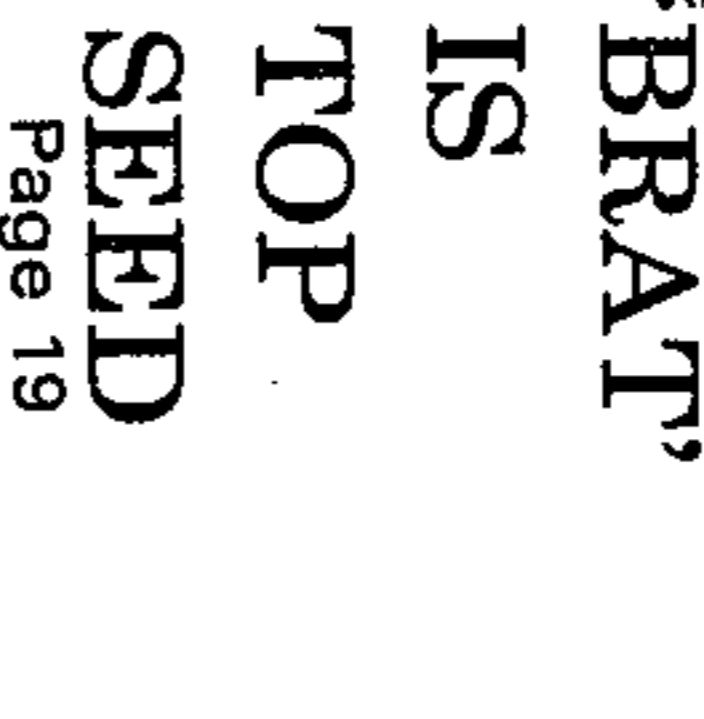
PHOENIX
HOSPITAL
DELAY
WARNING
Page 4



THE WORLD
Page 7



Sophia
in court
over
pictures
Page 7



'BRAT'
IS
TOP
SEED
Page 19

Plus
BUSINESS
RACING: 8, 9, 10
SHIPPING: 11
ENTERTAINMENT: 11
SPORT: 12, 18, 19

Koornhof announces Ingwavuma will go to Swaziland

Govt's land decision stuns Zulus

101
Hecover
15/6/82

Falklands ceasefire reported as British close in on Stanley

LONDON—A BBC report last night said a ceasefire had been signed on the Falkland Islands, and a later report from the US Defence Department in Washington declared that

But the British Defence Ministry could not confirm the report. The BBC interrupted coverage of a World Cup soccer match with a report on Stanley.

African Affairs Correspondent
ULUNDI—Zulus were stunned yesterday when the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here that the Ingwavuma area would be given to Swaziland.

The dramatic announcement was made during an address to a tense and emotional meeting of the Assembly, after the minister had addressed members in caucus behind closed doors for two hours.

the Umfolozi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves. He said the Cabinet had recommended discussions on this issue between KwaZulu, the Natal's Executive Committee and the Natal Parks Board. It was the intention that these reserves should be maintained to the satisfaction of the Natal Provincial Administration, he said.

Dr Koornhof said the Cabinet had proposed the retention of four other areas inside KwaZulu. These were: Reserve 2, south-east of the Mkuze Game Reserve; the area around Sordwana Bay as well as the bay itself; an area north-east as well as east of the Hluhluwe Game Reserve; and an

Moscow tells Israel to get out

500 at Mayor's meeting to discuss multiracial beach

Robbers kick woman cashier



HUNDREDS of demonstrators engulf Dr Piet Koornhof's car as he arrives in Ulundi yesterday.

Mercury Reporter
Mr Kainuz, chairman of Ward 1 Ratepayers' Association, said that his association was not motivated by racial prejudice, but believed that the move

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—Robbers kicked a cashier in the stomach, ordered her colleague to lie on the floor and then snatched R25 000 from the Allied Building Society in Johannesburg.

mander in Port Stanley, agreed to the terms of a ceasefire. The BBC, reporting from Buenos Aires, said British and Argentinian commanders had agreed on a ceasefire.

Dum-dum cache found

Mercury Correspondent

NEAR PORT STANLEY—British troops advancing towards the capital of Port Stanley discovered a large cache of dum-dum bullets.

Hundreds of the hollow-nosed rounds were found in boxes in over-run Argentinian positions.

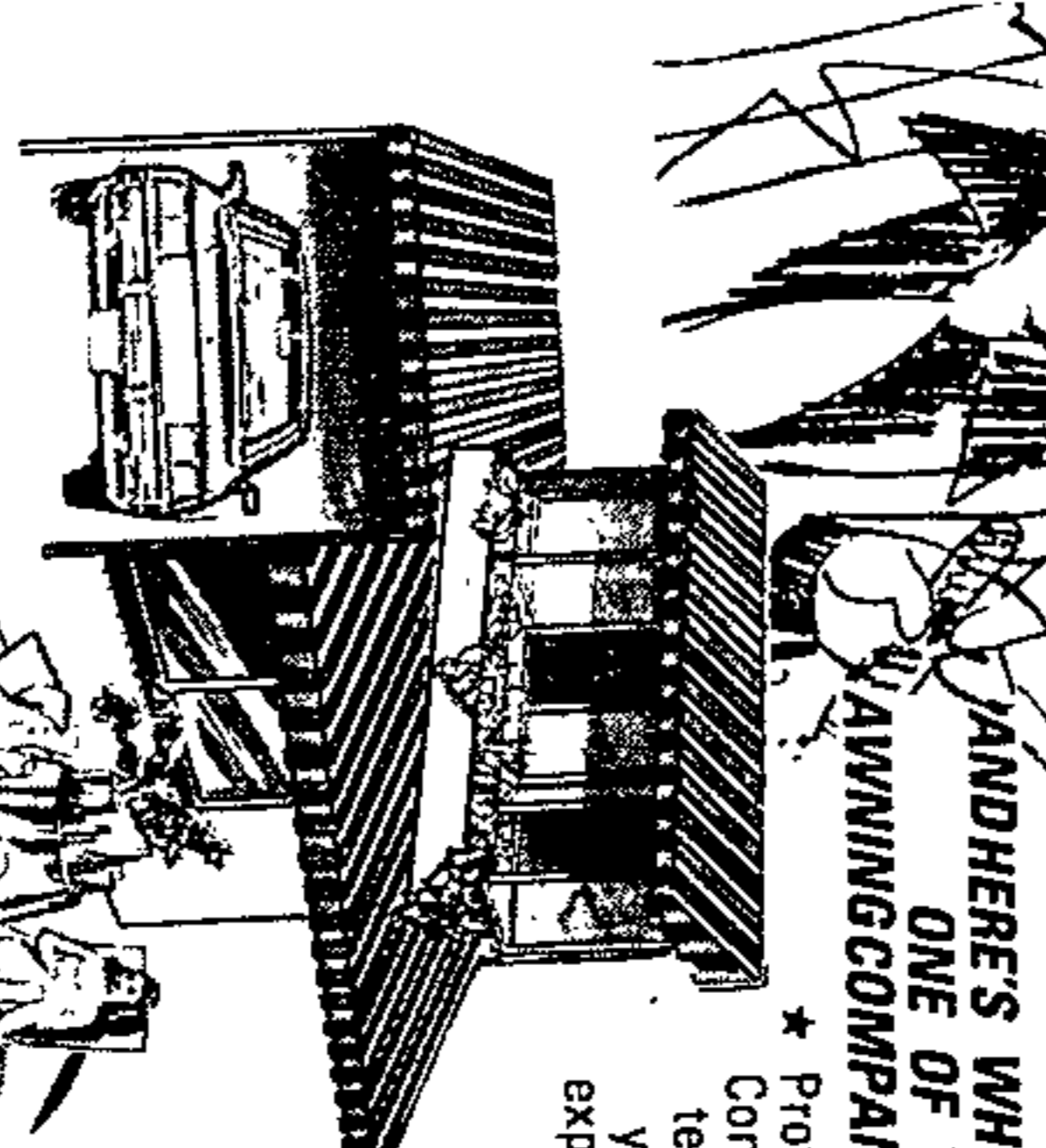
The points had been drilled and then had crosses hacked into them to make them expand on impact, causing devastating injuries.

All the ammunition was designed for Argentinian 9 mm pistols and sub-machineguns.

As Royal Air Force and Royal Navy Harrier aircraft kept up their harassment of Argentinian ground forces, an Argentinian platoon of 30 walked into British positions on Mount Harriet and gave themselves up.

Pss! You want a SHADY DEAL?

...because we'll give you the nicest "shady deal". You'll ever get! If you've got a troublesome window that the sun booms through, a car that sits out in the rain day and night, or maybe you've had one too many of your patio parties ruined by a sudden rain storm, well, we can help. No doubt about it. Just phone our HOT LINE now, and we'll fix you up with a "shady deal" that just can't be beat, to suit your own unique problem and your pocket.



HAND HERE'S WHY WE'RE ONE OF THE TOP AWNING COMPANIES...
* Professional Construction team with years of experience.



711511
P.O. BOX 419, NEW GERMANY 3829

- * Structures designed to shade, not darken
- * Choose from over 200 colour combinations
- * Finance easily arranged

SOLAR AWNINGS

I would like your representative to call on me at

NAME
ADDRESS
TEL.
DATE

TIME

SHADY 1

However, in Buenos Aires, high-ranking military sources reported that the Argentinian commander in Port Stanley, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, had a face-to-face meeting with the British commander, Royal Marine Maj-Gen Jeremy Moore.

They said Gen Moore, 53, requested the meeting in a radio communication with Gen Menendez, 52. But they did not disclose what, if anything, had been agreed.

American sources in Washington said they had received confirmation of reports that the Argentinian commander had given up the fight for the capital and yielded to the British commander whose troops had been closing the vice on the narrowing Argentinian position for several days.

The news had come from U.S. intelligence sources. The reports came after British troops had successfully stormed high ground west of Port Stanley and had closed in on the Argentinians, watching them as they streamed back into the capital in retreat.

Independent Radio news in London reported that defence chiefs believed a British victory is imminent and British troops could be in control of Stanley within hours.

Defence Secretary John Nott said British troops had secured Tumbledown Mountain and Mount William, to the south-west of Port Stanley, and Wireless Ridge to the north-west.

'From their new positions our forces can see large numbers of Argentinian soldiers retreating, and streaming back into Port Stanley,' he said in a statement.

'Our forces are moving forward to exploit their successes.' The new British positions are about 4.5 km from Port Stanley, where 600 civilians have been caught up in the fighting.

Britain yesterday ordered its military commander in the Falklands to respect the neutrality of a safe zone designated as sanctuary for civilians caught up in the fighting.

The demilitarised zone set up by the International Red Cross is a 2 ha waterfront block around the town's 90-year-old stone-built cathedral. — (Sapa-Reuters-AP)

made by the Cabinet on June this year.

Dr Koornhof was twice shouted down after he had invoked God's blessing on the Zulus.

The minister, who looked pale and strained, earlier had been subjected to a noisy demonstration by placard-carrying youngsters. Some engulfed his official car and beat on its bonnet and roof.

Dr Koornhof said the new borders of the Ingwavuma area would have to be surveyed and defined by the South African Government and the Department of Co-operation and Development would take over jurisdiction of the area from the KwaZulu Government.

He said the Cabinet had also recommended that part of KwaZulu, a Swazi-speaking homeland in Eastern Transvaal, should be incorporated in the kingdom.

He said the South African Cabinet had decided that talks should be held with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and his Cabinet on the incorporation of 102 000 ha in the Ubombo district as well as the Makatini Flats with 20 000 ha of irrigable land, into KwaZulu.

His speech was interrupted at this point with cries of: 'That's our land'. Dr Koornhof referred to the possibility of the incorporation into KwaZulu of the kingdom.

He said the South African Cabinet had decided that talks should be held with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and his Cabinet on the incorporation of 102 000 ha in the Ubombo district as well as the Makatini Flats with 20 000 ha of irrigable land, into KwaZulu.

His speech was interrupted at this point with cries of: 'That's our land'. Dr Koornhof referred to the possibility of the incorporation into KwaZulu of the kingdom.

He said the South African Cabinet had decided that talks should be held with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and his Cabinet on the incorporation of 102 000 ha in the Ubombo district as well as the Makatini Flats with 20 000 ha of irrigable land, into KwaZulu.

His speech was interrupted at this point with cries of: 'That's our land'. Dr Koornhof referred to the possibility of the incorporation into KwaZulu of the kingdom.

He said the South African Cabinet had decided that talks should be held with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and his Cabinet on the incorporation of 102 000 ha in the Ubombo district as well as the Makatini Flats with 20 000 ha of irrigable land, into KwaZulu.

ment's decision as the death knell of Africanism.

He forecast that blacks would fashion the future of the country with those who were not Afrikaners, because the political conduct of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet had forced that choice upon them.

Chief Buthelezi said he had never said he would initiate bloodshed, but maintained that this sort of decision made bloodshed inevitable.

Meanwhile, Mr Ray Swart, the Opposition's spokesman on the homelands, described the decision of the Government as 'an act of political treachery which could lead to war between the Zulus and the Swazis.'

Dr Koornhof's announcement had come as a grave shock after his assurances that talks recently with the Chief Minister had been purely exploratory.

Dr Koornhof told the Assembly he had emphasised at the caucus meeting that these were emotional issues and he pleaded for them to be discussed in a calm and collected way.

The minister pointed out that existing services in the Ingwavuma district would not be affected although they would be transferred to his department. Conditions of service of civil servants and teachers would not be affected.

People affected by the proposed adjustments and all Swazis living in South Africa would become citizens of Swaziland, he emphasised.

Replying later to a barrage of criticism, Dr Koornhof said he was not sure the matter had been discussed in a 'cool and calm manner'.

However, he understood the depth of emotion displayed.

He said he had been asked to convey a message from the South African Government. This he had done.

The minister said he had had the courage to come to Ulundi. It had not been an easy day for him.

ing Soviet advisers' in the Middle East and demanded an Israeli withdrawal.

The tough Soviet Government statement was issued after Israel confirmed that its army had cut off Beirut and as artillery exchanges continued to the south of the Lebanese capital.

The Soviet statement described the Israeli invasion as 'a criminal act of genocide', and added: 'The Middle East is an area situated in the direct vicinity of the Soviet Union's southern borders and events there are bound to affect the interests of the USSR. We warn Israel of this.'

But Israeli Chief of Staff Gen Rafael Eitan, speaking from the front line near Beirut, said Israel intended destroying the PLO's nerve centre. His forces were inflicting heavy losses on the terrorists though a few of their leaders had managed to flee.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told reporters Israeli troops would observe a ceasefire as soon as the PLO did.

Israeli radio stations carried unconfirmed reports that the Israeli Army had already linked up with Lebanese Christian forces in East Beirut.

The Christian Falangists who have spent years fighting Lebanon's PLO and Muslim factions, are viewed as allies by Israel.

Mr Begin yesterday briefed the Knesset's defence committee and replied with a clear-cut no when asked whether Israeli troops would try to capture Beirut.

An official communiqué said a concentration of local and foreign terrorists were dug in and were holding a number of local residents hostage in war-devastated Sidon. — (Sapa-Reuters-AP)

See also Page 2

Lightning bolt blacks out huge area

Mercury Reporter

MASSIVE power cuts hit the Durban area last night as overloaded circuits plunged districts from Durban North to Illovo into darkness.

Areas affected by the 6.16 p.m. cut included the South Coast, the Old Main Road area from Seaview to Northing, Hillcrest, parts of Morningside and Jamieson Park area, and Durban North.

Durban's City Electrical Engineer, Mr Denis Fraser, explained that the cuts had been caused by lightning striking the switchyard of Eskom's Kriel power station in the Eastern Transvaal.

Seventeen local circuits had tripped out automatically. 'In normal load, shedding we are able to warn the public,' Mr Fraser said, 'but a case like this doesn't allow that.'

Most areas had power back just after 7 p.m., but Durban North took until 9 p.m. Mr Fraser said: 'Most people there left their power on, so we couldn't switch on because it would trip out again. Instead we put it back piece by piece.'

Finlayson pool to all picked how the course wanted to cater for the 'left out' group, those people who would like to swim together with friends of a different race.

In response to the Mayor's request, those attending listened with few interjections to the first two speakers — Mr Phillip Kairuz and Councillor Neil MacLennan — but became progressively more emotional as a series of speakers called for the plan to be abolished.

Using 'foul language', they ordered both women to lie on the floor and kicked Mrs Jacobson in the stomach when she was slow to obey, before taking the money and fleeing.

black men — four with guns and one with a hunting knife — walked into the building society in Geranium Street.

Using 'foul language', they ordered both women to lie on the floor and kicked Mrs Jacobson in the stomach when she was slow to obey, before taking the money and fleeing.

black men — four with guns and one with a hunting knife — walked into the building society in Geranium Street.

Using 'foul language', they ordered both women to lie on the floor and kicked Mrs Jacobson in the stomach when she was slow to obey, before taking the money and fleeing.

Using 'foul language', they ordered both women to lie on the floor and kicked Mrs Jacobson in the stomach when she was slow to obey, before taking the money and fleeing.

Using 'foul language', they ordered both women to lie on the floor and kicked Mrs Jacobson in the stomach when she was slow to obey, before taking the money and fleeing.

Westfield
20 CLASS A CIGARETTES

INTERNATIONALLY They satisfy!

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF TOBACCO TRADITION.

Made in South Africa under licence from the successors to Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A.



KwaZulu land swop plot dropped

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent
CAPI. TOWN—The ques-
tion of swapping the
Umfolosi and Hluhluwe
game reserves for land in
KwaZulu would not be pur-
sued further. Dr Piet
Koornhof, Minister of Co-
operation and Develop-
ment, said yesterday.

He had just informed the
full Natal Executive Com-
mittee, led by the Adminis-
trator, Mr Stoffel Botha,
the background to the
issue.

Dr Koornhof said that
nothing had ever been 'on
the table' and that his
original talks with Chief
Minister of KwaZulu Chief
Gatsha Buthelezi had been
purely exploratory.

'The matter will rest
now,' he said after the
talks with the Natal
delegation.

'However, I have given
the undertaking that if the
situation should change
for any reason I will deal
closely with the Exco and
all other parties.'

Mr Botha said before re-
turning to Natal that he
was satisfied with the min-
ister's explanation that the
approach to KwaZulu had
been exploratory.

quit.

Mercury 15/6/82

o quit

social waste. food diff

Mercury (107) (1982) (202)

Inchristian and board politics'

er Mercury Reporter

WHILE Britain was prepared to send an armada to the other side of the world and lose hundreds of men to reclaim its Falklands territory, the Government apparently was prepared to hand over chunks of South Africa on a plate, the well-known conservationist, Mr Ian Player, said last night.

Referring to the Cabinet's decision to transfer KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Mr Player said the Government's move was 'unchristian, illogical and bad politics.'

And the chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said in an interview that KaNgwane rejected the decision and would not submit to it

even at the barrel of a gun.

KaNgwane had made its opposition to the proposal known to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and he was surprised that the Government had simply overridden the wishes of both KaNgwane and Kwazulu. Mr Player said yesterday the Government's decision was unchristian because it meant that people were being pushed out of South Africa.

'It's all very well to call these areas KaNgwane or Kwazulu, but they are part of South Africa. Neither have accepted their independence. And the people who live there are South Africans. You don't just push them away like this,' he said.

The decision was not logical, because it did not make sense to try to get the friendship of 500 000 Swazis and alienate 6 000 000 Zulus.

It was also bad politics, because the 80 000 Tongas who lived in the area did not want Swazi rule. They had brothers and sisters across the border in Mozambique, and forcing them under Swazi rule would create a vast pool of potential ferment in the expanded Swaziland and Mozambique, on South Africa's doorstep.

Mr Mabuza said KaNgwane was not going to accept the decision, or submit to Swazi rule. The inhabitants of the territory would not accept Swazi citizenship, even at the barrel of a gun.

He said Dr Koornhof had tried to coax the KaNgwane cabinet into accepting the situation by suggesting that they could retain their authority by becoming an 'inkhundla', the name given to a local authority in Swaziland.

Asked what KaNgwane's next moves would be, Mr Mabuza said

It's buying Swazi approval, says Chief

African Affairs Correspondent

TO OFFSET Kwazulu rejection of a confederal formula, Swazi blessing for South Africa's white politics has had to be 'bought'.

This is the interpretation being placed on the South African Government's decision to excise Ingwavuma from Kwazulu and incorporate it into Swaziland, by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, did not spell out the Government's motivation for its actions when he addressed the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly on Monday.

Chief Buthelezi said the 'pay-off' to Swaziland was the addition to the kingdom of KaNgwane and north-eastern Kwazulu, together with a number of economic guarantees by South Africa to Swaziland.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, needed to demonstrate to his Right-wing that the National Party could deal with blacks who were a 'problem' while at the same time the party sought black endorsement for its confederal plans.

Without Zulu endorsement, the majority of South African blacks would be seen to reject confederalism and Afrikanerdom would be seen to be under political siege, the Chief Minister maintained.

He said the Government's step in giving Zulu land to the Swazis was a crucial link in the chain of events which would lead to the implementation of Mr Botha's 'confederal dream'.

Chief Buthelezi said Kwazulu had a duty to oppose these schemes. 'We cannot fight for our inclusion in a confederal political setup. Confederation of unequal states with whites retaining power is permanent black political slavery.'

He forecast that the consequences of the Government's present course would include the establishment of a permanent rift between Afrikaners and Zulus.

Furthermore, it would cause the establishment of a rift between the Swazis and the Zulus which would endure for generations. Then, too, it would result in the radicalisation of black/white politics in South Africa.

zi sion

Tell us why, Slabbert demands

Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION Leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert yesterday demanded an explanation from the Government over its land deal with Swaziland which he warned could lead to conflict.

Describing the swop as 'disgusting' and 'riddled with cynicism', Dr Slabbert said that the Government's decision was 'beyond defence.'

While the controversy mounted yesterday the Government has remained silent even though senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development are understood to have been working on an explanatory statement most of the day.

Dr Slabbert said the Government had not bothered to consult adequately with the people involved and no acceptable procedure had been devised to determine to what extent the people of Kwazulu and KaNgwane

Mercury (107) (14/82) (2/82)

'Unchristian and bad politics'

Player joins protest over Swazi decision

Mercury Reporter

WHILE Britain was prepared to send an armada to the other side of the world and lose hundreds of men to reclaim its Falklands territory, the Government apparently was prepared to hand over chunks of South Africa on a plate, the well-known conservationist, Mr Ian Player, said last night.

Referring to the Cabinet's decision to transfer KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Mr Player said the Government's move was 'unchristian, illogical and bad politics'.

And the chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said in an interview that KaNgwane rejected the decision and would not submit to it.

even at the barrel of a gun.

KaNgwane had made its opposition to the proposal known to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, and he was surprised that the Government had simply overridden the wishes of both KaNgwane and Kwazulu.

Mr Player said yesterday the Government's decision was unchristian because it meant that people were being pushed out of South Africa.

'It's all very well to call these areas KaNgwane or Kwazulu, but they are part of South Africa. Neither have accepted their independence. And the people who live there are South Africans. You don't just push them away like this,' he said.

The decision was not logical, because it did not make sense to try to get the friendship of 500 000 Swazis and alienate 6 000 000 Zulus.

It was also bad politics, because the 80 000 Tongas who lived in the area did not want Swazi rule. They had brothers and sisters across the border in Mozambique, and forcing them under Swazi rule would create a 'vast pool of potential ferment' in the expanded Swaziland and Mozambique, on South Africa's doorstep.

Mr Mabuza said KaNgwane was not going to accept the decision, or submit to Swazi rule. The inhabitants of the territory would not accept Swazi citizenship, even at the barrel of a gun.

He said Dr Koorhof had tried to coax the KaNgwane cabinet into accepting the situation by suggesting that they could retain their authority by becoming an 'inkhundla', the name given to a local

It's buying Swazi approval, says Chief

African Affairs Correspondent

TO OFFSET Kwazulu rejection of a confederal formula, Swazi blessing for South Africa's white politics has had to be 'bought'.

This is the interpretation being placed on the South African Government's decision to excise Ingwavuma from Kwazulu and incorporate it into Swaziland, by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, did not spell out the Government's motivation for its actions when he addressed the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly on Monday.

Chief Buthelezi said the 'pay-off' to Swaziland was the addition to the kingdom of KaNgwane and north-eastern Kwazulu, together with a number of economic guarantees by South Africa to Swaziland.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, needed to demonstrate to his Right-wing that the National Party could deal with blacks who were a 'problem' while at the same time the party sought black endorsement for its confederal plans.

Without Zulu endorsement, the major can blacks would be seen to reject co-Afrikanerdom would be seen to be under the Chief Minister maintained.

He said the Government's step in giving the Swazis was a crucial link in the chain would lead to the implementation of Mr's 'eral dream'.

Chief Buthelezi said Kwazulu had a duty schemes.

'We cannot fight for our inclusion in a political setup. Confederation of unequal states retaining power is permanent black political present course would include the establishment of a permanent rift between Afrikaners and Zulus.

Furthermore, it would cause the establishment of generations. Then, too, it would result in the black/white politics in South Africa.

Tell us why, Slabbert demands

Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION Leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert yesterday demanded an explanation from the Government over its land deal with Swaziland which he warned could lead to conflict.

Describing the swop as 'disgusting' and 'riddled with cynicism', Dr Slabbert said that the Government's decision was 'beyond defence'.

While the controversy mounted yesterday the Government has remained silent even though senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development are understood to have been working on an explanatory statement most of the day.

Dr Slabbert said the Government had not bothered to consult adequately with the people involved and no accept-

christian and bad po

Mercury

Mercury Reporter

WHILE Britain was prepared to send an armada to the other side of the world and lose hundreds of men to reclaim its Falklands territory, the Government apparently was prepared to hand over chunks of South Africa on a plate, the well-known conservationist, Mr Ian Player, said last night.

Referring to the Cabinet's decision to transfer KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Mr Player said the Government's move was 'unchristian, illogical and bad politics'.

And the chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said in an interview that KaNgwane rejected the decision and would not submit to it

Tell us why, Slabbert demands

Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION Leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert yesterday demanded an explanation from the Government over its land deal with Swaziland which he warned could lead to conflict.

Describing the swop as 'disgusting' and 'riddled with cynicism', Dr Slabbert said that the Government's decision was 'beyond defence'.

While the controversy mounted yesterday the Government has remained silent even though senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development are understood to have been working on an explanatory statement most of the day.

Dr Slabbert said the Government had not bothered to consult adequately with the people involved and no acceptable procedure had been devised to determine to what extent the people of KwaZulu and KaNgwane were prepared to accept the border adjustment.

'This was simply a unilateral decision by a white Government imposed on two homeland territories,' he said.

'The consequences obviously will be to undermine co-operation and good relations between groups and lead to conflict in these areas.'

'As far as I know the Government has as yet failed to give any explanation as to the possible benefits of this decision.'

'The least it could do is to inform the people of South Africa generally and the people of KwaZulu and KaNgwane in particular what the quid pro quo is, and how this is going to benefit the people concerned.'

even at the barrel of a gun'.

KaNgwane had made its opposition to the proposal known to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and he was surprised that the Government had simply overridden the wishes of both KaNgwane and KwaZulu.

Mr Player said yesterday the Government's decision was unchristian because it meant that people were being pushed out of South Africa.

'It's all very well to call these areas KaNgwane or KwaZulu, but they are part of South Africa. Neither have accepted their independence. And the people who live there are South Africans. You don't just push them away like this,' he said.

The decision was not logical, because it did not make sense to try to get the friendship of 500 000 Swazis and alienate 6 000 000 Zulus.

It was also bad politics, because the 80 000 Tongas who lived in the area did not want Swazi rule. They had brothers and sisters across the border in Mozambique, and forcing them under Swazi rule would create a 'vast pool of potential ferment' in the expanded Swaziland and Mozambique, on South Africa's doorstep.

Mr Mabuza said KaNgwane was not going to accept the decision, or submit to Swazi rule. The inhabitants of the territory would not accept Swazi citizenship, even at the barrel of a gun.

He said Dr Koornhof had tried to coax the KaNgwane cabinet into accepting the situation by suggesting that they could retain their authority by becoming an 'inkhundla', the name given to a local authority in Swaziland.

Asked what KaNgwane's next moves would be, Mr Mabuza said they would be 'dictated by the actions of Swaziland and the South African Government'.

He expected that legislation would be passed in the South African Parliament in February next year, and that the handover was scheduled for April.

The Durban office of the South African Institute of Race Relations issued the following statement yesterday on behalf of the national office: 'The institute views with grave concern the action of the central Government, which has apparently seen fit to make further major adjustments to the status of its citizens with no reference to their wishes, thereby placing race relations in jeopardy.'

It's buying approval, S

African Affairs Correspondent

TO OFFSET KwaZulu rejection of a confederal formula, Swazi blessing for South Africa's white politics has had to be 'bought'.

This is the interpretation being placed on the South African Government's decision to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu and incorporate it into Swaziland, by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, did not spell out the Government's motivation for its actions when he addressed the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday.

Chief Buthelezi said the 'pay-off' to Swaziland was the addition to the kingdom of KaNgwane and north-eastern KwaZulu, together with a number of economic guarantees by South Africa to Swaziland.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, needed to demonstrate to his Right-wing that the National Party could deal with blacks who were a 'problem' while at the same time the party sought black endorsement for its confederal plans.

Buthelezi to fight land deal

ARGUS 14/6/82

107

3/22

ies
he
ng

de-
th
ted
les
cu-
en-
the

o f
the
the

ion
en-
the
nts
in
r s

of
the
ned
en-
ple
to
as

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Zulu Cabinet is to fly to Ingwavuma to inform the people there of the South African Government's decision to excise it from South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

Swazi eyes on 'other areas'

Argus Africa News
Service

MBABANE. — Swaziland does not view the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma as the end of its claims on South African territory, a top Government source has said.

The Swazis expected to negotiate further with South Africa for the return of other areas of former "Swazi territory" the source said.

The "other areas" include Barberton and the lands adjacent to Kangwane, according to previous statements of top-ranking Swazis.

Swazis were delighted by the land transfer that South Africa had announced, the source said.

BUTHELEZI

He dismissed the warning by Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi that the move could lead to bloodshed between Zulu and Swazi.

Gatsha can know little of the strong bond between the ordinary people of Swaziland and Zululand.

No Cabinet Minister reacted publicly to the transfer, but after the Cabinet meeting yesterday the influential MP, Dr George Msibi, issued a statement.

No other sovereign state in modern history has so peacefully and willingly surrendered its territory, he said of South Africa.

"World governments

"I think this should be done as soon as possible," Chief Buthelezi said shortly before the Assembly went into caucus to discuss Dr Piet Koornhof's visit here this week.

"If it can be arranged, we should go to Ingwavuma before the Department of Co-operation and Development takes over the administration of the area but in any case we have the moral obligation to go there to tell the people our decision is to fight this Government action."

LETTERS

Chiefs Mordecai Nyawo, M B Mathenjwa, Mximbe Thembe and Manganta Ngomezulu all of Ingwavuma, yesterday referred to letters people were alleged to have written to the South African Government asking for inclusion into Swaziland.

All four chiefs strongly denied they had written such letters on behalf of their subjects or had asked their subjects to write on their behalf.

"We know nothing about these letters and we do not know where they came from," the chiefs said.

Chief Buthelezi said there was no way Kwazulu would encourage the people of Ingwavuma to submit to Swazi rule.

"The caucus has to consider very seriously what the nature of Kwazulu's stand should be and this can be worked out only in caucus."

He was encouraged by the remarks made by Mr Vause Raw and Mr Frank Martin about the Government's decision to excise Ingwavuma.

"My real regret is that they have all seen the Minister of Co-operation and Development (Dr Koornhof) and have already agreed with him to supervise or administer the Umfolosi, Mkuze and Hluhluwe game reserves."

CONFIRMED

Interviewed in Cape Town today by the Argus political staff by Mr Hen-

CONFIRMED

Interviewed in Cape Town today by the Argus political staff by Mr Hen-

Mr van der Walt said the Ubombo region, the Makhatini Flats and the game reserves had been earmarked by his commission for inclusion into Kwazulu.

No simple scenario

107

Mercury 16/6/82

for the

KwaZulu land deal

THE QUESTION confounding the people of Natal and KwaZulu today is just what the Government is playing at with its decision to give a huge tract of land at Ingwavuma to the Swazis.

All sorts of possibilities have been examined in political circles in Natal since the plan was leaked, but with obviously vital information being withheld by the Government, one can only speculate about the real reasons for the move.

For starters, political observers in Natal reject the statement that the hand-over is aimed at giving the Swazis access to the sea. Kosi Bay, it is pointed out, is a potential harbour. But without a huge injection of foreign capital to finance the project the Swaziland Government would be unable to proceed.

Surveys?

Unless there have been secret surveys into the viability of Kosi Bay as a harbour, that reason given by the Government for the hand-over is rejected as fictitious.

The possibility of a military angle has not been ruled out, but with Swazi King Sobhuza well past his prime the sympathies of a new ruler are not altogether certain. And in any event, say several politicians, just how valuable is Swaziland as a military ally?

The military aspect is strengthened to an extent by a number of factors, including the Swazi crack-down on African National Congress activities and the use of Swaziland as a springboard for an attempt to stage a coup in the Seychelles.

On the trade front, it may be true that certain South African goods are distributed around the world in hostile markets by the simple strategy of affixing Made in Swaziland labels to them. Even a combination of all these factors, one experienced politician said, did not

BLAKE WILKINS



Political Reporter

seem worth the trouble caused by the Government's commitment to the land deal.

There is also the question of the filling of Josini Dam. It became a white elephant because the Swazis refused to allow it to be filled fully as part of Swaziland would be flooded. If KwaZulu gets the Makhatini Flats and has full use of the Josini Dam for irrigation purposes the Swazis could ask for land to replace that flooded by the dam waters.

Another possibility mentioned this week, and one which cannot be backed empirically, is that the Government is manoeuvring Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, into a position where he may be forced to accept independence. The weakness of this theory is: how does the Government intend getting the Chief Minister to accept independence without a massive loss of face. Chief Buthelezi — the leader of the largest population group in South Africa — has staunchly rejected independence and the 'homeland' status that goes with it.

Hinted

Pulling him into the Verwoerdian dream, even by questionable means, would be a major bonus for the National Party Government. But these scenarios seem far too simple. The stakes appear to be much higher. Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, unconsciously hinted as much on Monday when he said he had had the courage to 'come to Ulundi' to address the Legislative Assembly on the issue.

☆☆☆
THE SEQUEL of events in Parliament during the sitting that has just ended casts a new — and possibly distorted — light on two developments: 1 The President's Council submits to the State President recommendations that would lead to power-sharing among whites, coloureds and Indians at the first tier of government; 2 Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan pilots through Parliament a Bill that will extend military service to all whites up to the age of 55.

The military Bill comes into effect next year. It is expected that a new dispensation based to a degree on the President's Council proposals will come into effect in 1986. That leaves two years in which to train the troops before the onset of the Brave New World.

☆☆☆
AN ARTICLE in Rapport at the weekend by the young National Party MP Mr Wynand Malan underlined some of the fears being expressed in the Transvaal by Government supporters over the new deal for Coloureds and Indians. He wrote that the Government was being charged with dealing ex-

clusively with coloureds and Indians on the President's Council proposals, to the detriment of the Afrikaner. Coloureds and Indians could stipulate what they wanted, but whites were not given a chance to indicate their preferences.

'This point of view is the result of twisted thinking,' he wrote.

☆☆☆
THE NEW REPUBLIC Party launched a series of attacks on signatories to the Buthelezi Commission report during the Provincial Council sitting which ended last week. Apart from expanding on the possibilities of extending certain recommendations through to reality the NRP homed in on commissioners who, the party alleged, had signed the report with their fingers and toes crossed.

Some commissioners have pointed out that there was a clause in the report which stipulated that signatories did not necessarily agree to the detail contained in the report. It would be interesting to see what would emerge from a public debate between selected signatories and NRP public representatives.

107
**Plans
to 'link'
Natal
exams
16/6/82
come
adrift**

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—Plans by the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture to have the Natal Education Department control Standard 8 and 10 examinations in the region have come adrift.

This was revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the minister in charge of the department, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

He was replying to a question which expressed dissatisfaction with the way the Department of Education and Training had been conducting these examinations.

Dr Dhlomo said he had initiated discussions with the Natal Education Department on the subject two years ago.

He had suggested to both Mr Ray Haslam, MEC in charge of Education in Natal, and Dr Gerald Hosking, director of Education, that KwaZulu's Std 8 and 10 examinations should be controlled by their department.

He had also recommended that some Zulu trainee teachers be allowed to enrol at white colleges in Natal.

Opposition

'Rightly or wrongly, we gained the impression there would be no insurmountable difficulties with reference to our proposals,' the minister said.

Dr Dhlomo said that, after the Department of Education and Training had made known their opposition to the proposals.

'Although we did not have tangible proof, it soon became clear to us that the Natal Education Department was under tremendous pressure from certain Government quarters not to accede to our request.'

He said the attitude of Dr Hosking changed and he was no longer sure his department could control KwaZulu's examinations.

Dr Dhlomo said, because of the 'negative and destructive' reaction of the Natal Executive Committee to the recommendations of the Buthelezi commission, it was doubtful that Exco would be sympathetic to his request now.

Deal

may

COST

SWAZIS RECOGNITION

16/6/88
few



Defiance of the Ingwavuma plan announced in Ulundi is shouted by Zulu demonstrators.



After 34 years haven't we got the right to give away what's ours?"

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 kaNgwane-Ingwavuma plan is likely to be a weighty element in Western reaction to it. Swaziland has to demand more territory from South Africa. While fury grows within South Africa over Pretoria's unilateral decision, a top source in the Swaziland Government said the planned transfer was "not the end of the

To Page 3, Col 4

Western Governments are believed to have warned Swaziland they might refuse to recognise its new borders if kaNgwane and Ingwavuma were incorporated into its territory and that Swazi sovereignty would be in dispute at the United Nations and elsewhere.

The South African Government is expected to be told much the same.

Some Western countries are understood to have picked up hints of the plan several weeks ago.

Land deal may cost Swazis recognition

Star 14/6/82 (107)
 (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 hap-

py that their former land was being joined to Swaziland.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, who announced the land deal amid bitter opposition in kwaZulu this week, has said the proposed incorporation would hold greater political and economic development for the entire area and its people.

He said the decision was preceded by intensive negotiations over a period of two years with the governments of Swaziland, kaNgwane and kwaZulu.

He said one million ha of land was at stake, although only 22 000 ha of this would have to be bought from white farmers.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said the Zulu Cabinet would fly to the district to inform the people of the move.

Referring to Pretoria's proposed additions of land to kwaZulu as compensation, he said: "They take away

what is ours and when they return part of what they have taken away we are supposed to accept it as compensation with gratitude."

The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, vowed rebellion against the decision to incorporate his homeland into Swaziland. "I shall never lead the South African Swazis to an inevitable gas chamber."

Eastern Transvaal farmers, businessmen, politicians and others have expressed surprise, shock, fear and unhappiness at the proposed incorporation.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, has indicated his party is preparing for a long drawn-out fight to prevent the handing over of land against the wishes of the inhabitants. — Political Staff, Staff Reporters and The Star's Africa News Service.

● See Page 25.

and we
 every
 in fee
 life:
 democ
 Africa
 takes
 rail c
 numb
 young
 and
 Herd
 much
 over - v
 sands
 The new

breathing down
 has difficulty
 overed that
 will be wanting
 ll be plenty trouble
 ics and Rhodesia,
 irst of the white
 come by the
 generations of
 murling down
 an economy as
 t our assets
 their over - ex -
 Remember 1929

reserves of things to do: like Adolf Hitler, who made the Germans rebuild Germany, which he could only do because the Treaty of Versailles had prevented Germany from being rebuilt earlier! OT Roosevelt, who after trying artificial things (Roosevelt Valley gold) finally got America into WW I in order to help its ailing economy find something to do! So, if we do have something more to do now, let's save it for later, when there are no bottlenecks, and we need it!

PS I forgot to mention that our honorable trading partner in far east (Japan, has of late a yen for American goods, which is going to make their balance of payments look perfectly lousy in say.... five years. And boy, do they owe us money!

Koornhof 'hiding the facts'

ARGUS

16/6/82

107

3/2

Political Staff

DR PIET KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was accused today of hiding the full facts and speaking with "two tongues" over the ceding of large tracts of South African land to Swaziland.

The accusation was made today by Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, in reaction to Dr Koornhof's statements on the issue.

Mr Swart said that Dr Koornhof's remark that the move would strengthen relations with Swaziland could not go unchallenged.

"Relations might be strengthened between the Government in Pretoria and Swaziland but it is being done at the enormous cost and sell-out of about one million South African citizens and their land.

"It is a deal that has been concluded in secret over a period of two years without any real consultation with the people really affected.

"Clandestine meetings of this kind can only be condemned and rejected by decent South Africans."

Mr Swart said the logic of Dr Koornhof's statement that the Government was bringing together people who belonged together was incredible and his argument that he was correcting historical border mistakes was nonsense.

LESOTHO

"On the basis of this logic and in the interest of strengthening relations, is the Government contemplating a similar deal with Lesotho to meet their land demands for half of the Free State as well as access to the sea?"

"Where does the logic begin and where does it end?"

"Dr Koornhof's assertion that he is bringing together people who belong together cannot be reconciled with the fact that there are Tonga's in the eastern part of Ingwavuma who have no affinity with the Swazis, just as there are thousands of Zulus who reject any such affinity."

HOSTILITY

Mr Swart said Dr Koornhof and the Government should be made fully aware that whatever agreements were reached with Swaziland were happening in the face of open hostility.

"The Government must reconsider its decision before it is too late."

"If there are to be land deals they should be conducted on the basis of the feelings of the people concerned and not on the basis of political expediency for Pretoria."

Ingwavuma:

Apr 6/82
Coverage

extensive

says SABC

TELEVISION news has provided 'comprehensive' coverage of opinion opposing the Government's plans for the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland, an SABC spokesman maintains.

Mr Retief Uys was reacting to criticism that very little of the opposition to the incorporation of the two areas had been reflected on TV news.

"We have quoted members of the Opposition, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and people who have reflected the attitudes of the Kangwane and Zulu people," he said. "I believe our coverage of opposition to the plan has been comprehensive."

Western warning on land deal

By Hugh Robertson

WESTERN governments are believed to have warned Swaziland informally that they might refuse to recognise its new borders if Kangwane and Ingwavuma were incorporated into its territory by the South African Government. They warn that the whole status of Swaziland's sovereignty would be in dispute at the United Nations and elsewhere if the plan went ahead.

The South African Government is expected to be told much the same, even though the proposed land deal would ostensibly be conducted between two sovereign and recognised governments, those of South Africa and Swaziland.

Some Western countries are understood to have picked up hints of the plan several weeks ago.

DISCREDITED

Diplomatic sources say that although the proposed land deal has not been formally discussed with Swaziland, informal messages to Mbabane have made it clear that the deal would almost certainly be viewed in Western capitals — and at the UN, where recognition of Swaziland's new territorial sovereignty would probably be decided — as merely an extension of the South African Government's discredited homelands policy.

By unanimous vote in the UN General Assembly, all governments have agreed not to recognise the sovereignty of "independent" homelands created by the South African Government within its own territory.

All Western governments, even the Reagan administration, have pointedly refused to recognise the homelands and have refused to issue visas to the bearers of homeland passports, including homeland presidents.

The South African Government's argument that it has the right in international law to dispose of its own territory as it pleases, has been rejected on the grounds that its actions are probably against the wishes of a majority of its own citizens and that the homelands policy is the foundation of a system deeply offensive to Western values.

"BACK DOOR"

There is a belief abroad that one of the purposes behind the 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.

Chief Buthelezi is one of the few internal black leaders who is widely known and respected in Western countries and his firm rejection of the Kangwane-Ingwavuma plan is likely to be a weighty element in Western reaction to it.

'Trust in Govt destroyed' Land grab: last straw for Zulus

107 Jan 16/6/87

Political Staff

DURBAN — Government relations with kwaZulu have hit an all-time low because of the decision to cede a large chunk of the homeland to Swaziland.

There is concern about the effect of this excision on the whole Natal/kwaZulu region.

Relations have never been good, particularly when the Department of Co-operation and Development fell under Mr M C Botha and his successor, Dr Connie Mulder.

Mr Botha was an old-style Nationalist whose only objective was to clear blacks out of "white" South Africa by any means.

Dr Mulder had the same vision but paid lip service to a more humane manner of achieving his target.

Dr Piet Koornhof brought a new style to the department.

He has worked hard to improve Government relations not only with the homelands but with all blacks.

TRUST...

No one could imagine Dr Mulder, let alone Mr M C Botha, embracing Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as a "brother in Christ" as Dr Koornhof has done.

Until this year Dr Koornhof had met with great success in building up the trust of black leaders.

To do so he has worked long hours and extensively toured black regions.

But Dr Koornhof, no matter how good his intentions, is a Nationalist, and as such must apply Nationalist policy.

It does not really matter that he "saved" the people of Crossroads in the Cape, because the policy of separate development



Dr Piet Koornhof... a new style.

still has to go ahead.

Crossroads was only a tiny exception to the policy of apartheid under which hundreds of thousands of black South Africans face removal and resettlement.

BACK DOOR

Dr Koornhof has often tried to blunt the harsher aspects of apartheid, using the same tactics he employed when he was Minister of Sport and charged with "normalising" sport.

As he did then he has used back-door diplomacy — tying down people with confidential briefings and stifling public debate.

But the problem with this system is that eventually someone loses patience and the issue bursts on an unsuspecting public.

This is what has happened with the Swaziland issue, on which there have been years of behind-the-scenes manipulation.

The Government/kwaZulu confrontation over Ingwavuma has come as the most recent of a series of problems that Dr Koornhof has been unable to solve or even control.

A nagging problem which has been the source of much bitterness is the resettlement programme, which kwaZulu has consistently opposed.

This issue blew up earlier this year when Dr Koornhof implied in Parliament that kwaZulu was co-operating with the Government in removing and resettling Zulus.

Dr Koornhof's statements were immediately

rejected by Chief Buthelezi, who flew to Cape Town to voice his objections.

Differing views on the role of the Buthelezi Commission exacerbated the situation.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Chief Buthelezi he would investigate only his "own country" — kwaZulu.

There followed a virtual out-of-hand rejection of the commission's report by Mr Owen Horwood, Natal leader of the National Party.

Then came a row with Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, who put legislation through Parliament this year to prevent kwaZulu nurses belonging to the South African Nursing Association.

In piloting the legislation through Parliament Dr Munnik related what he claimed as a conversation he had held with the kwaZulu Minister of Health Dr Dennis Madide.

Dr Madide immediately issued a strongly worded rejection of Dr Munnik's version of the discussion.

And in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly statements were made about how kwaZulu Cabinet Ministers would in future have to taperecord their conversations with South African Cabinet Ministers so that they were not misquoted.

The Ingwavuma issue has come as a final straw, destroying any trust that remained.

The situation has caused politicians like Mr Ray Swart MP, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, to warn of serious consequences.

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 un-

holy 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

THE negligence of the Winterveldt Community Authority has this week been blamed for the escalation of squatting, corruption and the squalid conditions of the area.

Reverend B I D Pule, chairman of the Winterveldt Property Owners' Association, revealed this in an interview with THE SOWETAN and said squatters were made to pay between R50 and R80 for graves to bury their dead.

Mr Pule said the present community authority which came into office in 1976 had been redundant as administrators of the slum complex and instead members were engaged on corruption, acceptin

BY NORMAN NGALE

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 efforts have proved fruitless.

Land deal better for all, says Koornhof

Mercury 107
16/6/82

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.

Man killed

MR Lucky Mncwango, 19, was killed by a car in Quality Street, Jacobs, yesterday.

Murder suspect shot in gun draw drama

Mercury Correspondent JOHANNESBURG—A teenage murder suspect was shot dead in his flat here yesterday when he pulled a gun on detectives trying to detain him for questioning.

Nineteen-year-old Bruce Visser had allegedly shot dead Mr Stanley Best in Hillbrow on May 28 after Mr Best had kicked his Mercedes.

Police were also hunting Visser in connection

with the stabbing of a soldier and a policeman in separate incidents last month.

Early yesterday three Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad detectives went to the flat in Yeoville and waited for Visser to return home.

They said that as he saw them he drew a pistol. The detectives fired four shots, hitting him in the chest and arm, killing him

Land deal

yesterday. We find it difficult to comprehend why the problems of Swaziland should become our problem.

Mr Leroy Stainbank MEC said Dr Koornhof had informed Exco last Wednesday that the Cabinet had decided to proceed with 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

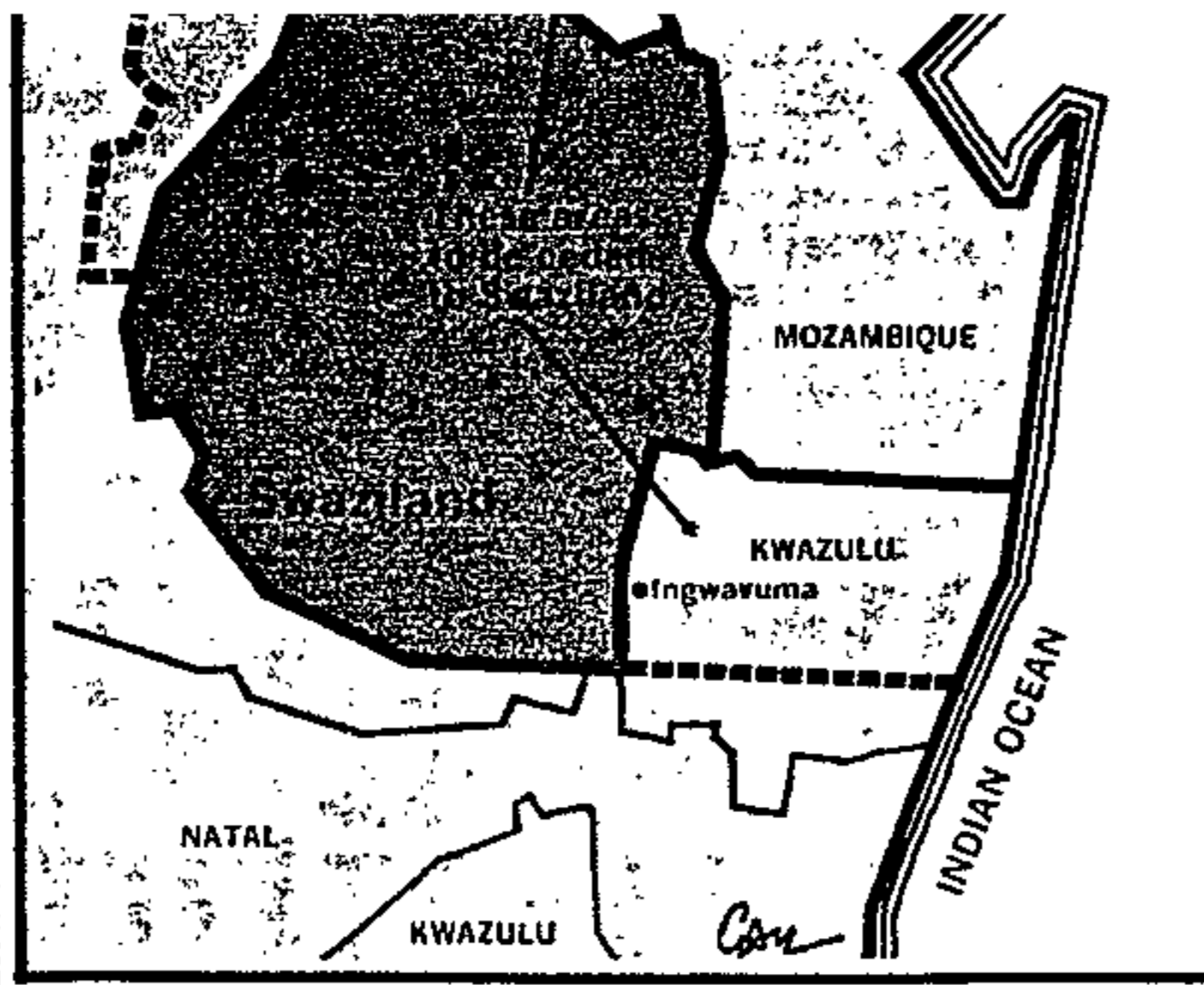
for use throughout the form of electricity South Africa would continue to use it as long as it was available. However, he said, even with the Cabora Bassa supply

The lines were knocked out last December during fighting between the army and guerillas opposed to Frelimo.



adily up the tightening on Red tracer surrounding hills ward Tumbleways moving line of shells. distance I could more regular guns, adding ht to the bom- The ships fired that night. the night the nt on. But by mountaintop cleared, al- fighting spread idge behind it.

And then, quite suddenly, the resistance ceased. The Argentines were retreating, not only from Tumbledown, but from the next objective, Mount William, and also from Sapper Hill, the last high ground almost on the outskirts of Stanley itself. Then, just before 4 o'clock GMT, an officer emerged from the radio tent to announce: "Gentlemen, a white flag has been seen flying over Stanley." A sudden hushed pause was followed by a tremendous cheer. — Sapa-Reuter



cher ge to land ders

STEPHENSON
Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret ledged that the Falkland again be the victim of

merchants,
conflict,

IS
ath'

d off Beirut and 5 000 to 6 000 removed, but the death if the Is- y. Israel said its and Palestinian which could on

She declared herself firmly opposed to negotiations with "the United Nations or anyone else" about the future of the Falklands, with the exception of the islanders themselves. In a tough, uncompromising statement to Parliament, Mrs Thatcher told cheering MPs that in accepting the surrender of the Argentine garrison commander at Port Stanley, General Menendez, yesterday morning, the commander of the British land forces, General Jeremy Moore, had taken charge of about 15 000 Argentine prisoners. Sadly, 250 British servicemen and civilians had died. The epitaph Mrs Thatcher bestowed on them was: "They died that others may live." June 15 is to be commemorated by the islanders as Falklands Liberation Day.

Slabbert attacks land deal

DURBAN. — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday warned the government that its land deal with Swaziland could lead to conflict.

Dr Slabbert described the controversial swop as "disgusting" and said the government's decision was "beyond defence".

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced this week that the cabinet had decided that the Ingwavuma region of Kwazulu and the Kangwane homeland would be ceded to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof said in Pretoria yesterday that the move promised greater political and economic development for the entire area and its people, but his announcement was met with anger by the government of Kwazulu.

Consultations

Dr Slabbert said the government had not bothered to consult adequately with the people involved and no acceptable procedure had been devised to determine to what extent the people of Kwazulu and Kangwane were prepared to accept the border adjustment.

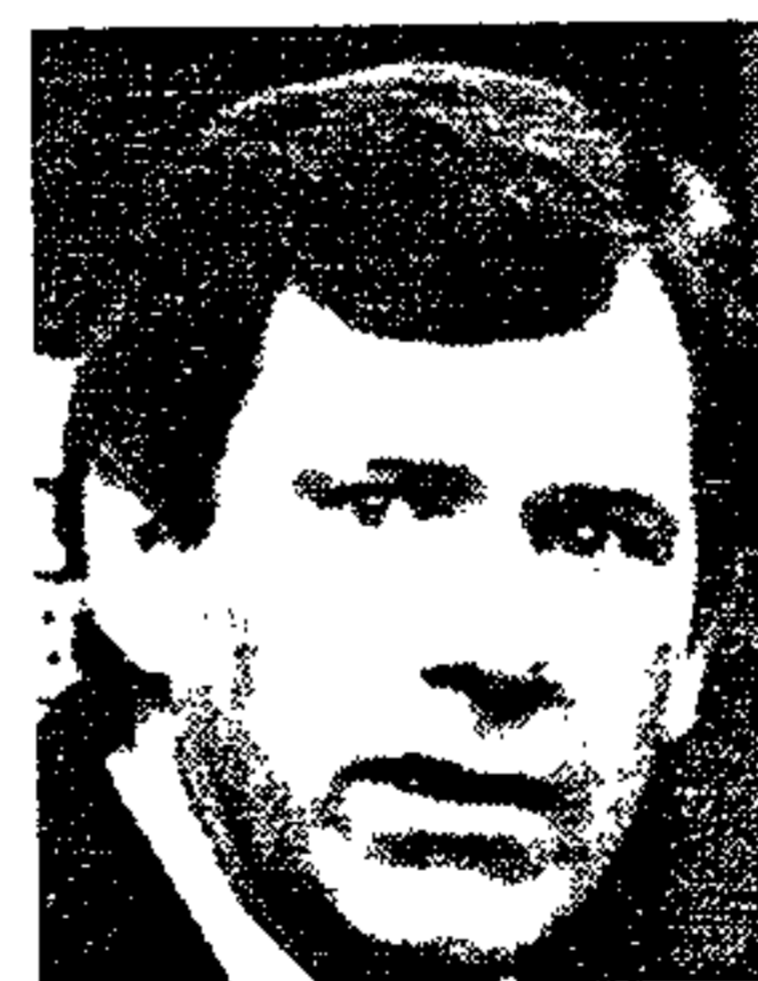
"The consequences obviously will be to undermine co-operation and good relations between groups and lead to conflict in these areas," he said.

"I find the manner in which this has been done disgusting, and riddled with cynicism."

Dr Koornhof said yesterday that the decision to incorporate the areas was preceded by inten-



Dr Piet Koornhof



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

sive negotiations over a period of two years with the governments of Swaziland, Kangwane and Kwazulu

The decentralization advantages planned for Eastern Transvaal and Natal by the government would remain effective after incorporation and could be used by Swaziland. He said the rights of the people of Ingwavuma and Kangwane after incorporation would be safeguarded by agreements.

These included aspects such as the salaries of civil servants, nurses and teachers, and the pay-

CAPE TOWN 16/6/82
107 **B** From page 1
ment of pensions. It was estimated that about 750 000 people in Kangwane and 66 000 people in Kwazulu would be affected.
Dr Koornhof said one million hectares of land was at stake. Only 22 000 hectares of this would have to be bought from white farmers.
The chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has said in an interview that Kangwane rejected the decision and would not submit to it "even at the barrel of a gun".
Kangwane had made its opposition to the proposal known to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and he was surprised the government had simply overridden the wishes of both Kangwane and Kwazulu.
Mr Mabuza said Kangwane was not going to accept the decision.
In Johannesburg, the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) yesterday attacked the land deal as the act of "worst arrogance in the history of the country".
Mr Mkhabela said Azapo was expressing the indignation and anger of black people over the "unholy alliance" which the Swazi Government had entered into with the "unpopular" government of South Africa.
He said Azapo called on the Swaziland Government to reconsider its position "even in this late hour".
In Durban yesterday, Natal's MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, Mr Dering Stainbank, attacked the proposed land deal as "absolute madness".
He said he was particularly upset because if the deal went through, work done by his department over many years in the areas concerned could be taken away with the stroke of a pen. — Own Correspondent-Sapa
● See leading article, page 12

Zulu chief warns SA over land deal

107

~~Zulu~~

Soweto

16/6/82

By LEN KALANE
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu has warned that the chain of events, now taking place over the disputed Ingwavuma land tract could result in bloodshed.

The Chief Minister, addressing the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, said if Ingwavuma was handed to Swaziland there would be nothing left for the Zulus and the South African Government to talk about.

He warned of bloodshed, not only between Zulus and Afrikaners, but between Zulus and Swazis. He said this was very tragic because there had been no bloodshed between the Swazis and the Zulus since 1853.

Outbursts over this disputed land follow decisions by the South African Government to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu and most of KaNgwane to Swaziland, announced by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a very sombre KwaZulu assembly this week.

The announcement has met with widespread condemnation, that is seen to have serious international repercussions.

Reports from Swaziland say that Pretoria's motives are seen in the area largely as a matter of divesting itself of responsibility of the KaNgwane and other northern Zululand people as well as creating a security buffer between white South Africa and Mozambique.

Dr Koornhof told the Assembly that he has been in touch with his Government and offered KwaZulu the Makhatini flats with 20 000 ha of arable land and a further 2 500 ha which was part of the Ubombo range both of which were to have been excised.

He was also authorised to offer the possible inclusion of the Umfolosi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves to be governed jointly by the KwaZulu, the Natal Provincial Administration and the Natal Parks Board.

Chief Buthelezi said: "My final words is of concern and even love for the Afrikaner. This is his death knell. These are the kind of events which prove that Afrikanerdom is a colonial anachronism which cannot survive in the 20th century."

Ingwavuma
 sub + private

... conditions - land push

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

... (unclear)

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 bloodshed 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

WESTERN governments are believed to have warned Swaziland that they might refuse to recognise its new borders if KaNgwane and Ingwavuma were incorporated into its territory by the South African Government, and that the whole status of Swaziland's sovereignty would be in dispute at the United Nations and elsewhere if the plan went ahead.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

The South African Government is expected to be told much the same, even though the proposed land deal would ostensibly be conducted between two sovereign and recognised governments, those of South Africa and Swaziland.

Some Western countries are understood to have picked up hints of the plan several weeks ago when there was speculation that KaNgwane might be incorporated in Swaziland.

Diplomatic sources say that although the proposed land deal has not been formally discussed with Swaziland, informal messages to Mbabane have made it clear that the deal would almost certainly be viewed in Western capitals — and at the UN, where recognition of Swaziland's new territorial sovereignty would probably be decided — as merely an extension of the South African

Government's discredited homeland policy. By unanimous vote in the UN General Assembly, all governments have agreed not to recognise the sovereignty of "independent" homelands created by the South African Government within its own territory.

The South African Government's argument that it has the right in international law to dis-

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."

107
NSA
S/17/82

Some fam
17/6/82

Nats join land deal protests

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

WHITE RIVER — Many Nationalists are among the local farmers and businessmen who are protesting vigorously at the Government's decision to give the kaNgwane homeland to Swaziland.

Prominent members of the community are calling for a meeting with their member of Parliament, Mr Dolf Mare.

As protests mounted, the Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, and a delegation of 70 from the homeland met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, in Pretoria today.

It is understood that Dr Koornhof will try to persuade senior kaNg-

wane office bearers to accept his decision to give away the homeland.

One of the chief opponents of the decision in the White River community is lawyer Mr Willem Janson who is the son of Mr Punt Janson, kaNgwane's Commissioner-General.

Mr Janson said: "Without involving my father as kaNgwane's Commissioner-General, my opinion is that the whole thing is impractical and not feasible.

"Something will have to be done before it is too late."

He was supported by an estate agent, Mr Johan van Heerden, who said the community was totally confused about the whole affair.

"According to the

To Page 3, Col 5

Protests growing over Koornhof land decision

▶ From page 1

existing border, a South African living in Kaapmuiden who wants to visit a relative in Malelane, 50 km away, will have to get a passport," he said.

"And to visit the game reserve South Africans will have to get a passport to enter at Numbi."

The Herstigte Nasionale Party says that if Swaziland gets its wish and Barberton is also given to Swaziland there would be a rebellion.

Mr Daan Nel, HNP candidate in the last general election, said that if Swaziland made more claims, Bophu-

thatswana and Lesotho would add their voices to the clamour for more land.

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has denied a statement by Dr Koornhof that there had been prolonged discussion between kwaZulu and the central Government about the Swaziland land deal, reports the SABC.

Chief Buthelezi said he had discussed the matter only once with the central Government — in December 1979.

At that meeting it had been agreed that further discussions would follow and a date was set.

Chief Buthelezi said that, just before that

date, Dr Koornhof phoned him and said the Swazis had refused to take part in the meeting because they did not recognise Chief Buthelezi as he was a homeland leader.

Chief Buthelezi said he told Dr Koornhof in February this year that he was worried about rumours that Swaziland wanted Ingwavuma. He said Dr Koornhof denied the rumours and said he would do nothing behind Chief Buthelezi's back.

Dirk Nel reports from Pietersburg that land deals related to the consolidation of Lebowa have angered many farmers in the Northern Transvaal.

Conservative Party supporters in the Zebediela district claim that members of the National Party are receiving preferential treatment and getting better prices for their land.

A State valuer dismissed the allegations and said that the farm valuations were in the Government's hands by June 1981, long before the breakaway by Dr Andries Treurnicht and his followers to form the Conservative Party.

Staw 17/6/82 (3/12) 107

We'll fight to stay in SA - Kangwane chief

ARGus 17/6/82

107

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.

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)

Later, when arrangements were made for a meeting between the South African Government, the Zulus and the

Swazis, the Swazis had refused to discuss the matter with a "bantustan or homeland".

"They could not be associated with us because we were a bantustan, although they did not mind coveting that Bantustan's land.

"That was the end of the matter as far as negotiations between Swazis, and Zulus were concerned.

"Dr Koornhof assured me that if the issue arose again, or any problems occurred, he would not do anything behind my back", Chief Buthelezi said.

In Pretoria today, the deputy director of the SA Institute of Race Relations said the cession of land would "turn people into foreigners in the land of their birth".

CONTROL

Mrs Hazel Moolman, said: "A serious aspect of the issue is the denationalisation of up to a million more black South Africans."

The "foreigners" would find themselves subjected to even stricter influx control measures.

NRP

In Durban, New Republic Party leaders today denied they had accepted proposals that would enable the Government to cede tracts of land to Swaziland.

This follows a remark by Chief Buthelezi that he regretted Mr Vause Raw and Mr Frank Martin had agreed to administer three game reserves which are earmarked for inclusion into Kwazulu as part of the deal.

Mr Martin, said someone "has given Chief Buthelezi incorrect information.

"We have accepted nothing at all. We were briefed by Dr Koornhof on what the Cabinet had decided. We just listened and made no commitment.

NO BENEFITS

"We cannot see any benefits in any of the proposals, and I remain unconvinced that there are any benefits."

Mr Raw said: "I have not agreed directly or by implication to any part of the deal.

"The only thing I have committed myself to is that the people of the affected areas should decide on their own future."

ARGUS 17/6/82

Land deal: 'All views on TV'

107 107 107 107

TV Reporter

SABC-TV-1 head of news, Mr S Burger, maintains that all the opposition to the Kwazulu - Swaziland land deal has been reflected in various news bulletins.

There has been widespread criticism of TV1's news coverage of the controversial deal on the past two nights. On June 15 the main 8 pm news mentioned criticism of the deal but concentrated on Government explana-

tions and reasons for it 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

INTERIOR

Last night there was coverage of Chief Buthelezi speaking but the technical quality of the recording of his voice was "very inferior," according to Mr Burger, and could not be used.

Mr Burger maintained that all opposition to the land deal, including the views of the PFP, NRP, HNP, Conservative Party as well as the views of the King of the Zulus had been reflected at some stage in TV1 bulletins.

But there has been no coverage so far on the 8 pm main news of either the PFP or NRP's views.

NO COMPROMISE, SAY

Mercury 17/6/82

107

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

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.

move 'as the most significant political occurrence of the 20th century.'

'The success that has crowned the peaceful negotiations justifies the unshakable belief of King Sobhuza II in the resolution of political disputes through peaceful negotiations.

'For Swaziland, his statement: "If somebody regards you as an enemy, go and talk to him; you will eventually iron out your difference", has born practical fruits.

'For South Africa, too, the after-effects of these negotiations will be far reaching. No sovereign State in modern history has peacefully and willingly surrendered what has been considered part of their territory to another sovereign State. That South Africa has entered into such an agreement with an African State assumes greater significance,' the statement said.

Whatever the critics may say, as of today, most of the world governments will view the so-called intransigents of the South African Government from a different angle.

'Ingwavuma was ceded to Kwazulu by the South African Government in 1976, after Mr M C Botha, the then Minister of Bantu Affairs, had conceded at a public meeting in Barberton that Ingwavuma had always been regarded as Swazi area.

'Swaziland protested to South Africa against the arbitrary ceiling of land which was the subject of negotiations between the two Governments. The Kwazulu authority had been informed by King Sobhuza that the Ingwavuma area was the subject of negotiations with South Africa, and Chief Buthelezi had expressed his gratitude for being informed and conceded the historical background of the Swazi claim.

'The King has conveyed to Chief Buthelezi that Swaziland will stand by Kwazulu in its struggle for what is justifiably theirs — but likewise Swaziland expects Kwazulu to support her in what rightly belongs to Swaziland. On this there can be no compromise.'

● See also Page 9

SWAZIS

The Natal Mercury, 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 Swarberg 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 deter-

mined infiltrators out of the territory. It would just mean that these infiltrators would have to be hunted and neutralised by South African troops in South African territory.

The costs, on the other hand, were enormous. Apart from alienating the strongest of the black leaders, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, 6 000 000 Zulus were also being angered.

The only inescapable conclusion was that the temptation to 'hive off' almost 1 000 000 blacks had proved too strong to be ignored, Mr Spicer said.

'This decision can't be logically justified on any other grounds. The Government clearly wants to get rid of as many black South Africans as possible to get to the point where white citizens are not so much of a minority.'

It doesn't make sense, 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.

FOR YOUR OFFICIAL TRAVEL AMERICAN

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.

AMERICAN TRAVEL

Prolonged talks

Mercury (107)
claim 'a blatant

17/6/82
lie' says Buthelezi

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Chief Gatscha Buthelezi said yesterday it was a 'blatant lie' for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to claim that there had been prolonged negotiations with all parties involved in Swaziland claims to the Ingwavuma district.

Chief Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here that the matter had first been discussed at a meeting in Pretoria on November 12, 1979, with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Dr Koornhof.

Homeland

The Prime Minister had indicated that a future meeting was to be held between representatives of the Government, KwaZulu and Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof had subsequently informed him that the Swazis objected to taking part in such a discussion since KwaZulu was a 'homeland' and, therefore, a 'bantustan'.

Chief Buthelezi said that, apart from articles appearing in the Press, he had not heard anything further from the Government for more than two years.

However, because of rumours circulating to the

effect that Swaziland was serious about its claim to the Ingwavuma area, he had taken up the matter with Dr Koornhof at a meeting organised to discuss other points in Cape Town on February 11 this year.

Dr Koornhof had denied there was any substance in these rumours and had said he would not do anything behind Chief Buthelezi's back.

Subsequently he had been asked to attend a meeting in Cape Town on March 8, to discuss industrial decentralisation, and Mr Pik Botha had been present for the first part of the meeting.

'When I presented an aide-memoire on rumours surrounding Ingwavuma, Dr Koornhof regretted the fact that Mr Botha had already left,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'He appeared blank and

said that he would tell me if anything cropped up. He assured me again that he would never do anything behind my back.'

The Chief Minister said he could not understand how Dr Koornhof could now talk of 'prolonged negotiations with all parties' unless he was talking about negotiations between Swaziland and South Africa.

The Chief Minister said his 'heart bled' when he thought that a man such as Dr Koornhof, with whom he had had Christian fellowship over a couple of years, should turn out to be so untrustworthy.

'I am amazed that a man who behaves like this had the temerity on Monday to say to us: "God bless you".'

'I think that was blasphemous. God is not mocked,' he said.

● See also Pages 7 and 9

Regarding the Swazi influence in the area, Felgate states that the Dlamini clan around which the Swazi nation was formed was at one stage the neighbour of the Tembe-Thonga in Mozambique. He says many of the people who bear Swazi names may thus have remained with the Tembe-Thonga after Dlamini's departure.

In the mid 1800s there was no political boundary between South Africa and Mozambique. But Portugal and Britain had a dispute over the right to the territory. In 1875 the dispute was taken to a head when President Pretorius of the South African Republic (now the Transvaal) issued a proclamation extending his boundary to the sea.

Cut

Britain immediately reacted and claimed the territory herself. Naturally Portugal objected and eventually all agreed to submit the matter to President MacMahon of France for arbitration. In 1875 MacMahon defined the boundaries of Britain and Portugal — a line which is still the present Mozambique/South African border.

This line cut the Tembe-Thonga area into two sections.

Britain did not immediately annex Tongaland but made a number of treaties with the Tembe-Thonga people whereby Britain promised them protection on condition they entered into no treaties with other foreign powers without Britain's consent.

On December 27, 1897, Britain annexed Tongaland and on December 29, 1897, Tongaland and Zululand were incorporated into Natal.

In 1910 Tongaland was incorporated into the Union of South Africa and all ties with the British Government and the territory were cut.

Mixed groups in Swazi land deal area

(107)
Mercury
(7/6/82)

Mercury Reporter
TONGALAND, the area to be given to Swaziland, is the home of people with extremely diverse origins and many different groups claim to be the 'original owners' of the land.

However, W S Felgate, whose honours thesis on the area in 1968 refers to the inhabitants as the Tembe-Thonga, found that intermarriage had fused the various groups into a fairly homogenous people.

He found that around Kosi Bay, 50 percent of the people had Thonga names and about 40 percent had Zulu names. These proportions were reversed around Lake Sibayi, while in the north-western areas of Tongaland the proportions were roughly a third each of Zulu, Thonga and Swazi.

Collectors

The Tembe-Thonga claim to have migrated southwards from Karanga in Zimbabwe, and Prestrello, the Portuguese chronicler, records their presence in Mozambique around 1550.

They seem gradually to have moved south beyond what is now the South African border, to a land which was largely bypassed by the main European and African migratory routes because of the harsh climate, geographical isolation and the presence of malaria and tsetse flies.

These conditions made agriculture impossible on any large scale and the Tembe-Thonga people, with their extensive knowledge of the fauna and flora, survived by being more 'collectors' than cultivators.

Neighbour

During the reign of Shaka in the early 19th century there was a steady increase of Zulu influence into the area and north into Mozambique.

Regarding the Swazi influence in the area, Felgate states that the

DUNLOP

5/9 PER KG **PINK**

20% LEVER SPREAD
20% LEVER SPREAD
20% LEVER SPREAD
20% LEVER SPREAD

107

Buthelezi accuses Koornhof of lying

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI.— Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, yesterday accused Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, of "a blatant lie" on the Ingwavuma land deal with Swaziland.

Speaking in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof's claim in a radio broadcast, that there had been prolonged negotiations with all the parties involved in Swazi land claims to the Ingwavuma district, was "a blatant lie".

Chief Buthelezi said the matter had first been discussed at a meeting at Pretoria on November 12, 1979 with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Dr Koornhof present.

The Prime Minister had indicated at the time that a future meeting was to be held between repre-

sentatives of the South African Government, Kwazulu and the Swazi land authorities.

The Chief Minister said Dr Koornhof had subsequently informed him that the Swazis objected to taking part in such a discussion since Kwazulu was a "homeland" and, therefore, a "Bantustan".

Chief Buthelezi said that, apart from articles appearing in the press, he had not heard anything further from the government for more than two years.

However, because of rumours circulating to the effect that Swaziland was serious about its claim to the Ingwavuma area, he had taken up the matter with Dr Koornhof at a meeting organized to discuss other points in Cape Town on February 11 this year.

Dr Koornhof had denied there was any substance to these rumours and had said he would

not do anything behind Chief Buthelezi's back.

Subsequently, the Chief Minister said, he had been asked to attend another meeting in Cape Town on March 8 this year. The meeting had been arranged to discuss industrial decentralization and Mr Pik Botha had been present for the first part of the meeting.

"When I presented an aide-memoire on rumours surrounding Ingwavuma, Dr Koornhof regretted the fact that Mr Botha had already left," Chief Buthelezi said.

"He appeared blank and said that he would tell me if anything cropped up. He assured me again that he would never do anything behind my back."

The Chief Minister said he could not understand how Dr Koornhof could now talk of "prolonged negotiations with all parties".



The Rev W Marhawu of the Grovice in the Catholic church has Ganjani, chairman of the regional Councils, and on his right



OSKAVA STAY WARM SALE

THE BIGGEST SALE OF SEAT COVERS AT PRESENT IN SOUTH AFRICA. HELP YOURSELF.

GENUINE SHEEPSKIN SEAT COVERS WITHOUT HOOD (Block) (Available from Wed 16th June)	R9,50
COMMERCIAL SEAT COVERS (Available from Wednesday, 17th June) ...	R13,50
GENUINE SHEEPSKIN COVERS WITH HOOD (Block) (Available from Thurs 17th June)	R17,50
COMMERCIAL SEAT COVERS (Available 17th June)	R19,50
SYNTHETIC SEAT COVERS STOCKS AVAILABLE	R3,90

30% DISCOUNT on all other seat covers in stock available while SALE LASTS. e.g. Synthetic Seat Covers:

R26,90
Less 30%
R8,07
U pay
R18,83

Do not blame OSKAVA if you get cold this winter. Slippers (sheepskin) from R9,90

ACCESSORIES include car radios, tapes, mag wheels, louvres, windshields etc. 10% DISCOUNT. e.g. Mag Wheels:

Soweto b-police, dc

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Stone-throwing youths and police clashed at the main June 16 service in Soweto yesterday, about 40 Putco buses were damaged and thousands of workers were stranded.

These were the main incidents in Johannesburg on the sixth anniversary of the 1976 unrest.

Speakers at services in Soweto, Lenasia and Pretoria yesterday said six years after 1976 the government had failed to respond to the real grievances of blacks.

But for sporadic disturbances the day had passed without serious incident, police said.

● At the North night, police to disperse students set fire to and looted truck.

● In K Durban, it stoned.

● Incid throwing from so townships.

Police batons and perse a er Regina M Rockville, the main held.

Among during the were Mr

Detainees scarce complain, court

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Inspector of

Buthelezi accuses Koornhof of lying

Own Correspondent
ULUNDI.— Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, yesterday accused Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, of "a blatant lie" on the Ingwavuma land deal with Swaziland.

Speaking in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof's claim in a radio broadcast, that there had been prolonged negotiations with all the parties involved in Swazi land claims to the Ingwavuma district, was "a blatant lie".

Chief Buthelezi said the matter had first been discussed at a meeting at Pretoria on November 12, 1979 with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Dr Koornhof present.

The Prime Minister had indicated at the time that a future meeting was to be held between repre-

sentatives of the South African Government, Kwazulu and the Swaziland authorities.

The Chief Minister said Dr Koornhof had subsequently informed him that the Swazis objected to taking part in such a discussion since Kwazulu was a "homeland" and, therefore, a "Bantustan".

Chief Buthelezi said that, apart from articles appearing in the press, he had not heard anything further from the government for more than two years.

However, because of rumours circulating to the effect that Swaziland was serious about its claim to the Ingwavuma area, he had taken up the matter with Dr Koornhof at a meeting organized to discuss other points in Cape Town on February 11 this year.

Dr Koornhof had denied there was any substance to these rumours and had said he would

not do anything behind Chief Buthelezi's back.

Subsequently, the Chief Minister said, he had been asked to attend another meeting in Cape Town on March 8 this year. The meeting had been arranged to discuss industrial decentralization and Mr Pik Botha had been present for the first part of the meeting.

"When I presented an aide-memoire on rumours surrounding Ingwavuma, Dr Koornhof regretted the fact that Mr Botha had already left," Chief Buthelezi said.

"He appeared blank and said that he would tell me if anything cropped up. He assured me again that he would never do anything behind my back."

The Chief Minister said he could not understand how Dr Koornhof could now talk of "prolonged negotiations with all parties".



The Rev W J Ganjani, chairman of the Council

OSKAVA STAY WARM SALE

THE BIGGEST SALE OF SEAT COVERS AT PRESENT IN SOUTH AFRICA. HELP YOURSELF.

GENUINE SHEEPSKIN SEAT COVERS WITHOUT HOOD (Block) (Available from Wed 16th June)	R9,50
COMMERCIAL SEAT COVERS (Available from Wednesday, 17th June) ...	R13,50
GENUINE SHEEPSKIN COVERS WITH HOOD (Block) (Available from Thurs 17th June)	R17,50
COMMERCIAL SEAT COVERS (Available 17th June)	R19,50
SYNTHETIC SEAT COVERS STOCKS AVAILABLE	R3,90

30% DISCOUNT on all other seat covers in stock available while SALE LASTS. e.g. Synthetic Seat Covers:

Less 30%	R26,90
U pay	R8,07
	R18,83

Do not blame OSKAVA if you get cold this winter.
Slippers (sheepskin) from R9,90

ACCESSORIES include car radios, tapes, mag wheels, etc. 10% DISCOUNT. e.g. Mag Wheels:

Sowetoli

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.— Stone-throwing and police charges main June 1 Soweto yesterday 40 Putco workers damaged at of workers were These were cidents in J on the sixth of the 1976 Speakers Soweto. Len toria yesterday ernment has pond to grievances But for s bances th passed with cident, poli

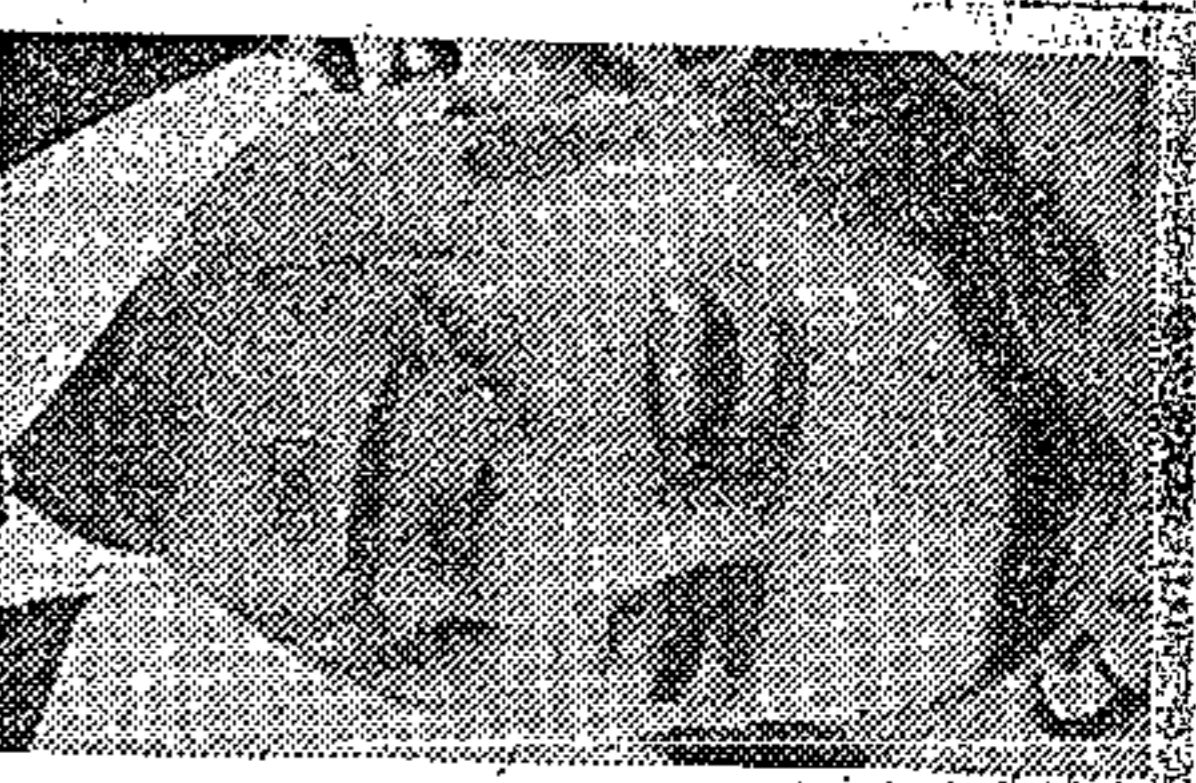
Details

JOHANNESBURG.
 Abraham M

Tax
 Mic
 PAC
 n
 ho
 Parts & Accessories
 M.S. PLACE, CNR. LONG & ...
 from R
 HA - 380
 line HITACHI
 five year
 HITACHI
 Another
-YEAR
 (April 198
 perform
 gave a
 "In use
OU
 unexcel
 improved
 incredible
 dramatic
 Circuits
 — Super
 radically
 Amplifier
 Hitachi
 seem to
 Significant
 HA—4800 2 x 55V

17/6/82

Land row: PW contradicts Koornhof



Dr Piet 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

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 excused from Kwazulu control within six weeks.

Mr Swart said the in- of their citizenship and 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."

"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.

Swaziland 'will look like a Bantustan'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SWAZILAND will consist of two separate blocks of territory after the addition of land from South Africa under its "border adjustment" accord with Pretoria, it was learnt yesterday.

Apart from those parts of KaNgwane which lie on its north-western border, Swaziland will absorb an piece of land — known as Nsikazi — separated from the rest of the country by a corridor of South Africa which carries the main railway line from Johannesburg to Maputo.

Situated near the towns of Nelspruit and White River, Nsikazi was due to be excised from KaNgwane under the 1975 consolidation proposals but is included in an official map of the ceded land released in Pretoria yesterday.

"Swaziland will look like a Bantustan," the Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, remarked at a news conference.

Mr Mabuza, backed by a 40-strong KaNgwane delegation of councillors and chiefs, was involved in talks with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in an 11th-hour bid to dissuade Pretoria from going ahead with the deal.

But even before the talks were complete a statement was released, in which Dr Koornhof reaffirmed that South Africa and Swaziland had agreed to a frontier adjustment providing for the cession of three blocks of KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof confirmed in his statement that Pretoria had demanded that Swazi-

land accept all South African-born Swazis as a pre-condition for the land transfer.

"The border adjustment is a step towards fulfilment of the long-cherished ideal of the Swazi people — who have for long been deprived of Swazi citizenship by an accident of history — to be united under one king in one country," he said.

Dr Koornhof stressed that all existing "rights, privileges or benefits" possessed by South African Swazi would not be forfeited as a result of their change in citizenship.

"The South African Government, in legislation now being prepared, will specifically provide for the retention of the right to remain in, or to find new employment in, South Africa," he said.

"It has also provided that those who have Section 10 qualifications will not forfeit them."

A coolly angry Mr Mabuza told newsmen that all but seven of KaNgwane's 45-member Legislative Assembly had opposed the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

"But all our submissions have, without exception, been contemptuously ignored," he said.

Mr Mabuza alleged that members of the Security Police and the National Intelligence Service had visited KaNgwane to assess the feelings of the people on unification with Swaziland.

Referring to "strange men who visited our chiefs in the night," Mr Mabuza said: "They identified themselves as members of the Security Police and the National Intelligence Service."

He could, if necessary, name the chiefs and the men who visited them, he added.

RDH
18/6/82

2/15
107

SA sacrifices wildlife gem

By James Clarke

107 Star 18/6/82

The decision by the Government to give 1 million ha of South Africa to Swaziland means the loss to this country of a unique tropical region — which was in the process of becoming a national park for kwaZulu.

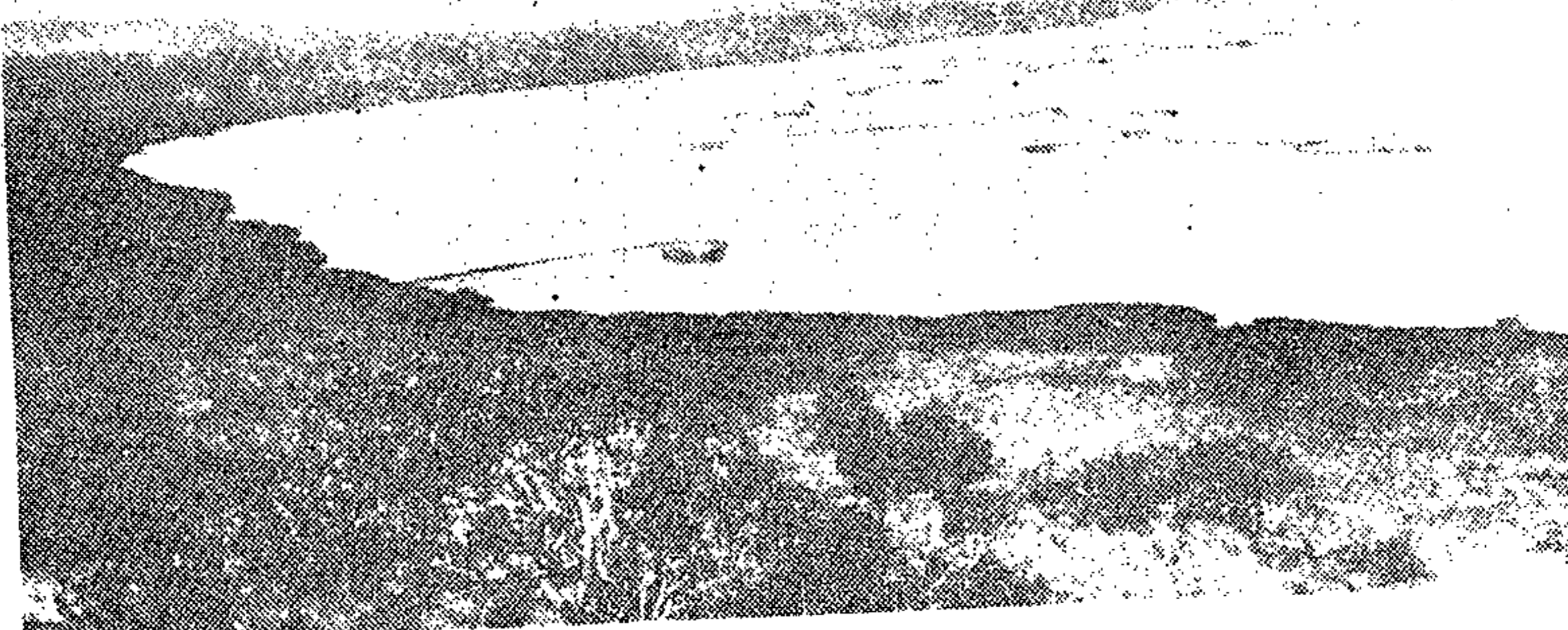
The decision means the loss of half of Maputaland, formerly Tongaland, which stretched from St Lucia Estuary to the southern border of Mozambique and from the Lebombo Mountains to the Indian Ocean.

One of the saddest sacrifices will be Kosi Bay, a beautiful lake-land system surrounded by mangrove and jungle and separated from the sea by some of the highest dune forests in the world. It also contours South Africa's only raffia palm forests.

Swaziland will almost certainly make a port out of it, something which has been talked about since the time of Paul Kruger.

Coincidental with the Government's announcement, Rhodes University and the Natal branch of the Wildlife Society have published a comprehensive book "The Ecology of Maputaland" which details in 40 scientific papers the almost incredible natural riches of the area.

The coincidence was not premeditated. The book arose out of a conference in the mid 1970s which examined



This view of Kosi Bay was taken 56 years ago. The place has not changed much. It still has fish of astonishing variety upon which the local population depends. Five of the world's turtle species come ashore here including the second largest, the leatherback.

the feasibility of a national park in which the present inhabitants would continue to live.

The book examines the history of the area, its people, and its wildlife and vegetation.

The Government of kwaZulu contracted Dr Ken Tinley, ecologist, and Mr Willem van Riet, planner, to draw up a development plan for the area. They may have been wasting their time.

Dr S J M Blaber of the University of Natal, one of the book's contributors, describes how the Agulhas Current gives the lake system a tropical environment.

The silt-free lakes have a fish fauna of astonishing variety in-

cluding big game fish as well as freshwater.

The amaThonga have for centuries laced the lake mouth with an intricate pattern of fish "kraals", actually a huge fish trap, which catches mature fish and allows the immature to escape and so build up the shoals ready for the next harvest.

One of the great sights of Maputaland is the shouting, leaping, naked tribespeople collecting the fish in an almost idyllic scene as fish eagles call overhead. Some of the fishermen used "funyas", basketshaped dip nets.

All of this will have to stop if Kosi is exploited as a harbour.

Along the beach in

the Kosi Bay region five of the world's sea turtle species come ashore. Dr George Hughes describes how one of them, the leatherback, is the second largest reptile on earth.

Loggerhead turtles drag themselves up the beach to nest in the bases of the dunes, one of only four regions in the world where their nests are found.

Careful conservation has led to an increase in their numbers. The green turtle, the hawksbill and Ridley's turtle are also found here.

The region has the largest number of elephants in South Africa outside Kruger Park. It has hippo, rhino and crocodile and a dozen

species of antelope including some of the rarest in South Africa.

The tiny Ndumu game reserve will also be lost.

Of the world's known bird species 430 are found in the reserve's forested flood plain.

Maputaland, as a whole, although only a fraction of Kruger Park in size has far more bird species and is known to be one of the richest bird areas in the world.

In a message pre-facing the book the Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, ends with the words: "May it become a valuable instrument in preserving our wonderful heritage." He wrote it in October 1980.

Mavi, leading trade unionist who died in a car accident in the Orange Free State last week.

Before his arrest, Len Kalane had told us that police had earlier told him to leave as there would be no service.

Security Police at Protea refused to comment. Major Schoeman told **The SOWETAN** that "I don't discuss things over the telephone". It could not be ascertained who the other people arrested with the reporters and Dr Motlana were.

Bishop Tutu and president of Azapo Mr K h e l a M t h e m b u slammed the arrests and said the move by police was ill-timed.

At the time of going to press it had not been established whether

to listen. The whole country stops

From the early hours of the morning crowds began piling into the stadium and number plates read like it was a national convention of some sort. So that when the first whistle blew, the tension was as thick as a scale of badly made mageu. And just as potent.

The crowds, who had come to see the masterful gladiators of soccer made easy by the stars of entertaining football, did not regret a single minute of the nail-biting fray. While those on the field were pitting remarkable skill against ineffable style, those outside the ground bit their nails almost to the blood. It was a tussle of the giants, with hair-raising saves, with the electric manoeuvre of the ball, the juggling that would make Houdini look like an amateur; "the real thing" as they say in township parlance.

For a moment at Orlando yesterday, a keen football spectator of approximately 15 years forgot the spell-binding goings-on.

"So phuma njani makuso," he chuckled to a friend behind me. They were wondering how they were going to make their way through the crowds and the gates after the game.

Such was the crowd at Orlando yesterday. It was the most patronised match of the 1982 NPSL season.

No for the throats. Was... liant sa... — they' Some Errol P... alty. Th... be a ki... vour.

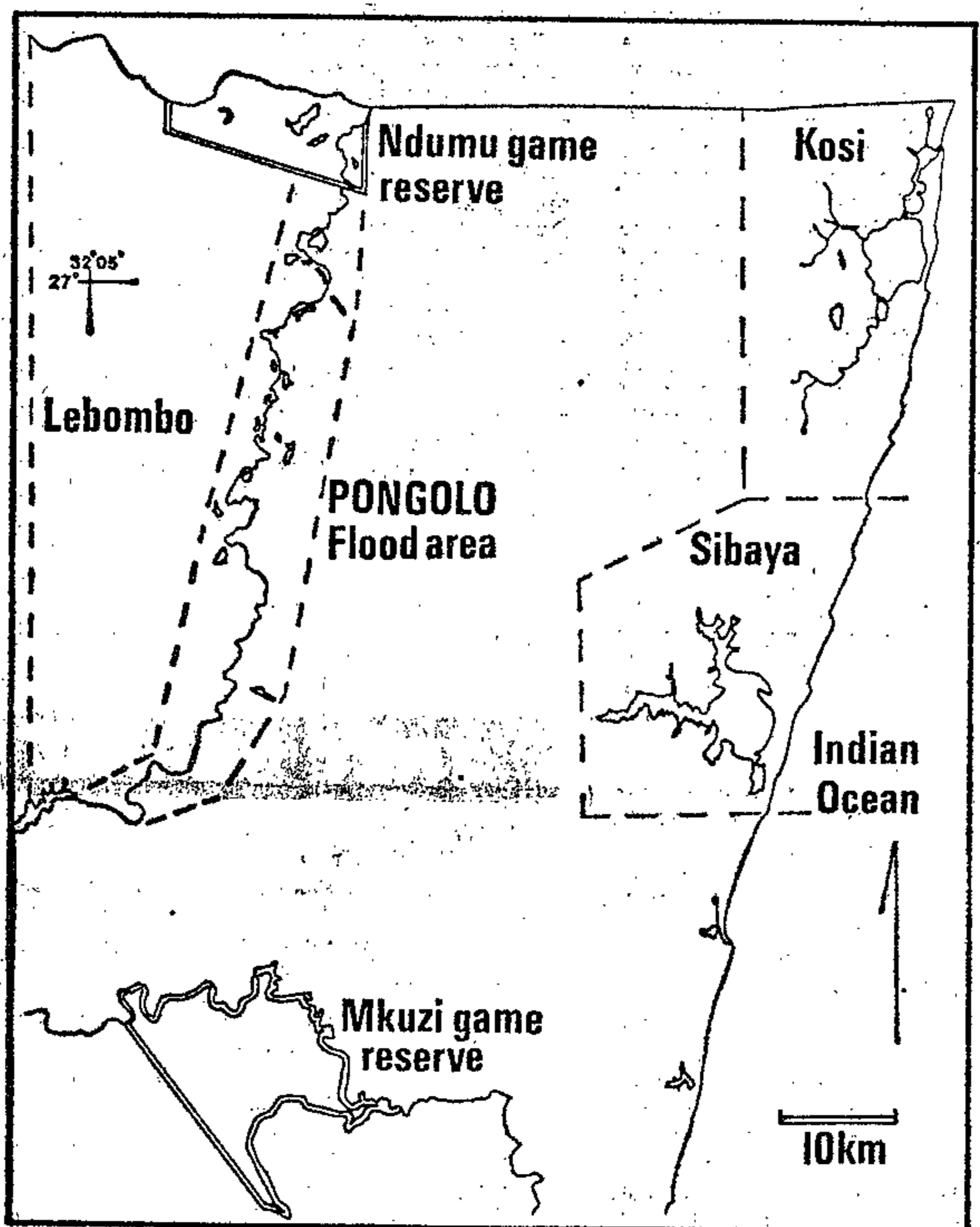
They ing aga... Yet... yesterd... game... Chiefs' after t' emerge... vour.

They could w... To th... sion as... One mi... domin... The... went to... was not... — we'll

from ee PA man rday 3ya:

(107) Star 18/6/82

A haven of nature faces exploitation



Kosi Bay, a tropical paradise. It is the only place where raffia palm forests can be found in South Africa. It will almost certainly be developed into a port by Swaziland. The tiny Nduma Reserve, is smaller than the Kruger National Park but has more bird species and is considered one of the richest bird areas in the world.

SWAZI LAND DEAL 107

The axe falls 322

FM 18/6/82

By what will amount to an act of *force majeure*, the SA government announced this week that it intends formally to cede two regions of SA to the Kingdom of Swaziland "in due course." (*Current affairs* February 19, 26 and March 26 1982.)

More than 800 000 black South Africans of Swazi extraction will lose their SA rights and become Swazi nationals once the deal is ratified. It appears, however, that SA decentralisation incentives will still apply after the border has been adjusted — rather as they do in the independent homelands such as Ciskei. The details remain unclear, as does the extent of the deal. There is speculation that SA's major gain will be a new buffer zone against incursion.

The long-standing SA-Swazi negotiations over the land incorporation deal, now only a parliamentary break away, have been almost universally condemned — early on by the OAU (*Current affairs* February 19 1982), and, following Koornhof's announcement, by the official opposition, the NRP, HNP and Pretoria's hand-picked chief minister in KaNgwane, Enos Mabuza.

KwaZulu chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi, said there is now "nothing left" for the Zulus and the SA government to talk about, adding that "bad blood" could develop between Zulu and Swazi and also Zulu and Afrikaner because of the axe hanging over the Ingwavuma region in north Natal.

Buthelezi believes that the Zulus are being penalised by government in its attempt

to draw Swaziland into its grand design for a constellation of southern African states. And the fact that Koornhof has alluded to a better deal for all the people of the region after it is ceded can only mean that government intends pursuing some confederal formula, he told the *FM*.

"I also think that to some degree this thing is punitive. Our land is being excised because we have rejected independence and, with coloureds and Indians, we have been drawn together in the Black Alliance," Buthelezi said.

There is concern, shared by Buthelezi, that "trouble" could erupt in Ingwavuma, and "things are touchy" in KaNgwane also, says Mabuza.

He and his colleagues in the KaNgwane "government" were due to meet Koornhof in Pretoria yesterday. The guess was that essentially the same message as was delivered in KwaZulu would be presented (as a fait accompli) to Mabuza, who intends to oppose the move "to the bitter end."

Retention of the decentralisation package in Ingwavuma and KaNgwane (or greater Swaziland) appears to support the "constellation trade-off" argument maintained by some but denied by Swaziland, a member of the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. The Swazi denial is, however, probably little more than a rhetorical flourish in view of its close economic ties with SA.

KwaZulu minister claims Pretoria bid to 'besmirch'

107 Murray 18/6/82

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Certain senior officials in the Department of Education and Training were trying to use the issue of examinations to 'besmirch' the name of the Department of Education and Culture and the KwaZulu Government.

This claim was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

He was replying to a question from Mr Rodgers

Ngcobo (Ndwedwe)

Dr Dhlomo revealed that the Department of Education and Training was refusing to release Std 10 certificates of those black pupils who had refused to rewrite their examinations earlier this year as ordered by the department.

The rewriting had been regarded as a result of examination leakage in the original Std 10 papers.

These pupils had taken the department to court and the results subsequently had been re-

leased, Dr Dhlomo said.

'We have now discovered that, when the affected students write to Pretoria demanding their certificates, the officials of the Department of Education and Training tell them they should write to my department and ask for their certificates,' he added.

'It is yet another example of the Department of Education and Training to incite students against my department to cover up for its own administrative ineptitude,' he said.

KwaZulu

needs

'de jure'

107
freedom

18/6/82
says

Buthelezi

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Government had agreed to the excision of Ingwavuma from KwaZulu because it knew KwaZulu would never accept Pretoria's brand of independence.

This point was made yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

He was refuting the view current in some Natal circles, that KwaZulu did not need 'de jure' independence since it already had 'de facto' independence in that it controlled its own affairs in such areas as a police force and a Bureau of Natural Resources.

Chief Buthelezi said the proponents of this view should study the Homelands Constitution Act to judge whether KwaZulu had this type of independence or not.

The Act clearly set out all the powers from which the KwaZulu Government was excluded in terms of the phase of self-government in which it was operating.

He said the KwaZulu Assembly had set up the Buthelezi commission of inquiry because it did not want independence 'a la Pretoria'.

Violence

There was nothing wrong, he declared, in decentralising political power in any country if it were not done for reasons of racism.

The Chief Minister said he did not understand why 6 000 000 Zulus could not have a small police force to protect their property and to defend them in the midst of the violence which surrounded them.

The establishment of a Bureau of Natural Resources did not mean KwaZulu was on the 'road to independence', Chief Buthelezi declared.

In the United States some States ran game reserves but these States were not independent, he said.

It was a false accusation to say KwaZulu was on any 'road to independence', he maintained. This had been established through empirical findings.

Chief Buthelezi was of the opinion that there was nothing wrong in South Africa developing towards one nation through a federal formula.

absurd statement -

Swaziland

18/6/82
deal is

'just talk

so far'

OSHIVELLO — The Swaziland 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.

107
18/6/82
kwaZulu to
lose areas
- and gain
more land

Political Correspondent
The kaNgwane Legislative Assembly would be dissolved and some territory excised from kwaZulu's jurisdiction to facilitate the controversial land deal with Swaziland, Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Pretoria.

After a two-hour meeting with the kaNgwane Chief Minister and 70 of his officials, Dr Koornhof said Swazi people living in South Africa would become Swazi citizens when the deal was ratified.

Those Swazis who had Section 10 qualifications allowing them to live and work in urban areas would not forfeit them, he said.

His statement came in the wake of objections from white and black political leaders.

Dr Koornhof said the South African Government would have talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi on the possibility of including several areas of land into kwaZulu, including the Umfolozi, Hluhluwe and Mkuzi game reserves.

Zulus offered three game reserves

PRETORIA. — The government would hold talks with the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, on the possible incorporation of the Umfolozi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves into Kwazulu, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last night.

Dr Koornhof said in a statement in Pretoria that various other areas of land would, in terms of the consolidation plans approved by Parliament in 1975, be added to Kwazulu. This included a portion of the Makatini flats.

The two governments would also discuss the possible inclusion of areas initially set aside for whites, such as Sodwana Bay and small areas around the Hluhluwe and Mkuze reserves, and the area to the west of Ulundi, seat of the Kwazulu government.

Controversy

Dr Koornhof said the government had also decided that South Africa and Swaziland should enter into a final written agreement as soon as possible regarding the incorporation of Nsikazi, Nkomazi, Mswati and

◆◆◆◆
To page 5



107
From 18/6/82
APL Times
Ingwavuma into Swaziland

"The borders of the areas concerned, which have already been decided upon in principle, are in due course to be properly surveyed and defined, subject to approval by Parliament," he said.

The border adjustments have reportedly caused controversy in political circles in South Africa and abroad.

In last night's statement Dr Koornhof defended them as a step towards the fulfilment of the "long-cherished ideal of the Swazi people, who have for long been deprived of Swazi citizenship by an accident of history, to be united under one king in one country".

'Spirit of goodwill'

Both governments had approached the question of border adjustments in the spirit of goodwill and friendship which had characterised relations between the two states, he added.

"The primary condition set by the South African Government throughout the long preliminary negotiations has been to ensure that the Swazi in the Republic, who will become citizens of the Kingdom of Swaziland, would retain all the rights, privileges and benefits which they presently enjoy."

In order to finalise the border adjustments it would be necessary to dissolve the Kangwane Legislative Assembly, to excise the Ingwavuma district from the area of jurisdiction of the Kwazulu Government and to transfer the administration of these areas to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Powers transferred

This would ensure that existing services, such as justice, health, welfare and education, would not be interrupted and that

the conditions of service of civil servants and teachers would remain unaffected. Dr Koornhof said.

"Authorities will also continue to function as before. The only change that will take place in the administration is that the powers formerly vested in the governments of Kangwane and Kwazulu in respect of the areas concerned, will be transferred to the Minister of Co-operation and Development."

'No need to fear'

Swazis living inside South Africa, including those in Kangwane and Ingwavuma, would become Swazi citizens but still be able to enjoy all existing rights and privileges when the border adjustments were made.

"These people therefore need not fear economic disruption and hardship.

"South Africa and Swaziland recognise and encourage private ownership of property and private investment and the Government of Swaziland has undertaken to respect all existing property rights and investments in the areas affected by the border adjustment," the statement said.

"Nobody therefore needs to fear that his property will be confiscated or that he will forfeit any claims to property or to investments registered in his name."

Border adjustments would not result in the resettlement of people living within the borders of Ingwavuma and Kangwane.

"The South African Government, in legislation now being prepared, will specifically provide for the retention of the right to remain in or to find new employment in the Republic and has also provided that those who have Section 10 qualifications will not forfeit them."

Only 'black' land

Teachers, nurses, other civil servants and pensioners in these areas would continue to receive their salaries, pensions and other benefits, the statement added.

Hospital services, education, industrial development, mining and "many" other matters would be dealt with in formal agreements to be entered into between the two governments.

"Both governments have one purpose in mind and that is to avoid any disruption and hardship.

"Negotiations will take place between owners of land involved in the border adjustments and consequential transactions and the Commission for Co-operation and Development in the normal manner," the statement said. — Sapa

'Kwazulu not on road to independence'

CAK files 18/6/82
107

• Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said yesterday the South African Government had agreed to the excision of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu because it knew Kwazulu would never accept Pretoria's brand of independence.

He was arguing against the view, current in some Natal circles, that Kwazulu did not need "de jure" independence since it already had "de facto" independence in that it controlled its own affairs with respect to, for instance, a police force and a bureau of natural resources.

Chief Buthelezi said the proponents of this view should study the Homelands Constitution Act.

The act clearly set out all the powers from which the Kwazulu Government was excluded.

He said the Kwazulu Assembly had set up the Buthelezi Commission of inquiry precisely because it did not want independence "à la Pretoria".

There was nothing wrong, he declared, in decentralizing political power in any country if it



Chief Buthelezi

were not done for reasons of racism.

The Chief Minister said he did not understand why six-million Zulus could not have a small police force to protect their property and to defend them in the midst of the violence which surrounded them.

Even a city had a police force, he pointed out. It did not become an independent "city state" merely because it had a police force.

The establishment of a bureau of natural resources did not mean Kwazulu was on the "road to independence", Chief Buthelezi declared.

Swazi deal not final — Botha

ARGUS 18/6/82

(107)

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."

FATHER: HOOSE A GIFT PROUD TO

DMAX

Clking Value

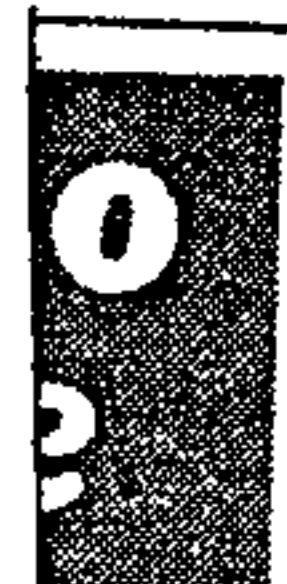
ing and will in another

e was filled

manner in

road, but He had no abankment.

to get out



★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Ju

CO

EN I

"July worth will Mor-

THE reasc emi Afric

Paarl was a small village when the

Mystery as flag ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ of KwaZulu ^{19/6/82} lowered ^{pleasing}

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The magistrate and 10 clerks at the Ingwavuma Magistrate's Court in Northern KwaZulu walked out yesterday after the KwaZulu flag was lowered at the Court house by unknown persons.

This announcement was made yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly he planned to investigate whether a notice had yet appeared in the Government Gazette, authorising the handing-over of the Ingwavuma district to the Department

of Co-operation and Development.

The Assembly immediately went into caucus to discuss the issue.

Ingwavuma is one of the areas the South African Government plans to hand to Swaziland as part of a land deal with the kingdom. The other area is KaNgwane, a Swazi-speaking homeland on the Transvaal-Swaziland border.

Transferred

Yesterday the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was dissolved in terms of a proclamation in the Government Gazette.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, told the

KwaZulu Assembly on Monday that Ingwavuma would be transferred from the control of KwaZulu to that of his department prior to its incorporation into Swaziland.

He did not, however, indicate a date when this would take place.

The KwaZulu Assembly plans to visit the Ingwavuma area next week to advise the inhabitants about the Government's decision.

The Assembly made a similar visit to the district last month when nearly 10 000 people demonstrated their desire to remain part of KwaZulu and rejected the Swazi land claims.

PLAN TO GIVE AREAS TO SWAZILAND DANGERS THE ZULUS

Back to Kwazulu and dispute

w/c Argus

19/6/82

107

~~107~~

~~107~~

INGWAVUMA, Tongaland and Kangwane — places virtually unknown to many South Africans — burst into the news this week. Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced that they would be incorporated into the Kingdom of Swaziland. The angry response — not least from people in Kangwane and Kwazulu — carried accusations that the Government had not negotiated the deal with the people affected. BRUCE CAMERON, of Weekend Argus political staff, looks at the history of land claims and border disputes in the areas at issue.

Bay. But the British thwarted this plan initially by annexing the Transvaal and declaring Swaziland a protectorate in 1877.

But, in terms of the Pretoria convention of 1881, Swaziland was reduced to its present borders with three-fifths of its citizens being left in South Africa.

The British finally put paid to Transvaal plans for the rail link by annexing Tongaland, which fell in the low-lying coastal plain east of the Lebombo mountains.

The Tonga people were not Swazi citizens but paid tribute to the Zulu king.

Claims

This position remained more or less stable until the independence of Swaziland in 1968 when it made known its land claims.

Simultaneously, the National Party's homeland policy was developing. It has played a significant part in the Government decision to cede the land to Swaziland.

The circumstances of the announcement differ in the two areas of Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

Kangwane is the Government proclaimed homeland for the Swazis who were left in South Africa by the Pretoria convention. Most of them pay some form of allegiance to the world's longest reigning monarch, King Sobhusa II of Swaziland, but the majority clearly see South Africa, and not Swaziland, as their country.

'White'

On top of this, only slightly more than 200 000 of the 750 000 South African Swazis live in the homeland.

Kangwane is the third smallest homeland and will obviously never be viable. By the sweep of a pen Pretoria would not only rid itself of the

THE controversy

stirred by the Government announcement that certain Kwazulu areas are to be handed over to Swaziland is one troubled chapter in a history of intrigue, border disputes and land claims that pre-date the advent of whites in the area.

The background to this week's controversy did not begin in 1979, when the Government first started negotiating with the Swazis, but in the 1800s.

In 1840, when King Sobhusa I died, Swaziland stretched westwards to Ermelo and Carolina, east to the Lebombo mountains and south to the Pongola River.

British

The Transvaal Republic gradually extended its influence into Swazi territory before finally laying claim to the whole kingdom in 1868.

The primary intention was to develop a rail link to the coast at Kosi

Let's Vote on it says Natal

107
Harcourt 19/6/82

Political Reporter
AN URGENTLY called meeting of the provincial council will discuss the holding of a referendum in Natal among whites, coloureds and Indians on the 'arrogant' Government plan to hand the Ingwavuma district to Swaziland.

ing to the issue had been adopted. Mr Martin, as leader of the provincial council, was called upon to initiate steps for a special sitting of the council to discuss the holding of a referendum.

In the second resolution, the NRP and its Natal head committee 'condemns out of hand the arrogant attitude and decisions of the Government'.

Mr Miller said: 'If the Government is allowed to get away with this kind of high-handed action, the ramifications for the rest of South Africa are momentous. This will create a precedent regarding claims on territory and promotion of Nat ideology at the expense of the citizens of South Africa. It must be stopped at all costs.'

● See Editorial Opinion and also Page 2.

Mr Frank Martin, leader of the provincial council, will seek talks with KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to ascertain what steps KwaZulu is considering — including a referendum — and whether joint action can be taken.

And as public opposition to the deal gathers momentum, Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said in a statement yesterday that the PFP and Inkatha had held discussions on launching a joint petition next week objecting to the proposals. Discussions with the KwaZulu leadership had been arranged for next week.

'We believe that the issue transcends ordinary party political differences and we will seek the assistance of all interested parties and organisations to ensure that signatures are obtained from the largest possible number of Natal and KwaZulu citizens.'

The New Republic Party's head committee released a plan of action yesterday aimed at seeking the support and the canvassing of attitudes of the public over the land deal.

Special sitting

The plan includes the circulation of petitions, the holding of a series of public meetings in Natal as soon as possible and the calling of a special sitting of the provincial council, which is dominated by the NRP, within about three weeks.

A special sitting can be called at any time by the Administrator — considered unlikely in Natal's case because the Administrator is appointed by the National Party Government — or by a petition signed by a majority of MPCs and handed to the provincial council's chairman. The chairman has to give all MPCs seven days notice of the sitting.

A special sitting of the council was last held 21 years ago, on October 31, 1960, after a nation-wide referendum had shown the majority of whites to be in favour of South Africa becoming a republic.

Mr Ron Miller, the NRP's Natal leader, said the head committee had been unanimous in its condemnation of Government action over Ingwavuma and KaNgwane.

Two resolutions relat-

The Ingwavuma debate

107

Mercury
19/6/82

THE WEEK-SECTION

Research supports Chief

Political Reporter

THE claim by KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, that the people of Ingwavuma had never been subjects of a Swazi king, has been borne out by the Imperial Blue Book of the British Parliament of 1890-91.

The documents include letters between high-ranking British officials in Natal and Britain dating back to 1889 and show conclusively that none of the chiefs in the Ingwavuma/Umbombo area ever owed allegiance to the Swazi king.

At that time the area was sub-divided among seven chiefs, all of whom traced their descent directly to Zulu tribes. The seven chiefs were Sambana, Fokoti, Umjindji, Manaba, Ncamana, Sibonda and Mdlaleni.

The documents show that a Chief Mbigiza did acknowledge the chieftainship of the Swazi king but when he was put under pressure from the South African Republic, his appeal for help to the Swazi king was rejected on the grounds he was a Zulu subject.

The bulk of the rest of the Ingwavuma magisterial district was under the control of Zambili, the widow of King Noziyngile of the Tonga tribe.

She was of Swazi birth, but the Tonga tribe had never owed allegiance to anyone and was totally independent. The Tongas were brought under British influence when the area was annexed some time after Tongaland had been divided between Mozambique and Natal.

Commenting on the facts brought up by the research, Chief Buthelezi said: 'What is quoted from the blue book by Mr Martin tallies with my own knowledge and confirms what I said to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and Dr Piet Koornhof in November, 1979, when the subject of possible incorporation of Ingwavuma was first mentioned to me, and also on a couple of subsequent occasions.'

'This was also confirmed by what the chiefs of Ingwavuma stated in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and to Dr Koornhof on June 14 at Ulundi.'

'There is not the slightest doubt that what the South African Government is doing is unjust as none of the people over whom all these Zulu chiefs rule was ever the subject of any Swazi king at any time in history.'

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has claimed in recent statements that the Government decision to hand over the area was based on the fact that, historically, the people of the area owed allegiance to the Swazi king.

Documents of the period 1890-91 were researched by Dr John Vincent of the Natal Parks Board and handed to Natal's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin, for consideration by Chief Buthelezi.

'PW tried to mislead' claim

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had tried to 'mislead' South Africans when he said at Oshivello military base in South West Africa on Thursday that the Swaziland deal involving Ingwavuma and KaNgwane had not been finalised.

This accusation was made yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said the Prime Minister should have said the Swazi land deal had gone through and that all that remained was for it to be 'formalised' by Parliament.

The Chief Minister pointed out that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-

operation and Development, had told the KwaZulu Assembly on Monday that agreement in principle had been reached between the Government of South Africa and Swaziland.

He said black citizens of South Africa were ashamed of what Mr Botha had said.

While they were prepared to countenance the amount of lying they had heard from Dr L A P A Munnik, Minister of Health, and Dr Koornhof, they did not expect Mr Botha, as head of State, to do the same.

'I cannot believe that a man who spoke so profoundly at Upington and Springbok recently and who spoke so enthusiastically about his Christian commitment, can be in the mould of Dr Munnik and Dr Koornhof when they deceive us.'

Cronje holds protest meeting

Mercury Reporter

A MEETING to protest against the Government's Ingwavuma land deal will be held at the Hillcrest library hall at 7 30 pm on Monday.

The Progressive Federal Party's MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje, said he had planned to hold a report-back meeting but in view of latest developments the gathering would now be of several speakers, both individuals and those representing various organisations, who were opposed to the Ingwavuma move.

Cronje's injury is a recurrence of a ricked back he suffered in mid-April in England. On that occasion, he was back on the field playing for his club side, Southampton, the following Saturday.

KaNgwane stripped of admin power



cattle. He have been bred

of sale unless prior the Auctioneers

Op Co Ltd
152
4/5/6

ERSAL SALE

ND CA
FRIESLAND
AIRY COWS
YPE COWS

JUNE 1982 at 11h00
and Raw (Pty) Ltd.,
offer on the farm
to from Empangeni on
batuba Road — follow

stages of production

stages of production

alf;
mateable heifers:
y heifers 8-12 months
heifers up to 3 months;
f cows
have inspected the herd
ion and under veterinary
rip at Empangeni. Cata-
of sale.

bank guaranteed cheque
ception unless credit ar-

contact:
ative Company Limited
Box 181,
aritzburg
51227
Hours:
PMB 56578
or
Raw Offices,
eni 23313



Govt takes

control of

Kangwane



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

Dr Piet Koornhof

CAPE Times 19/6/82

107

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 another way of getting rid of black South Africans as citizens because they couldn't force us into ac-

cepting independence."

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has made clear that a condition of the cession of land is Swaziland's acceptance of all South African Swazis as its citizens.

Chief Buthelezi, who heads the Inkatha Movement, said of the dissolution of Kangwane's Legislative Assembly: "The government's abolition of its own creation means it has abandoned all pretence of carrying out its own fraudulent policy."

Of Mr Botha's statement that matters had not yet been finalized, he said: "The Prime Minister is talking through both sides of his mouth."

Mr Botha said earlier this week: "We have not given it away yet ... because these are (still) discussions and Parliament must still deal with the matter after the discussions have been completed."

Mr Botha emphasized that the land at stake "already belongs to the Swazis" and that what was taking place were merely "discussions to see whether the Swazi people cannot be reunited."

The magistrate and ten

◆◆◆◆
To page 2

A

Referendums for Natal, Kwazulu

Natal uprooted

w/e Argus 19/6/82

107. ~~108~~

REFERENDUMS will be held simultaneously in Natal and Kwazulu to test public reaction to the Government's proposed hand-over of land to Swaziland, which has blown up into a major political argument.

This new turn in the controversy comes in the wake of a decision by the head committee of the NRP to convene a special emergency sitting of the Natal Provincial Council to discuss the deal and to hold a referendum on the issue.

It also follows harsh criticism by the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party of the Government's abolition of the Kangeane Legislative Assembly and excision of Inwavuma from Kwazulu.

REFERENDUMS will be held simultaneously in Natal and Kwazulu to test public reaction to the Government's proposed hand-over of land to Swaziland, which has blown up into a major political argument.

This new turn in the controversy comes in the wake of a decision by the head committee of the NRP to convene a special emergency sitting of the Natal Provincial Council to discuss the deal and to hold a referendum on the issue.

It also follows harsh criticism by the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party of the Government's abolition of the Kangwane Legislative Assembly and excision of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu.

The plan to hand over the areas to Swaziland has drawn a hostile reaction even from National Party supporters and last night Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance and Natal leader of the party, faced a barrage of critical questions from a predominantly Nationalist audience in Maritzburg.

Mr Frank Martin, senior Natal MEC and leader of the Provincial Council, has called on Kwazulu to hold a referendum on the issue simultaneously with Natal.

Buthelezi

In response Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said today: "I go along with that. This issue affects all population groups in Natal and Kwazulu and they should be consulted."

The Minister of Co-operation and Develop-

Weekend Argus Reporters

ment, Dr Piet Koornhof—a central figure in the storm—said in an interview that the Government had decided not to hold a referendum to test whether the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma wanted to be incorporated into Swaziland.

At the Maritzburg meeting, Mr Horwood was confronted by members of the audience and the chairman cut the question period short after unsuccessfully attempting to close the Ingwavuma issue.

One questioner asked Mr Horwood whether there had been consultations with the Kwazulu and Kangwane authorities before the decision to hand over substantial parts of their territory to Swaziland was made—then said that "following the Information scandal he was no longer able to accept the word of the Government without qualification. It's not enough to say—trust us," he said to a number of hear hears from the audience.

The Natal Provincial Council is expected to meet at the end of the month to initiate plans for a referendum among whites, coloured people and Indians in the province.

As the council has no jurisdiction over blacks, they could not be inclu-

(Contd on Page 3, col 1)

It goes on...
19/6/82
Land deal

(Continued from Page 1)
ded in the referendum —
which could explain Mr
Martin's call on Kwazulu
to hold a simultaneous
referendum.

The two referendums
will see all population
groups in the province
voting on the same issue
for the first time — and
almost certain close co-
operation between the
NRP and the PFP.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal
leader of the PFP, said
the issue transcended
binary political differ-
ences.

"We believe that it is
necessary for there to be
massive mobilisation of
public opinion in Natal
against the Government's
proposals," he said.

The PFP has already
drafted a petition, which
calls on the Government
to abandon the land deal
because "the will of the
people" had not been
tested. The hand-over
would "threaten racial
harmony and heighten
potential for conflict in
the region" and would
"disrupt the lives of
thousands of people by
the arbitrary alteration of
their citizenship."

Section B

In what circumstances
the economy of a
country will be
affected and what
measures to be taken
to protect the people

A frequent type of
the world fall in
no such part
is running perfectly
without happening

...in the oil price, future of crops etc.
...caused by one country's activities affecting
another's trade or through imbalances for example a
country's exports decrease. Thus the Government must intervene
and try and put the imbalance in the balance of payments
...then must impose ^{import} quotas and import duties, control imports
in order to decrease the amount of goods
imported. Another method is to put its balance
of payments problem right is to devalue its currency
in terms of other countries. This causes the price of
goods in the country to decrease in terms of other countries so
it will be cheap for other countries to buy the devaluing
country's goods and thus the devaluing country will be
able to increase its exports and put its balance of
payments imbalance right. Thus the intervention of the government
in putting the balance of payments right leads to a

not justified to intervene in
economy and in balance
payments account
in the economy. You
with running a deficit
set up to them to
the Mr Swart.

to economy, the price
of employment. There is
can say the economy
can deal to internal and
...imbalanced as basically was
...future of crops etc.
...activities affecting
...for example a
...must intervene
...payments
...amount of goods
...to put its balance
...devalue its currency
...other countries
...price of
...other countries is
...devaluing
...will be
...devaluing
...balance of
...intervention of the government
...leads to a

SA is footing the bill for a R28m road it will never own.

By MICHAEL CADMAN

SOUTH Africa is building a 106km tarred road from the Swazi border through the heart of Ingwavuma to Kosi Bay which is to be handed over to Swaziland

Work on the road was begun at the end of 1981, which was after Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister for Co-operation and Development, says he started negotiations with Swaziland about handing over Ingwavuma and kaNgwane.

The South African Government is paying more than R27-million for the road but it is not clear whether this cost, or at least some of it, will now be borne by Swaziland. This means the major part of the highway will be built after Swaziland has taken over the area.

It will run from Jozini to the town of Manguzi on the shores of Kosi Bay and will be completed in 1984. Jozini is near the present Swazi border town of Golela which means that it will link up with the existing

main highway through Swaziland to Mbabane and the north.

It will also provide easy access from Kosi Bay to the main roads to Durban and the Eastern Transvaal.

At present Kosi Bay can be reached only by four-wheel-drive vehicles and is used mainly by conservationists and wildlife enthusiasts.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Berea (Durban), said it was strange that the Government should start such an expensive project if it knew that the land would be given away.

"If Dr Koornhof is correct in saying that his negotiations with Swaziland started two years ago then the Government must answer for involving the taxpayer in expenditure of this magnitude when it knew the area might be given away," Mr Swart said this week.

"They must, at least, have anticipated that the area might be lost so it strikes me as very strange that they should have gone ahead with the road."

Mr Pierre Cronje, PFP MP, said the building of the road in an area which was to be given away indicated the double talk and secrecy of the negotiations.

"Why didn't someone do something about the expenditure of almost R28-million on a road which was to be given away?" Mr Cronje asked. "Another question that must be answered concerns the purpose of the road."

Mr Roy Hindle, director of the Roads Department in Natal, told the Sunday Express that construction of the road was continuing.

"As yet we have received no instruction to stop work," Mr Hindle said. "We have a contract to complete it and, as far as I know, this will be done."

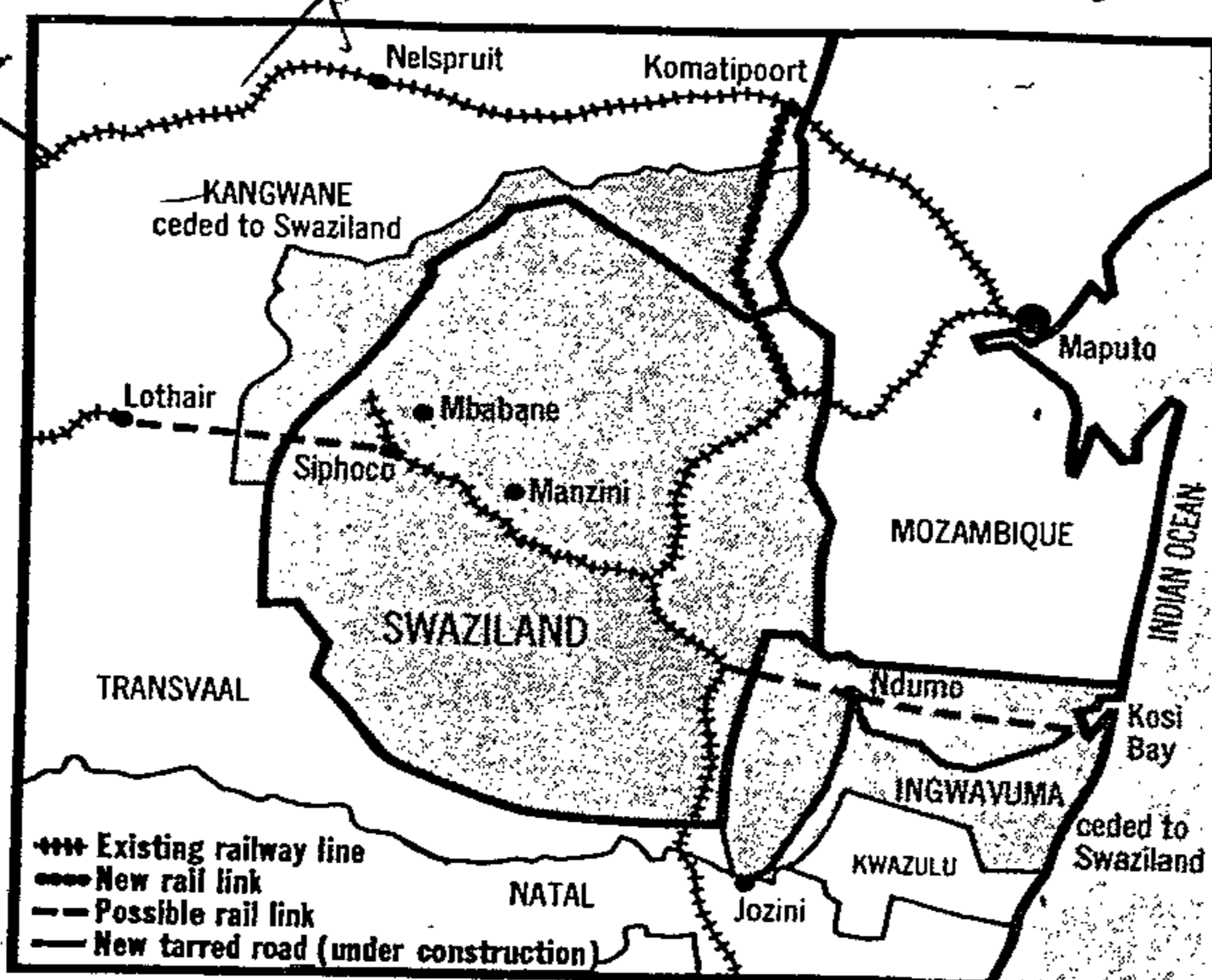
Mr Hindle said that this was the only work being done by his department in the Ingwavuma area at the moment.

The road is being built by the Natal Provincial Administration at the request of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A spokesman for the department said he had not been able to find out why the road was planned.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen said: "It is most likely that the road is being built as part of the department's policy of helping to promote the infrastructure of homelands," Mr Oosthuizen said. "If there is another reason I am not aware of it."

When asked if any attempt to stop work on the road was made once the department knew of plans to hand the area to Swaziland, Mr Oost-



● How a future Swazi seaport at Kosi Bay could be linked to the SA rail system — making a short-cut for mineral and agricultural exports from the Transvaal.

Kosi harbour offers huge benefits

A NEW seaport for Swaziland at Kosi Bay could have important long-term implications for the rich mining and agricultural regions of the Eastern Transvaal.

It could save millions of rands in transport costs for exporters of phosphates and other minerals from Phalaborwa, coal from Witbank and a range of agricultural products from the Eastern Transvaal, which are now mainly exported through Richard's Bay.

An independent transport consultant told the Sunday Express this week that the construction of a 70km rail link from Lothair, in the Eastern Transvaal, to join

their coal for shipment at Kosi Bay — instead of at Richard's Bay.

Political observers believe that a rail link to Kosi Bay — which could be financed by South Africa — may have been part of the Swazi land deal.

Significantly, South Africa is building a line from Komatipoort to link up with the railway system in Swaziland. This means that minerals from Phalaborwa could be railed by way of a short-cut to Kosi Bay instead of making the long haul to Richard's Bay.

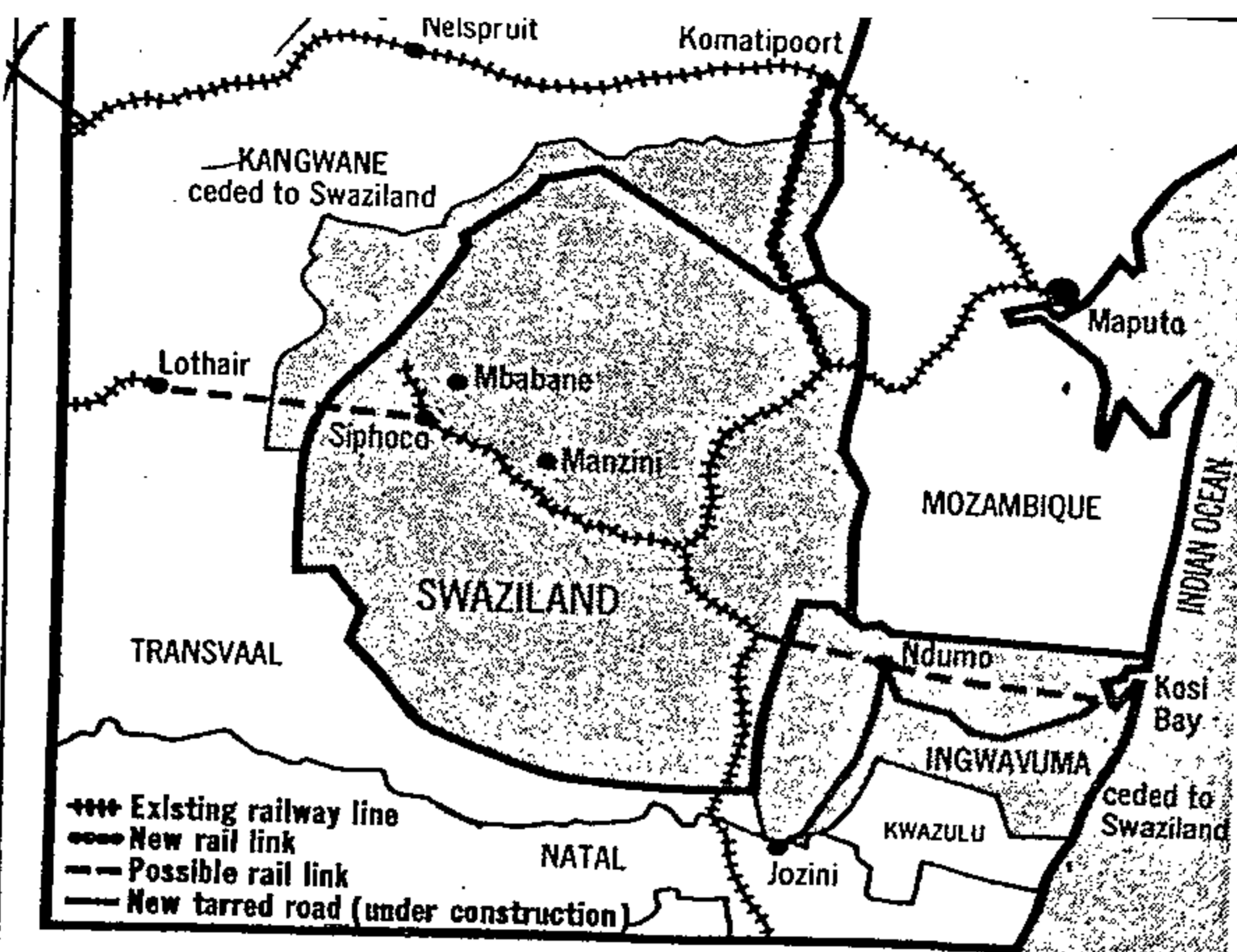
A spokesman for the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association said: "In the very

cost structure of the Swaziland Railways."

The Swazis are said to have insisted on the Ingwavuma region being thrown in with the transfer of KaNgwane in order to give them access to the sea, making the landlocked kingdom independent of both Mozambique and South Africa.

The Sunday Express understands a French construction firm has made a preliminary survey of Kosi Bay for a harbour and of a possible rail link with the Swazi railway north of Golela.

Mr Z L Mkhonta, permanent under-secretary in the



● How a future Swazi seaport at Kosi Bay could be linked to the SA rail system — making a short-cut for mineral and agricultural exports from the Transvaal.

Kosi harbour offers huge benefits

A NEW seaport for Swaziland at Kosi Bay could have important long-term implications for the rich mining and agricultural regions of the Eastern Transvaal.

It could save millions of rands in transport costs for exporters of phosphates and other minerals from Phalaborwa, coal from Witbank and a range of agricultural products from the Eastern Transvaal, which are now mainly exported through Richard's Bay.

An independent transport consultant told the Sunday Express this week that the construction of a 70km rail link from Lothair, in the Eastern Transvaal, to join up with the Swaziland railway system would save the Transvaal coal producers almost 280km in transporting

their coal for shipment at Kosi Bay — instead of at Richard's Bay.

Political observers believe that a rail link to Kosi Bay — which could be financed by South Africa — may have been part of the Swazi land deal.

Significantly, South Africa is building a line from Komatipoort to link up with the railway system in Swaziland. This means that minerals from Phalaborwa could be railed by way of a short-cut to Kosi Bay instead of making the long haul to Richard's Bay.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association said: "In the very long term a coal terminal at Kosi Bay could be viable for Transvaal coal owners, but it would all depend on the

cost structure of the Swaziland Railways."

The Swazis are said to have insisted on the Ingwavuma region being thrown in with the transfer of KaNgwane in order to give them access to the sea, making the landlocked kingdom independent of both Mozambique and South Africa.

The Sunday Express understands a French construction firm has made a preliminary survey of Kosi Bay for a harbour and of a possible rail link with the Swazi railway north of Golela.

Mr Z L Mkhonta, permanent under-secretary in the Swaziland Department of Foreign Affairs, said "higher authorities" would make a statement at the appropriate time.

anticipated that the area might be lost so it strikes me as very strange that they should have gone ahead with the road."

Mr Pierre Cronje, PFP MP, said the building of the road in an area which was to be given away indicated the double talk and secrecy of the negotiations.

"Why didn't someone do something about the expenditure of almost R28-million on a road which was to be given away?" Mr Cronje asked. "Another question that must be answered concerns the purpose of the road."

Mr Roy Hindle, director of the Roads Department in Natal, told the Sunday Express that construction of the road was continuing.

"As yet we have received no instruction to stop work," Mr Hindle said. "We have a contract to complete it and, as far as I know, this will be done."

Mr Hindle said that this was the only work being done by his department in the Ingwavuma area at the moment.

The road is being built by the Natal Provincial Administration at the request of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A spokesman for the department said he had not been able to find out why the road was planned.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen said: "It is most likely that the road is being built as part of the department's policy of helping to promote the infrastructure of homelands," Mr Oosthuizen said. "If there is another reason I am not aware of it."

When asked if any attempt to stop work on the road was made once the department knew of plans to hand the area to Swaziland, Mr Oosthuizen said he could not comment.

The director-general of the department, Mr Rudolph Raath, was not available.

The Swazi plan was born 28 years ago

AFTER 30 years of experimenting with homelands the South African Government seems to be returning to the recommendations of the Tomlinson commission 28 years ago, which formed the original strategy for 'grand apartheid'.

This, said Professor Marinus Wiechers, head of the Institute for Comparative and International Law, is the effect of this week's shock land deal with Swaziland.

The handing-over of the South African Swazi homeland of KaNgwane to Swaziland was explicitly recommended by the Tomlinson commission, he said.

Prof Wiechers said he foresaw a host of further territorial amalgamations which were envisaged by the commission, including the handing over of the South Sotho homeland, QwaQwa, to Lesotho, and "a possible drawing-together of Bophuthatswana and Botswana" (See separate stories on these pages).

The Tomlinson commission identified "nuclear points around which

By JEAN LEMAY

the fragmentary pattern (of the black population) can be woven into a unitary growth".

It recommended "the consolidation of the Bantu Areas into seven blocks which can be systematically constructed around the seven historical-logical nuclei or 'heartlands'..."

Specifically, the commission proposed:

● A Swazi block, with Swaziland as a nucleus and the addition of adjacent areas (of South Africa) inhabited by Swazis.

● A Tswana block, with Bechuanaland (now Botswana) as nucleus and added areas of the northern Cape and parts of Transvaal (now Bophuthatswana).

● A South Sotho block, with Basutoland (now Lesotho) as its 'heart' and the addition of areas in South Africa

— Witsleshoek (now QwaQwa) and northern Transkei (now the Maluti region of Transkei).

The Tomlinson commission concluded its report by saying its proposed development plan would bring about "an eventual configuration of southern Africa under which certain parts of the continent would be reserved for Europeans, and to which the Bantu would be allowed entry as temporary migrant workers, without being able to claim political rights there".

Prof Wiechers added that Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana could run into trouble with the Organisation of African Unity — of which they are members — if they accept amalgamation with former South African territory.

One of the OAU's earliest meetings, held in Cairo in October 1964, declared that all member states should pledge themselves to respect the borders existing on the day they achieved their national independence.

THE Government has made it clear that it is to push ahead with the Swaziland land deal, ignoring widespread opposition, historical facts and the feelings of the people in direct contradiction of its own policies.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, and Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said in hard-hitting statements today that this had become obvious in the television news review programme last night.

Both leaders labelled the programme as "totally dishonest and a disgrace".

Statements

Apart from only the Government side of the story being put to the public, many statements made by the three Nationalist politicians who dominated the programme were either untrue or half true, they said.

Mr Swart and Mr Raw, said that it had now become absolutely essential that opinions of the affected people be tested before any land was handed over to Swaziland.

They also demanded that SABC give "all the other parties involved an opportunity to express their views in full".

Comments

● The programme was devoted exclusively to comments from Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

The weekend SABC programmes disclosed Mr Botha's role in the whole dirty land deal with Swaziland, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly today.

Mr Botha was unbelievably overrated in Government circles because of his earlier posting to America as South African Ambassador, he said,

Political Staff

created by the Government?"

Mr Swart said over the years it had become obvious that "the louder Pik Botha shouts, the weaker his arguments.

"His arguments last night were particularly weak.

Mr Raw appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene immediately and to make sure the people affected would not be forced into Swaziland against their will.

"The programme was a direct contradiction of the Prime Minister's statement last week that the issue was still in the discussion stage.

"Clearly from what was said the Government has

made up its mind and it will use its majority in Parliament to push through this decision."

● The Ingwavuma constituency has been officially excised from Kwazulu.

This was done by proclamation R109 dated June 18, by the State President in Council at the request of Dr P G J Koornhof.

Legal opinion on the question of when the members of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly cease to hold office is being sought.

It was because of this exaggerated view of Mr Pik Botha's knowledge of international affairs that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his colleagues had put everybody into the present mess regarding the proposed incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi said the weekend's admissions had shown a prolonged and secret wheeling and dealing with Swaziland at the expense of its own black people.

Questions

Mr Swart said that many questions had been left unanswered, including the issue of what South Africa was receiving in return from Swaziland.

"The whole issue is a direct contradiction of the Government's own policy of self-determination.

"If it is so interested in bringing together people who belong together why have the Xhosas been placed in two separate states, both of which were

STATEMENT OF SWART'S: NUMBER

Arkus 21/6/82

10-7
10-7
10-7

Mounting opposition to land deal

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

Pretoria will soon be presented with indisputable evidence that its plans to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to Swaziland are strongly rejected by the vast majority of people of all races in Natal and KwaZulu, Mr Frank Martin, senior member of the Natal Executive Committee, said yesterday.

Mr Martin said there were plans to hold a referendum, under the aegis of the Natal Provincial Council, among whites, coloureds and Indians before the end of the month.

The KwaZulu government is understood to be organising a referendum among blacks.

The majority party in the Provincial Council, the New Republic Party, has already taken a decision to hold a referendum and it would thus appear to be a mere matter of time before one is held.

Mr Martin said: "A referendum can be called in one of two ways. Either the Administrator can call one without delay — or a majority of MPCs can petition the chairman to call one, in which case seven days' notice is required."

The Progressive Federal Party is certain to support a protest vote against the incorporation of Ingwavuma.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, is understood to be in favour of mobilising a massive display of Zulu opposition to the pending transfer.

Chief Buthelezi has already protested in the strongest language against the cession of Ingwavuma.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told a meeting in Upington at the weekend that the majority of blacks in Ingwavuma were in favour of unification with Swaziland.

The same was true of KaNgwane, another black area earmarked for cession, Mr Botha said.

But Ingwavuma members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly have declared their opposition to the transfer.

The KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was dissolved by proclamation on Friday. Before its dissolution, however, all but seven of its 42 members protested against incorporation.

A petition from 17 of South Africa's 21 Swazi chiefs against KaNgwane's incorporation was given to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in April.

In the first official public acknowledgement of the petition, Mr Botha said the Government had been advised by "South African Swazi leaders" to ignore the petition as it had been signed out of fear.

Mr Mabuza repeatedly invited Pretoria to settle the dispute by holding a referendum by secret ballot among South Africa's 750 000 Swazis. His challenge was ignored.

The Afrikaans newspaper, Rapport, yesterday indirectly supported the idea of putting the issue to the vote.

The Mail's Correspondent in Maritzburg reports that Chief Buthelezi and the entire KwaZulu Legislative Assembly will visit the Ingwavuma district this week — although the area now falls under the control of the Department of Co-Operation and Development in terms of a proclamation in last week's Government Gazette.

The proposed visit was confirmed yesterday by Chief Buthelezi who said he made regular visits to Soweto — an area not under KwaZulu jurisdiction.

The Chief Minister hit out at the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who was quoted in SABC new bulletins yesterday as having said during the weekend that the Government wished to bring together people who belonged together culturally and in terms of history.

"I could not believe my ears when I heard this," Chief Buthelezi said.

"I am completely flabbergasted that a man in his position could so deliberately distort a serious situation."

To be consistent, he declared, Mr Botha should insist that the black people of the Orange Free State be incorporated into Lesotho.

These people shared a common language, the Chief Minister emphasised.

The people of Ingwavuma had never been Swazis.

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)

h
t-
s
e
n

58

SWA plan bores Cubans

WALKER
Negotia-
a United
pendence
WA Namib-
here this
formula
UN into
onitor all
out leaves
on the hot
ban forces



Dr Chester Crocker

on Cuban
demand-
Africa —
to come
erstanding
the govern-
outside the
according
cials pres-
s with the
group on
as the
of a UN
A Namibia
pendence

ed
have writ-
to this ef-
Western
ve in turn
d the con-
supervised
e as laid
fest.
is said to
basic 1978
ed by the
ouncil, in-

which was no longer in-tractable 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.

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.

Inquiry on Falklands: Nott stands firm

pendent
As the in-
Falklands
here this
our Party is
cedy inqui-
rents imme-
ing the Ar-
on April
e Minister,
atcher, at
cly, trium-
exible, is in
nd to pres-
opposition
ut her gov-
poor light.
r wants the
pread the
the review
e than the
iliation of
Government
ared by the
asion of the



Mr John Nott

-ranging in-
investigate
ars of poli-

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 Britain 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

Pik says Swazis being intimidated

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 (volksstaatsidee).

● 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 TOWN 21/6/82



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

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
...continues his search
...the secret def
...Federation.

- 6.00. News
- 6.14. Video Two. Vid
how a breakfas
recent rugby m
lege and Pione
an interview w
view with thre
ing to Stoke M
International Fe
age guitarist an
close the prog
Fame. Present
Sainsbury and
- 6.40. Curiosity Feeds
Many events a
atmosphere ha
on Earth and p
about space to
planet Earth.
- 7.06. Night Owls. On
and work of p
- 7.32. Big City Beat.
Paul are sent
shoplifting and
kidnapping o
Heynacke.
- 8.00. Nuus
- 8.28. Weerberig
- 8.36. Verslag. A loc
- 9.13. Wimbledon-T
viding greater
in the past an
there'll be vie
- 9.56. 'n Spel Wat G
waters of Aus
where anglers
magnificent b
which needs g
termination —
- 10.46. Nuus
- 10.56. Oordenking. D

TV

- 6.30. Ezikasikhova
the Beaver Bro
the party cont
- 6.35. Ubhokoloshe
the Badger de
- 6.45. Unolitye Neza
give money to
tion for under
she rubs her s
happens to M
Shreeve.
- 7.00. Izindaba/linda
- 7.10. Izimbali Zes
(Womens For
with malnutrit
on maternity i
ployment Fun
- 7.30. Ezemidlalo (S
Durban City a
Park. The WB
between Larry
Las Vegas. Th
- 8.00. Metshameko (
programme o
Cup Final.
- 8.30. Di A Rora. A
- 8.40. Tse Di Tsw
gramme).
- 9.00. Ditaba/Dikgar
- 9.25. Ralesoko: Lei
Produced by
by D L Moke

Review o

TV 1

The Ingwavuma question

(107)

3/8/82

22/6/82 Mercury

Referendum meeting

Political Reporter

THE Province's Executive Committee meets today to discuss the holding of a referendum in Natal over the Government proposal to hand the Ingwavuma district to Swaziland.

Mr Frank Martin, MEC, leader of the Natal Provincial Council, was given a brief by the New Republic Party's Natal head committee on Saturday to set in motion arrangements to call an urgent meeting of the council to discuss the holding of a referendum among whites, col-

oureds and Indians.

Mr Martin was also asked to hold talks with KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, on the possibility of joint action.

The Progressive Federal Party's Natal leader, Mr Ray Swart, will hold talks with Chief Buthelezi at Ulundi tomorrow to discuss the issue and to decide on joint action.

The PFP is launching a petition, possibly jointly with Inkatha. The Mercury established yesterday that the cost of a referendum, to be born by Natal, would be at least R1 000 000.

Mr Hennie Brink, Natal secretary of the NRP, said it appeared that separate

polling stations would have to be set up because of the ban on mixed political activities in terms of the Political Interferences Act.

Meanwhile, the Pietermaritzburg branch of the National Council of Women (South Africa) has come out in support of a simultaneous referendum on the issue.

Mrs Carol Hanks, branch vice-president, said in a statement that 'whatever reasons may still come to light for the incorporation of the Ingwavuma area and KaNgwane into Swaziland, no one in their right mind can sanction the manner in which it has been handled'.

New harbour 'not needed'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Zulus did not need Swazis to erect a harbour at Kosi Bay for them, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Referring to a statement made during the weekend by Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Consolidation Commission, that such a harbour would be to the benefit of Swaziland, KwaZulu and South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said that, if there had been a necessity to build a harbour at Kosi Bay, KwaZulu would have constructed the facility itself.

He said the people of KwaZulu were South Africans and already had Durban and Richards Bay in the middle of their territory.

It was 'cheeky' he maintained, for Mr van der Walt to talk like this when plans to incorporate the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu, including Kosi Bay, were not acceptable to the Zulu people and were being enforced at the point of the gun.

Chief ready for talks on shebeens

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday he had received no representations from the Zulu public concerning the legalising of shebeens in the region.

Replying to a question in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi, who is also Minister of Police, said shebeens were illegal at present in KwaZulu.

He was not, however, averse to discussion on their future status in Zulu society.

It was not possible to eliminate shebeens overnight from urban areas, he declared.

Land deal sinks

Inkatha, ASB meeting

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Inkatha Youth Brigade has cancelled a meeting it was to have held with the Afrikaanse Studentebond this weekend as a result of the Government's decision.

This was announced yesterday by Chief Buthelezi, who said the decision to cancel the meeting had been taken by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, in consultation with the executive.

It had been felt that under the circumstances, there was nothing to discuss with the student movement.

Chief Buthelezi said this type of thing made his 'heart bleed'.

At the stroke of a pen, the South African Government had destroyed goodwill which had been built up between the youth brigade and young Afrikaners, he said.

The Pretoria authorities had taken this step because they wanted to placate the Swazis and to please King Sobhuza.

Game movement 'only culling'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Allegations that animals were being moved out of the Umfolozi Game Reserve in large numbers because the reserve was to be handed over to KwaZulu were made in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi, who heads the region's Bureau for Natural Resources, said that members of the Assembly had expressed alarm at the movement of animals.

They were of the opinion that the Natal Parks Board was transporting the animals because the people of KwaZulu were not responsible enough to look after them.

Dr John Vincent of the Natal Parks Board said last night that any game being moved out of the reserves was being done as part of the normal culling and game removal programme carried out by the board every year.

'The allegations are totally untrue. Game being taken out of the reserves has no relation whatsoever to any developments during the past week,' Dr Vincent said.

SWAZI AND ZULU: Chief: 'We could build our own harbour'

CAPC Times 22/6/82 107 332

ULUNDI. — The following statement was made by Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, here yesterday: "The Ingwavuma issue is bound to incite feelings of hostility between the races because of the hurt-faces political statements with which Mr P W Botha and his cabinet ministers are choosing to lace up what is no doubt one of the most tragic events in the political history of our times."

Chief: 'We could build our own harbour'

Own Correspondent
ULUNDI.—Zulus did not need Swazis to erect a harbour at Kosi Bay for them, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Referring to a statement made during the weekend by Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Consolidation Commission, that such a harbour would benefit Swaziland, Kwazulu and South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said that if there had been a necessity to build a harbour at Kosi Bay, Kwazulu would have constructed the facility itself.

He said the people of Kwazulu were South Africans and already had Durban and Richards Bay in the middle of their territory. It was "cheeky", he

Zulus' belief. But by keeping on making statements on the issue, the Prime Minister destroyed even any future possible basis of mutual trust between blacks and whites in South Africa.

'Heart of hearts'
"We cannot believe our eyes when we read in the newspapers and hear over the radio some of the utterances which the Prime Minister is making on the issue of the proposed excision of Ingwavuma and Kangwane."

The Prime Minister knows in his heart of hearts that apart from the meeting we had with him on November 14 1979, where he mentioned Swazi claims for the first time, he has not had any other discussion with either the Zulu King or the Kwazulu cabinet.

"He promised me that there was going to be a discussion in which the South African Government and the Swaziland Government would be involved which I was also supposed to attend."

"Mr Botha knows that when the Swazis insulted me by refusing to talk with the South African Government in my presence because they regarded me as a so-called "Bantustan leader", that he deferred to them."

with the Zulus on the issue, and that he was faced by claims from the Swazi King, the Zulu King and other claimants.

'Uninformed?'
"Should we assume that the Prime Minister is so uninformed that he does not know that Mr G Botha, the Kangwane Commissioner-General, resigned because he disagrees with him on this issue."

"Is the Prime Minister unaware that Mr Janson, the son of the present Kangwane Commissioner-General, Mr Punt Janson, has voiced his opposition to the scheme openly."

"Is the Prime Minister so uninformed that he is not aware that there are many Nationalists in Natal and the Transvaal who are opposed to his dirty deal with Swaziland at the expense of South African blacks."

"Both the NRP and the Progressive Federal Party have expressed vehement opposition to the proposed excision."

was here on June 14, not inform the Prime Minister about strong Zulu opposition to the proposed excision of Ingwavuma.

'Red herring'
"And he is dragging these into the scene as a red herring to confuse the minds of white South Africa so as to make it impossible for white South Africans to deal with his act of giving away a piece of South African territory to a foreign state, in total disregard of the needs

"The Prime Minister is well aware that all whites in South Africa are opposed to one man, one vote within a unitary state. Therefore, taking advantage of this fact, the Prime Minister is distorting the issue of one man, one vote, which has nothing to do with the proposed excision of Ingwavuma and Kangwane."

"We see it is an act of vengeance for the 1838 assassination of Piet Retief at King Dingane's royal place at Emgungundlovu."

"We Zulus would have thought that the Battle of Blood River was enough vengeance, thus the yearly celebrations of Dingaan's Day (only re-

and feelings of the people of the area, their chiefs, the feelings of the King of the Zulus and of the cabinet, the feelings of the Zulu people and the feelings of members of this Legislative Assembly."

'Respected'
"The Zulu people were split in 1838 and only a section of them were annihilated by the Boers in 1838."

"His praises are never excluded at any ceremonial occasion or when Zulus praise even their present king or any other member of the Zulu royal house or when Zulu conduct ceremonial prayers."

"So the feelings of the Zulu people can only be imagined to compare with what the feelings of the Afrikaners would be if Zulus desecrated the grave of Piet Retief and his followers at Kwamatwane (or as now called Dingaanstad)."

"One wonders what this means for our common future. What kind of omen it is for all of us in South Africa that the two Piets, the Prime Minister, Mr Piet Botha and Dr Piet Koorhof, are in the forefront of this controversy?"



Chief B

1 Farmers fear the future

By Hannes Ferguson,
Farming Correspondent

Lowveld farmers are showing deep concern over the implications of the Swazi land deal.

The Onderberg farmers Union, representing the area between Komatipoort and Louw's Creek, will discuss the kaNgwane question at Malelane today.

Onderberg is one of the two main regions affected by the proposed land deal. It is a 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 Nsikazi and Mswati blocks of kaNgwane, this unorthodox cord along the main road and rail links would become vulnerable.

With an unfriendly Mozambique on the eastern border, Onderberg farmers fear that their safety will be undermined.

The southern Lowveld area of Nelspruit and White River is equally affected. It borders on the Nsikazi block of kaNgwane, wedged between the Lowveld and the Kruger National Park.

Farmers there say they feel threatened by the sovereign status the Nsikazi block would acquire if it became part of Swaziland, because Nsikazi is "a breeding ground of crime."

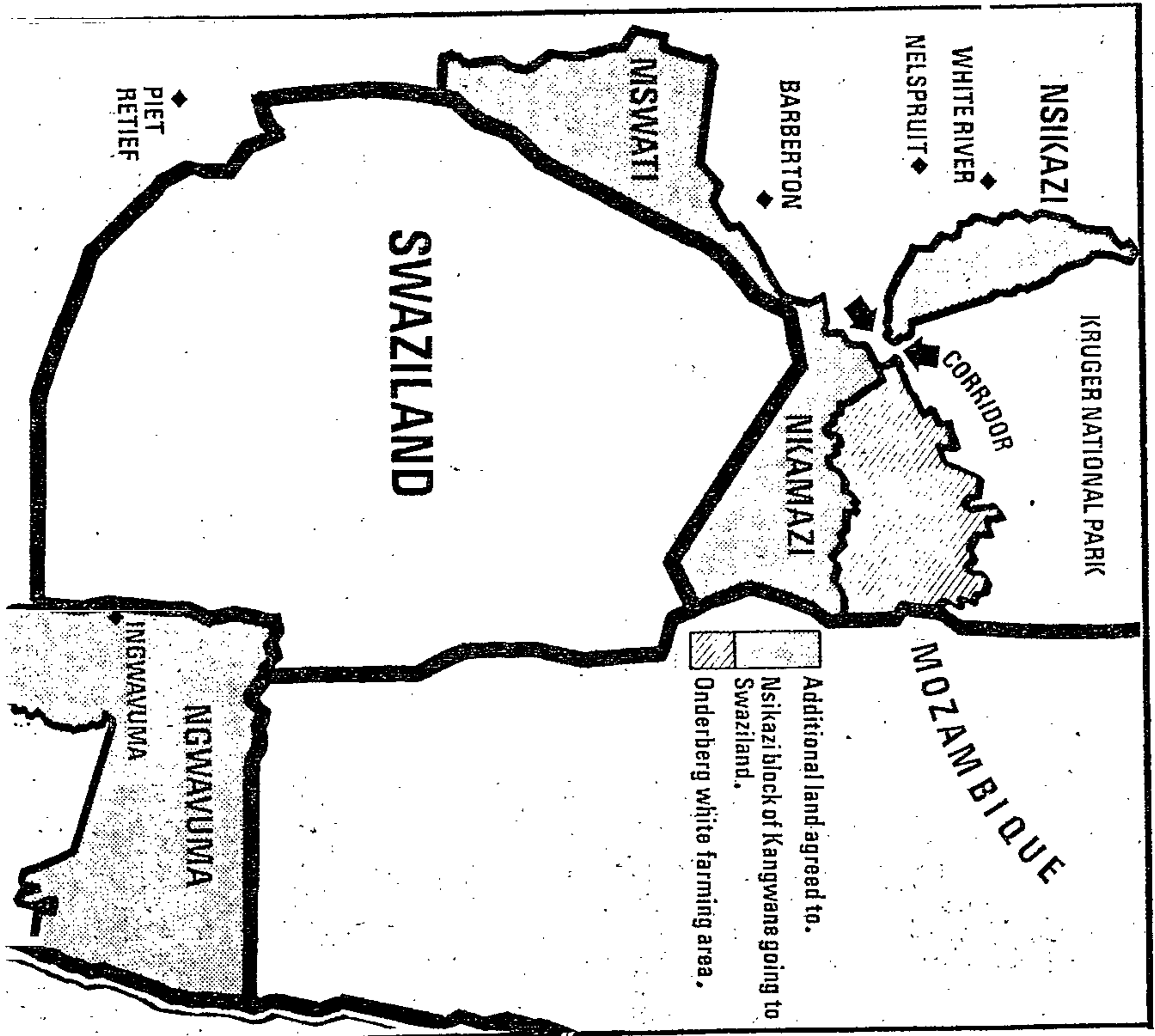
The District Commandant of police at Nelspruit, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Naude, has said Nsikazi is the source of most of the crime in his district. In 1981 people from Nsikazi were responsible for 553 out of 612 cases for 1981.

107 5/8 Skw 23/6/84

'Land deal threatens Lowveld security'

policy, and that it is blindly applying the brakes to the growth of the sugar industry. If overtaken by Swaziland, South Africa will find it difficult to realise its own sugar potential farmers say.

The Star's Ulundi correspondent reports that the Ingwavuma constituency has been officially excised from kwazulu. This was done by



Swazis voice pension fears

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

MALELANE — "I hear strange rumours of my country being taken over by Swaziland. I don't believe it but please explain this all to me and tell me it's not true."

Speaking in a high-pitched voice, the frail old man was overcome by fear, bewilderment and concern when he asked the question at a labour recruiting agency where for years he has collected his pension.

INQUIRIES

Mr Mike Pontler, a representative for the recruiting agency at Malelane, said he was inundated by inquiries from Swazis, many elderly, wanting to know the truth about the Swaziland/kaNgwane land deal.

One of them, an office clerk, Mr Victor Nkwena, said he understood that England had bought kaNgwane from South Africa and given it to Swaziland. "The South Africans themselves would never have done this

...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.

Threatens Lowveld 'Security'

Lowveld

Security

Farmers there say they feel threatened by the sovereign status the Nsikazi block would acquire if it became part of Swaziland, because Nsikazi is "a breeding ground of crime."

The District Commandant of police at Nelspruit, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Naude, has said Nsikazi is the source of most of the crime in his district. In 1981 people from Nsikazi were responsible for 553 out of 612 cases of shopbreaking, 1401 out of 1583 cases of housebreaking, 202 out of 233 cases of car theft, 180 out of 287 cases of stock theft and 3210 out of 4405 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.

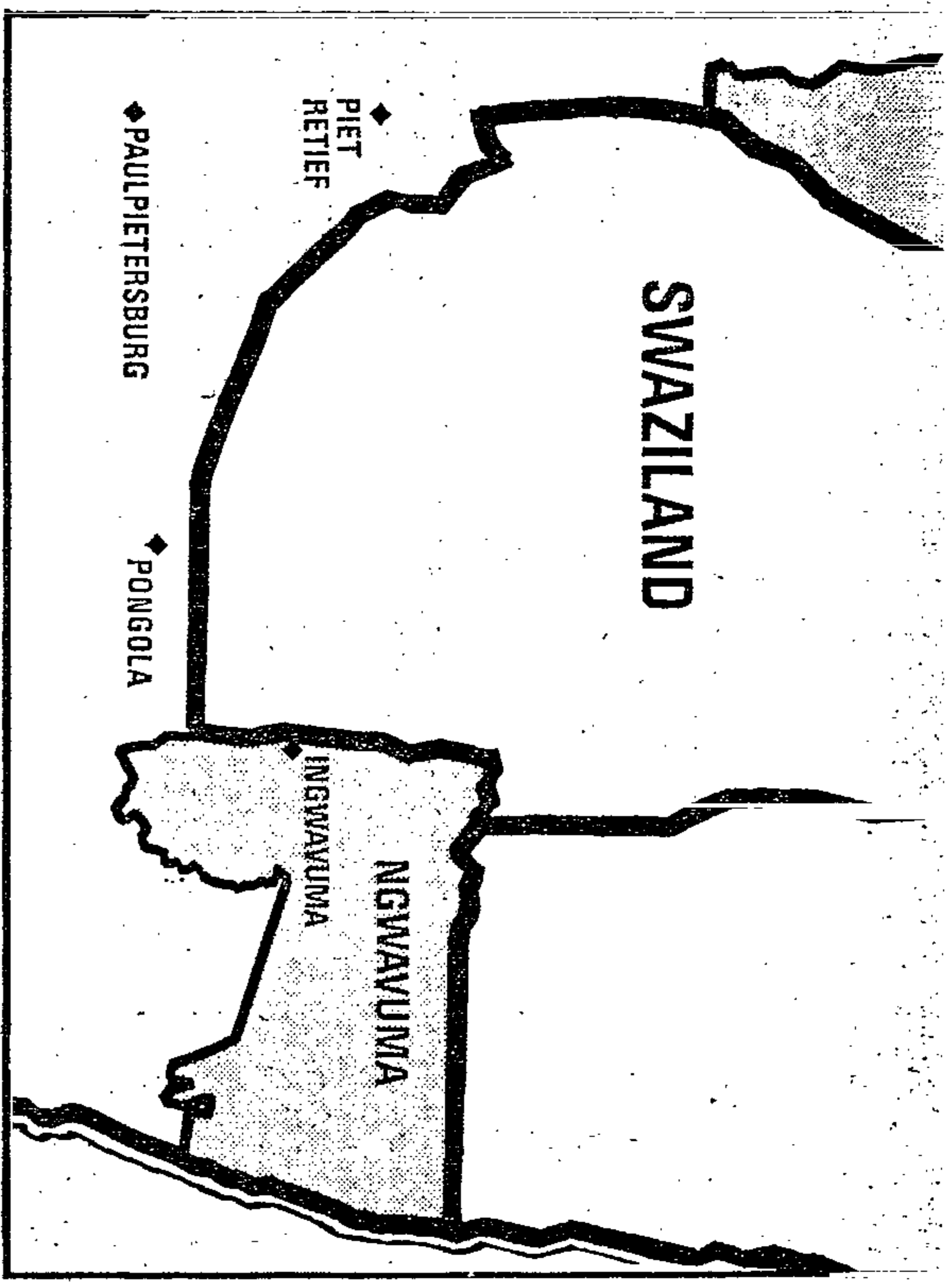
Sugar farmers fear that the department of industries has no coherent development

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 Uthandi correspondent reports that the Ingwavuma constituency has been officially excused from kwazulu.

This was done by proclamation R109 dated June 18, by the State President in council.

Legal opinion on the question of when the members of the kwazulu legislative assembly cease to hold office is being sought.



The proposed border adjustments between the Republic of South Africa and Swaziland.

Euphoria turns to embarrassment

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — King Sobhosa 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 Koorhof, Prime Minister P. W. Botha said in Oshavello 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 Koorhof'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 Eunos 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 Koorhof received when he went to the kwazulu capital, Uthandi, last week, the "new Swazis" could indeed pose a political problem.

The question at a labour recruiting agency where for years he has collected his pension.

INQUIRIES

Mr Mike Ponter, a representative for the recruiting agency at Malelane, said he was inundated by inquiries from Swazis, many elderly, wanting to know the truth about the Swaziland/kaNgwane land deal.

One of them, an office clerk, Mr Victor Nkwena, said he understood that England had bought kaNgwane from South Africa and given it to Swaziland.

"The South Africans themselves would never have done this to us," he said.

But it's the old people, says Mr Ponter, who are really in the dark.

SUSPICIONS

Those drawing pensions fear losing them, and employees who have contributed to a fund all their lives feel they will never reap the benefits.

"What guarantee do we have that the Swazis of Swaziland will not take the money and keep it for themselves?" they ask.

The younger generation, however, are not quite as docile. "kaNgwane is ours, the country for which our forefathers fought and died," said one young man.

"We do not have weapons, but there could be ugly scenes of axeing and huthurning if Swaziland's authority is thrust on us."

Slabbert challenges

to PM on land deal

CMH Times

22/6/82

107

Chief Reporter

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday challenged the government to hold a referendum on its land deal with Swaziland and to accept the outcome of it, where the people of Kangwane and Kwazulu were concerned.

"It is absolutely pointless," he said, "for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to claim that the people in Kangwane as well as Ingwavuma are in favour of this land deal if he and the government are not prepared to let this be demonstrated in the clearest possible manner — namely by an agreed-upon referendum of the people involved."

The Kangwane Legislative Assembly was dissolved by proclamation last week and placed under the direct control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The former chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Mr E J Mabuza, has promised rebellion against the South African Government's decision to cede his homeland to Swaziland.

'Eminently fair'

Dr Slabbert, in a statement in Cape Town yesterday, said: "I was told by Mr Mabuza himself that he was in favour of a referendum and that should the majority decide in favour of incorporation, he would accept this provided no South African citizen lost his or her rights of South African citizenship against his or her will."

"This seems to me to be an eminently fair attitude."

Dr Slabbert said that

unless the government was prepared to act in this manner, it would be seen by any sensible person as having acted high-handedly in a one-sided action, in which the government simply imposed its will on people who had no power to fight for their interests.

'Laughable'

"The government's action thus far makes a mockery of the principle of self-determination, and for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to simply say there is a clash of black interests, thereby attempting to absolve the government from its role, is laughable."

"If this line of argument is going to be followed, we will reduce the whole of Southern Africa into an inter-tribal/racial vortex in which claims and counter-claims on land will be a hallmark of the conflict."

● Last week Dr Slabbert warned the government that its land deal with Swaziland could lead to conflict. He described the controversial land-swap as "disgusting", and said the government's decision was beyond defence.

● Statement made by Chief Buthelezi yesterday, page 5

● 'Denationalization' of up to 1m SA blacks, page 2



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

PICTURE BY RICHARD SHOREY

Mercury *27/6/82* *107*
**Zulu crafts
bring in cash**

Mercury Reporter
THE Vukani Association in Eshowe, which markets African craftwork, has paid R120 000 to its members for their crafts during the past financial year, it was announced at the annual meeting

The chairman of Vukani, Mrs Cecilia Mate, said this was a record and demonstrated how successful the nine-year-old association had become

The association has more than 12 000 local Zulu members who earn an income from traditional skills in basketry, woodcarving and claywork.

Mr T Cunningham of the Natal Parks Board, emphasised at the meeting that the resurgence and growth of Zulu craftwork using natural resources had to go hand in hand with intelligent use and protection of indigenous grasses.

Nearly a third of Vukani's products were sold direct to Europe and Germany and many articles were on display in museums overseas.

L awyer killed

107 22/6/82

31 st

Much at risk in deal with S

CAPE TOWN — Places virtually unknown to most South Africans — Ingwavuma, Tongaland and kaNgwane — burst on to the front pages of newspapers last week.

The huge controversy stirred by the Government announcement that the areas are to be handed over to Swaziland is but another troubled chapter in a history of intrigue, border disputes and land claims that stretch back to before the advent of whites in the area.

To establish the background to the latest row one needs to go back not to 1979 when the Government first started negotiating with the Swazis but back to the 1800s.

In 1840, when Sobhusa I died, Swaziland stretched westwards to Ermelo and Carolina, east to the Lebombo Mountains and south to the Pongola River.

After the Boers trekked north they formed the Transvaal Republic which gradually extended its influence into Swazi territory before finally laying claim to the whole kingdom in 1868.

The primary intention of this move was to develop a rail link to the coast at Kosi Bay. But the British thwarted this plan initially by annexing the Transvaal and declaring Swaziland a protectorate in 1877.

But in terms of the

Pretoria Convention of 1881, Swaziland was reduced to its present borders with three-fifths of its citizens being left in South Africa.

The British finally put paid to Transvaal plans for the rail link by annexing Tongaland which fell in the low-lying coastal plain east of the Lebombo Mountains.

The Tonga people were not Swazi citizens but paid tribute to the Zulu king.

This position remained more or less stable until the independence of Swaziland in 1968 when Swaziland made known its land claims.

Simultaneously the National Party's homeland policy was developing and the policy has played a significant part in the Government decision to cede the land to Swaziland.

The circumstances of the announcement differ in the two areas of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

kaNgwane is the



Piet Koornhof . . . nonsensical claims.

Government-proclaimed homeland for the Swazis who were left in South Africa by the Pretoria Convention. Most pay some form of allegiance to the world's longest reigning monarch, King Sobhusa II of Swaziland, but the majority clearly see South Africa and not Swaziland as their country.

On top of this only slightly more than 200 000 of the 750 000 South African Swazis live in the homeland.

kaNgwane is the third smallest homeland and will obviously never be viable. By the sweep of a pen Pretoria would not only rid itself of the economic problems of the area but also of 750 000 black South Africans in its obsession to make

South Africa "white."

The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, bases his objections to the Government proposals on the fact that South African Swazis have contributed to the growth of South Africa and have a claim equal to that of any other South African to share the fruits.

The Government, to the extent of ignoring its own policy of granting independence only at the request of the people concerned, has ridden roughshod over the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly, refusing the assembly's request last year for second phase self-government while secretly negotiating with the Swazi Government.

The circumstances in



Enos Mabuza

Ingwavuma are different.

Most of this area on the coastal plain of Tongaland. In the northern side of the area the Lebombo Mountains there is a mixture of tribal some of which in Swazi allegiance.

On the plains the Tonga people have paid tribute to Zulus back to the days of Shaka.

The Swazis never had any claim of the area and it makes arrant nonsense of the claims of Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that "bringing together people who live together."

Over the past years, however, has been a war

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, Hlinda, 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 Benny Miller and Charles 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 Mantic 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 June 20. Sadly missed by Maurice Pearl, and Michelle.

GORK
Sholem, passed away June 20. Sadly missed by Mond, Rosalyn, Gail and Shaun.

HAAS
Sigmund, beloved father of Lynette and passed away on June 18 at Our Home after a long illness.

risk with Swazis

Bruce Cameron outlines the troubled history of the area involved in the controversy aroused by last week's Government announcement.

(3/2) (1/1) star 107 22/6/82

NAIROBI — The world's population the year 2000 will be 20 percent less than the 7500 million that some major international agencies had predicted, says a report by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Rafael M Salas, the agency's director, says in the report that as a result of population control programmes the world's population growth rate dropped from 1.99 percent in 1960-1965 to 1.7 percent in 1975-80.

He says the United Nations is now predicting that the annual growth rate could fall to 1.5 percent by the year 2000.

That would mean the world's population would reach 6100 million by the end of the century. Midway through 1981 UN statisticians estimated the world's population at 4495 million.

The report, released in Kenya, which has one of the highest birth rates in the world, also says that while birth rates have been dropping because of increased education and birth control programmes, the decline

in marriage to Chief Mzima Tembe of the Tongas in one of a number of attempts to get him to form a separate state breaking away from kwaZulu.

Swaziland is obviously more interested in gaining this area with its route to the sea than the kaNgwane area and if it succeeds and develops Kosi Bay into a harbour one of the few unspoiled spots left in South Africa will be destroyed.

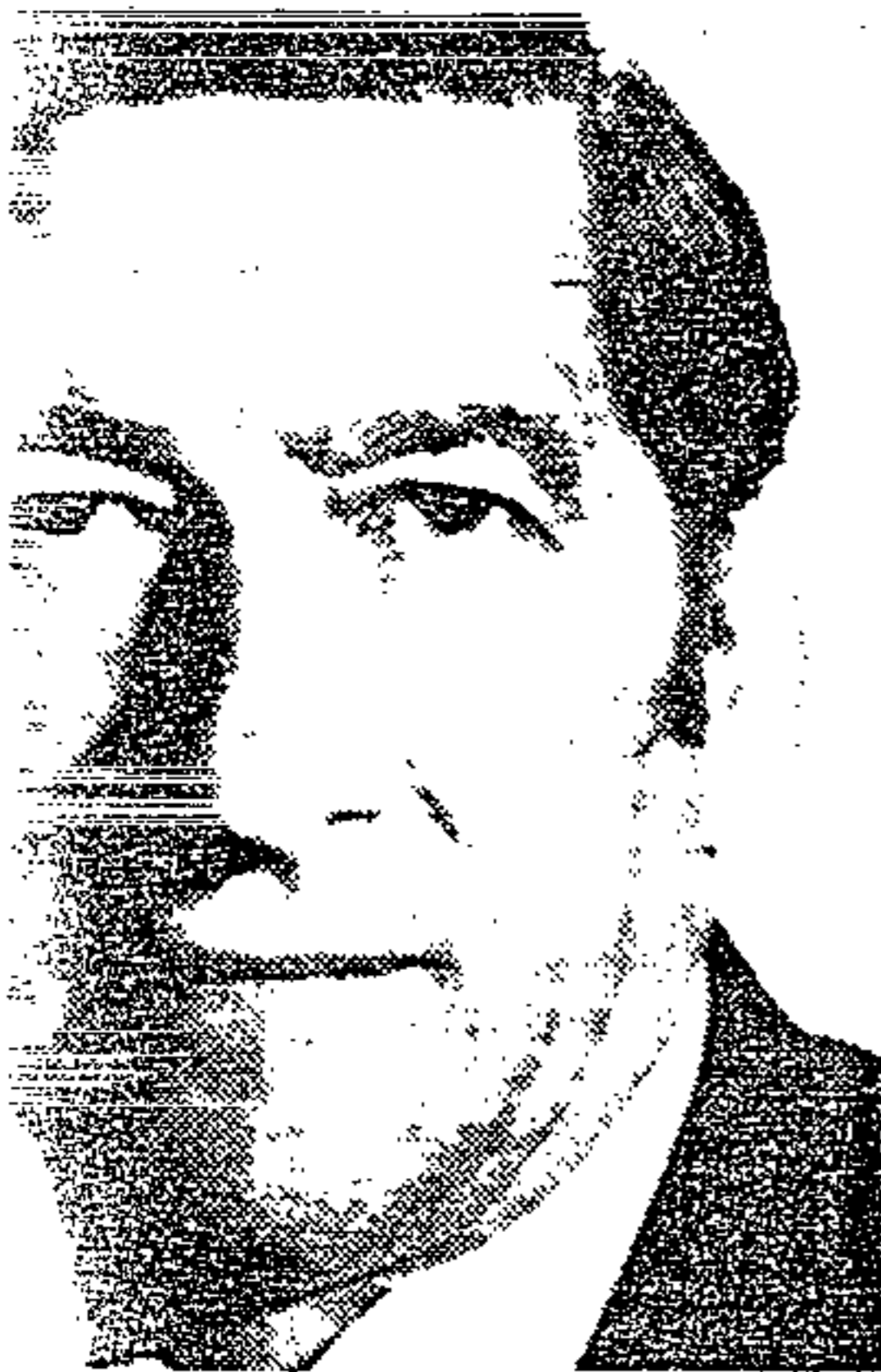
The Governments of South Africa and Swaziland are taking substantial risks by going ahead with the land deal.

Swaziland is risking its status in the international community and the likelihood that its new borders would not be recognised.

When the process of decolonisation was at its height the newly independent countries of Africa agreed that the colonial boundaries should be recognised and this is the policy of the Organisation of African Unity today.

The African National Congress, which exerts weighty influence in the OAU, is highly unlikely to accept the land swap which in turn could result in Swaziland landing up in a similar situation to Transkei.

The South African Government is risking the anger of the South African Swazis and Zulus which could have a serious impact on race relations in the country.



phof . . . nonsensical claims.

Enos Mabuza . . . proposals opposed.

claimed Swaziland left in by the convention. form of to the reigning Sobuzile, by clear-cut Africa and their

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.

is only than 750 000 Swazis and. s the home-viously By the "Pre- only the eco- of the 750 000 ans in make

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 Zwelintini and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

On top of this the Swazis have spent much time feigning different factions in the area which has led to one South African-appointed and later deposed chief fleeing across the border to Swaziland with his followers and being accepted by the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees as refugees from apartheid.

A group of South African Swazi chiefs have visited King Sobhuza to pay him allegiance while the king also offered a daughter

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

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 13 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 Blukies 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 Dr Beer Industrial Diamond Division. Condolences to his family.

OLIVIER
Peter passed away suddenly. Sadly missed. Will always be remembered. Rest in peace. June

PAYNE
Hilda passed away peacefully Sunday afternoon. Sadly missed by Francis, Ann, Chris, Atta, Alice, James and Pat, and the grand children. Funeral

The old-fashioned language which talks of hardening one's heart has a great deal of meaning for me.

Whites have been hardening their hearts and their refusal to share power with us is a rejection of us as persons. It is a white way of despising our beings—our souls, and of rejecting us as fellow God's creatures.

Whites refuse to share the very things which God gave to man to distinguish him from beasts. This fuels fires of anger which empower black politics and give rise to the growing belief in black circles that whites will have to be thrashed before blacks can love them.

Today's political events make me as a black afraid of the future. I fear for my children who will not be given the opportunity to know whites as their fellow countrymen. I fear whites will one day shoot my children because they fear them.

I cannot carry out my commitment to national unity and at the same time aid and abet (the South African) Government, as they irresponsibly use their long knives to cut to pieces and destroy that national unity, and make South African blacks, left, right and centre, aliens in the land of their birth.

As I sense my own position in our political spectrums of responsibilities, I am particularly aware of the pivotal role which Zulu/Afrikaner relations have for every South African.

We battle against the disadvantage that this relationship rests on a heritage of distrust. Blacks have known betrayal in white politics ever since black first met white. Blacks have

The humiliation of betrayal in public

Extracts from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's speech in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly last week when he appealed to the South African Government not to give away parts of kwaZulu and kaNgwane to Swaziland.

107
Jan
22/6/82

watched Afrikaners emerge from being wanderers on the African veld to become the controlling interest in white politics.

Blacks have seen Afrikaner fortunes rise through both fair and foul means... at the expense of black liberty. The growth of Afrikaner power has been achieved only by such strategies and tactics which made South Africa the shame of the civilised world. We have been dragged into the gutter of world opinion.

Because I as a black do not treat Afrikaners as a scourge which has to be trampled upon and eradicated with violence, I am disdained and attacked in the world wherever I have gone.

And now there is the present crisis of the proposed border adjustments between South Africa and Swaziland, or as we Zulus prefer to call it, the kwaZulu and kaNgwane areas' incorporation into Swaziland.

For all our sakes and for the sake of posterity, let me put the position as starkly as its reality demands.

1. Soulless apartheid is friendless in Africa and needs endorsement if Afrikaner credibility is to improve.

2. The P W Botha regime needs to demonstrate to its right wing that the National Party can deal with blacks who are a problem while they seek black endorsement.

3. The only hope for white South Africa along the confederal path is to get blacks to



Buthelezi... afraid of the future.

endorse this form of politics.

4. The so-called independent homelands will endorse confederalism.

But:

5. Without Zulu endorsement the majority of South African blacks will be seen to reject confederalism and Afrikanerdom will be seen to be under political siege.

6. To offset kwaZulu rejection of confederalism, Swazi blessing for

South Africa's white politics has to be bought.

7. The pay-off to Swaziland is the addition to Swaziland of kaNgwane and north-eastern kwaZulu, together with a number of economic guarantees by South Africa to Swaziland.

8. The step to give our land to the Swazis is a crucial link in the chain of events which will lead to the implementation of P W Botha's confederalism dream if we fail to oppose.

9. Whether we like it or not, the north-eastern areas of kwaZulu will be taken and given to the Swazis who have always owed us allegiance.

10. The consequences will be: The establishment of a permanent rift between Afrikaners and the Zulus; the establishment of a rift between the Zulus and the Swazis which would endure for generations; and the radicalisation of black/white politics in South Africa.

These are the dangers we face. We have only one country, we have only one history and the mainstream of our history is rushing us all headlong in the direction I have sketched.

I am expected to say

to tens upon tens of thousands of our people that I can do nothing for them and that they will become citizens of a foreign country.

I am expected to abandon so many of our graves, including the grave of King Dingane.

I am expected to survive the shock of world opinion which will ridicule me for being powerless to halt this kind of Afrikaner political chauvinism.

I am expected to shrug off the abandoning of some of our people when Inkatha branches elsewhere in the country ask me about the Ingwavuma and Maputa areas.

I am expected to stand muted when I am asked whether Inkatha is made of words and can show no teeth in actions.

No good can come to the nation if we elect to become good kaffirs and to do no more than swallow hard, as yet again our borders are altered by neo-colonial pens.

If this thing takes place, there is nothing left to talk about between ourselves, and the central Government. I will be muted by this which the South African Government wants to ram down my throat.

Anyone who is publicly betrayed becomes humiliated. I will have to decide how I can exonerate myself.

107

Mercury

The Ingwavuma debate

African Affairs
Correspondent

What about jobs, asks Chief

ULUNDI.—The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday expressed doubt as to whether Swaziland could provide jobs for the 800 000 extra blacks who would form part of the kingdom when the incorporation of KANGWANE and Ingwavuma went through.

Replying in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly to an assurance by the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Dhlamini, that all existing rights, social pensions and benefits of the inhabitants of

the affected areas would be safeguarded, Chief Buthelezi said Mr Dhlamini had not mentioned the question of jobs.

This was a more pressing concern than the issue of old-age pensions, he claimed.

The Chief Minister was skeptical as to whether South Africans of Swazi extraction valued their Swazi connection so much that they were prepared to starve to death in the kingdom, together with other Swazis.

He attacked the 'intransigence' of the Swaziland authorities in claiming territory which did not belong to them.

Chief Buthelezi said it was all very well for Mr Dhlamini to speak of guarantees as regards pensions and other benefits.

The issue at stake, however, was that of South African citizenship.

Govt may scotch referendum plan

Political Reporter

THE Government could dash Natal's plan to hold a referendum on the Ingwavuma hand-over.

But the Executive Committee decided yesterday to push ahead with a special sitting of the Provincial Council to discuss the issue. The sitting will be held on Wednesday next week.

The Province's legal advisors were studying legislation to determine if Natal has the power to call a referendum on the Ingwavuma issue.

Mr Frank Martin, MEC, said there was a possibility that the Government could rule the Ingwavuma hand-over was not within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Council and therefore bar the Prov-

ince from holding a referendum.

The question of whether the Province had the power to include coloureds and Indians in the referendum was also under scrutiny.

'We are definitely going ahead with the special sitting. And we will take things from there. The Government may rule it beyond our competence to hold a referendum.'

Talked

Mr Martin said that in the past provinces had to agree to their boundaries being changed. But the Government had changed the Constitution Act last year, following Court action to oppose the granting of independence to Ciskei, so that the go-ahead from a province

was not required when a boundary was changed for the purposes of giving land to another State.

Mr Martin said he had talked with Kwazulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, on the referendum question and Chief Buthelezi had agreed to consider holding a referendum among the Zulu people.

Mr Geoff Oldfield, chairman of the Provincial Council, said he had received a request from 13 MPCs early yesterday afternoon for a special sitting of the council.

All 19 MPCs would be advised by telephone by Mr Tony Harvey Williams, clerk of the council, that the sitting would be held next Wednesday, starting at 11 a.m. Written confirmation would follow.

Court bid to halt handover

Mercury Reporter
KWAZULU and KaNgwane are going to Court in a bid to stop the Government's planned handover of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

In support of applications to have last week's Government Gazette proclamations declared unlawful, papers were filed in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday on behalf of the KwaZulu Government, and extensive documents are to be filed in the Pretoria Supreme Court today by KaNgwane.

Meanwhile, the chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said yesterday the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and the executive council would be conducting their business as usual in spite of the State President's proclamation last week 'disestablishing' both.

The Assembly's next session would go ahead as planned on July 29, Mr Mabuza said.

Asking

In the Supreme Court yesterday, notice of an urgent application to have a Government Gazette proclamation on the Ingwavuma issue declared invalid was filed.

The KwaZulu Government is asking the Court to rule that it should be reinstated as the authority in Ingwavuma, on the basis that a proclamation published in the gazette last Friday was invalid.

The proclamation removed authority over Ingwavuma from the KwaZulu Government's schedule of powers.

The State has 72 hours to file a responding affidavit, and argument will probably be heard on Friday.

In Pretoria today, notice of an application to have another Government Gazette proclamation, affecting KaNgwane, declared invalid will be filed.

Not urgent

The Durban attorney who is acting for KwaZulu and KaNgwane, Mr Christopher Albertyn, said yesterday that today's application will be supported by 'very extensive' documents.

The application would not be filed as urgent, and he did not expect that final argument on the application would take place before August, once the State had filed its papers and KaNgwane had replied.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Mabuza said the KaNgwane Legislative As-

sembly would be conducting its next session as planned.

'The man appointed by the Government to administer the affairs of KaNgwane, a Mr Badenhorst, will be regarded as an ordinary official seconded to the KaNgwane Government's service,' he said.

In an interview yesterday, the Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, criticised the Government's action in disestablishing the KaNgwane Government 'at the stroke of a pen'.

'Whatever one thinks of the Government's homelands/independent States policy, this shows an unbelievable lack of 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 Ngwane 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 fled south with a following into what is now Tongaland.

*suggested measures in
measured means (pro-
mote the buying
not thus affect the sha-
could impose a death
not be impractical as
whenever do pay
could be nationalised
create public assets (pro-
etc). It is, however, argued that
loss of efficiency when an asset is nationalised
since it no longer faces competition and there
is therefore no little motivation to decrease
costs. But the goal of equity overrides efficiency
when a govt considers a govt to be a market for*

Kangwane to defy dissolution decree

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Kangwane Legislative Assembly would defy a government decree dissolving it and would meet as scheduled next month, Kangwane's Chief Executive Councillor, Mr E J Mabuza, said yesterday.

Also, a lawyer representing Kangwane's Executive Council, Mr Christopher Albertyn, said yesterday that an application contesting the validity of the dissolution was expected to be filed in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

The assembly was dissolved on Friday as a prelude to cession of Kangwane, nominal "homeland" of South Africa's Swazis, to Swaziland.

Mr Mabuza said: "The Executive Council regards the disestablishment of the Kangwane Legislative Assembly and the transfer of its functions to the Department of Co-operation and Development as being of no force and impact.

"The Kangwane Legislative Assembly will, as scheduled, hold its fifth ordinary session from July 29 and deliberate on normal legislative processes."

Administrator

Meanwhile, it was established yesterday that the Commissioner for Black Affairs in Nelspruit, Mr N J Badenhorst, had been appointed Administrator for Swazi Affairs and would formally assume responsibility for Kangwane.

Referring to the appointment yesterday, Mr Mabuza said: "We would like to make it clear that the Executive Council regards Mr Badenhorst as an ordinary official of the Department of Co-operation and Development who has been seconded to the Kangwane Government."

Mr Albertyn said the dissolution of the Kangwane Legislative Assembly would be contested on two grounds: That the South African Government had not consulted the Kangwane Legislative Assembly and that it had dissolved the Assembly by proclamation and not by statute, as required by law.

Urgent application

In a separate but related development, the Kwazulu government will make an urgent application to the Supreme Court in Durban on Friday, challenging the validity of a proclamation transferring administration of the Ingwavuma region from Kwazulu to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The application will assert that the transfer could be effected only

•••••
To page 2

107
13/6/82
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.

107

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

the Mozambique border (Ingwavuma) and to the sea at Kosi Bay. The Swazis claim that during the turn-of-the-century manoeuvrings between colonial Britain and the Transvaal Boer Republic they lost out.

The Swazis' grand land claim amounts to three million hectares. Under the new deal they will get one million.

The claim to the loyalty of the South African-born Swazis living outside the borders of the kingdom is historically and topically shaky.

Most Swazis living in Kangwane are descendants of clans driven out of Swaziland by Mswati in the 1860s. In Ingwavuma, meanwhile, many of the Swazis have become completely acculturated with the Zulus.

Already in the 1880s — under the rule of the Zulu chief Dinizulu — they supported Chief Utsihepu 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

launched guerrilla 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 Enoch 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:

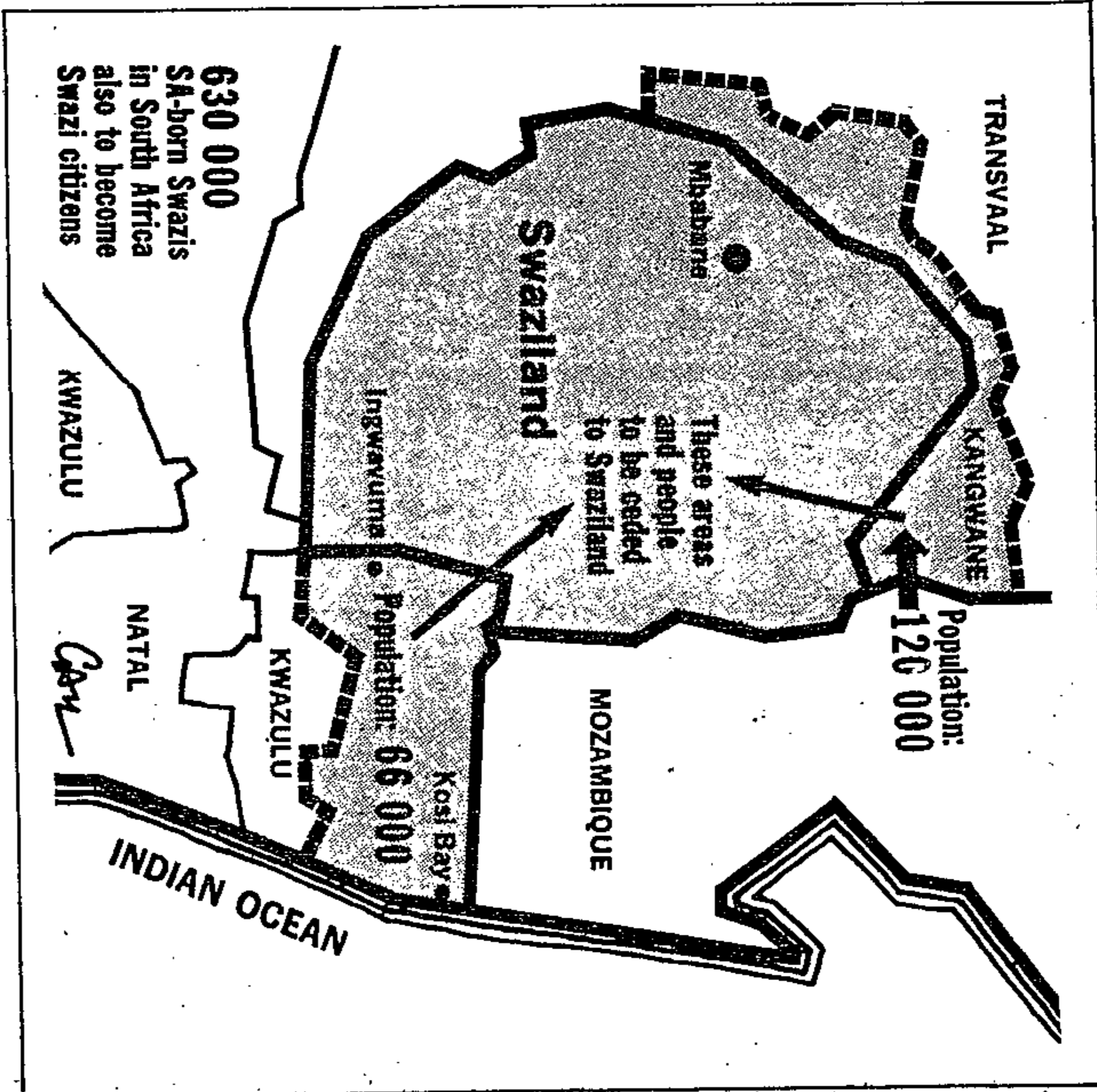
● Duplication of services: Foreign Minister Pik Botha has argued it would make no sense to have an independent Swazi homeland next to a sovereign Swazi state.

● 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.



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. 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

nearly one million on African hectares into Swaziland will realise a century-old dream of the Swazi monarchy but it could destroy that same monarchy, create regional instability, domestic problems in South Africa and greater international ostracism.

If carried through, the incorporation would have another effect — reduce much of the hallowed "principle" in terms of which the Government carries out grand apartheid to what Professor Lawrie Schlemmer, Director of the Inkatha Institute, calls a "dog's breakfast".

The incorporation of the land has some historical validity. During the 1860s vast tracts of traditional Swazi land was given out haphazardly under concession by King Sobhuza I's son, Mswati, and his successor, Mbandzeni, to whites.

The Swazi leaders did not intend to cede full title. Much of the Swazis' efforts since independence has been geared to reclaiming concession land within the mountain kingdom and pressing for a return of the old concession land now outside its borders.

In particular the Swazi Government claims documentary proof dating from the 1880s under the British royal seal giving them title to vast tracts of land along

colonial Britain and 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

November 1977 Chief Johannes Dlamini — 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 Dlamini 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-

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.

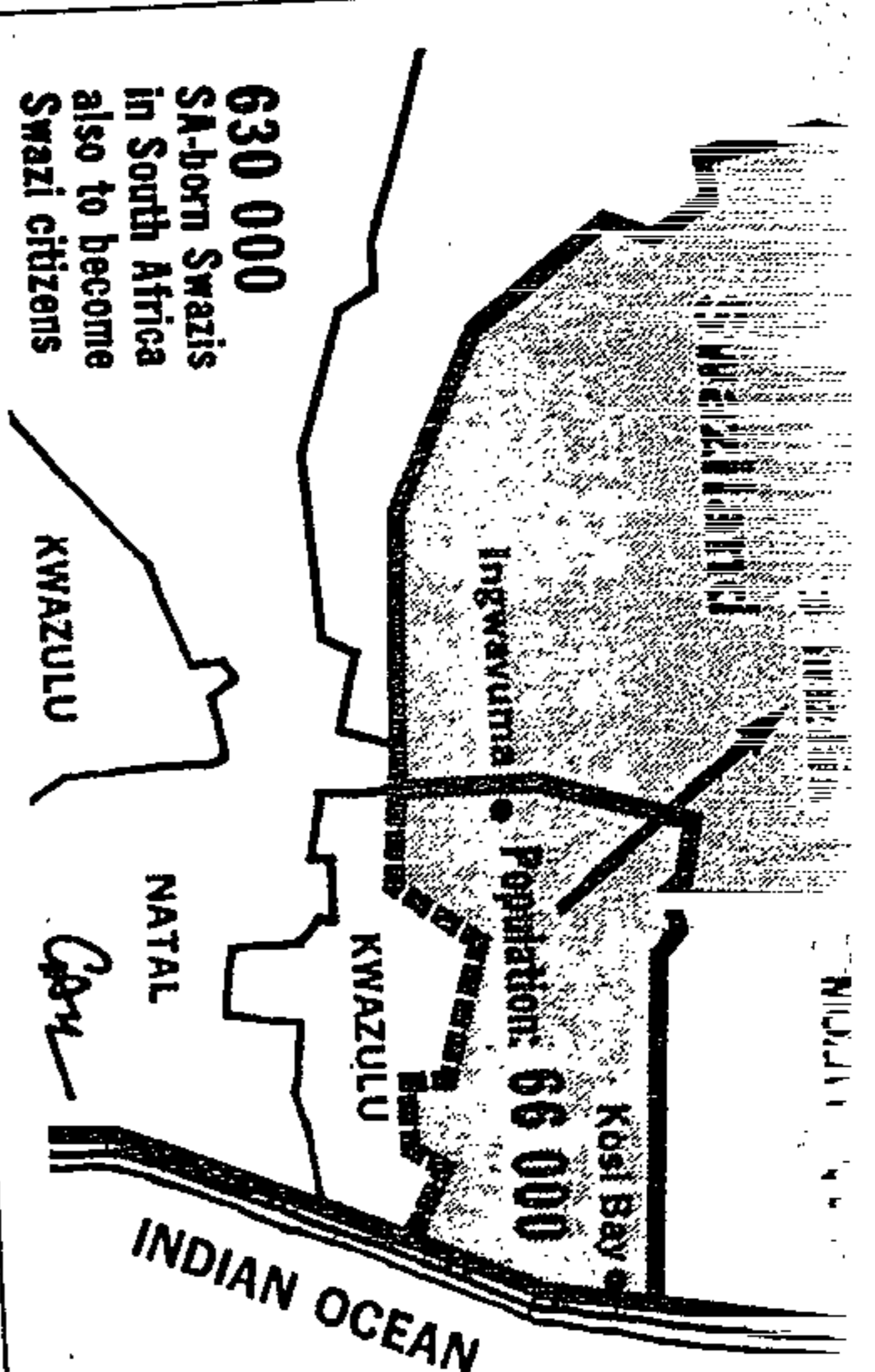
● Refusal to hold a referendum: Pretoria refuses to allow a referendum among the people concerned because of fear of intimidation. No such quibbles arose over the holding and outcome of the dubious Ciskei independence referendum.

● 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 carrying 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 Koorhof 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.

Subsidise maize' call

107
African Affairs Correspondent *Harary* 23/6/87

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday urged the Government to consider subsidising maize products and also called for the inclusion of blacks on bodies such as the Maize Board.

In a motion introduced by Mrs Willel Yengwa of Umlazi the Assembly called for implementation and monitoring of price control measures on maize products.

Mr M M September of Mahlabatini deplored the recent increase in the price of maize, the staple food of black people.

Prince Gideon Zulu of Eshowe said black people were forced to watch the

export of maize in order to encourage friendship. Charity began at home, he maintained.

In a second motion, introduced by Mr Steven Sithebe of Emnambithi, the Assembly called for the inclusion of blacks on bodies such as the Maize Board and the board of governors of the SABC.

Mr Sithebe said blacks wanted to sit alongside the people who produced maize. As major maize consumers, they contributed heavily to the maize industry.

Similarly, he claimed, blacks should sit alongside whites on the board of the SABC.

Blacks made up an overwhelming majority as far as listenership was concerned, Mr Sithebe said.

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 Minister.

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

sta 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 strictest possible exception to the insulting language you used in respect of South African Cabinet members."

Chief Buthelezi referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr 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.

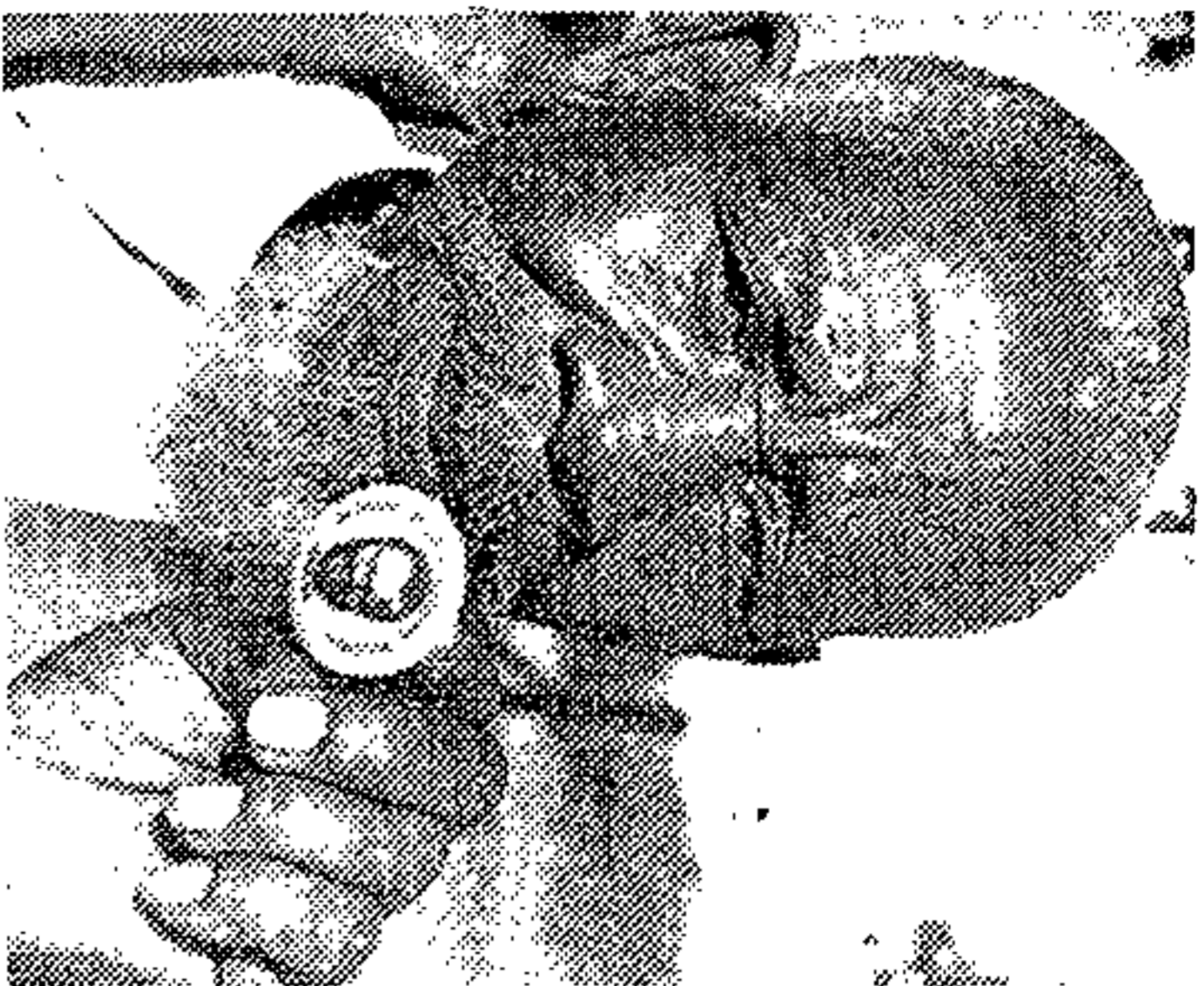
Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the Progressive Federal Party decided jointly in Ulundi last night to fight the Government on the largest possible scale over the proposed land deal.

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.

107

What the people are saying in Ingwavuma



Mr. MBIKO NSELE of Maputa who narrated the history and the arrival of the Tembe tribe in Zululand displays an Inkatha badge bearing Chief Gatscha Buthelezi's picture.

African Affairs Reporter

RESIDENTS of the Ingwavuma area, due to be handed over to Swaziland, this week spoke of their opposition to the move — and old men in the area recounted their people's history to prove that Swaziland had no claim to the land.

A Mercury team toured Ingwavuma and spoke to many of the region's people. Most were confused about the move, and expressed their desire not to be linked with the Swazi Kingdom, or be administered by the Swazi government.

Throughout the area the Mercury found groups of people discussing the situation. It is also the most topical subject of discussion in the schools.

Pupils said they would refuse to be taught by Swazi teachers and they, and many teachers, said they would seek admission to Kwazulu schools instead.

The Inkatha Youth Brigade is involved in discussions with other groups aimed at organising opposition to the move.

Fears,

confusion

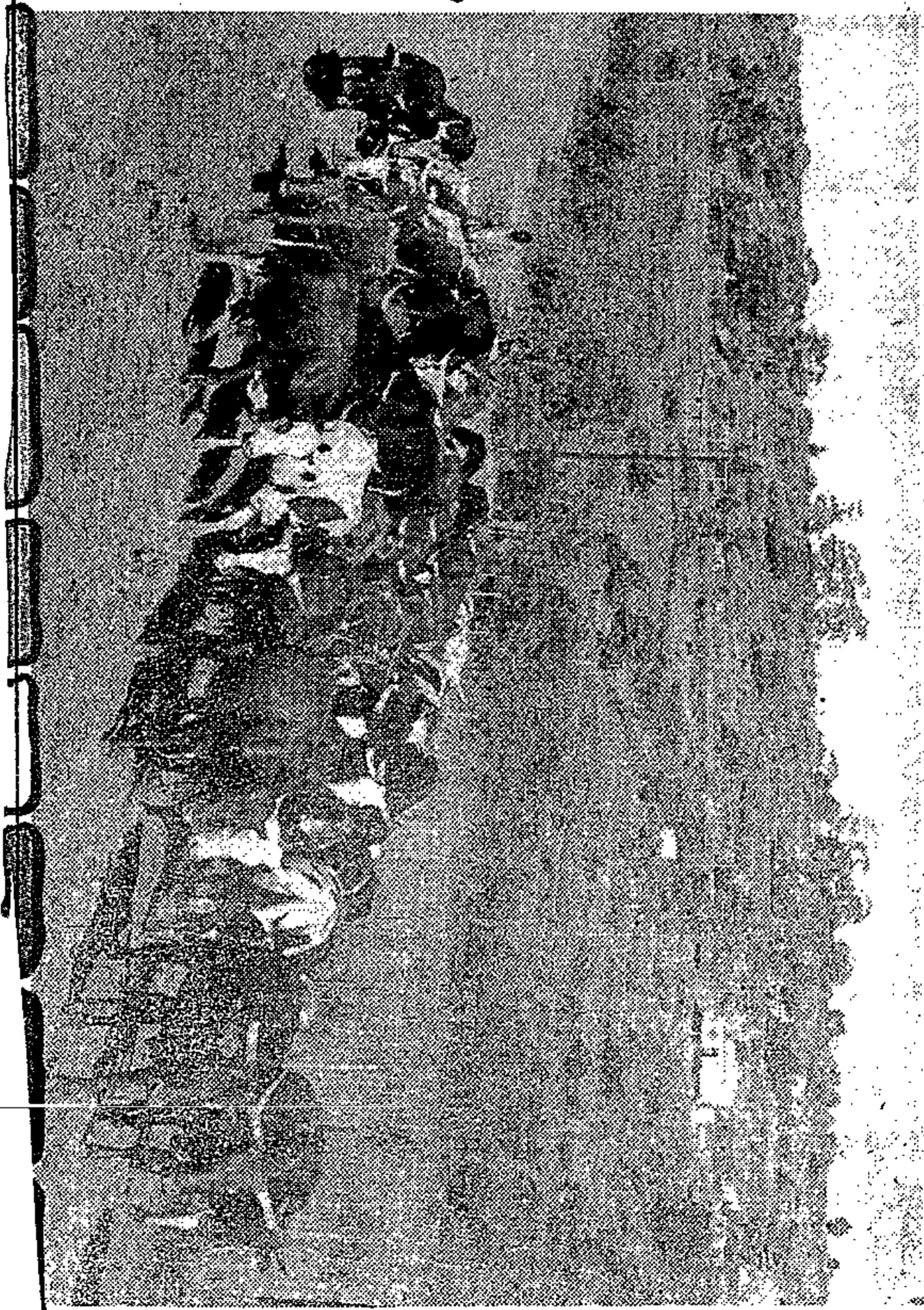
and

resentment

107 Mercury
24/6/82



MR L P MYENI vowed that he would pull down his shop rather than be a Swazi subject and is planning to send his cattle away.



A number of elderly people said they feared that they might lose their pensions because the Swazi Government did not pay old age pensions. They said this meant that thousands of Zulus would forfeit their old age pensions although they had paid their taxes to the South African government.

No more marriages

Some young Zulu women have decided to register their protest by not marrying Swazi men. A beautiful Zulu maiden interviewed by the Mercury said all the weddings already planned between Zulu girls and Swazi men should be 'cancelled forthwith'.

Tribesmen said they would move to KwaZulu, taking their families and stock and then 'return as men to look at the Swazis' taking the occupation of their land.

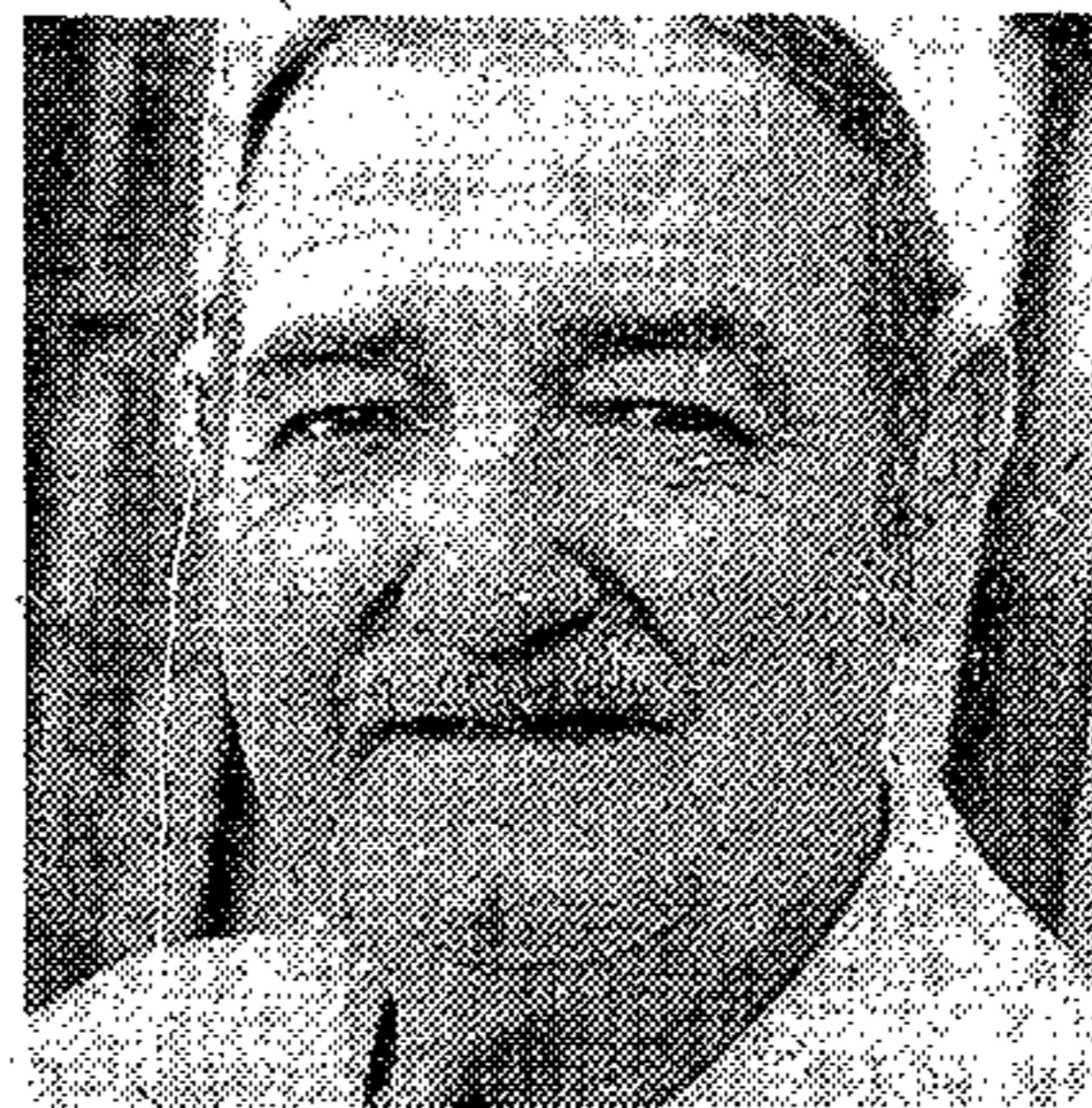
Ingwavuma consists of four areas of tribal land.

The Tembe tribe, living on a vast fertile area stretching to the borders of Mozambique, originated from Mozambique and some of their people are still in Mozambique. They regard Chief Mzimba Tembe, who rules Maputa, as their chief.

The other three tribes in the area, the Mngomezulu, Nyawo and Mathenjwa have been in Ingwavuma since the days of King Shaka.

Spokesmen for these tribes said Swaziland had never claimed their land but had tried to maintain friendship with the Zulus. The Swazi kings from time to time sent presents to the Zulu kings.

To keep their links with the Tembe tribe, travellers, especially miners from the Reef, still pay their tribute to Chief Tembe by giving him presents as they pass through the area on their way home to Mozambique.



Mr G B MOORE one of the oldest traders in Ingwavuma, is totally opposed to the Government move to give the area to the Swazis.

The tribesmen are very suspicious of strangers in the area and the Mercury team was screened until they were satisfied that we were not from Swaziland. Some claimed we were 'Swazi spies', and it took much explaining to convince them that we were newsmen from Durban.



MR M R QWABE fears that whosalers might refuse to supply the traders on credit if they became foreigners.

Describing the arrival of the Tembe tribe in Zululand, Mr Mbiko Nsele, 79, said the Tembes crossed the Mozambique border led by the late Chief Mgwanzazi who left his country apparently after a chieftainship dispute, and he was accepted by the Zulus and appointed to rule the Maputa area.

Mr A M Mpotshane, vice-president of the Maputa Natal African Teachers' Organisation zone, was nearly in tears when the Mercury interviewed him.

He said all the teachers, about 500 of them, intended to apply for posts in KwaZulu because they were not prepared to serve under the Swaziland Government.

A mass meeting would be held as soon as the schools opened and there was 'no doubt' that all the teachers would apply for posts in KwaZulu.

Two traders expressed their opposition to the move.

Mr G B Moore, whose family has been trading in Ingwavuma for the past three generations, said he would use all possible means to oppose the new move.

Mr M R Qwabe, who runs a shop in Maputa, said the local Black traders were to consult the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce for advice because they were 'all against the incorporation of their area into Swaziland'.

They feared that the wholesalers who supplied them with goods on credit might refuse to continue if they became foreigners.

Loan repayments

Other fears of the traders were that those who were still repaying loans might be forced by finance houses to repay them immediately once the area fell under Swazi jurisdiction.

Traders relied on the KwaZulu Development Corporation for financial aid and advice, and he doubted that the Swaziland government would provide a similar service.

Mr M L P Myeni, a trader in Ingwavuma, said he would rather 'pull down' his shop than be a Swazi subject. He was already limiting the supply of goods in his shop until the matter was settled.

The Rev N G Khumalo of the Church of God Prophecy, said the Zulus in Maputa had done a lot to improve themselves and they were now going to be subjects of a government 'which has failed to develop its small population'.

Some Zulu cattle farmers fear that their stock will die of disease. The Swazi government, they claimed, did not have inoculation programmes whereas the KwaZulu's Department of Agriculture and Forestry protected their stock from diseases.

Botha and Natal on collision course

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Natal Provincial Council were heading for a direct clash yesterday over the planned referendum on the Swaziland land deal.

There will be a special meeting in Pretoria tomorrow between two senior cabinet ministers and the Natal Executive Committee on the issue.

Mr Botha has rejected the Provincial Council's competence to hold a referendum on the matter. Mr Frank Martin, senior member of the Natal Executive Committee, has confirmed that the New Republic Party (NRP), the majority party in the council, still intends to hold a referendum.

The controversy over the decision to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland was fuelled when:

Rebuked

● Mr Botha rebuked Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, for making "insulting" references to the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

● Dr Koornhof declared that the proposed "border adjustments" did not mean land belonging to South Africa was being given away.

● Black civil servants in Kangwane went on strike in protest against last week's dissolution of

the Kangwane Legislative Assembly.

Mr Botha's rebuke came after Chief Buthelezi, who has vigorously opposed the transfer of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland, described Mr Pik Botha as the "skunk" behind the land deal and Dr Koornhof as a "wolf in sheep's clothing".

Jurisdiction

In response to a question on the land transfer, the Prime Minister said: "This matter concerns certain black nations, including an independent black state... and it does not fall within the jurisdiction of a provincial council to hold a referendum on such an issue."

Mr Botha added: "Insofar as the interests of Natal are affected it is envisaged that Ministers Koornhof and Horwood will hold further discussions with the Administrator of Natal and his Executive Committee. The idea is that important proposals be made to Natal."

Disagreed

Mr Martin — who confirmed that the executive committee will meet Dr Koornhof and Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, in Pretoria tomorrow — disagreed with Mr Botha.

He said the excision of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu would affect Natal because of proposals to give Kwazulu the Mkuzi.

◆◆◆◆
To page 2

B

CAPE TIMES 24/6/82 **B** From page 1

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.

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."

'Insulting'

In a message conveyed to Chief Buthelezi by the Commissioner-General for Kwazulu, Mr P N Hansmeyer, the Prime Minister said "The South African Government takes the strongest possible exception to the insulting language used in respect of South African cabinet ministers."

Chief Buthelezi declined to comment, as his references to Mr Pik Botha and Dr Koornhof were backed by the Kwazulu cabinet and he wanted to discuss it with them first.

Dr Koornhof yesterday appealed for calm, saying "The government is

Ingwavuma meetings today

107
Mandela
24/6/82

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Government has had to obtain special permission to hold open-air meetings in the Ingwavuma area — a district which was under the control of KwaZulu until a week ago.

The secretary of the Department of the Chief Minister, Mr E F Oltmann, confirmed yesterday that permission had been obtained from the magistrate for the area to hold the gatherings.

The first meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Tembe Tribal Authority at Manguzi this morning and the second at the Ingwavuma High School tomorrow.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, will explain to the tribal people in each case that the South African Cabinet had decided to incorporate the region into Swaziland. All the members of the KwaZulu

Cabinet, as well as the 130 members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, will be present.

The Ingwavuma district was excised from the jurisdiction of KwaZulu as a result of the issuing of Proclamation R109 in the Government Gazette last Friday. The area now falls under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Speakers in the KwaZulu Assembly have commented during the present session on the Government's sudden 'about-face' with regard to Ingwavuma.

This district was the first regional authority to be proclaimed when the Pretoria authorities inaugurated this system for KwaZulu 12 years ago.

Now the area has been excised from KwaZulu and the legal position of the four members who represent the constituency in the Assembly is unclear.

PW raps Buthelezi over 'insults'

107 Mercury
24/6/82

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Prime Minister has rapped KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, for what he termed 'insulting language' used in recent references to South African ministers in connection with the controversial Ingwavuma issue.

In a message deliv-

ered to Chief Buthelezi by the Commissioner-General for KwaZulu, Mr P N Hansmeyer, Mr Botha pointed out that Chief Buthelezi had called the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, a 'skunk'.

He also had referred to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as a 'wolf in sheep's clothing'.

The Prime Minister took exception to this language and said in his message

that it could only do untold harm.

Chief Buthelezi replied yesterday that he would be consulting his colleagues in the KwaZulu Cabinet before replying.

Referendum

Meanwhile, Natal's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin, said yesterday a special session of the Provincial Council to discuss a referendum on the Ingwavuma issue would go ahead in spite of yesterday's rejection of the idea by Mr Botha.

The Prime Minister said a referendum would be outside a provincial council's powers, and revealed that discussions would be held in Pretoria this week between ministers and Natal's Exco during which 'important proposals' would be put to the Natal delegation.

Speaking from Cape Town, Mr Martin said that if it appeared Natal were not within its legal rights holding a referendum, he anticipated that the Province would call on the Government to allow it.

Mr Botha said the Ingwavuma issue concerned black States, and not Natal.

'Where the interests of Natal are affected, it is envisaged that ministers Dr P J Koornhof and Mr Owen Horwood will hold further discussions with the Administrator of Natal and his executive council.'

'The idea is that certain important proposals will be made to them.'

Mr Martin said yesterday that he 'respectfully

disagreed' with Mr Botha that the Ingwavuma issue was outside the jurisdiction of Natal.

'When you hand South African land over to a foreign country it is an issue which affects not only the provincial council of the province concerned, but every voter as well,' he said.

'We'll listen to what they have to say, and we'll listen very carefully. At least they are now prepared to talk, so that's something for a start,' he said.

Dr Koornhof yesterday appealed for calm, saying: 'The Government is not disposing of land belonging to 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.'

● What the people are saying — Page 17

Care Times 24/6/82 (107) #9 (10) 7/10

Inkatha and PFP to mount joint protest

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Inkatha movement and the Progressive Federal Party will launch a public petition and a series of joint public meetings on the issue of the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

This was announced last night by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsna Buthezeni, and the Natal leader of the PFP, Mr Ray Swart.

In a joint statement, the two leaders said they were deeply conscious of

the enormous public outrage in Natal and Kwazulu over the proposed handing over of Ingwavuma and other areas to Swaziland, in terms of agreement which was to be formally entered into by the South African Government.

The leaders said the land which the South African cabinet was proposing to give away did not belong to the National Party or to the cabinet.

It belonged to the people of South Africa and especially the people of Natal.

rs threaten action

the MSOA's claims
 When the court was established, observers believed its key function would be to rule on cases in which whites were "unfairly" replaced by blacks. If the MSOA goes ahead, its action will provide a test of the court's attitude to these issues.

In the document, Mr Botha repeats claims that mines have been guilty of "thousands" of violations of an agreement to consult MSOA members when blacks are promoted to officials' jobs.

He says the Chamber was asked to put a stop to the "violations" and it issued its circular advising mines of the agreement, but the MSOA wrote to it on June 18 saying this was "insufficient".

The association demanded an "explicit undertaking" from the Chamber that the agreement would be adhered to and reminded the Chamber that it had to notify the MSOA of each appointment made in accordance with the agreement.

Each notification should contain the minimum salary attached to the job and the actual salary of the promoted man. "The minimum salary for the non-white appointment must at all times be not less than that which would have been applicable to a white attached to the post".

On wages, the MSOA alleges that the Chamber's offer of a 9 percent increase on minimum pay rates is "incomplete" because it relates only to "designated" and not to "non-designated" jobs — the majority, it says, of officials' jobs.

It says the Chamber told it "non-designated" jobs would be taken care of by individual mining groups' schedules but that it has not been given these.

The SABC reported yesterday that the Council of Mining Unions would hold a strike ballot on July 7, according to Sapa. The decision had been taken at a special meeting of the council following the breakdown in pay talks with the Chamber.

Nats 'fanned flames of bitterness'

Staff Reporter
 THE "arrogant and sordid grabbing of Kangwane and Ingwavuma" was only a single example of a government which shows scant respect for individual and group rights, the chairman of the PFP's federal executive, Dr Alex Boraine, said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting in Port Elizabeth, he said the greatest single indictment against the Nationalist government was its "deliberate carving up of South Africa and their dividing of our country into endless groupings".

"In their pursuit of the apartheid ideology, they have destroyed a long-cherished ideal of 'unity is strength'.

"Not only have they tragically bedevilled race relations, but they have fanned the flames of resentment and bitterness. The legacy they are bequeathing to the future is conflict and polarisation. Their 34 years of rule has made them insensitive and apparently incapable of any understanding of the meaning of negotiation." Dr Boraine said.



Dr Alex Boraine

cluded 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.

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

posed for hotel

Hotel — a Southern Suburbs area to its original character of surgeries or doctors' rooms, were yesterday discussed by a planning committee which plan from the City Engineer, that local ratepayers comment. The existing usage requires the the present occupation is non-residential zone. The action in loco of the Nautilus built at Bantry Bay with the committee, the town planning objection to the building of a council property. The still goes back to the amenities of the town planning committee on 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.

'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

Inkatha and PFP to mount joint protest

Own Correspondent
 ULUNDI. — The Inkatha movement and the Progressive Federal Party will launch a public petition and a series of joint public meetings on the issue of the incorporation of Ingwavuma into 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

& MORRIS SAY WE WILL BEAT ANY PHOTOGRAPHIC PRICE.

OUR ANIMALS WITH A CLEAR MIRROR LENS

ELICAR

sorry for Frans when his Henrie feels guilty because appear in court because of Stanley's horse.

- 8.00: The News.
- 8.28: The Weather Report.
- 8.37: Westgate II Warren Bantjes the fact that Joan is not when the tractor naming into a farce, even Muriel ties.
- 9.38: Goldie and Liza Together Liza Minelli complement first programme together a run-down to the open
- 10.27: Western Civilization. Who Shaped An Age. In the grammes we take a look helped shape the West both who came to the times forged a great power, a glorious home merce and exploration a Renaissance belief in the
- 10.56: The News.
- 11.06: Epilogue. The Rev Tom TV 2 & 3 Pro
- 6.30: Ralofu Le Rali (Ruff En Enphant realizes too late th own mother. Ruff, Red Lion rush to her aid.
- 6.45: Melodi Dikolong (Choir Walmalsthal H. Primary mary School Choirs are by R. Nkwe and presen
- 7.00: Ditaba/Dikgang (News).
- 7.10: Sedibeng (Women's For
- 7.30: Dinaledi. Featuring The Anna Field, John Forint, Kekana, The Rockets a
- 8.00: Izigameko Zomlandó: When). A programme events from 1891 to 199 Coetzee.
- 8.30: Impi Yesibili Yomhla Isiwombe Sasesaipan. Th marines and a young the bitterly contested
- 9.00: Izindaba/lindaba (News
- 9.25: Iphunga Elimnandi: logue). Produced by A. sented by J.A. Sithebe

Last night

TV 1
 TELEVISION critics who 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-

Experts dismiss ideas of trade-off

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — There is no evidence in Swaziland that South Africa is getting anything out of its gift of northern kwaZulu and kaNgwane to the Swazis.

Swazi political observers are sceptical of suggestions that in return the Swazi Government might drastically curtail African National Congress activities or agree to join the proposed constellation of southern African states.

"Swaziland has kept a firm but discreet grip on the ANC," said one political specialist today. "The Government is not likely to go any further than that."

STRESSED

Swazi Foreign Minister Mr R V Dlamini has repeatedly stressed his negotiations with South Africa over land did not involve the constellation issue. He told SABC TV earlier this year that Swaziland had been pressing the land claim long before the constellation was conceived.

King Sobhuza II may be taken aback by the harsh reaction of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and kwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, observers say.

King Sobhuza has tried to improve relations with the Zulus by marrying members of his family to the Zulu royal family," said a seasoned political commentator. "The most notable example is the Swazi princess who married King Goodwill."

Pretoria's motives are seen in Swaziland as largely a matter of divesting itself of responsibility for the kaNgwane and northern Zululand peoples, as well as creating a security buffer between white South Africa and Mozambique.

Swaziland will be
To Page 3, Col 3

Trade-off unlikely say experts

▶ from page 1

gaining land it has sought since 1967. But it will more than double its population, gaining 750 000 inhabitants of kaNgwane.

Swaziland already has an unemployment problem and the acquisition of economically weak kaNgwane will aggravate this.

In taking over kaNgwane, Swaziland also gains civil servants used to higher salaries than Mbabane pays.

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

He added there would be major development in kaNgwane once it was handed over, to which South Africa would be expected to contribute as "compensation for the valuable contribution the peoples (in the claimed areas) have made to the economic development of South Africa."

11/16/82

11/16/82

11/16/82

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."

NOTICE

KANGWANE AND INGWAVUMA TO
BECOME PART OF THE KINGDOM OF
SWAZILAND

The Government of the RSA and the Kingdom of Swaziland have agreed between them.

Notices in KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma district announcing the proposed Swaziland merger urge residents to listen to their radios for more details.

Slabbert appeals on land issue

BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, has made an emotional eleventh-hour appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to reconsider his refusal to hold a referendum on the Government's controversial land deal with Swaziland.

Dr Slabbert's appeal follows Mr Botha's indication he will not allow the Natal Provincial Council to hold a referendum on the issue.

Representatives of the Natal executive committee will meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in Pretoria later today.

The PFP leader had earlier challenged Mr

Botha to hold a referendum among the people involved.

"As an Afrikaner the Prime Minister should know that we as a people should never tolerate being treated the way the people of KwaZulu and KaNgwane are being treated now.

"Our history provides ample evidence of how we reacted when others tried to impose their will on us in such a manner.

"Why does the Prime Minister refuse to consult with the people who are going to be affected.

"By refusing to consult them Mr Botha is making a mockery of his own principle of self-determination.

The handing over of the land would lead to conflict and violence, Dr Slabbert warned.

enter in question which it has (2) and

Call for referendum to back Govt claims

107 (119) (122) 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.

Slabbert says deal will lead to violence

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should as an Afrikaner know 'that we as a people would never tolerate the kind of treatment now being meted out to the people of KwaZulu and KaNgwane'.

History provided ample evidence of how the Afrikaner had reacted when others had tried to impose their will on him in a similar manner, he said in the PFP publication, Deurbraak.

Dr Slabbert said the Prime Minister, by refusing to consult the people who were going to be affected by the Swazi land deal, was 'making a total mockery of his own principle of self-determination'.

'By handing these two pieces of land over to Swaziland, the Government is turning the issue of land into the central issue of conflict between the races in South Africa.'

'This will lead to conflict and violence.'

The Ingwavuma question

Chief slams Swaziland's secret 'love affair' with S A

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Thousands of Tembe people pledged at Manguzi yesterday that they would not allow the Ingwavuma area to be ceded to Swaziland even if they were killed in the attempt.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and members of the Legislative Assembly received overwhelming support for their opposition to the land

deal from an enthusiastic crowd.

Chief Buthelezi called on the whole of black Africa to condemn the 'immoral relations' which Swaziland — a 'supposedly black state' — was having with white South Africa at the expense of her fellow blacks who were victims of white oppression.

He said many people had been aware of the 'clandestine love affair' which Swaziland had always had with the '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.

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

CPPL Times 26/6/82 (107) (MB12)

Angry Zulu mob beats up policeman

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — An unidentified black policeman, said to be a member of the South African security police, was seriously injured at Ingwavuma yesterday when he was beaten up by angry members of a crowd of nearly 5 000.

The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who was reporting on the terms of which the Ingwavuma district would be ceded to Swaziland, was nearing the end of his address when the policeman walked past the press table amid shouts of anger from members of the

Kwazulu Legislative Assembly.

A man leaped from the crowd and struck at the policeman's back with a stick. Others joined in the attack with whips and clubs.

Chief Buthelezi ran from the platform and appealed to the enraged men to stop the assault. Security guards also attempted to stop it.

The policeman was pursued by an mob to the edge of a steep cliff where he was rescued by another policeman from Ingwavuma.

The injured policeman received first aid from Red Cross workers on duty and was later treated at the Mosvold hospital for serious head injuries.

Police took possession

of a portable tape recorder and a revolver.

The Kwazulu Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mthethwa, confirmed that the man was a member of the South African Police and was well known in the local community.

Members of the Legislative Assembly said afterwards that they had remonstrated with the policeman for sitting in

their midst.

He had refused to move, saying that he was "working". When he was pressed about the nature of his work, he produced his police card. Angry Assembly members then ordered him to leave.

Soon after the incident, a member of the Kwazulu police force caused a stir among the crowd when he accidentally let off his FN rifle while unloading it.

A contingent of South African border police gathered at the entrance of the sports ground immediately after the black policeman had been attacked.

There were no further incidents.

Land deal

halted by court

MUST enter in
if each question
in which it has
columns (2) and

Cape Times
26/6/82

107

107

External
(3)

DURBAN. — A Durban judge yesterday ordered that the Ingwavuma district in Natal revert to the control of the Kwazulu Government pending a court action challenging the South African Government's decision to take over administration of the area.

The action will be brought by the Kwazulu Government on August 2. It will seek to have declared null and void the June 18 proclamation placing Ingwavuma under the control of the South African Government.

The application will be brought against the South African Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Yesterday's order was made by Mr Justice Shearer in the Durban Supreme Court after a hearing lasting nearly five hours.

Earlier the judge refused an application by Mr I W de Villiers, SC, representing the South African Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, for yesterday's application not to be heard.

Mr D A Gordon, SC, for the Kwazulu Government, said the takeover of Ingwavuma was only a few days old.

10 years

The new administration had not yet been fully established while the previous administration had been there for 10 years and there were no suggestions of it being an improper administration.

He said last Friday's proclamation was invalid and therefore null and void.

Mr Gordon said that, according to the law relating to Kwazulu, the proclamation could be amended "after consultation with the Minister".

He contended that there had never been consultation with the Kwazulu Government on the excision of Ingwavuma from its territory.

Since 1972 Kwazulu had looked after Ingwavuma and there was no suggestion that people there were unhappy or that their interests were not being looked after.

On the other hand, the week-old administration of the South African Government was not in accordance with the desires of the people.

If, in the interim, the area was given back to Kwazulu there would be continuation. If it remained under the control of the South African Government the present confusion and uncertainty would continue and the interests of the people would be prejudiced.

There had been *prime facie* action which had caused upheaval in the area.

Mr Gordon remarked on the fact that Dr Koornhof had not made an affidavit

on the matter.

He said on June 8 a cabinet decision was taken that Ingwavuma be excised as soon as possible from Kwazulu and its administration be taken over.

Mr Gordon submitted that because Dr Koornhof was a party to the decision he had attended later discussions in Kwazulu with a closed mind.

That had not been consultation.

Opposing the application, Mr De Villiers argued that, as an organ of the State, Kwazulu could not bring an action against another State organ or against the State itself.

He said it was undesirable to have such an issue stand over for more than a month. It was of such great public importance that it should be finalised as soon as possible.

Mr De Villiers applied for a postponement until Monday or Tuesday. He said Kwazulu would not suffer prejudice through a postponement.

Interim

Mr Justice Shearer granted an interim interdict until August 2.

He said it had been established that a final decision on the excision of Ingwavuma from Kwazulu had been reached on June 8.

What happened afterwards was not consultation within the meaning of the National States Constitution Act.

It had been established on a *prime facie* basis that what was involved was the replacement of the lawful government of the area with an administration which did not have the proper sanction of legislation or proclamation in terms of the Act.

The judge said it was possible on the return date that the court considering the matter might come to a different conclusion.

There were also financial implications but it was preferable to have an administration which had been there for 10 years to one which had replaced it only last week. — Sapa

● Swazis have no claim to Ingwavuma — Prof, page 9

● Natal MPCs in land deal talks, page 19



A policeman is led to safety after being assaulted by an angry mob at a meeting in Ingwavuma yesterday. Angry mob beats up policeman, page 2.

nn (1)
of the
written
cept-
ily for
s, for
sheet
nal to

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.

able to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Court says

Ingwavuma

26/6/82

Spencer

107

deal is illegal

Victim of angry mob is led away to safety

Court Reporter

SOUTH Africa's action in excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu's control was declared illegal in the Supreme Court, Durban, last night.



In a marathon urgent application hearing, Mr Justice Shearer gave a ruling declaring the action illegal on the grounds that there had been insufficient consultation with the KwaZulu Cabinet.

The order, returnable on August 2, also granted KwaZulu the right, on a temporary basis, to resume administration of the territory, taken over by the Department of Co-operation and Development following a proclamation published in the Government Gazette on June 18.

The Judge said that, in view of the fact that it was in the interests of



Haig Res.

WASHINGTON—President Reagan, in a shock announcement, said yesterday that Secretary of State Alexander Haig had resigned.

SECRETARY Haig... served his country for 40 years.

Mr Reagan, grim-faced, made the announcement in a brief televised statement in the White House Press room. He gave no explanation and took no questions from reporters.

He had accepted the resignation, he said, with deep regret.

Mr Haig, 57, a retired US Army general and former supreme commander of Nato forces in Europe, has been enmeshed in controversy throughout his term with the conservative Republican administration.

Nominated

Mr Haig was nominated by President Reagan on December 16, 1980, more than a month before he took office and the appointment was confirmed by the



PRESIDENT Reagan... announcement made with great regret

Senate a day... inings in griffed ation w ing the A nat Mr Ha ment st most of officer.

Iman coming he was cer of U Corpora There word on ture inte Mr Ke the Wh room r 9pm to gallein of all, I very bri There w take no underst confer next wee

Regre 'It's all make wh: garding Admini served over dr

Jumbo jet in

7 5 0 0



BLEEDING from a head injury after being attacked by an angry crowd of people at a meeting at Ingwavuma yesterday, this unidentified member of the South African Police was led to safety.

Picture by ELIJAH ZONDI

Policeman beaten up at Buthelezi meeting

African Affairs Correspondent
ULUNDI—An unidentified black policeman, thought to be a member of the Security Branch, was

beaten up at Ingwavuma yesterday in an angry crowd of nearly 5 000.

The crowd had gathered to hear Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, report back on the latest position concerning the Swazi land deal.

Chief Buthelezi was nearing the end of his address when a black man walked past the Press table amid shouts of anger from members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

A man leaped from the crowd and struck at his back with a stick. Others joined in the attack with whips and clubs.

The chief immediately ran from the platform and appealed for calm.

The policeman was

chased to the edge of a steep cliff where he was rescued by a white policeman from Ingwavuma.

The KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mthethwa, confirmed that the man was a member of the South African Police.

Members of the Legislative Assembly said afterwards that they had remonstrated with the policeman for sitting in their midst.

He had refused to move, saying that he was 'working'. When he was pressed as to the nature of his work, he produced his police card.

Angry Assembly members then ordered him to leave.

Soon after the incident, a member of the KwaZulu police force let off his FN rifle while unloading it.

The Judge said that, in view of the fact that it was in the interests of all that the matter be brought to finality as quickly as possible, he proposed to make it possible for the hearing to be held earlier on an application being made to the Courts once all replying affidavits had been filed.

In a relatively short judgment the Judge said the KwaZulu Government had established that what transpired during Dr Piet Koornhof's visit to Ulundi on June 14 had fallen short of consultation in terms of the National States Constitution Act.

Open mind

He said he was influenced by the wording of the South African Cabinet's resolution taken on June 8 and the instruction given by the Cabinet to Dr Koornhof to communicate the decision in KwaZulu.

Mr D Gordon, SC, who appeared for the KwaZulu Government, had contended that the Cabinet's decision had been final and that the minister had not gone to KwaZulu with 'an open mind'.

He drew attention to the fact that the minister had not made an affidavit dealing with his 'openness to consultation'.

In reply Mr I W B de Villiers, for the Government, submitted that it was clear, on the affidavits in court, that there had been a substantial level of consultation through various office bearers and there had been discussions on the subject from time to time.

'In my judgment these do not amount to sufficient consultation with the Cabinet in terms of

'THANK HEAVENS FOR LITTLE GIRLS & BOYS!'



Our heartiest congratulations to the
ETHELBERT CHILDREN'S HOME
on their
75th ANNIVERSARY

A very worthy cause deserving a lot of support



Mathie Brothers

140 000 ha of land for Parks Board

PRETORIA—The Government announced in Pretoria yesterday that a large portion of land would be placed at the disposal of the Natal Parks Board for the establishment of a new park.

The land is apparently in return for the game reserves and other tracts of land being incorporated into KwaZulu.

The announcement followed talks yesterday afternoon between the Government and senior members of the Natal Executive Committee on the controversial inclusion of Ingwavuma and other areas into Swaziland and on the consolidation of KwaZulu.

The statement, issued jointly by the Minister of

Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Finance Minister, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Minister of Environmen-

■ TURN TO PAGE 2

● TURN TO PAGE 2

He's Benoni's r

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—There's this right royal Van der Merwe out in Benoni, and it's time Buck House did him a good turn.

Most Van der Merwes go by reasonable Christian names, but a certain quality controller in Benoni has been lumbered from birth by a certificate which reads like a royal circular.

Mr Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David van der Merwe was born in 1936, the year Britain's King Edward VIII abdicated to marry his Mrs Wallace Simpson.

This particular Mrs van der Merwe, coming from Irish

Refugees claim Swazis intimidated

Mercury Reporter
MBABANE—Swaziland had absorbed 20 000 refugees from the Ingwavuma area during the past seven years, a Swazi Government spokesman said yesterday.

Swaziland had spent about R3 000 000 to accommodate the flow of Swazis from Ingwavuma during that period.

The United Nations Commission for Refugees had assisted Swaziland to set up their large refugee settlement, known as Ndzevane, near the border between Ingwavuma and Swaziland.

A number of Swazis who had fled Ingwavuma said in interviews here yesterday that 'mass intimidation' of Swazis in Ingwavuma was being carried out by supporters of Chief Buthelezi.

One elderly man said: 'My heart goes out to those Swazis who are still in Ingwavuma because they are being threatened with

death and imprisonment if they do decide to come this side.'

It was at Ndzevane that about 10 000 Swazis, refugees from Ingwavuma, demonstrated their support this week for the ceding of Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Placards bearing messages of defiance against Chief Buthelezi and the Zulu Government were carried.

In an interview here yesterday, a Swazi Government spokesman, a senior official in the Ministry of Justice, said he knew nothing about alleged border raids from Swaziland into Kwazulu.

He said the Swazi Government was looking forward to the inclusion of Ingwavuma into Swaziland, which would put an end to 'years of uncertainty' as well as the expenditure of large sums of money to accommodate Swazis who had fled from Kwazulu.

Land deal 'not final'

PRETORIA—The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhoff, reiterated yesterday that South Africa would not cede any land to Swaziland before first consulting the people in the areas involved.

He added that no final decision could be taken on the proposed Swaziland border adjustment programme before Parliament had discussed the issue.

Dr Koornhoff and the Finance Minister, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Dr Nak van der Merwe, met members of the Natal Provincial Council in Pretoria yesterday.

They discussed the Ingwavuma situation and the consolidation of Kwazulu. Little detail was given about the meeting, which was described by both parties afterwards as an 'airing and exchange of views on the matter.'

Study
A joint statement issued by the three Cabinet ministers after the discussions said they were 'cordial and comprehensive', adding that further talks on the issue could take place.

The Natal delegation declined to comment on the meeting.
The group, led by the leader of the Provincial Council, Mr F. J. van der

Nine chiefs support land deal

Mercury Reporter
MBABANE—A delegation of nine chiefs from KaNgwane has been in Swaziland this week to express their support for the inclusion of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

The chiefs as well as a number of former members of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, were received by King Sobhuza II, and yesterday afternoon, by the Queen Mother.

At a Press conference yesterday they said they had come to express their solidarity with King Sobhuza.

The delegation also denied claims by Mr Enos Mabusa, chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, that most of the chiefs in KaNgwane opposed the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

A former Minister of Community Affairs in KaNgwane, Mr David Lukhele, said that only four reigning chiefs in KaNgwane had said they opposed incorporation. This was because they had been intimidated by Mr Mabusa, Mr Lukhele said.

Two of the chiefs at yesterday's Press conference, Lobamba, Chief M Z Mhluhl and Chief M S Mngomane, are now in hiding in Swaziland after being threatened by Mr Mabusa's supporters.

At the Press conference the chiefs said they could not agree to a referendum as suggested by Mr Mabusa. The referendum would not be fair because for some years Mr Mabusa had been intimidating many people in KaNgwane.

Teachers had been told they would lose their jobs if they supported incorporation.

Mr Lukhele said that a member of the Legislative Assembly, a Mr Shongwe, and himself had been assaulted by a busload of Mr Mabusa's supporters while they were addressing a meeting in Nsikazi on January 17 this year.

Mr Lukhele said he wanted to assure people in KaNgwane that, contrary to what Mr Mabusa was saying, they had continued to receive pensions. Teachers and all civil servants would continue to receive their present salaries.

Mr Lukhele estimated that about 55 percent of the people in KaNgwane supported incorporation.

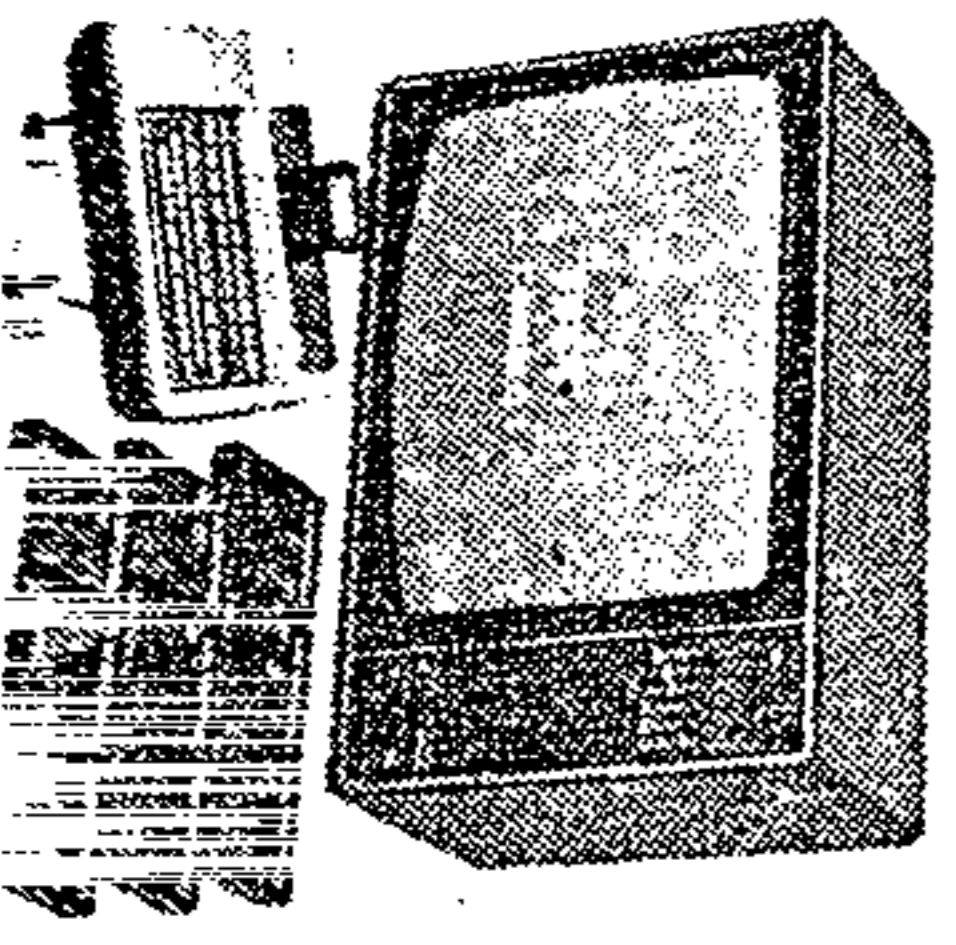
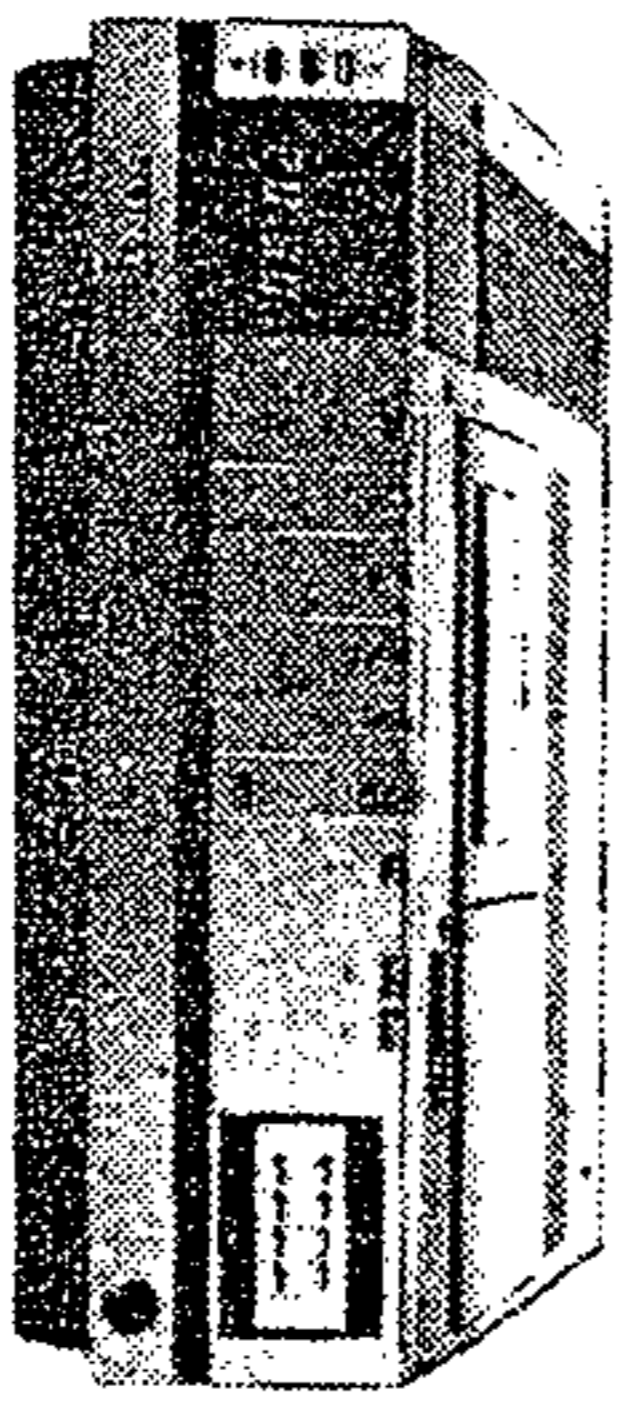
Is d.

And do to vent the is to ner.

ds :000



FOCUS' GUIDE



According to (unlike) order and... this broad-transmission heads... the video... in the... You can... and with... time and... al extra... (3)... has its... as being... ndly the... hat they... making... yourself... ice—in... Further-... or other... we were... c. Japan... rock the... lips and... ll enable

decided to comment on the meeting. The group, led by the leader of the Provincial Council, Mr Frank Marthin, MEC, said it would first like to study the proposals put to it by the Government before making any statement.

The delegation's views would probably be made known during a special sitting of the council on Wednesday, Mr Martin said.

The Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, accompanied the group.

The Government said it had assured the Natal delegation that it was prepared to discuss the matter further.

Neither party would comment on whether the question of a referendum in Natal had been discussed.

The NRP-ruled Natal Provincial Council had threatened to hold a referendum.

But the Prime Minister had informed the councillors this week that they did not have the jurisdiction to do so.

Dr Koorhof said that the Government had abolished the KaNgwane and Ingwavuma Legislative Assemblies and placed the two areas back under the control of his department. — (Sapa)

a circular... a poster which have been distributed in the Ingwavuma district by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The crowd shouted: 'The Swazis are lying'

'Only 48

Swazis in

the district'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI.—The latest census statistics for the Ingwavuma district in north-east Kwazulu show that there are 95 049 Zulus in the area and only 48 Swazis.

This was revealed at Ingwavuma yesterday by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he addressed a crowd of thousands of members of the Mngomezulu, Mathenjwa and Nyawo tribes.

Chief Buthelezi said the census figures, provided

Zulus. Chief Buthelezi pointed out that members of the Mngomezulu tribe had resided in Swaziland long before the dispute over tribal leadership occurred in 1976.

by the magistrate for the Ingwavuma district, spoke for themselves.

They ended once and for all the 'lies' which were being spread by South African Cabinet ministers that the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland was intended to 'bring together those who belonged together'.

He appealed — 'even at this late hour' — to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet to heed warnings which had been given that, if they enforced this 'unjust and unfair decision', they would unleash a spate of destructive forces.

The crowd roared its opposition when Chief Buthelezi said: 'Are you prepared to resist this all the power at your command?'

Meanwhile the secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Mthembu, has issued a statement calling on the international community to oppose the agreement between Swaziland and South Africa.

had been intimidated by Mr Mabusa, Mr Lukhele said.

Mr Lukhele estimated that about 55 percent of the people in KaNgwane supported incorporation with Swaziland.

Land offered to Parks Board

FROM PAGE 1

National Parks and the Kalamharl Gemsbok National Park, this will be the largest, undivided, multi-purpose conservation area in the country, the statement said.

The area includes the entire Lake St Lucia and surrounding area in part of the Mkuzi reserve and the area around Bangazi Lake.

'The area comprises a large variety of habitats and eco-systems and, apart from its own distinctive fauna and flora, it will be exceptionally suitable for the resettlement of various game species.' — (Sapa)

Land deal illegal

FROM PAGE 1

the Act, the Judge said. Mr Justice Shearer said he had to conclude that it had been established that the action taken following the publication of the proclamation did not have the proper sanction of

legislation. Although he was aware that there would be confusion and financial implications if existing control were to be changed, he nevertheless felt a case had been made out for the granting of interim relief.

Bus driver robbed of R200

Crime Reporter

AN Asherville bus driver was forced off the road, threatened with a firearm and robbed of about R200 while transporting 30 passengers along Umgeni Road on Thursday night. Police said the driver of

eventually settled but later two cars forced my driver to stop. The men got out of the cars and several windows of the bus were broken. Mr Singh said. He added that one of the men produced a gun

City arson probe

Crime Reporter

POLICE are investigating the possibility of arson following the fire which caused several thousand rands of damage to the fifth floor of a Durban building on Thursday night.

Firemen battled for several hours to reach the

blaze, which spread through the clothing shops rapidly, because they were unable to use the fire escape which had been locked.

The entire floor, which contained the offices of a group of clothing manufacturers, was gutted in the blaze.

Inkatha Vows to regain its land from the Swazis

Sunday Express (67) 27/6/82

SA PLANS TO BRING SWAZILAND INTO THE APARTHEID ORBIT, SAYS DHLOMO

CHIEF Gatsha Buthezi's Inkatha movement has vowed that a liberated South Africa would one day take whatever steps were necessary to retrieve any land the Government gave to Swaziland.

In a statement clearly meant to warn the Swazis of the deal, the secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, pointed out the dangers of accepting the gift of South African territory.

"Whatever the Government of South Africa might say, its real motive is to bring the kingdom of Swaziland within the orbit of the apartheid system and to deprive the people of Swaziland of their independence," Mr Dhlomo said.

"There is a real danger that the addition of almost a million South Africans into Swaziland against their wishes will promote instability within Swaziland and compel it to rely more and more on the South African Defence Force for its security.

"The Kingdom of Swaziland is bound by the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity and the resolution on border disputes among African states, adopted at the Cairo summit in 1964, to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each state and its inalienable right to independent existence."



● Chief Enos Mabuza ... his claim denied



● Chief Gatsha Buthezi ... Inkatha leader

BY MIKE CADMAN

Dr Dhlomo also appealed to the international community, saying that Inkatha did not recognise the "immoral deal".

"It should be noted that this agreement was concluded between a government which the international community regards as illegitimate, and a member state of the UN, the OAU, and the Commonwealth."

In Mbabane, reports BOB BY SIMELANE, the Swazi Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Velaphi Dlamini, welcomed the South African announcement of the land deal.

In the first official comment by the Swazi Government, Mr Dlamini said: "The current threat by the prophets of doom and disunity was designed to serve man's pa-

rochial and selfish political interest and in no way relates to the welfare and political problems of the blacks in Southern Africa.

"Nor are these pseudo politicians concerned with promoting economic stability and a political climate conducive to a peaceful resolution of our complex problems in this region."

Referring to citizenship, Mr Dlamini said the border adjustment settlement would in no way affect:

- Employment opportunities and the improvement of living standards of people in the affected areas.
- Social and welfare benefits.

He said there would be no forced movement of people from the kaNgwane and Ingwavuma areas.

Mr Dlamini said that Swaziland was ready to welcome back all her "sons and daughters" who had been left outside Swazi territory in the colonial era of the 19th century.

"It has been the cry of their parents for years. We are all Swazis. We need each other and all the skills we can muster to exploit the vast natural resources God gave us," he said.

Mr Dlamini rejected allegations made by kaNgwane Chief Mr Enos Mabuza that the Swaziland Government had offered him the post of deputy Prime Minister if he agreed to the incorporation of kaNgwane into Swaziland.

Initials

Paper No..... (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, material may be brought unless candidates are notified.
2. Candidates are not to discuss questions with other candidates or with the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer may be written on the question paper.
4. All answer books must be handed in to the invigilator or to an invigilator at the end of the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible prosecution.

University

ZULUS Charge SA broke agreement

107
 27/6/82
 s. 57/82

THE Government has been accused in the Durban Supreme Court of breaking an agreement with the kwaZulu Cabinet to discuss the future of Ingwavuma.

In an urgent court hearing late on Friday the kwaZulu Government succeeded in temporarily blocking the transfer of the Ingwavuma region from kwaZulu to Swaziland.

Mr Oscar Dhlomo, kwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, alleged that the South African Government went ahead with the kaNgwane/Ingwavuma handover

BY JAMES HENRY
 and MIKE CADIMAN

to Swaziland although it had been agreed with the kwaZulu Cabinet that the matter would be fully discussed between South Africa, kwaZulu and Swaziland at a tripartite meeting.

There was also to be further consultation with kwaZulu. In bringing the urgent application Mr Dhlomo told the court that at a meeting between members of the South African and kwaZulu

cabinets in Pretoria on November 12, 1979, there was some discussion "relating to a request by the King of Swaziland that the district of Ingwavuma be incorporated in his kingdom".

"The kwaZulu delegates expressed their opposition to the request and it was agreed that if there were to be any further discussions they ought to be held between the governments of South Africa, kwaZulu and Swaziland," he said.

But no such meeting took place, Mr Dhlomo declared, telling the court: "If any

meeting was held between the three governments I would have knowledge of it."

The South African Cabinet was represented at the November 12 meeting by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha; the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof; and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Chief Gatsba Buthelezi, Chief Minister, and Dr F T Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, were among the kwaZulu representatives, said Mr Dhlomo.

On April 29, 1982, Mr Dhlomo said, the Commissioner-General of kwaZulu, Mr P N Hansmeyer, told the kwaZulu Government that Dr Koorhof wished to meet a delegation from the kwaZulu Government in Cape Town.

A meeting at which Mr Dhlomo was present took place in Dr Koorhof's office at 4pm on May 3.

Mr Dhlomo said that according to the minutes of the meeting, which were produced in court, Dr Koorhof was "to proceed to Ujundi and inform the (kwaZulu) Legislative Assembly of the South African Government's desire to excise Ingwavuma from the territory".

Mr Dhlomo was under the impression that Dr Koorhof proposed discussing South Africa's intention to give Ingwavuma to Swaziland and that "a final decision would be taken in consultation", said Mr Dhlomo.

Mr Dhlomo then told the court that on June 8 the South African Cabinet decided that a final written agreement should be entered into between South Africa and Swaziland whereby the kaNgwane homeland and the Ingwavuma region of kwaZulu should be included in Swaziland "as already agreed upon in principle between the Republic of South Africa and Swaziland".

Since June 18, he said, officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had assumed control of the district of Ingwavuma, which had previously been administered by kwaZulu.

Mr Justice Shearer ordered that the Ingwavuma region be returned to the control of kwaZulu pending a court action challenging the legality of the Government's action.

Last week's proclamation transferring the Ingwavuma region to the Department of Co-operation and Development was temporarily set aside.

A return date of August 2 was set.

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.

able to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

.....
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Examiners' Initials	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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.

THANKS A LOT — BUT WE WON'T KEEP QUIET!

107
27/6/82

**Tribune
Reporter**

THE Natal Parks Board is jubilant over being given a massive land boost but has promised not to keep quiet over the loss of three game parks.

"We won't accept this as a sop to shut us up," said Parks Board MEC Dering Stainbank.

He added that the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof, had sworn the move had nothing to do with the Ingwavuma land rum-pus.

The new reserve will be the third biggest in

the country after Kruger and Kalahari-Gemsbok.

About 140 000 hectares of land will be given to the Parks Board in "partial" compensation for losing Umfolozi, Hluhluwe, and part of Mkuze sanctuaries.

It is also in recognition of the "great" conservation work being carried out by the Parks Board, especially in saving the white rhino from extinction.

The board will also get another five bits of land in the Drakensberg.

The new game reserve will include part of

Mkuze and will run eastwards to the sea and southwards from the park. The area around Lake Benghazi has also been given to the Board.

The total area will be twice the size of land being handed over to KwaZulu.

Habitats include parkland, semi-thornveld, marshland and coastal dune.

The board has been campaigning for the vast tract of land since the mid-60s.

Ten farmers will be bought out.

Mr Stainbank said many animals would

have to be moved into the new area.

The province's senior MEC, Frank Martin, said the Pretoria talks were clearly designed to draw attention away from the Swaziland land swap deal.

"This issue has not yet been resolved," he said yesterday.

The Natal Provincial Council meets on Wednesday to discuss the Swaziland issue and will almost certainly go ahead with plans for a referendum in the province, despite the claim by the Prime Minister that it was not within the powers of the province to do so.

A WINTER

S. Tribune 27/1/12 (107)
by IONY SWIF

THE Mgali area of KwaZulu, near Kranskop, is one of South Africa's many hardship areas. The people, still suffering from last year's devastating drought, have again experienced almost total crop failure.

They are vulnerable at a time when the maize price has gone above the monthly earnings of some families and when recession threatens to eat away at the jobs on which the area relies.

Many people lost all their cattle in last year's drought when cows were fetching R5 a head. Now many are almost totally without their own resources.

Lydia Ndlovu planted mealies this year but got "lutho" — nothing. Her husband is away looking for work — he last worked last winter. She says she can earn up to R25 a month doing togt work on local sugar farms but maize meal in her area costs R29,60. She has nine children and a bag of maize does not last her a month. She survives by begging.

A group of women, who listened to me interview her, said their story was the same. "We all have nothing here," they said.

When I asked them what they thought of the maize-price hike, they shrugged their shoulders as though, like the drought, it was an act of God.

Mrs Ndlovu showed me round her food store — it contained only two-thirds of a bag of commercial maize meal.

Asked how she would get through the winter, she said she was afraid because she did not know where to look for food.

Florence Jali had a similar story. She has six children, some of whom look plainly undernourished. According to a community worker, who was my guide, they were borderline cases.

Their "granny", Thembegile, does togt work for sugar farmers for R1 a day, sometimes bringing in R20 a month. Granny, who looked well into her seventies to me, had tried to get a pension but was told she was young enough to work.

"We got less than a bag of mealies from our field. We must pray my husband gets work," said Mrs Jali. Her hus-

'HERE WE ALL HAVE NOTHING'

band was away looking for work but had not found steady employment for three years.

A nurse told me that already there were a few cases of malnutrition coming into hospitals. This was worrying so early in the year. "We did not expect to see them till later. The bad time normally is October-November."

She said hospital statistics did not reveal the true situation because many people were registered under other ailments, of which malnutrition was in fact the root cause.

Mgali, just below Die Kop, is one of those scenically superb areas that hides human hardship. Much of the land is steep, rugged and dry, with three

boreholes and the Tugela River serving an estimated 15 000 people.

The trouble with food relief is that the sick, the weak and the elderly, those who most need it, cannot get to the distribution points. For this reason, the nurse believes the real answer is to make water accessible to more people in the area.

One family I came across who did have access to water were working on a beautiful vegetable garden with spinach, beetroot, carrots and tomatoes. "We are lucky, there are many hungry people here," they said.

One place where aid seems to be particularly effective is in the KwaZulu Government higher primary school, Ntunjainbili.

During last year's

because their families were poor or their parents also had great distances to go to get to work and left too early to feed them.

Before the school feeding scheme was introduced, the first and only meal many pupils got was after they had walked home.

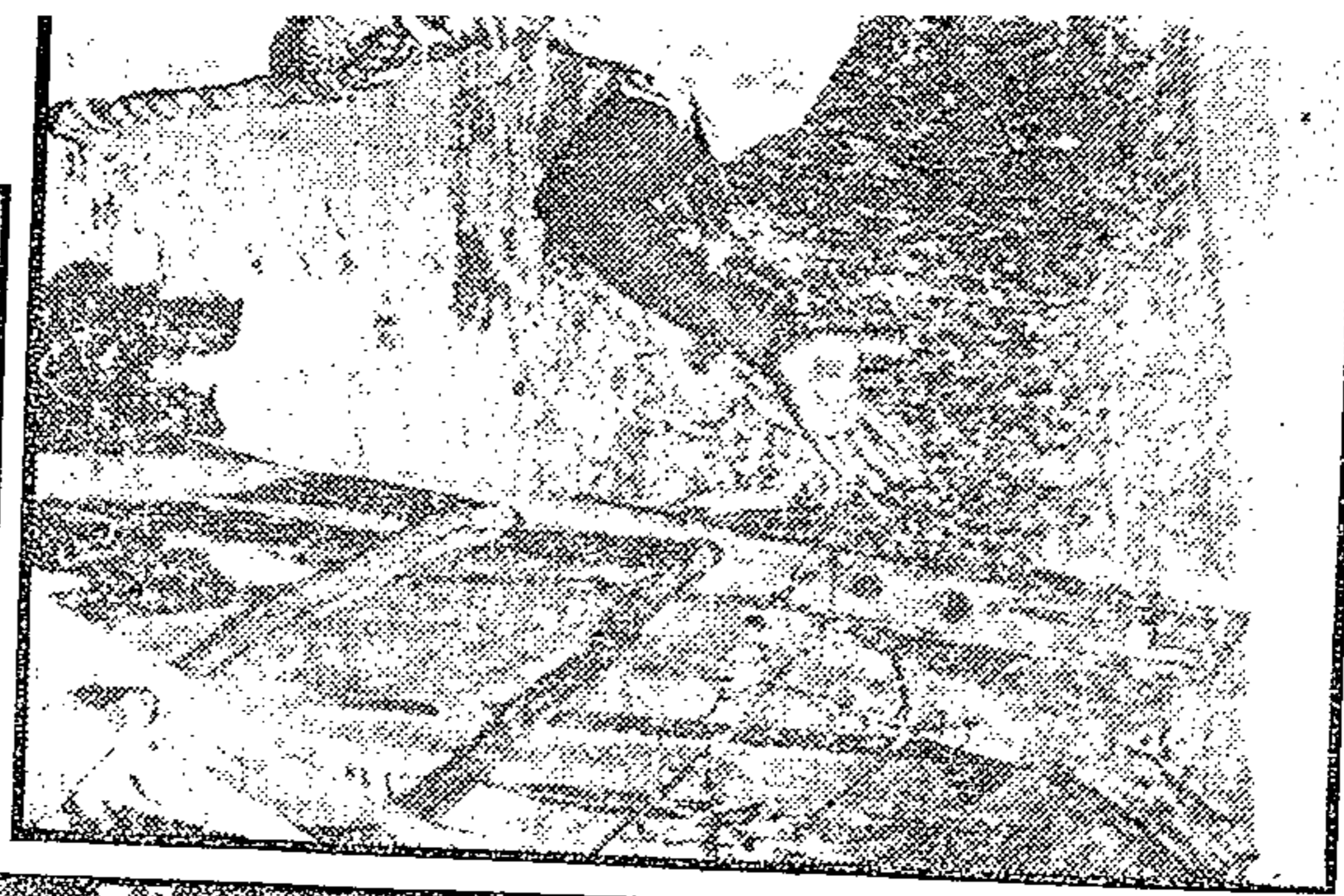
Even now the new principal of the school, Mandlenkosi Thwala, said many of the children didn't look bright and awake and had trouble concentrating.

Even so, the teachers said there had been an improvement. Attendance had also greatly improved.

"At first people were suspicious of the feeding programme because it was free," said Mr Ngoako. "Now everybody wants it. We even get requests to admit under-aged children to the school because of



ROOF DISCONTINUED



1
tilies
their
reat
et to
arly
hool

shoulders as though, like the drought, it was an act of God.

Mrs Ndlovu showed me round her food store — it contained only two-thirds of a bag of commercial maize meal.

Asked how she would get through the winter, she said she was afraid because she did not know where to look for food.

Florence Jali had a similar story. She has six children, some of whom look plainly undernourished. According to a community worker, who was my guide, they were borderline cases.

Their "granny", Thembeqile, does tought work for sugar farmers for R1 a day, sometimes bringing in R20 a month. Granny, who looked well into her seventies to me, had tried to get a pension but was told she was young enough to work. "We got less than a bag of mealies from our field. We must pray my husband gets work," said Mrs Jali. Her hus-

HAVE NOTHING?

band was away looking for work but had not found steady employment for three years.

A nurse told me that already there were a few cases of malnutrition coming into hospitals. This was worrying so early in the year. "We did not expect to see them till later. The bad time normally is October-November."

She said hospital statistics did not reveal the true situation because many people were registered under other ailments, of which malnutrition was in fact the root cause. Mgali, just below Die Kop, is one of those scenically superb areas that hides human hardship. Much of the land is steep, rugged and dry, with three

boreholes and the Tugela River serving an estimated 15 000 people.

The trouble with food relief is that the sick, the weak and the elderly, those who most need it, cannot get to the distribution points. For this reason, the nurse believes the real answer is to make water accessible to more people in the area.

One family I came across who did have access to water were working on a beautiful vegetable garden with spinach, beetroot, carrots and tomatoes. "We are lucky, there are many hungry people here," they said.

One place where aid seems to be particularly effective is in the Kwazulu Government higher primary school, Ntunjabinjili.

During last year's drought the school introduced a free meal of fortified soup and biscuit supplied by the Durban Red Cross. The Red Cross is now supplying 27 000 children in 75 schools throughout Kwazulu.

The vice-principal, Christian Ngoako, said 50 percent of the pupils arrived at the school hungry. Some had to walk 16 km to get to school — much of it uphill. Many left for school on empty stomachs, either

because their families were poor or their parents also had great distances to go to get to work and left too early to feed them.

Before the school feeding scheme was introduced, the first and only meal many pupils got was after they had walked home.

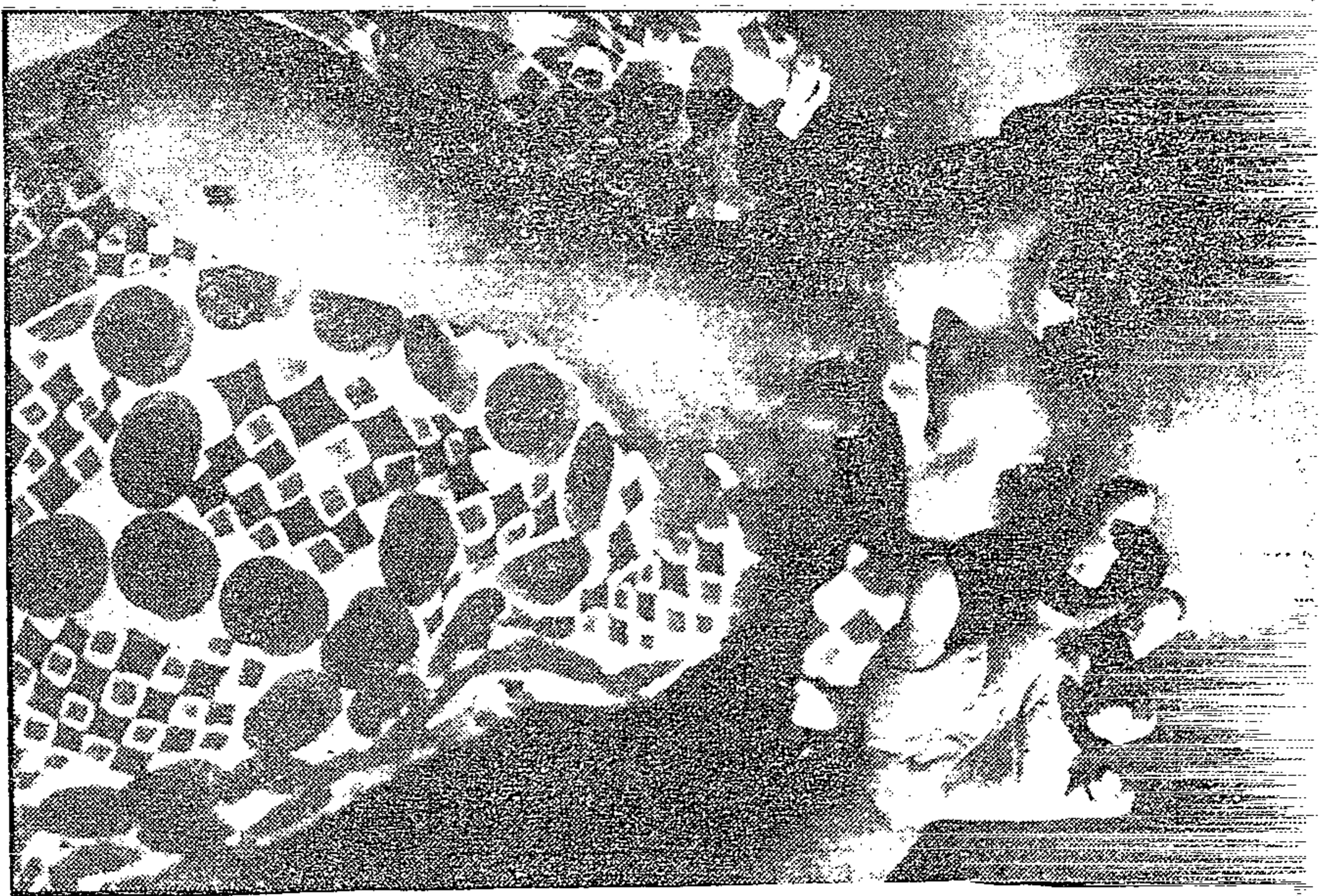
Even now the new principal of the school, Mandlenkosi Thwala, said many of the children didn't look bright and awake and had trouble concentrating.

Even so, the teachers said there had been an improvement. Attendance had also greatly improved.

"At first people were suspicious of the feeding programme because it was free," said Mr Ngoako. "Now everybody wants it. We even get requests to admit under-aged children to the school because of the food."

Kwazulu Secretary for Health Dr Mordecia Gumedi said that even staple foods such as maize products and bread had become too expensive for the average black family. Handouts were just a pittance.

What was needed was a new policy aimed at providing the basic needs of all South Africans, such as safe water, adequate land for planting and employment.



LYDIA Ndlovu in her empty kraal . . . One man and his dog — but not much else . . . And the tears of a hungry child tell the story of a hungry South Africa.

LESS than 10 days after taking over the administration of the Ingwavuma area from KwaZulu, the Department of Co-operation and Development was ordered to withdraw its administration from the area.

The order was made by Mr Justice Shearer in the Durban Supreme Court on Friday night after a marathon five-hour legal battle.

The judge's ruling was welcomed with cheering and huge smiles by KwaZulu government officials and members of Inkatha, who wore the green, gold and black Inkatha colours and badges of Chief

107 S. Times 27/5/82

Ingwavuma: Zulus back in control

BY FAY SALEH and TUCKS CHETIV

Minister Gatscha Buthelezi. Mr Justice Shearer said he bore in mind that "the matter was fraught with considerable complexity and had far-reaching implications".

Because of this, he realised that the matter should be brought to a finality as quickly as possible.

He made his temporary ruling returnable on August 2, the first available date.

But he made the provision that if papers were completed before this date, the matter should receive precedence on the court roll.

He was satisfied that there had been no consultation with the KwaZulu Government on the excision of Ingwavuma as spelt out in the National States Constitution Act.

He therefore declared the State President's proclamation of June 18 illegal, and the Department of Co-operation and Development's administration in the area invalid.

Resistance

Meanwhile, an emotion-charged gathering of more than 5 000 angry Zulus this week urged Chief Gatscha Buthelezi to declare war on the Swazis if the Swaziland Government tried to impose its control on the people of Ingwavuma and other areas.

A resistance campaign was launched to fight the ceding of the area — hours before the court ruling.

The 95 000 people living in the Ingwavuma District were told at the meeting not to co-operate with a South African magistrate, Mr Danie van Zyl.

In another gesture of defiance, people were also urged to burn circulars from the

Department of Co-operation and Development.

The circulars were sent to Ingwavuma people telling them that the area was now under the control of the department.

In one of his strongest speeches yet on the issue, Chief Buthelezi said:

"We are determined not to obey these worst excesses of the Pretoria regime in selling us to their Swazi friends.

"But we must realise that while our non-obedience to their impositions must be total, we must ensure that we do not indulge in acts of violence and play into the hands of the racist Pretoria regime."

Chief Buthelezi said that the success of the campaign would depend largely on the

extent to which the people were prepared to stand together to face the challenge.

"To be alienated as citizens of your country is one of those things for which people have been prepared to die throughout history," Chief Buthelezi said.

"This has always been the case because people owe it to their dignity to die rather than be vassals of others, especially the vassals of the Swazis, who have never conquered the Zulus.

"In any violent confrontation we can lose as many people as there are Swazis, without the Zulus risking their elimination from the surface of the earth as a national group."

It was revealed at the meeting that the latest census for the area showed that

there were only 48 Swazis in the area and more than 95 000 Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi said the figures ended once and for all the "lies that are being used about bringing together what belongs together in the present dirty deal with Swaziland".

People, many in tribal dress, came to the meeting at the Ingwavuma High School in cars, buses, trucks and on foot.

The meeting was temporarily disrupted when an unidentified black policeman, thought to be a member of the Security Branch, was beaten up as he walked past the Press table.

He was attacked with sticks, clubs and whips.

Chief Buthelezi ran from the platform and appealed for calm, but by then the man had run to the edge of a steep cliff with a mob after him.

He was rescued by a white policeman from Ingwavuma. Mr C J Mthethwa, KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, said the man was a member of the South African Police.

Land offer slammed

THE Government's announcement that it would hand over 140 000ha of land for a huge game reserve in Natal was nothing more than a red herring to divert attention from the controversial Swazi land deal.

This was the view of Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC who led a delegation of the Natal Executive Council for talks on the Ingwavuma row with senior government representatives in Pretoria on Friday.

After the meeting a joint statement was issued by the three Cabinet Ministers, outlining the government proposal to give Natal land for a game reserve second in size only to the Kruger National Park.

This was in compensation for the proposed incorporation of the Umfolozi, Hlabuwe and Mkuzi game reserves in KwaZulu — which, in turn, is to compensate KwaZulu for the loss of Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

By IOR WILKINS Political Correspondent

After Friday's meeting, the Natal delegation left before the government statement was issued and made it clear they had nothing to do with the announcement.

Yesterday, Mr Martin told the Sunday Times: "It is a red herring."

"It has nothing whatsoever to do with what we are arguing about, namely the Government's plan to placate 500 000 Swazis and annoy 5-million Zulus with their proposed land deal."

Mr Martin said Natal had

been requesting the administration of the conservation of the proposed game reserve for about 20 years.

It was a pity the Government had tried to link the game reserve issue to the row over the "completely separate" Swazi land deal.

He said plans to call an emergency session of the Natal Provincial Council on Wednesday were going ahead.

There had been doubts whether Friday's ruling by the Natal Supreme Court in favour of an application by KwaZulu to cancel the government takeover of Ingwavuma might affect the emergency session.



An unidentified member of the SAP is attacked



The victim is led away bleeding from a head wound

IT'S NO DEAL!

INGWAVUMA HAND-OVER BASED ON POLITICS...NOT HISTORY!

THE Ingwavuma land deal has thrown into the limelight one of the areas of this country least known to the average South African, notwithstanding quite considerable scientific research into its flora and fauna by bodies, such as the Natal Parks Board, various departments of universities (Natal and Rhodes) and relevant Government departments.

How far, in fact, does the area extend, who are its people and, since this aspect of the deal has been highlighted as an important factor in the decision to hand the territory over to the Swazis, what are the "ethnic affinities" of its people?

These are some of the questions arising in the minds of many and on which I attempt here to throw some light.

The area to be ceded lies immediately south of the political boundary between Natal and Mozambique, extending from the Lebombo range bordering on Swaziland in the west, to the eastern sea-board.

In the south it is bounded by a line which does not extend as far south as the Mkhuzi river to which the Tonga peoples usually lay claim.

But it is an extensive area, said to be a third of the size of Swaziland. It is low-lying, fever-ridden and unhealthy, not good for cattle-rearing. The soil is sandy and in much of the area the water table is close to the surface necessitating the use of mounding and soil drainage in planting crops.

With its three, distinctive ecological zones this area is one of the most fascinating in South Africa, one of tremendous ecological interest. The eastern sea-board is an area of lakes and estuaries abounding in fish and bird-life. (The characteristic fish-kraals made of reeds, still to be seen in Kosi Bay estuary, were sighted and mentioned by Vasco da Gama when, on Christmas Day, 1497 he sailed along the Natal Coast and gave the area its name.

A little to the west of Kosi Bay are the Manguze forests with their great raffia palms and other fine, indigenous trees.

In the centre of the area are the Muzi swamps, intermittent swamps (sometimes dry), interspersed with thickets of bush or forest.

A belt of dry, uninhabited bush separates the Muzi swamp from the



INGWAVUMA, a remote corner of South Africa, has been hurried into the headlines by the Government's plans to give it to Swaziland. Today EILEEN JENSEN KRIGE, professor emerita of social anthropology at the University of Natal, examines the region, its people and past — and concludes that Swazi claims to sovereignty are tenuous at best

riverain area of the Pongola river in the west, which, like the Nile overflows its banks after heavy rains up-country leaving behind a deposit of rich soil and, on either side, a chain of shallow pans containing fish spawn.

Population on the whole is sparse, tending to cluster round par-

ticular resources, where it may even be dense enough to create shortages of land.

The people of the area are the Tembe-Tonga interspersed especially in the south, with Zulu clans; but it is significant that to live successfully in the area these Zulus have had to adopt the Tembe-Tonga

way of life; so they are not readily distinguishable.

These Tembe-Tonga of Natal are part of the Maputo section of Tembe-Tonga occupying the area stretching from Delagoa Bay into Natal. Thus they straddle an international boundary. They are not warriors like the Zulu, who tended to despise them on that account, but skilled craftsmen and clever traders who also introduced a number of crops, including the peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) to the Zulus.

Tembe society is not politically centralised: Chiefs and headmen exercise limited control,

the local group being the important unit. This is one of the reasons why most of Mozambique was so easily overrun by Soshangane and other Zulu overlords.

The boundary between Mozambique and Natal was established only in 1875, when a dispute arose between the British and Portuguese about rights to Delagoa Bay.

The present boundary demarcated by the arbitration of MacMahon, cuts the Tembe-Tonga in two.

In 1896 the Tembe-Tonga population of Natal was increased when Ngwanse, chief of

the Maputo section of Tembe-Tonga, fell foul of the Portuguese and, with a following, sought the protection of the British across the border.

They were accepted and given control of a large portion of the country on condition they did not cede any land to any foreign power. They thus appear to hold the land by treaty with the British. Does this in no way bind its successor, the present government?

The population today, then, in Tongaland (Ingwavuma) is mixed, Zulu and Tembe-Tonga together forming about 90 percent of the

population, the remaining 10 percent being made up of a variety of clans including Swazi.

In the south, Zulus predominate; in the north, Tembe-Tonga. West of the Pongola River there are equal proportions of Zulu, Tembe-Tonga and Swazi, the latter being more numerous in north-west than further south.

Who are the Swazis and what are their claims to the territory? It would be interesting to know the grounds on which the Swazis claim the area in question. According to historical linguists and

107
S. Tribune
27/6/82
STORY

Popologists the facts relevant to this question are as follows:

The Bantu-speaking peoples of South Africa are divided, on criteria of language and culture, into four major groupings:

- Nguni (including Xhosa, Zulu, Swazi, Southern Transvaal, Xicbele and Matabele - Zimbabwe);

- Sotho-Tswana including the Southern Sotho of Lesotho, Northern Sotho (Pedi and others), Tswana (Northern Cape, western OES and Transvaal, and Botswana);

- Venda of the Northern Transvaal;

- Thonga (of Mozambique, north-eastern Natal, and 19th century immigrants into the eastern and northern Transvaal, who trekked in small independent family groups and were accepted as subjects of the Sotho and Venda "owners of the land". These Shangaans have today been given the homeland of Gazankulu.

It is clear, then, that the Swazi are Nguni: They are a section of the Dlamini clan which, after tarrying for a long period (like some other Tonga-Nguni clans) in Natal in the land of the Thonga of Mozambique migrated, under their Chief Ngwane II, from the vicinity of Delagoa Bay.

Crossing the Lebombo Range, Ngwane II came to rest on the banks of the Pongola river, establishing his capital at Eshiselwene in present-day south-eastern Swaziland.

When in the time of Dingiswayo, Sobhuza I became chief he got into trouble with Swide, chief of the Ndwandwe, and decided to migrate to the north, thus setting out on a course of conquest and incorporation of the existing Nguni and Sotho groups then occupying the area. (The population of Swaziland is thus ethnically mixed - Nguni and Sotho in origin).

His successor, UmSwati, who became chief in 1838 continued to subject and incorporate others to form the kingdom known by his name.

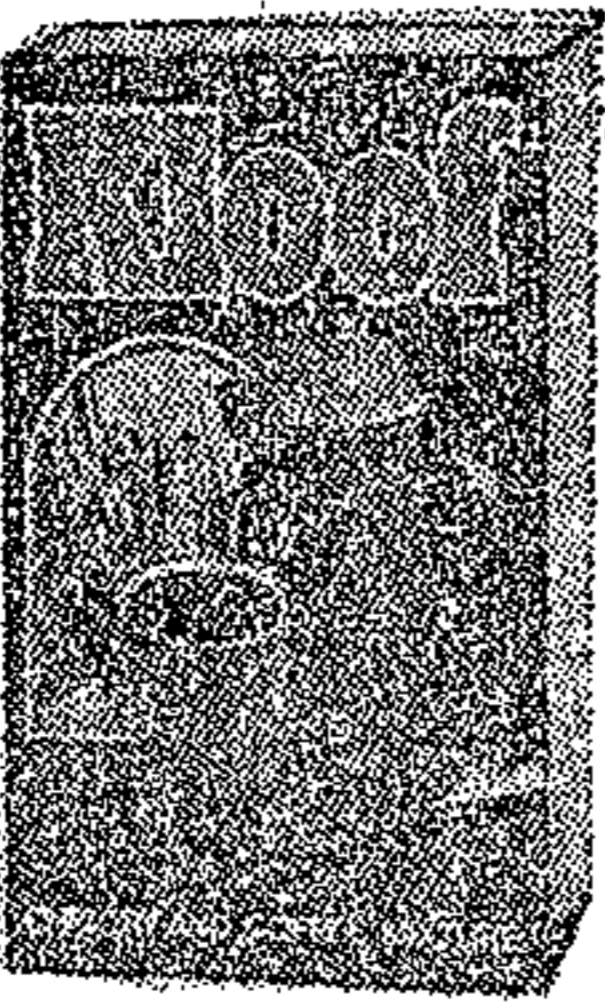
What then is the Swazi claim to the territory that is now to be ceded to them?

This is very difficult to see. There is no "ethnic" relationship: they belong to different major groupings of Southern Bantu; the Swazi have never conquered the territory: they are overwhelmingly outnumbered in the area to be ceded by the Tembe-Tonga and Zulu.

The reasons appear to be purely political considerations which have not been placed before the country.

91c
1,93
4,59
7,99
2,97
7,59
1,07
1,09
1,49

HOT & COLD DRINKS



MILCO	12 x 250g	12,98
CREMORA	8 x 500g	8,29
JOKO TEA	16 x 125g	9,51
KLOOF GROUND COFFEE	32 x 62,5g	5,24

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS



EVEREADY BATTERIES	30 x R20 pp	6,29
X-TRA WASHING POWDER (Durban only)	36 x 500g	25,59
X-TRA WASHING POWDER (Durban only)	18 x 1kg	25,53
COUNTRY PRIDE FABRIC SOFTENER (Durban only)	1 x 2Lt	1,47
ORTEM TOILET ROLLS	48 x 500 sh.	8,99

HEALTH & :



- WOODWARDS GRIPE WATER
- DETTOL
- DETTOL
- DISPRIN TABLETS
- VASELINE INTENSIVE CARE Regular
- SLOANS LINAMENT
- VICKS COUGH DROPS
- DOLLY VARDIN GLYCERINE
- SHIELD ROLL ON FOR LADIES - CL

HARD &

- ELVINCO HANDI BIN
- FACE CLOTHS
- 4 PIECE INFANT PRAM SET
- DISPOSABLE GAS LIGHTER
- STEEL WIRE TOW CABLE
- LINESMAN PLIERS
- CERAMIC ROCKINGHAM ASH
- SOCKET SET
- IMPORTED KITCHEN SWARS

TWO-PRONGED plan — a civil disobedience campaign and a call for help from beyond the country's borders — emerged this week to counter the Government's land swap deal with Swaziland.

The plan, inspired by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, comes amid seething discontent which erupted in violence on Friday as angry Zulus gave vent to their bitterness over the deal which envisages the handing over of the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu to Swaziland.

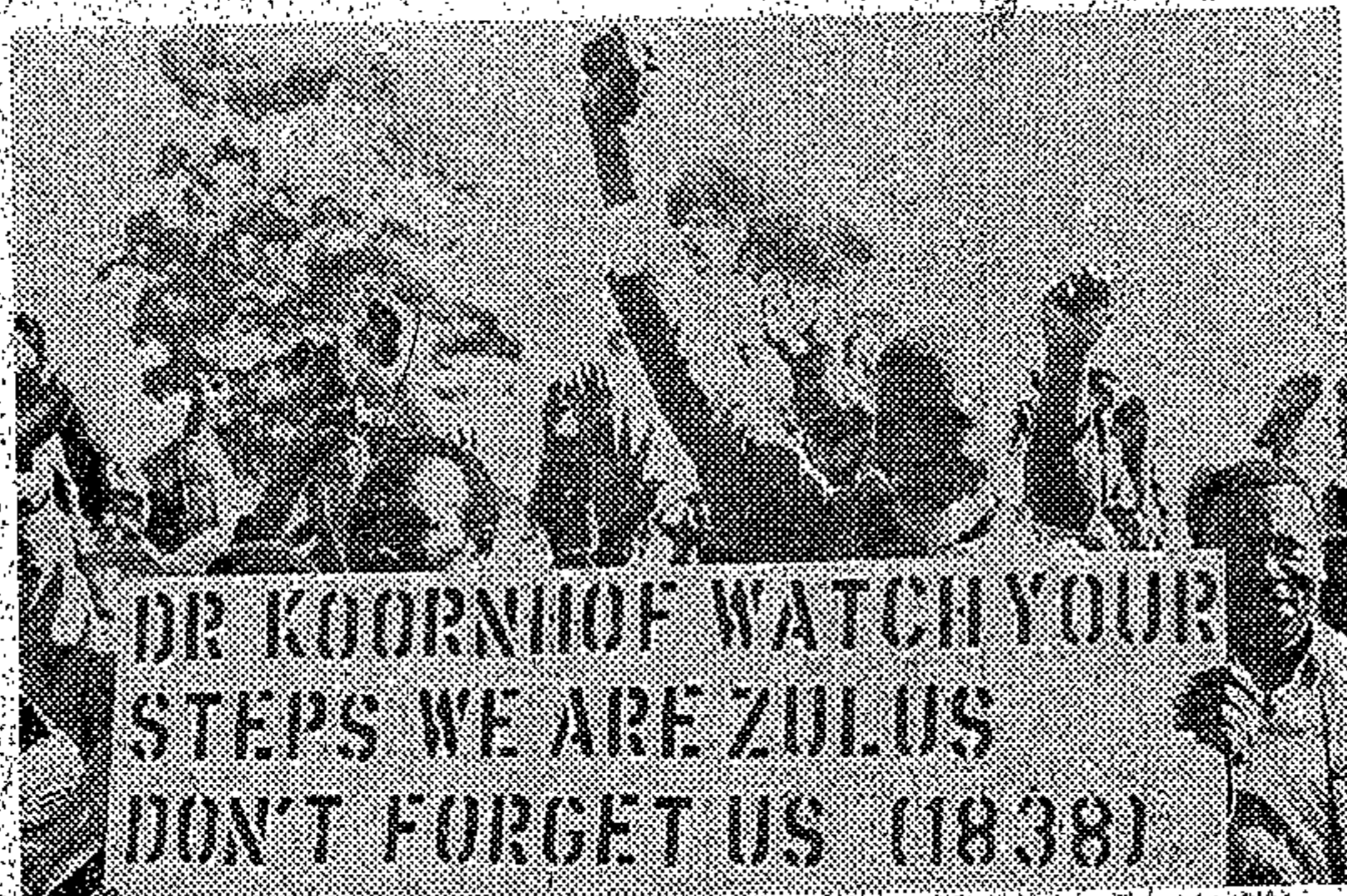
And in two further developments on the same day the Government had two setbacks when the Supreme Court in Durban ruled South Africa's action in excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu's control was illegal and the Pretoria Natal's Executive Committee dug in its heels in opposing the deal.

KaNgwane is also fighting the decision by the Government and this week the former chief minister of the territory and his executive council initiated an action in the Pretoria Supreme Court to reverse the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly there.

Papers have been served on the Government and the Minister of Co-Operation and Development. The Government has been told to reply by July 15 and the application will be brought on July 20.

Chief Buthelezi laid the foundations for the plan on Friday in an address to disgruntled Zulus at Ingwavuma and in an interview with the Sunday Tribune.

At the open air meeting, attended by several thousand, the "fiatle" atmosphere hanging over the area since the Government's announcement on June 14 erupted when a black South African



Angry Zulus at Ingwavuma spell it out ...

security policeman was beaten up after being discovered tape-recording the Chief Minister's speech.

Part of the plan emerged when the Chief Minister directly addressed Ingwavuma magistrate, Andre van Zyl — who until last week was on secondment to the KwaZulu Department of Justice — and who has since become the focus of black resentment over the land deal.

Mr van Zyl, who also attended the meeting, was told bluntly that his safety at the town could not be guaranteed in the present tense atmosphere.

After paying tribute to Mr van Zyl for his services while seconded to KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi said: "I cannot as head of the KwaZulu Government advise the people in this district to obey you.

"In fact, I am advising them not to cooperate with you and if that means taking them to jail it would be better for them to go to jail in droves."

Later during the meeting Chief Buthelezi urged people to burn copies of pamphlets being issued by the Department of Co-operation and Development setting out details of the land deal.

"Do not even attempt to read them," he told the cheering crowd.

The second leg of the plan which is designed at reversing the Government's decision involves summoning the help of other African countries to bring pressure to bear on Swaziland. Chief Buthelezi told the Sunday Tribune in an interview after the meeting.

"I will shortly be briefing leaders of African countries," he said.

It was learned yesterday that Chief Buthelezi has already sent two envoys, Cabinet Minister, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, who is also secretary-general of Inkatha, and Dr Frank Mdlose, to Botswana to set the wheels in motion.

The two men, who

returned to the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi on Friday, visited a number of embassies in Gaborone, setting out details of the deal and the basis of KwaZulu's objection to it. These views are now being transmitted to the leadership of the countries approached.

These include Nigeria, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Kenya, the Ivory Coast and Malawi.

Clearly, Chief Buthelezi is aiming to drum up support for his opposition to the deal among member states of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which is preparing for its next summit meeting to be held in Tripoli, Libya, next month.

The Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary, Mr Abdel-Ati Obeidi, said in Mbabane this weekend Libya supports Swaziland in its claims to land on its borders with South Africa.

Mr Obeidi was in Swaziland to invite King Sobhuza to the OAU summit.

ZULU CALL FOR HELP

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH
Political Reporter

167
S. Tikhona
27/6/82

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BUTHELEZI PLAN TO DEFY NATS



A blood-spattered black security policeman is led away after violence erupted at Ingwavuma.



Umlazi fights for its rights

(107) Tribune Reporter *Tribune 27/4/81*
 THE ACUTE problems faced by the people of Umlazi — especially the burning issue of high water rates — have led to the formation of a residents' association to fight for their rights.

The Isolomlazi Residents' Association was launched early this year.

This week, one of the founders, Mr M P Mzimande, said it was not the association's intention to engage in fights with any political organisation.

"The sole purpose is to look after the interests and fight for the rights of Umlazi residents.

The four-year-old wrangle over water accounts came to a head this week with residents receiving staggering accounts.

Many interviewed by the Sunday Tribune said they would not pay the bills. Steps are afoot to take the authorities to court over the matter. Umlazi, together with KwaMashu, is administered by the KwaZulu Government.

A 76-year-old pensioner, Mr Gwazabantu Zungu, was informed this week he owed the Umlazi Council R246,50 for water.

"Of course I can't afford to pay it," Mr Zungu said.

"What I want to know is why should we and the people of KwaMashu be the only ones to suffer from such a problem. The other townships have no such problem."

Mr Zungu said the accounts sent to residents had almost the same amounts and same dates on them. "These people are gambling on us," he said.

Since 1964, residents have been paying R0,65 a month for water but in June 1980 they received accounts informing them that they owed amounts in the region of R800-R900. The accounts were taken to the township manager who reduced them to 20c and less. Some were cancelled.

Mr Nzimande said the current accounts contradicted a notice in the Government Gazette in October last year by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr George Morrison, who said a flat rate of R5 a month should be paid from October to December.

"According to the Government Gazette, payment of the flat rate expired in December last year and we have not been advised otherwise. We have now reverted to the 65c we used to pay before. Our basis of going to court is that the whole thing goes against the gazette and therefore illegal."

...of Amanzimtoti and the rates potential as it stands without development is about R40 000 a year. Access to the site is through Amanzimtoti roads and our general rates pay for their upkeep. We do not want to let that land go," said Amanzimtoti town clerk David Ongley.

With Amanzimtoti's rateable income running at about R6 million a year, they need the extra R40 000 to swell the council coffers.

Sapref want the land incorporated to ease their administration. They would rather deal with one council for services, building authority and rates.

Amanzimtoti were initially prepared to accept the move as long as Durban paid them a share of the rates. The City Council refused and now the Administrator has been called in.

Durban Town Clerk, Gordon Haygarth said his council "did not think it the right thing to do."

"The only reason Amanzimtoti has for a sharing of revenue is their roads provide access to the site. Roads are used by everyone but it is the responsibility of the municipality or borough to maintain them," he said.

Amanzimtoti is pushing to have the rates bill and water and electricity bills split, with the rates going to Amanzimtoti.

"They are completely separate to rates. Durban could continue supplying water and electricity, which are self-supporting accounts, while we provide the services," said Mr Ongley.

LUMINAR LANCE

LUMINAR VALSE ST

liqueur set of R3,00

READ IT!
 THE MOST POSITIVE BOOK IN THE WORLD

THE HOLY QUR'AN

FREE!

To the general public — Muslim and non-Muslim,

Lawyers slam Swazi land deal

CAPE TIMES 28/6/82 (107) (108) (109)

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.

ST enter in each question which it has imns (2) and

Swazis were 'intimidated'

Mercury Reporter CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi was able to say that there were only 48 Swazis in Ingwavuma because since 1976 tens of thousands of Swazis in the area had been intimidated into registering as Zulus.

This was said yesterday by Swazi Government sources and a Swazi chief

who fled Ingwavuma and is living in the Big Bend area of Swaziland

Chief Joseph Matsenjwa, in an interview at the Ndzevane refugee camp at the weekend, said people were living in fear over the border in Ingwavuma 'because they are intimidated and assaulted if

they say they are Swazi.

If they did not go to rallies planned to show support for the KwaZulu government their names were written down, and threats made to their lives, he said.

Chief Joseph, who said he left Ingwavuma with his family in 1976 because of intimidation when he

refused to change his nationality from Swazi to Zulu, claimed that when KwaZulu took over the administration of Ingwavuma in 1976 tens of thousands of Swazis were forced to reregister as Zulus.

'People who applied for traders licences had their forms torn up if they filled in "Swazi" as their nationality. Old people were refused their pensions if they said they were Swazis, and at all the offices in Ingwavuma where KwaZulu officials were working people who said they were Swazis were shown the door', he said.

Official

'In 1976 reference books with 'Swazi' written in them were torn up by officials at the revenue offices. This happened even to the old people, who were told to apply for new pass books as Zulus', he said.

Most of the Tembe, Nyawo, Mnogomezulu and Matsenjwa people in Ingwavuma had acceded to the pressure applied on them, and this was why Chief Buthelezi was able to quote official figures to the effect that there were only 48 Swazis in Ingwavuma, Chief Joseph said.

A senior official in the Swazi Government who accompanied the Mercury to the Ndzevane refugee camp said the Nyawos, Mnogomezulu, and Matsenjwa people were 'all Swazis'.

When the Transvaal was administering Swaziland in the late 1890's, Ingwavuma was part of Swaziland, he said. The British annexed Ingwavuma and made it part of Natal in 1894 because they did not want the Transvaal to have access to the sea through Swaziland.

External

(3)

Date

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject..... Economics.....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No..... 1.....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Exa
ne
Init

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, material may be unless cand
2. Candidates candidates, gilator.
3. No part of a
4. All answer missioner c examinatio

other mate-
ation room

with other
pt the invi-

n out.

o the com-
leaving the

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification at University

from the

Plight of Ingwavuma refugees

Mercury Reporter

THE Mercury was shown the Ndzevane refugee camp near Big Bend in Swaziland at the weekend by Swazi Government officials.

The Swazi Government has spent about R3 000 000 during the last seven years in accommodating about 20 000 Swazis who had fled from the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu, according to a spokesman for the Swazi Ministry of Justice.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) office in Mbabane has assisted the Swazi Government in re-establishing the flood of refugees from Ingwavuma.

Most are now employed in various projects in the Big Bend area, and huge sugar cane plantations are staffed by the Ingwavuma refugees.

The UNHCR has supplied machinery and vehicles, and the Mercury saw rows of new tractors and trucks at Ndzevane on Saturday.

At the weekend about 100 people were still in the camp, living in tents

around the office buildings. Schools, a clinic, agricultural facilities, workshops and stores are in the process of being constructed.

As one approaches the Ndzevane camp by road from Big Bend, many newly-built houses can be seen, and the Swazi Government spokesman said they were a few of the many which had to be built to accommodate the refugees.

'It was absolutely pathetic to see them when they arrived here. They were sleeping under the trees, and it was the rainy season as well', he said.

The Swazi Government had to buy tents and erect them hastily to accommodate the crowd, and they lived in the tents for about six months before housing could be provided.

In an interview yesterday, a Swazi chief who fled Ingwavuma, Chief Joseph Matsenjwa, told the Mercury that the people had fled after the KwaZulu authorities had forced people to reregister as Swazis.

Leading ecologist condemns swop

Mercury Reporter

THE Ingwavuma land swop might seriously alter the lifestyle of the Ingwavuma inhabitants, the only people in South Africa whom conservationists regard as living in harmony with their environment.

This was said at the weekend by Dr Ken Tinley, one of the country's leading ecologists, during the South African Wildlife Society's annual meeting at Howick.

Dr Tinley, who drew up the giant conservation project for Ingwavuma last year which allowed local people to live in the area and exploit the natural resources on a sustained yield basis, feared that cash crops might be introduced on a large

scale if the deal went through.

'Sugar and cotton are not food crops. They are 'colonial' crops which would not bring money to the local population and would destroy their unique lifestyle which still depends largely on the wise exploitation of their natural environment,' Dr Tinley said.

He rejected the Government's claim that most of the inhabitants were Swazi as 'totally false' and said most of them were Tongas and Zulus.

'If we carry the Government's desire to re-unite ethnic groups to the ridiculous extreme, then they should exise Ovamboland and give it to Angola and give Bophuthatswana to Botswana.'

Emergency

(107) Mercury sitting may

28/6/82 be called off

Mercury Reporter

A SPECIAL session of the Natal Provincial Council, due to begin on Wednesday to consider action against the Government's controversial Swazi land deal, might have to be called off.

The matter could be considered sub judice in view of a Supreme Court ruling that the excision was illegal, which means an expected further series of hearings will take place to establish the validity of the move.

Members of the Natal Executive Committee will seek legal opinion today on whether the emergency sitting should go ahead.

Senior MEC Mr Frank Martin said he expected to be able to make a definite announcement regarding the session this evening.

Mr Martin has meanwhile lashed out at the Government for resorting to 'smokescreen tactics' in an effort to gain the credi-

bility it had lost since announcing the Ingwavuma-KaNgwane excision row.

He was referring to the Government's announcement that it was handing over more than 140,000 ha of land to the Natal Parks Board, ostensibly in compensation for the proposed incorporation of the Umfolosi, Mkuze and Hluhluwe game reserves into KwaZulu — which is to compensate KwaZulu, in turn, for the loss of Ingwavuma.

'That's like giving Natal land back to Natal. It's an entirely separate issue which has been deliberately timed to sidestep the main issue,' Mr Martin said.

'They thought they'd win by playing an ace but we'll trump them on this one yet.'

Mr Martin said talks he and other Exco members had with Cabinet ministers Mr Owen Horwood,

★ TURN TO PAGE 2



102

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 3445

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 3445

PRYS (AVB ingesluit) 30c PRICE (GST included)

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

BUITELANDS 40c ABROAD

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

POSVRY · POST FREE

Vol. 204

PRETORIA, 28 JUNIE 1982
JUNE

No. 8297

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No R. 121, 1982

WEGNEEM VAN SEKERE GEBIEDE IN DIE DISTRIK INGWAVUMA UIT KWAZULU

Nademaal dit in belang van die voortsetting van doeltreffende administrasie en die goeie orde nodig is dat die geskil oor die geldigheid van Proklamasie R. 109 van 1982 uit die weg geruim word:

En nademaal ek van oordeel is dat vertraging in verband daarmee tot nadeel van die algemene belang sou strek:

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), en artikel 30 (4) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), hierby—

(a) verklaar dat, ondanks die bepalings van enige ander wet of regsreël—

(i) die gebiede bedoel in 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), wat deel uitmaak van die gebied van 'n stamowerheid of gemeenskapsowerheid ingestel ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), in die distrik Ingwavuma (hieronder "die Gebiede" genoem), ophou om deel uit te maak van die gebied waarvoor die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering by die Proklamasie op die KwaZulu-konstitusie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972), ingestel is;

(ii) die kapteins wat ingevolge paragraaf (b) van subartikel (1) van artikel 2 van Deel II van Bylae II by die Proklamasie op die KwaZulukonstitusie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972), deur die Ingwavuma-streeksowerheid as lede van die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering aangestel is en die lid van genoemde Wetgewende Vergadering wat ingevolge paragraaf (d) van daardie subartikel verkies is, ophou om lede van daardie Wetgewende Vergadering te wees;

487—A

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 121, 1982

EXCISION OF CERTAIN AREAS IN THE DISTRICT OF INGWAVUMA FROM KWAZULU

Whereas it is necessary in the interests of the continuation of effective administration and good order to remove the dispute concerning the validity of Proclamation R. 109 of 1982;

And whereas I am of the opinion that delay in regard thereto would be prejudicial to the public interest:

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 section 30 (4) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby—

(a) declare that, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or legal rule—

(i) the areas referred to in 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), which form part of the area of a tribal or community authority established in terms of the provisions of the Black Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), in the District of Ingwavuma (hereinafter referred to as "the Areas"), shall cease to form part of the area for which the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has been established under the KwaZulu Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 70 of 1972);

(ii) the chiefs appointed in terms of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 2 of Part II of Schedule II to the KwaZulu Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 70 of 1972), by the Ingwavuma Regional Authority as members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and the member of the said Legislative Assembly elected in terms of paragraph (d) of that subsection shall cease to be members of that Legislative Assembly;

8297—1

(iii) geen lid van die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ingevolge genoemde paragraaf (d) ten opsigte van die Gebiede verkies word nie;

(iv) die administratiewe beheer van, en alle regte, bevoegdhede, gesag, pligte, verpligtinge en werksaamhede in verband met die een of ander aangeleentheid wat onmiddellik voor 18 Junie 1982 uit hoofde van die een of ander wet in die Gebiede berus het by die Regering of 'n ander gesag van KwaZulu of 'n persoon of liggaam deur daardie Regering of so 'n gesag aangewys, vanaf daardie datum berus by die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling of 'n persoon of liggaam deur hom aangewys;

(v) behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Proklamasie, alle wette wat in die Gebiede van krag was onmiddellik voor 18 Junie 1982 van krag bly in die Gebiede totdat hulle deur die bevoegde gesag herroep word of behalwe vir sover hulle deur hom gewysig word; en

(vi) 'n kennisgewing, lisensie, sertifikaat, magtiging, goedkeuring, vrystelling of enigiets wat uitgereik, verleen of gedoen is deur die bevoegde gesag kragtens 'n bepaling van 'n wet in subparagraaf (v) bedoel ten opsigte van die Gebiede onmiddellik voor 18 Junie 1982, van krag bly vir die tydperk waarvoor dit kragtens die betrokke wet van krag sou gebly het, tensy dit vroeër deur die bevoegde gesag ingetrek of gewysig word;

(b) die Proklamasie op die KwaZulukonstitusie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972), wysig ooreenkomstig die Bylae hierby;

(c) Proklamasie R. 109 van 1982 herroep; en

(d) verklaar dat hierdie Proklamasie geag word op 18 Junie 1982 in werking te getree het: Met dien verstande dat die geldigheid van enigiets wat op of na 25 Junie 1982 en voor 29 Junie 1982 in of ten opsigte van die Gebiede deur die Regering of 'n ander gesag van KwaZulu gedoen is nie deur die bepalings van hierdie paragraaf geraak word nie tensy die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling anders bepaal.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agt-en-twintigste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Twee-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

(a) Skrap paragraaf (i) van Bylae I.

(b) Vervang paragraaf (ii) van Bylae I deur die volgende paragraaf:

“(ii) Die gebiede bedoel in 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), wat deel uitmaak van die gebied van 'n stamowerheid of gemeenskapsowerheid ingestel ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951) (hieronder in hierdie Bylae bepaalde gebiede genoem), in die distrik Piet Retief.”

(c) Vervang die woord “vyf-en-vyftig” in artikel 2 (1) (d) van Deel II van Bylae II deur die woord “vier-en-vyftig”.

(d) Skrap paragraaf (a) van artikel 3 (1) van Deel II van Bylae II.

(iii) no member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly shall be elected in terms of the said paragraph (d) in respect of the Areas;

(iv) 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 18 June 1982, in the Areas in the Government or any other authority of KwaZulu or a person or body designated by that Government or any such authority shall, from that date vest in the Minister of Co-operation and Development or a person or body designated by him;

(v) subject to the provisions of this Proclamation, all laws which were in force in the Areas immediately prior to 18 June 1982 shall continue in force in the Areas until repealed or except in so far as they may be amended by the competent authority; and

(vi) any notice, licence, certificate, authority, approval, exemption or anything issued, granted or done by the competent authority under any provision of a law referred to in subparagraph (v) immediately prior to 18 June 1982 in respect of the Areas shall remain in force for the period for which it would have remained in force under the law concerned, unless it is sooner withdrawn or amended by the competent authority;

(b) amend the KwaZulu Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 70 of 1972), in accordance with the Schedule hereto;

(c) repeal Proclamation R. 109 of 1982; and

(d) declare that this Proclamation shall be deemed to have come into operation on 18 June 1982: Provided that the validity of anything done by the Government or any other authority of KwaZulu in or in respect of the Areas on or after 25 June 1982 and before 29 June 1982 shall not be affected by the provisions of this paragraph unless the Minister of Co-operation and Development determines otherwise.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-eighth day of June. One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-two.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

(a) Delete paragraph (i) of Schedule I.

(b) Substitute the following paragraph for paragraph (ii) of Schedule I:

“(ii) the areas referred to in 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), which form part of the area of a tribal or community authority established in terms of the provisions of the Black Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951) (hereinafter in this Schedule referred to as defined areas), in the District of Piet Retief.”

(c) Substitute the word “fifty-four” for the word “fifty-five” in section 2 (1) (d) of Part II of Schedule II.

(d) Delete paragraph (a) of section 3 (1) of Part II of Schedule II.

Astonishing act, says Buthelezi

Argus 29/6/82

107
BNA

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Kwazulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said today that the South African Government action in re-proclaiming Ingwavuma as a white controlled area, in spite of a Supreme Court injunction, was an astonishing act of kragdadigheid.

News of the Department of Co-Operation and Development's actions in issuing a second proclamation was received here yesterday after the Kwazulu Assembly had been prorogued until March 2.

The Kwazulu Cabinet is to meet today to discuss the matter, Chief Buthelezi said.

It is not yet known whether the assembly will be reconvened.

The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party today accused the Government of abusing its power and ignoring the judicial rights and democratic processes of the country in its "indecent haste" to hand over large tracts of South African land to Swaziland.

Mr Frank Martin, the senior member of the executive of the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council, said: "This is an abuse of power. I am flabbergasted. This points at making a mockery of the courts of this country."

Mr Ray Swart, the Natal leader of the PFP, said: "The Government seems determined to proceed with the irresponsible excision of Kanyane and Ingwavuma at all costs."

"The whole process has confirmed the duplicity of the Government and has shown contempt for Parliament and the virtual disregard of the courts."

In Pretoria, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the proclamation — which effectively nullified the Natal Supreme Court ruling on Ingwavuma — was issued to ensure stability and effective administration in the area while negotiations were under way.

In a statement released in Pretoria last night, Mr Botha said he would not comment at this stage on any matter which dealt with the court proceedings.

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A new Supreme Court challenge will be made today to set aside the South African Government's second bid to remove Ingwavuma from Kwazulu control.

This follows only days after a Durban Supreme Court ruling returning Ingwavuma to Kwazulu control and hours after a second Government proclamation which effectively nullified the court ruling.

The court action will seek an order setting aside the latest proclamation and will be brought on an urgent basis.

A Durban attorney, Mr Chris Albertyn, said today the application would be made on the ground that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. Koornhof acted beyond his statutory powers (ultra vires).

The application will be brought again by the Kwazulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.



Dr Piet Koornhof

WIRE COURT FIGURES NULLED

222

107

ARSA'S
29/6/82

On Friday, Mr Justice Shearer found the original proclamation of June 18, excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu and placing it under the Department of Co-operation and Development to be illegal because the action had been taken with insufficient consultation with the Kwazulu Cabinet.

Mr Albertyn said this proclamation would not affect the legal proceedings in the Pretoria Supreme Court as it had now been made under the same Act as the Kanguwane proclamation.

New action

The new proclamation was issued yesterday in terms of the Black Administration Act, and the original one in terms of the Black States Constitution Act.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, asked why the new proclamation had not been made in the first place instead of the one already suspended by court.

Swart

Mr Ray Swart, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal, said the new proclamation — issued with a lengthy explanation by the Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha — was a tacit admission that the first one was irregular.

Both men have labelled the new proclamation as further proof of the Government's bungling of the Swaziland deal.

KwaZulu ministers visit Botswana

Dr Mdlalose: trip went well

29/6/82 (107) (120) Sowetan

KWAZULU'S FIRST public move in Africa against the Swaziland deal got off to a good start in Gaborone last week, Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, said yesterday.

Dr Mdlalose and the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, went to Botswana last Wednesday to brief several foreign embassies and the Organisation of African Unity.

KwaZulu is not revealing details at this stage about its campaign in Africa to prevent the land deal from going through, but Dr Mdlalose said: "The response was very good. It was encouraging. More I would not like to say."

The two Ministers briefed the KwaZulu caucus yesterday.

KwaZulu is bringing pressure to bear on Swaziland on the basis of a border-dispute res-

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

olution taken at the Cairo summit in 1964.

Swaziland is bound by the charter of the OAU and the motion on border disputes among African states to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each state and its inalienable right to independent existence.

KwaZulu's two envoys took this message to the embassies of Nigeria, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi and the Ivory Coast.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi declined to expand on his moves in Africa

after his rally at Manguzi last week, but the Chief Minister did say he might withdraw KwaZulu civil servants from the disputed territory of Ingwavuma if the deal was finalised.

The Department of Co-operation and Development would not comment on what would happen if between 2 000 and 3 000 civil servants, including nurses, teachers and justice officials, left Ingwavuma.

A spokesman for the department said last week's court case in Durban made the matter sub-judice.

New govt move on Swazi land deal

CAPE TIMES
29/6/82
107

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — The government yesterday removed the disputed Ingwavuma region from Kwazulu by proclamation — less than three days after the Supreme Court had ordered it be returned to Kwazulu.

Also in terms of yesterday's notice, chiefs appointed by the Ingwavuma regional authority "shall cease to be members of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly", and no members of the assembly shall be elected from the areas concerned.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu, who has fought to keep Ingwavuma as part of Kwazulu, warned last night that he could not be held responsible for what might happen as a result of the new proclamation.



Dr Koornhof

The government plans to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland, but Zulu feelings are running high over the deal. Ingwavuma contains the grave of the Zulu king Dingaan.

In Durban on Friday, Mr Justice DL Shearer found the original proclamation of June 18 excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu and placing it under the Department of Co-operation and Devel-



Chief Buthelezi

opment, to be illegal because the action had been taken with insufficient consultation with the Kwazulu cabinet.

Judgment

Giving judgment on an urgent application against the June 18 proclamation by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the Kwazulu Minister of Education, Mr Justice Shearer ordered that the territory be returned to Kwazulu till the matter was heard by the Supreme Court on August 2.

The original proclamation was issued under the Black States Constitution Act and it was in terms of that Act that Mr Justice Shearer found the required consultation had not taken place.

Yesterday's proclamation was issued in terms of the Black Administration Act of 1927, which, according to Professor Marinus Wiechers of Unisa, grants the State President power to alter the borders of Kwazulu without consultation.

Cape horses



The Cape Town gelding Arctic Cove, new will attempt to join the select band of ... been run over the Greyville 2 200 m. A Millard, who is having an excellent so jockey Felix Coetzee. ● On Thursday the the July handicap with colour pictur

Rain threatens Wimbledon 'disaster'

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The Wimbledon tennis championships are on the brink of disaster, with players threatening to leave after rain seriously disrupted play yesterday for the seventh day.

The rain was so severe that all but five of the 15 back courts were out of action and the main tour-

namment is now matches behind. Including championships, and plate matc championships a 500 matches beh

Committee last night admitt. cially that the and plate sectio have to be ab and at least th doubles as well. players had to be the popular m women's double have to be scrap

WP team

By DAN RETIEF

FORMER Zimbabwean Rod Smith was a shock choice at centre yesterday for the Western Pro-

Already the have been red three sets and mittee is desper ing to cram in

ROMENS
WINTER SALE
NOW ON
TOP QUALITY

sible for what might hap-
pen as a result of the new
proclamation.

Kwazulu and placing it
under the Department of
Co-operation and Devel-

Minister of Education. Mr
Justice Shearer ordered
that the territory be re-
turned to Kwazulu till the
matter was heard by the
Supreme Court on August
2.

The original proclama-
tion was issued under the
Black States Constitution
Act and it was in terms of
that Act that Mr Justice
Shearer found the re-
quired consultation had
not taken place.

Yesterday's proclama-
tion was issued in terms
of the Black Administra-
tion Act of 1927, which,
according to Professor
Marinus Wiechers of
Unisa, grants the State
President power to alter
the borders of Kwazulu
without consultation.

It repealed the original
proclamation and was
made retroactively opera-
tive from June 18.

Describing the latest
move on the Ingwavuma
dispute as "stoking the
fires", Chief Buthelezi
said: "I am surprised the
government did not wait
till the date of return of
the Supreme Court order,
but instead showed krag-
dadigheid."

The Kwazulu Govern-
ment, however, is deter-
mined to contest the
validity of the new procla-
mation.

'Going to court'

Dr Dhlomo said: "We
are going to court. We are
going to challenge it. I
will be going to Durban
soon for consultations
with our lawyers."

Professor Wiechers said
of the new proclamation:
"It is a pity they have
made use of a notorious
section of the Black

From IAN HOBBS
LONDON — The Wimble-
don tennis championships
are on the brink of disas-
ter, with players threaten-
ing to leave after rain
seriously disrupted play
yesterday for the seventh
day.

The rain was so severe
that all but five of the 15
back courts were out of
action and the main tour-

ament is now 2
matches behind
including
championships,
and plate mats
championships
500 matches beh

Committee
last night admit-
tially that the
and plate sec-
have to be ab-
and at least the
doubles as well
players had to be
the popular
women's double
have to be scray

Already the
have been re-
three sets and
mittee is desper-
ing to cram in
matches in the
ments of sunsh

The commit-
signed contract
than R2-milli
United States
to screen the
gles final if i
played on Sun-
forecasts of
there are seri-
that even the
is in jeopardy
— along with the
tract.

An estimated
has already be-
tickets and pi-
sales because
palling weat-
losses from bar-
rants and shop-
mated to take
well over a mill
Even senior pl
Chris Evert L
Jimmy Connors
that the long-
interruptions
ing on their
taking a lot of
the champions

Match rep-
page

WP team

By DAN RETIEF
FORMER Zimbabwean
Rod Smith was a shock
choice at centre yester-
day for the Western Pro-
vince rugby side to play
Northern Transvaal at
Newlands on Saturday.
He replaces John Villet.
"You're joking," said an
astounded Smith last
night. "I don't know what
to say. It's been my ambi-
tion to play for Western
Province, but this has tak-
en me by surprise."

Full report, back page



BUSINESS BRIEF
Gold (close) .. \$303,75
RDM 100 508,60

ROMENS WINTER SALE NOW ON

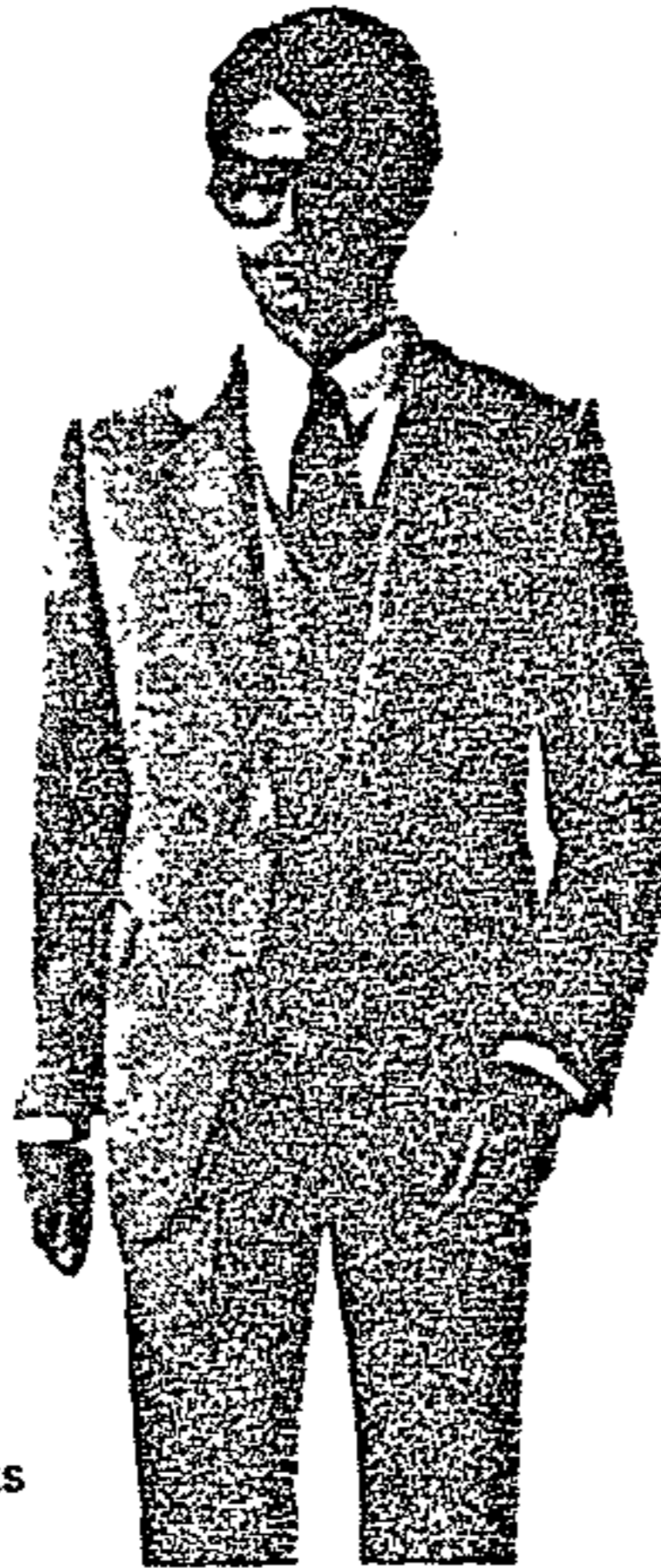
TOP QUALITY CLOTHING

ALL
WELL-KNOWN
MAKES

ALL REGULAR
MERCHANDISE
WE
DO NOT
"BUY-IN"
FOR OUR
SALE

AT ROCK-
BOTTOM
PRICES

e.g. Trevira/Wool Suits
from only R79,95



★ GST Excluded
★ Alterations free
★ All Credit Cards welcome

★ We are on Buy Aid
★ Accounts gladly opened

ROMENS

1 WATERKANT ST, C.T. PH. 43 7663
ALSO AT PAROW BRANCH

SEE OUR WINDOWS

INSIDE TV 2 Weat
Focus 8, 9 Class
Emergency ☎ 10 Look

5:34: Die Kaskades Van Dr Kleiman. When a man's hair
and beard grow so fast overnight that he looks like a
baboon he has to get to a barber quickly. Produced
by Ted Berenson.
5:39: Wille Walle. A visit to the Wille Walle playroom.
Presented by Magda van Biljon.
6:00: Nuus
6:14: Roep Van Die Visarend. Dr Estelle decides to search
for the lost treasure her late father spoke about in
his last letter to her. But she comes up against Boel
Bredenkamp who'll commit murder to get the trea-
sure. Produced by Jan Engelen.
6:41: Sportfokus. Tennis from the All England
championships at Wimbledon.
7:09: Ons Beste Jare. 'n Onbereikbare Droom. A beautiful
French cycling champion visits the town of Bloom-
ington and from the moment Dave sees her, he tries
his best to get to know her. Cyril decides he needs
more experience if he's going to be a good writer,
but soon learns how easily things can go wrong.
8:00: News
8:28: Weather

FROM STEPHEN TAYLOR
Arrests
attack:
home
Mugabe
al role in controlling
patrogenic disease.
● Call for fuller use of
chemists, page 3

not healthy and
buying. Pharmacies were
on what the public was
lem and had to keep an eye-
acutely aware of this prob-
ady on the mar-
men then fought
here of the mar-
not healthy and

Pik: Swazi land deal not well handled

CAPE TIMES 29/6/82 107 312

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told a meeting of the Transvaal National Party's head committee at the weekend he acknowledged that the land deals with Swaziland had not been correctly and effectively handled initially.

According to informed sources both Mr Botha and the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, addressed the head committee meeting on the controversial land deals following requests for clarification from concerned delegates.

'Koornhof's fault'

However, there is a strong feeling in certain Nationalist quarters that it is Dr Koornhof, and not Mr Botha, that should be taking the rap for the way in which the government's handling of the land deals was communicated to the public.

While it is clear from yesterday's proclamation that the government intends forging ahead with its plans, in spite of a court ruling, the images of both Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof have suffered within the party.

The Nationalist criticism of Dr Koornhof centres on the way in which he projected what the government was doing rather than what was, in fact, being done.

The Transvaal leader of the NP, Mr F W de Klerk, said at the weekend that the explanation by the two ministers to the head committee had been accepted by the head committee.

Saturday's meeting followed a ruling by the Dur-



Mr Pik Botha

ban Supreme Court on Friday that the government's administration of Ingwavuma, following the June 18 proclamation, was illegal on the grounds that there had not been consultation with the Kwazulu cabinet on the meaning of the Constitution of National States Act.

Press comment

Sections of the Afrikaans-language press have been openly critical of the government's handling of the matter, particularly the lack of consultation, but have stopped short of supporting the idea of a referendum among the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

Mr Pik Botha was not available for comment last night.

● According to sources the government's cautious guidelines on constitutional reform presented little problem at Saturday's head committee meeting and were approved without any dissent.

CAPE TIMES 29/6/82 From page 107

Administration Act to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court."

A legal observer in Johannesburg said last night that by issuing a new proclamation, the government seemed to be conceding that the original proclamation was invalid.

He said, however, that he would have expected the government to wait for the pending court case to be finalized before further action was taken. He believed it likely that the government would now concede judgment in the court case and pay the costs of the action.

The Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, said the issuing of a further proclamation seemed to affirm the Government's "indecent haste" to make their plans a *fait accompli* in the face of open hostility by all people concerned and without due consultation.

"This makes a farce of any (government) suggestion that the matter has not yet been finalized," Mr Swart said.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said that if yesterday's proclamation was a deliberate circumvention of the Supreme Court injunction, then it was a "typical example of the government's arrogant contempt for the judicial process in South Africa".

● Botha calls for calm, page 4

● Intimidation claim a lie — Buthelezi, page 4

White magistrate replaced

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI.—The white magistrate at Ingwavuma, Mr Danie van Zyl, has been replaced by an acting magistrate — Mr E S Mhlongo, an official in the KwaZulu Department of Justice.

This was announced in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi referred to a Supreme Court decision in Durban on Friday to the effect that Ingwavuma revert to KwaZulu control until August 2 when Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was required to file a replying affidavit.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not want any official seconded from the South African Government at Ingwavuma.

'We would rather have officers responsible to us in this delicate and explosive situation,' he said.

The Chief Minister said certain members of the Legislative Assembly would be given special duties to perform in the Ingwavuma district during the next four weeks in order to assist the people of the region.

They had been 'shattered', he claimed, by the Government's decision to incorporate the area into Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi was greeted with cries of anger when he disclosed that all revenue, apart from KwaZulu tax, collected in the Ingwavuma district last week, had been credited to the South African Government.

The Department of Co-operation and Development had intended pensions in the area to be paid out by white officials next month, he said.

He revealed that all the black officials in Ingwavuma had expressed their desire to remain under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu Government.

Motion

The strategy to be adopted by the National Party opposition is not known at this stage. The Nat Provincial Council caucus was called to Pre-toria on Friday for talks with three Cabinet ministers on the Ingwavuma question.

Mr Robbie Viljoen, a senior member of the Nat opposition, said the party could not adopt a strategy until the content of the motion was known. However, the party would oppose any motion which called for a referendum as Natal did not have the necessary powers to hold one.

The decision by the joint Natal NRP caucus to go ahead with the debate finally dashes Government hopes that the NRP would rethink its decision to call a special sitting of the Provincial Council — the first such sitting in 21 years.

'No one can take the law into his own hands,' he added.

'There are South African Police, a paramilitary unit and army personnel at Ingwavuma. How could these people have been molested under their very eyes?'

He called for intelligent Government and an end to what he termed this 'endless bumbling'.

'I ask for clear thinking instead of muddled rhetoric. I ask for planning instead of political posturing,' he said.

Eighty percent of all retail shopping in the city centre would entail blacks and a million new jobs would have to be created in the next 20 years to accommodate the growth of a population surrounding the metropolitan area.

Multiracial meetings on land swop

Political Reporter

MULTIRACIAL meetings to protest the proposed Government handover of the Ingwavuma district to Swaziland will be held in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg city halls in July, Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday.

There was no possibility of the mixed meetings running foul of the Political Interferences Act because the Act applied to furthering the interests of political parties. 'This matter is in the interests of all the people of Natal and is not a party political issue. The Act does not apply.'

Mr Swart said a number of organisations would be involved in the round of protest meetings to be held throughout Natal. He had met Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, to finalise details of involvement by Inkatha in the meetings.

An announcement on participation by other organisations in the meetings was expected within 24 hours.

A combined protest meeting/report back will be held in the St Thomas' church hall in Durban at 8 tonight.

Mr Swart and Mr Rod-Haxton, MPC for Pietermaritzburg, will also speak at the meeting at the Norwegian hall on July 27.

See also Page 19

The Ingwavuma debate

NPC to debate Swazi land deal

By Blake Wilkins

Political Reporter

THE Ingwavuma debate in the Natal Provincial Council is on.

Legal opinion handed to the New Republic Party yesterday by senior counsel indicated that the debate could not be declared illegal in terms of the *ultra vires* rule.

Fears that an attempt could be made to halt the debate on legal grounds arose from an application in the Supreme Court in Durban by KwaZulu on Friday for control of the Ingwavuma district to be returned to them by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Further court hearings are scheduled.

The combined Natal caucus of the NRP decided in Durban yesterday not to release details of the motion to be debated in the Provincial Council tomorrow until approval had been sought from the chairman at the special sitting.

Other NRP report back meetings have been arranged. Mr Derrick Watterson, MP for Umbilo, and Mr Geoff Oldfield, will speak at 63 Teignmouth Road in Umbilo on July 14.

Mr Ron Miller, MP for Durban North, Mr Peter McKenzie, MPC for Berea, and Mr Cliff Mathee, MPC for Durban Central, will address a report back meeting at the Norwegian hall on July 27.

Mr Ralph Harding, MP for Mooi River, and Mr Derling Stainbank, MEC, will speak at 11 report back meetings in their constituency between July 14 and July 23.

See also Page 19

must be one, says Tongaat's chairman

Municipal Reporter

NATAL and KwaZulu must be one, just as the Durban metropolitan area must eventually be a totally integrated free-enterprise city, according to Mr Chris Saunders, Tongaat Group chairman.

Speaking in the Durban City Hall last night, Mr Saunders gave the key note address at a conference to formulate plans to lead the greater Durban region

Chief

rejects

refugee

claims

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI.—Claims that thousands of Swazis in the Ingwavuma district had been intimidated into registering as Zulus were a 'tissue of lies', Chief Gatscha Buthelezi said yesterday.

He was replying in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to allegations to this effect by refugee Chief Joseph Mathenjwa.

Chief Mathenjwa said during the weekend that most of the Tembe, Nyawo, Mngomemulu and Ingwavuma people in Ingwavuma had succumbed to pressure and this was why Chief Buthelezi was able to quote official figures that there were only 48 Swazis in the Ingwavuma magistrals.

The chief minister said Chief Mathenjwa was 'an ordinary man' and not a chief. There was only one chief for the Mathenjwa people — Chief M B Mathenjwa, a member of the Assembly for Ingwavuma.

'To give weight to his lies, he was given the title of chief,' he declared.

'I think clear' call by chief

African Affairs Correspondent

INKATHA was capable of mobilising its people to stone buses, to strike and demonstrate but such actions had unpredictable consequences.

This was said in the Durban City Hall last night by Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha. He was addressing a conference on 'Leading the Durban Region into the 21st Century'.

He said that, if Inkatha were to encourage strikes and demonstrations, it would not be children on the streets but adult men who had suffered many years of pent-up frustration.

The Chief Minister predicted a situation of increasing instability and fear if these events were to occur.

'The economy would falter, unemployment would increase, and all would lose — both black and white,' he pointed out.

Chief Buthelezi said people in Inkatha were not prepared to sit and wait until the problems became so bad that they had no alternative but to join the forces of redistribution and destruction.

into the 21st century.

Mr Saunders warned 240 businessmen, politicians, opinion-makers and public officials that it would be futile to talk about the future if the findings of the Buthelezi commission were ignored.

A separate KwaZulu would remain a low-income area with the concentration of its people at the metropolitan borders. Durban in particular would be faced with ever-increasing problems and KwaZulu would have to bear the expense of educating its people, yet exporting their labour and the bulk of their earning capacity into Natal.

He urged delegates to ignore the President's Council recommendations and any overall South African debate, and to look to the Buthelezi Commission instead.

By the year 2000 Durban's population would have doubled and the spread of industrialisation would stimulate a whole new crop of ideologies.

Durban was an inextricably multiracial Third World city. Bureaucrats, in their genuine and understandable desire to maintain an ethnically stable and secure society, had often buried the facts concerning the metropolitan area.

The growth of black housing stock had not nearly matched the scale of black urbanisation.

Enough problems

In the rest of South Africa this problem might possibly be resolved by influx control but Durban's metropolitan area was unique in South Africa. The city was inextricably bound with KwaZulu.

Fifty-three thousand people entered the CBD every day. By the year 2000 the figure would top 140 000. Mr Saunders said there were enough problems with traffic now but the capacity of the main bus station would have to increase from 20 000 people an hour to 50 000.

'Conservation DINGAAN's death tragedy' talks cited as Swazi with Koornhof claim to Ingwavuma

Mercury Reporter

THE South African Wildlife Society, which has slammed the Ingwavuma land swap as a 'major tragedy for conservation', is to hold talks with the Department of Co-operation and Development officials next week to spell out their objections to the minister, Dr Piet Koornhof.

This has been announced by conservation director, Mr Keith Cooper, who said he had been given Dr Koornhof's personal assurance that the meeting would take place. 'It is totally unacceptable to the society for the Government to excise this area without consultation and against the will of the local population and the Zulu authorities who run it,' Mr Cooper said.

He said if the deal went through, South Africa would be losing one of the richest parts of her natural heritage. There were

hundreds of species of fauna and flora which occurred in the area which were not found anywhere else in the country, and at least eight unique conservation areas.

These were the Ndumu Game Reserve, with the richest bird life in South Africa; the Kosi Bay lake system, the best tropical estuary in South Africa; the Sihangwane forest, the best example of tropical sand forest and the only place in Natal where elephants still occur in the wild; the Pongola pan system, the only natural flood-plain in South Africa; the Gwaliweni Forest, a type of coastal escarpment forest not represented anywhere else in the country; turtle nesting beaches, the only place in southern Africa where leatherback turtles (an endangered species) and loggerhead turtles breed; and the only coral reef system in South Africa.

Mercury Reporter

DINGAAN was killed by the Nyawo tribe in Ingwavuma in the 1840s because he was a Zulu who trespassed on Swazi territory when he crossed the Pongola River, a Swazi leader who fled Ingwavuma said yesterday.

Citing this incident as further justification for Swaziland's claim to the Ingwavuma area, Chief Joseph Matsenjwa said the facts of DINGAAN's death were well-known to the Zulus and the Swazis.

'If, as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi now claims, the Nyawos were a Zulu tribe, why would they have killed a Zulu for trespassing on Swazi land?' he asked.

These facts regarding the killing of DINGAAN were well-documented in both Dr Peter Becker's book *Rule of Fear*, as well as a book written by Mr R R Dlomo, the grandfather of the secretary of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dlomo, Chief Joseph said.

He was replying to a statement by Chief Buthelezi that the tribes in the Ingwavuma area were Zulus — a claim which has been denied by Swazi refugees from Ingwavuma, who say that tens of thousands of Swazis were forced to re-register as Zulus when KwaZulu took

over the administration of the area.

Yesterday Prof Eileen Krige, an emeritus professor in history, confirmed in an interview that Swazis had killed DINGAAN.

Another more recent incident illustrated the fact that another tribe in the area was Swazi and not Zulu, Chief Joseph said.

Envoys from the Zulu royal house came to the Matsenjwa tribe asking for contributions to King Zwelithini's lobola when he married Princess Mantfombi, a daughter of Swaziland's King Sobhuza.

It is customary for the bridegroom to make a gift to the father of the bride, and when a royal wedding is involved, the tribes who recognise the bridegroom as their leader contribute to the lobola.

The Matsenjwa tribe, however, told the Zulu envoys 'in no uncertain terms', that they regarded it as an insult to be asked to contribute towards King Zwelithini's lobola.

'We asked them how it was possible that they could come and ask us to pay for our own princess. She is a Swazi, and we are Swazis — we don't pay lobola to our own king,' Chief Joseph said.

The Zulu envoys were chased out of the area by people who threw stones at them, he added.

Shock new move on Swazi land deal

107 Mercury
29/6/82



THE way three-year-old Maria Freeman is handling Jet the two-month-old lioness cub is proof of her ability with ferocious felines, then maybe she'll follow in her father's footsteps and become Boswell-Vilkie circus's lion trainer. Behind the young couple the big tent is almost up with the circus holding its first performance tonight. Maria's father, Mr Dave Freeman, will be one of the many in the ring doing his act, but his lions will be slightly bigger than Jet!

● Picture by STEVE BLAKE

Mercury Reporter

INGWAVUMA was again placed under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development by an official proclamation yesterday by the State President, which overrides an earlier proclamation ruled invalid by the Supreme Court, Durban.

KwaZulu took immediate steps instructing attorneys to take urgent court action against the new proclamation, and papers are to be filed today.

In a reference to the recent Durban Court action, a Government Gazette notice yesterday said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P J Koornhof, had decided it was in the interests of the country to remove the dispute which had arisen over Ingwavuma.

According to the notice, Dr Koornhof also felt any delay in the matter would be prejudicial to the public interest.

The proclamation amends the KwaZulu Constitution Proclamation, No R 70 of 1972.

Last night a spokesman for the attorneys said an application would be made asking for a Court order declaring the proclamation *ultra vires*.

'They want to amend legislation by proclamation and it should properly be done by Parliament,' he said.

The proclamation was also 'deemed to have

come into effect on June 18', the date of the earlier proclamation, according to the Gazette.

In terms of yesterday's notice, chiefs appointed by the Ingwavuma regional authority 'shall cease to be members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly', and no member of the assembly shall be elected from the areas concerned.

And in a statement issued in Pretoria last night, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the excised areas would be placed under the direct control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Botha reiterated that no final decision on the proposed land deal could be taken without the approval of Parliament.

Buthelezi

Our African Affairs Correspondent reported from Ulundi that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said he could not be responsible for what might happen as a result of the latest proclamation.

He said he had thought that last Friday's decision by the Supreme Court had provided a respite.

Relations between KwaZulu and the Government had become frayed as a result of the proposed incorporation.

The Chief Minister said it now seemed, however, that the Government was prepared to 'stoke the fires'.

'I am surprised the Government did not wait until the date of return of the Supreme Court order but instead showed this kind of "kragdadigheid"', Chief Buthelezi continued.

'This is the end of any further relations between us. What happens from

Commuter chaos in

London Bureau

CHAOS hit Britain yesterday as all trains, tubes and many buses stopped in a crippling national rail strike.

Millions of commuters walked, cycled and drove to work but car owners and hired buses took up to six hours to travel 48 km.

The general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, Mr Sid Weighell, said: 'I am not pleased that I have crippled Britain but what I have shown is that this union can stop Britain.'

Sapa-AP reported that leaders of the NUR called off the strike last night. Delegates at the union's annual conference in Plymouth voted 47-30 to suspend the strike after thousands of their 177 500 members had defied the strike call and kept some trains running.

Rail workers return to work at midnight tonight,

and training agencies.

The union referred to the strike as a 'productivity' strike.

The dispute is expected to last for at least 12 weeks.

Which British unions refused to join the program.

A taxi in Wimbledon took three hours to travel 4.7 km.

The chaos in London ground has been on for a week. Many also affected by the strike.

Knock-out sensation

BENNIE Knoetze won his ten-round heavyweight bout against Robbie Williams at Westridge Park, Durban, last night, with a sensational first-round knockout.

● See also Page 24

iversity

y team

interview

Argentina accepts

UN resolution,

claims newspaper

YOU CAN
THE C
YOU CAN
OUR P





By three-year-old Maria Freeman
 Jet the two-month-old lioness
 Proof of her ability with ferocious
 men maybe she'll follow in her
 footsteps and become Boswell-
 lecus's lion trainer. Behind the
 couple the big tent is almost up
 circus holding its first perfor-
 mance tonight. Maria's father, Mr Dave
 will be one of the many in the
 to his act, but his lions will be
 slightly bigger than Jet!

● Picture by STEVE BLAKE

No 170 of 1972

Last night a spokesman
 for the attorneys said an
 application would be
 made asking for a Court
 order declaring the pro-
 clamations *ultra vires*.

'They want to amend
 legislation by proclama-
 tion and it should prop-
 erly be done by Parliam-
 ent,' he said.

The proclamation was
 also 'deemed to have

Knock-out sensation

BENNIE Knoetze won his
 ten-round heavyweight
 bout against Robbie Wil-
 liams at Westridge Park,
 Druban, last night, with a
 sensational first-round
 knockout.

● See also Page 24

the approval of Parliam-
 ent.

Buthelezi

Our African Affairs Cor-
 respondent reported from
 Ulundi that Chief Gatsha
 Buthelezi said he could
 not be responsible for
 what might happen as a
 result of the latest
 proclamation.

He said he had thought
 that last Friday's decision
 by the Supreme Court had
 provided a respite.

Relations between
 KwaZulu and the Govern-
 ment had become frayed
 as a result of the proposed
 incorporation.

The Chief Minister said
 it now seemed, however,
 that the Government was
 prepared to 'stoke the
 fires.'

'I am surprised the Gov-
 ernment did not wait until
 the date of return of the
 Supreme Court order but
 instead showed this kind
 of "kragdadigheid", Chief
 Buthelezi continued.

'This is the end of any
 further relations between
 us. What happens from
 now on I do not know.'

A legal observer in Jo-
 hannesburg said last
 night that by issuing a
 new proclamation the
 Government seemed to be
 conceding that the origi-
 nal proclamation was
 invalid.

He believed it likely
 that the Government
 would now concede judg-
 ment in the case and pay
 the costs of the action.

The Progressive Feder-
 al Party's Natal leader, Mr
 Ray Swart, said the issu-
 ing of a further proclama-
 tion seemed to affirm the
 Government's 'indecent
 haste' to make their plans
 a *fait accompli* in the face
 of open hostility by all
 concerned and without
 due consultation.

● See also Pages 2 and 19

pend the strike after
 thousands of their 177 500
 members had defied the
 strike call and kept some
 trains running

Rail workers return to
 work at midnight tonight.

London, where
 ground rail staff
 been on strike for
 week. Many buses
 also affected when
 ers walked out in-
 thy.

sity team try

Federa-

said the
 had not yet
 touring
 and could
 whether the
 would play in

still looking for
 for them,' he
 at the moment
 for the tour are
 to August 29.'

ris University
 a old friend of
 African rugby
 old and deep
 players and of-
 Springbok and
 captain Wynand
 played for the
 men he was in
 the 1970s.

Argentina accepts UN resolution, claims newspaper

BUENOS AIRES—Argen-
 tina was reported yester-
 day to have accepted a
 formal cessation of hostil-
 ities with Britain, two
 weeks after its troops on
 the Falkland Islands sur-
 rendered to British for-
 ces.

The daily Clarin said
 Argentina had accepted
 UN Security Council Res-
 olution 502, which called
 for an end to the fighting
 and negotiations to re-
 solve the dispute.

Buenos Aires had pre-
 viously rejected the April
 3 resolution.

There was no immedi-
 ate official confirmation
 of the report. But Clarin,
 which has accurately
 tracked Government poli-

cy during the crisis, said
 Argentina had informed
 the Security Council of
 the decision.

The newspaper quoted
 authoritative sources as
 saying the move would
 pave the way for the re-
 lease of Argentinian offi-
 cers still being held by
 Britain — but it did not
 mean that Argentina had
 renounced its claim to the
 islands.

Britain said last Friday
 it would be ready to lift
 air and sea exclusion
 zones in the South Atlan-
 tic, as well as economic
 sanctions, as soon as it re-
 ceived 'positive indica-
 tions' that Argentina
 accepted an end to all
 hostilities in the region. —
 (Sapa-Reuter)

adition' dies . . .

D
 sted on Kokstad's

remember — or
 funeral notices
 ads near the Post

ething' by the fa-
 handed down Kok-
 son, now 70.

was in the funeral
 tion was 'uncere-
 traf traffic officer.

on my desk, and
 the funeral notices

the rest had
 er who does not
 vious reasons

'I pleaded with the officer and the Town Clerk, but
 the answer was a very firm no.'

The Kokstad Advertiser appears just once a week and
 locals said yesterday that Dead Man's Tree was the only
 real avenue of publication for black funerals.

A spokesman for the Kokstad Town Clerk's office said
 yesterday: 'We have never been aware of this so-called
 tradition.'

'The first we knew of notices pinned to this tree was
 two weeks ago when one of our staff reported the tree to
 be unrecognisably littered.'

'It looked like a Christmas tree. We took the action
 because this littering of the tree is against the bylaws.'

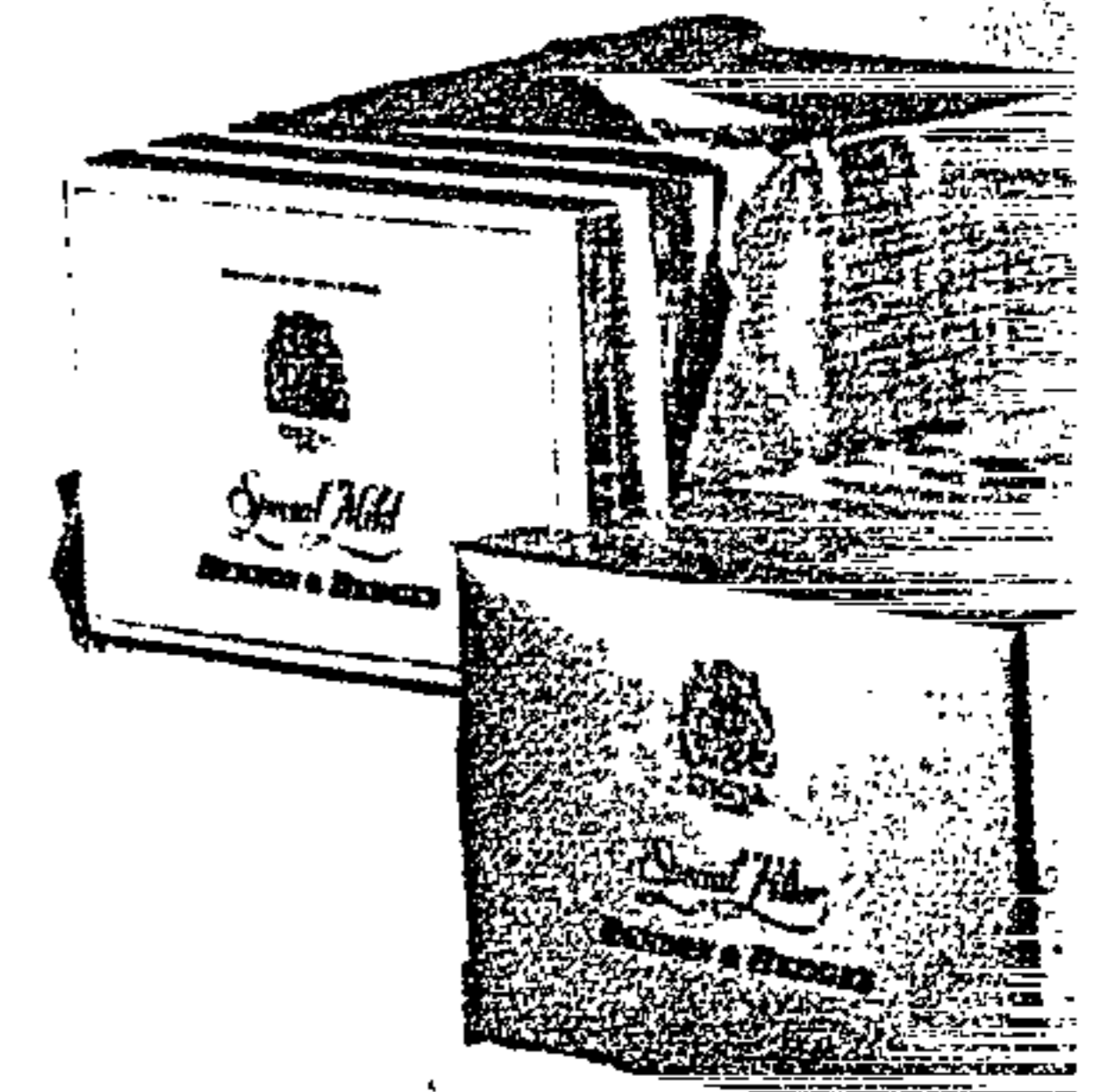
Mrs Wilmot retorted: 'That litter argument is a load of
 nonsense. There are lots of people in town who are very
 upset and indignant at what's happened. We always
 take down our notices the day after the funeral.'

'Anyway, if the Town Clerk is so concerned about lit-
 ter, why doesn't he have the streets cleaned . . . they're a
 disgrace.'

Laugh with Lessing



'I KNOW HE WAS AN
 ACTOR, BUT YOU STILL
 CAN'T CALL HIM AN
 ACTING PRESIDENT'



GST Excluded. While stocks last. No dealers

SPAR

There's a friendly Spar

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.

Land deal
'may lead
to open
conflict'

ARGUS
30/6/72
107
107

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, gave an assurance during the Parliamentary debate on his Vote in April that the Government would only proceed with moves to unite "nations which belonged together" if the people affected wanted it "of their own free will".

He was clearly referring to Government moves to hand over to Swaziland the KaNgwane homeland in the Eastern Transvaal and the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu in Northern Zululand.

He said at the time: "I believe that if we have a proper understanding of the economic welfare and the distribution of wealth which has to take place in Southern Africa, we should accept a second principle, namely that we shall not stand in the way of nations that wish to unite with one another anew in cases where they have predominantly common pasts, cultural ties and a common future."

"... of course, this has nothing to do with driving people out of the Republic of South Africa."

"It has everything to do with the concept of self-determination and the proper structuring in a peaceful way, of nations which belong together."

The New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, interjected: "Of their own free will?"

Replied Mr Botha: "Of course, of their own free will and without interference."

That was on April 15 — barely two months before the Government suddenly announced it had decided to hand over to Swaziland large tracts of the Eastern Transvaal and Northern Zululand.

The decision has been vigorously opposed by personalities and organisations as intimately involved in the deals as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of KaNgwane, and the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council.

To date the Government has been unable to show that it is acting in accordance with the will of the people affected.

Instead, it has landed in a storm which is threatening to jeopardise any goodwill it may have secured among black leaders through consultation and the promise of reform.

The storm of protest has forced the Government to circumvent a temporary Supreme Court ruling against it by resorting to an earlier law — the Black Administration Act of 1927 — which enables it to incorporate Ingwavuma without prior consultation with the affected parties.

The voice of the people affected by the land swaps has not been consulted by way of a referendum, although the Government has consulted tribal chiefs in the areas and claims proof that SA Swazis would welcome "border adjustments" with Swaziland as long as their rights as SA citizens are not affected.

The Minister of Co-operation and Develop-

Consultation — what consultation?

Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY reports on the Government's extraordinary handling of the Swaziland land deals.

ment, Dr Piet Koornhof, has given an assurance that the process of consultation and negotiation is still underway. He and the Prime Minister have said that Parliament will ultimately have to approve the deal.

However, at a series of meetings with Mr Mabuza since January 1980, Dr Koornhof has met with uncompromising resistance from the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

And, in "exploratory talks" with Chief Buthelezi, Dr Koornhof has been left in no doubt that the KwaZulu leader firmly opposes the plan to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

The NRP's Mr Vause Raw raised the proposed land deals several times during the Parliamentary session.

In a speech during the Budget debate on March 31, Mr Raw forcefully argued the right of the 700 000 KaNgwane citizens to a referendum to determine their views on the matter.

"If the Government tries to impose a policy without a referendum, without those people wishing it and without their co-operation, it will be going against fundamental NP policy and philosophy," he warned.

The next time the matter was brought to Parliament's attention was on May 5 during the Foreign Affairs Vote when Mr Raw quoted an announcement by Chief Buthelezi the previous day that he had been offered certain land in exchange for the incorporation of South African land into Swaziland.

"I believe that before one starts horse-trading South African soil, this Parliament should deal with the matter, because it is this Parliament which represents the people of South Africa and in which the sovereignty of this country rests," Mr Raw said.

Responding to Mr Raw's criticism about the lack of consultation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said his colleague, Dr Koornhof, had informed him that he had just held the first exploratory talks with Chief Buthelezi on the matter, and had repeatedly held discussions with Mr Mabuza to keep him informed of developments.

"Should agreement be reached, a whole range

of matters, besides border adjustments, will of course have to be dealt with to ensure that the existing rights, amenities and living standards of the people who might be affected by border adjustments should not be impaired.

"... there is as yet no agreement, and therefore I cannot come to Parliament with what I have," Mr Botha said.

The Foreign Minister was at pains to show why it was not practical to involve Parliament at that stage.

"It is not a breach of any practice not to bring a measure of this nature to Parliament before agreement with another independent sovereign State has been reached.

"... Let me put it this way: I am not looking for more work. I can assure the House that I have enough work, and if Parliament wants to take over this task, it can do so.

"It involves hours of travelling to meeting places with a host of representatives, the studying of maps to iron out all the various alternatives, negotiating claims and counter-claims.

"If Parliament wants to do that, I will be quite happy. I do not say this in a spiteful manner. I will gladly stand back for Parliament to carry on the negotiations, and we will see where we get," Mr Botha said.

He said that when clarity had been reached a law would be made and brought before Parliament.

"How else should I deal with this matter? Can I do it more openly or more clearly?"

"Here we have a unique opportunity which, in my opinion, can be supported by the PFP, the NRP, by the CP, by the NP, by Chief Minister Buthelezi, by the King of Swaziland, by Mr Mabuza, by the Natal Parks Board, by organised agriculture — what a unique opportunity!" Mr Botha said.

It is now history that the weekend that the Parliamentary session ended the Government proceeded with the implementation of its plan before any agreement had been reached with three of the main parties concerned — the representatives of KaNgwane, KwaZulu and the Natal Provincial Executive.

Judging by the Government's latest action in circumventing the court ruling against it and the Prime Minister's refusal to allow Natal to hold a referendum, the Government is determined to proceed with its plan no matter what the cost and without recognised forms of consulting the people.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

KWAZULU

cannot

sue Govt

COUNSEL

MARTZBURG. — The KwaZulu Government was an organ of the State and as such could not bring an action against the State, Mr I W de Villiers, SC, appearing for the Government submitted to the Supreme Court here today.

er or other mate-
amination room
n except the invi-
be torn out.
nded to the com-
efore leaving the

ssible exclusion from the

Vervaaing in Suid-Afrika

AKUS 30/6/82

107

He was speaking at the hearing of the application by the KwaZulu Government to have its control of the Ingwavuma District reinstated.

Mr de Villiers said the State was one juristic personality and in law it was impossible for one organ to sue another.

Not independent

He submitted the KwaZulu Government could only sue the South African Government if it was an independent state.

“Although KwaZulu is a self-governing territory it is not an independent state and not a juristic person. The KwaZulu Government is attempting to sue the State which in our submission it cannot do.”

Full Bench

The case is being heard by the full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court comprising the Judge President-elect, Mr Justice Milne, Mr Justice Van Heerden, and Mr Justice Kriek.

An impressive array of four Senior Counsel and a Queen's Counsel, assisted by four advocates, appeared in the court.

Mr de Villiers, SC, and Mr J Buys, SC, appeared for the State. Mr D J Shaw, QC, appeared for the KwaZulu Government and Mr A Findlay, SC, appeared for Mr Eric Ngubane, Chief Gatsha Buthelezis private secretary, who has joined the

ARGUS CORRESPONDENT

KwaZulu Government in its application against the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Minister, Dr Piet Koorhof.

A Government proclamation on June 18 took the administration of Ingwavuma out of the hands of the KwaZulu Government and transferred its control to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Subsequently, last Friday, in an action before Mr Justice Shearer in the Supreme Court, Durban, the KwaZulu Government successfully applied for it to be returned to its control.

On Monday the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, issued a proclamation removing Ingwavuma once again from the administration of KwaZulu

handing it back to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Earlier, a chanting group of Inkatha supporters demonstrated outside the Supreme Court.

The group of about 200 from the Mpumalanga branch of Inkatha held aloft placards saying “Ingwavuma is ours”.

Their chants and songs were audible in the court and several counsel out to officials hurried out to watch.

(Proceeding)

OF CAPE TOWN ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	8	7	(1)	
	4	7	(2)	Internal
			(3)	External

3 judges for land deal hearing

CAPL TIMES
30/6/82

107 300

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — In the Supreme Court in Maritzburg today, a full bench of three judges of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court will hear Kwazulu's second application to have its control over Ingwavuma reinstated.

Although counsel for the Kwazulu Government had expected the hearing to be held in Durban, the Acting Judge-President of Natal, Mr Justice James, ordered that it should be heard before a full bench in Maritzburg.

Today's hearing is a sequel to the proclamation by the State President on Monday re-establishing the Department of Co-operation and Development's control over Ingwavuma after the Supreme Court in Durban had earlier handed it back to Kwazulu.

There was a difference of opinion in legal circles yesterday on Monday's proclamation, issued in terms of the Black

Administration Act of 1927.

A leading Natal advocate said the first proclamation, declared unlawful by the Durban Supreme Court last week, had been issued in terms of the Black States Constitution Act of 1971.

Special sitting

That Act laid down that there had to be consultation before boundaries could be changed. The court ruled that there had not been sufficient consultation, and declared the proclamation invalid.

Monday's proclamation, however, was issued under the Black Administration Act of 1927, which gives the State President

powers to vary, amend or repeal laws applicable to black states.

The advocate maintained yesterday that the State President's powers in terms of the 1927 Act were limited by a stipulation in the 1971 Act.

"While it is true that the 1927 Act gives him unimpeded powers to change or repeal laws relating to the black states, the 1971 Act specifically limits those powers. Section 30 (4) of the later Act says the President may only exercise those powers in relation to matters on which a legislative assembly does itself not have powers to legislate."

One of the powers of a legislative assembly was to request the State President to amend its boundaries, which meant the President could not legislate in this area without consulting the black state concerned, the advocate said.

Boundaries

At a special sitting of the Natal Provincial Council today secret reasons for the government hand-over of the Ingwavuma district in Swaziland will be made public by Mr Frank Martin, NRP MEC and leader of the Natal Provincial Council.

Mr Martin claims his information comes from top government sources.

Mr Martin has described official government reasons for the deal as being "too childish to repeat".

The special sitting is the first since provincial councillors met to discuss South Africa becoming a republic 21 years ago.

The full National Party caucus in the Provincial Council met three cabinet ministers in Pretoria on Friday for a full briefing.

● The Kwazulu Cabinet met for several hours at Ulundi yesterday to discuss the Ingwavuma land deal. No statement was issued after the meeting.

● This week's eighth general conference of Inkatha at Ulundi is likely to attract even larger crowds than usual as a result of strong feelings about Ingwavuma.

BUSINESS

Full bench to hear ¹⁰⁷

KwaZulu land plea ^{10/12}

KwaZulu
Cabinet

discusses

African Affairs
Correspondent

Mercury Reporter
A FULL Bench of the Natal Supreme Court will hear KwaZulu's second application to have its control of Ingwavuma reinstated, in Pietermaritzburg today.

While counsel for KwaZulu had expected the hearing to be held in Durban, the Acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice James, ordered that it should be heard in Pietermaritzburg before a full Bench.

Today's hearing is a sequel to the proclamation issued by the State President on Monday re-establishing the Department of Co-operation and Development's control over Ingwavuma after the Supreme Court in Durban had handed it back earlier to KwaZulu.

There was a difference of opinion in legal circles yesterday concerning Monday's proclamation, issued in terms of the Black Administration Act of 1927.

A leading Natal advocate pointed out that the first proclamation, declared unlawful last week, had been issued in terms of the Black States Constitution Act of 1971.

Boundaries

That Act laid down that there had to be consultation before boundaries could be changed. The Court ruled that there had not been sufficient consultation, and declared the proclamation invalid.

However, Monday's proclamation was issued under the Black Administration Act of 1927, which gives the State President powers to vary, amend or repeal laws applicable to black states.

Prof Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa said this Act entitled the State President to change the boundaries of KwaZulu without consultation.

He said it was a pity that the Government had made use of a 'notorious' section of the Black Ad-

ministration Act to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision.

However, a leading Natal advocate maintained yesterday that the State President's powers in terms of the 1927 Act were limited by a stipulation in the 1971 Act.

'While it is true that the 1927 Act gives him unlimited powers to change or repeal laws relating to the black states, the 1971 Act specifically limits those powers.'

'Section 30 (4) of the latter Act says the State President may only exercise those powers in relation to matters on which a legislative assembly does itself not have powers to legislate.'

One of the powers a legislative assembly had was to request the State President to amend its boundaries, which meant that the State President could not legislate in this area without consultation with the black state concerned, the advocate said.

Inkatha to discuss deal

African Affairs Correspondent

THIS week's eighth general conference of Inkatha at Ulundi is likely to attract even larger crowds than usual because of the strong feelings concerning the Ingwavuma land deal.

The secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said yesterday that keen interest had been shown in the three-day conference from all parts of South Africa.

He said the president of the 300 000-strong movement, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, would brief delegates on the background to the deal as well as the most recent situation.

Dr Dhlomo said the Inkatha leadership would explain the multi-strategy approach which had been adopted towards the Ingwavuma issue.

This approach included legal action, the organisation of protest meetings, approaches to the Organisation of African Unity, and a policy of 'passive resistance' as far as the inhabitants of Ingwavuma were concerned.

Referring to Inkatha's non-violent stance, the secretary-general said this would be discussed if members thought it needed to be reviewed.

Dr Dhlomo said the national council of Inkatha would meet on Friday afternoon and the conference would be opened by Chief Buthelezi on Saturday morning.

THE KwaZulu Cabinet met for several hours at Ulundi yesterday to discuss the latest developments concerning the Ingwavuma land deal. No statement was issued after the meeting.

Chief Mzimba Tembe, who heads the Tembe tribe of Maputaland — one of the four tribes involved in the incorporation — was called in to the meeting at one stage.

They want to 'oust' Progs'

Political Reporter

A MAN who was among a group of Conservative Party supporters who complained to the police about the holding of a multiracial symposium in Durban recently on the Buthelezi commission report believes there is nothing wrong with all-race protest meetings on the Ingwavuma land deal.

Mr Brendan Willmer, Natal spokesman for the CP, said yesterday that the Ingwavuma deal was not a party political issue as he believed had been the case with the meeting on the Buthelezi commission report.

He said the holding of multiracial meetings in central Durban — as proposed by the Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha to protest the Ingwavuma deal — could set 'a dangerous precedent' for future meetings.

Turning to the Durban City Council decision to open Battery Beach Two and the Rachel Finlayson Baths to all races, Mr Willmer said the South African First campaign was arranging a meeting to protest the council decision. The meeting would be held in the Durban City Hall on July 12.

A programme of action to oust 'Progressive Party' city councillors would be outlined. He said 30 000 leaflets advertising the protest rally would be distributed in Durban.

Secrets

(107) (7/22)
of land

Mercury
deal to

30/6/87
be told

Political Reporter

SECRET reasons for the Government hand-over of the Ingwavuma district to Swaziland would be revealed by Mr Frank Martin, MEC, during a special sitting of the Natal Provincial Council today.

Mr Martin, leader of the Provincial Council, has discounted, during the past few weeks, official Government reasons for the deal as being 'too childish to repeat'.

His decision to reveal further reasons why the Government was pushing ahead with the deal had been taken because his information had come from top Government sources.

Oppose

At least five New Republic Party speakers are expected to address a motion decrying the Government deal. Mr Rodney Haxton of the Progressive Federal Party is also expected to speak.

The National Party Opposition could field all five of its MPCs in the debate but is unlikely to make full use of the 40 minutes allowed for each speaker.

The Nats have already indicated that they would oppose any motion to hold a referendum in Natal on the grounds that the Province did not have the power to take such a step on the issue in question.

However, the fact that a number of Nat public representatives have expressed disquiet in private about the deal could mean they might not use their full team in the debate.

The full Nat caucus in the Provincial Council met three Cabinet ministers in Pretoria on Friday for full briefing on the deal.

The special sitting is the first since provincial councillors met to discuss South Africa becoming a republic 21 years ago.

● See Editorial Opinion and Page 8

IN
tc
S
H
f
w
f
n
tl
s
p
c
o
f
a

c
c
l

i
i
i

r
f
i
i

Forging ahead in spite

NATAL UNIVERSITY's Dr Laurence Boule seems to have scalped his way to the heart of government intractability over the Ingwavuma hand-over to Swaziland.

The move was simply an extension of National Party partition politics which would see a new super white South African analogous to those soap-opera commercials on television. Given the failure of the grand theory of racial separation at all points of contact between white and black, Nat strategists are still determined to implement the ultimate goal of the apartheid dream — political separation.



BLAKE WILKINS

Political Reporter

And that was what the Ingwavuma deal was all about, Dr Boule told a Progressive Federal Party protest meeting at Hillcrest last week.

It is logical to presume that the Government is looking closely at other groups of blacks too small to be welded into 'independent' states. If that is true, Qwaqwa should start now with writing a Friendship Overture — with a grand opening night scheduled for Maseru next year.

Qwaqwa is a tiny area nestling in the fold between Natal, Lesotho and the Orange Free State. It is the designated 'homeland' for about 2,1 million Basuto. As Dr Boule pointed out, the denationalisation of blacks began in 1976 when three million people ceased to be South Africans and became Transkeians. A further three territories with five million people became independent in the next five years. KaNgwane was too small to become an independent state, but by

ceding the area to Swaziland the Government perpetuated its partition policy.

Ingwavuma was, Dr Boule said, the sweetener to make Swazi independence and the added responsibility more palatable.

Mr Frank Martin, leader of the Natal Provincial Council, encapsulated the opposition problem in commenting on Dr Boule's hypothesis of the reason for the hand-over. 'If the Government is doing this on ideological grounds, we are wasting our time trying to get them to change their minds.'

Difficulties

True, but no politician worth his weight in used Hansards would miss the opportunity of making political capital out of the controversial deal. The Progressive Federal Party has seized the opportunity of forging closer bonds with KwaZulu by working with Inkatha to hold a series of multiracial protest

of a failed grand theory

meetings throughout Natal.

New Republic Party plans for a referendum although KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi did agree with a suggestion by Mr Martin that KwaZulu also hold a referendum. This is an opportune time for the NRP to seek other avenues to improve the soured relations between the Province and KwaZulu.

★ ★ ★

NO ONE can dispute that chance is an important element in life. And here is an example of how chance played a role in a small aspect of the Ingwavuma affair.

Old reports

Dr John Vincent, head of Interpretation at the Natal Parks Board headquarters, was asked by the National Institute for Oceanology at Stellenbosch to locate copies of two old reports dealing with physical aspects of the Saldanha Bay area.

The reports were found by archives staff in Pietermaritzburg and tied with the papers were documents relating to an investigation in 1887 by the Governor of Zululand into a mineral concession granted to an unknown company by local blacks. Correspondence between the investigator and the British Colonial Office also dealt with the history

of tribes in the Ingwavuma area and established beyond doubt that they had never owed allegiance to the Swazi king.

Mr Martin forwarded the new item to Chief Buthelezi and the story was subsequently published by the Mercury. The historical date will, no doubt, be used in the special Provincial Council sitting starting at 11 a m today when a motion seeking to censure the Government for the hand-over will be put to the House.

— ★ ★ ★

AN ADDITIONAL factor in the deal has emerged in the past week, this time allegedly from a Nat source. It is said that a peripheral reason for the hand-over is the prospect of Kosi Bay being developed into a port in the medium and long term for use by a Western power acting as overseer in the Indian Ocean.

The United States was mentioned, as was Britain. Either of these powers would be far more likely to entertain the idea of a friendly port in an African country such as Swaziland rather than use Simonstown. In addition, Swaziland would find it difficult to change its attitude towards allowing the West to use the port. With Big Brother watching closely from just across the border, whoever rules Swaziland would find it difficult to change allegiance.

It is not clear if the move was simply an extension of National Party partition politics which would see a new super white South African analogous to those soap-opera commercials on television. Given the failure of the grand theory of racial separation at all points of contact between white and black, Nat strategists are still determined to implement the ultimate goal of the apartheid dream — political separation.

t n e u n t h t
S e r c v l i l i t t e v a t
S r c t

Appeals, insults at council sitting on Ingwavuma

ARGUS 1/7/82 (107) ~~107~~ ~~107~~

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Members of the Natal Provincial Council yesterday spent five hours hurling appeals and insults at each other before calling — by way of a split vote — on the Government to ensure that the people of Ingwavuma were given a say in their own destiny.

The special council sitting on the Ingwavuma Swazi land deal started only after a two-hour delay while the Nationalist opposition fought to prevent it being held at all, on technical grounds.

In all, seven members of the ruling New Republic Party, supported by the sole representative of the Progressive Federal Party, rose to denounce the Government for "raping the borders" of South Africa, "betraying a sacred trust" in guarding its land, and infuriating the largest black group in the country, the Zulus.

TRUST

The five Nationalist members described the debate variously as a "storm in a teacup" and "an irrelevance", while pleading for trust and faith in the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, who, they said, had the best interests of the country at heart.

Much of the debate in the Provincial Council centred on the historical claims of the Swazis to Ingwavuma, with Mr Der-ing Stainbank, MEC, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Thys Wessels, quoting extensively from references in support of their standpoints.

REFERENDUM

Several NRP speakers, including the Leader of the House, Mr Frank Martin, said, however, that if a referendum among the people affected proved they did in fact want to join Swaziland, the NRP would have no further objection.

A Nationalist speaker, Mr Robbie Viljoen (Port Natal) gave an assurance that consultations with the people of Ingwavuma would take place once they no longer fell under the jurisdiction of Kwa-zulu.

Another thorny question was whether the NRP provincial councilors had been consulted on the issue.

Mr Wessels said the presence on the Eastern Region committee of Van der Walt Consolidation Commission several years ago of NRP commissioners and observers disproved their claim to ignorance.

DENIAL

The NRP in turn pointed out that no decision on the incorporation of Ingwavuma was taken, and denied that the matter had even been discussed in their presence.

Mr Martin called on the government "in the interests of democracy, to take all steps in its power or at its disposal — including the summoning of Parliament for the enactment of suitable legislation should this be necessary — to ensure that the views of the people affected are obtained by the way of referendums and given effect to as early a date as possible."

The motion was carried by 12 votes to 5 after a division.

Merrin
Mayors against 'one' Natal/KwaZulu

107
 African Affairs
 Correspondent

NOT all mayors of towns in Natal which are adjacent to KwaZulu agree with a statement by Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat Group, that Natal and KwaZulu must be one.
 Mr Saunders told a conference in the Durban City Hall this week that Durban was inextricably bound with KwaZulu.

He said it would be futile for the conference to ignore the findings of the

Buthlezi commission, one of which was the long-term interests of the people of Natal and KwaZulu would be best served if the area were governed by a single entity.

But the Mayor of Newcastle, Mr H J Briel, said that the two regions were separate entities.

KwaZulu had its own responsibilities and should be administered separately, he said.

The Mayor of Empangeni, Mr P R Steenkamp, said he could not agree

with Mr Saunders's statement.

It was 'far-reaching' and he did not see how the proposal could be implemented in practice.

He believed the two regions should be governed separately.

But both the Mayor of Durban, Mrs Sybil Hotz, and the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, Miss Pamela Reid, supported Mr Saunders.

Mrs Hotz said the two regions would have to share a common future.

Miss Reid said it was 'nonsensical' to chop the Natal/KwaZulu area into pieces.

The Mayor of Eshowe, Mr L A Stead, said Eshowe was probably more bound up with KwaZulu than Durban.

Black people 'carried' the town as far as trade in the centre of the business area was concerned.

There had been regular discussions with the KwaZulu Cabinet, he said, and liaison between the two administrations was on-going.

FROM PAGE 1

Land ¹⁰⁷
 talk ^{Mercury}
 not ^{17/62}
 recalled

**African Affairs
 Correspondent**

TWO public representatives of the New Republic Party said yesterday they could not recall the issue of Ingwavuma having been raised at meetings which they attended of the Eastern Consolidation Commission.

The representatives, Mr Bill Sutton, a member of the President's Council, and Mr George Bartlett, MP for Amanzimtoti, were responding to a statement by the leader of the National Party Opposition in the Natal Provincial Council, Mr Thys Wessels.

It was said that the NRP members had attended meetings of the commission where the issue of the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland was discussed.

Mr Sutton said he had attended one meeting of the commission but could not remember anything about Ingwavuma having been raised and Mr Bartlett could not recall the matter ever coming up.

Mr Wessels claimed that 'extensive discussions' on the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland had been part of the proceedings.

NEW COURT BLOW FOR GOVT'S LAND DEAL

107

News

Move for 1/7/82

Ingwavuma

referendum

Political Reporter

A MOTION calling on the Government to hold referendums as soon as possible to canvass views of those affected by the proposed hand-over of Ingwavuma to Swaziland was passed by the Natal Provincial Council last night after five hours of

Among them were two Kwazulu Cabinet ministers, six New Republic Party MPs, including party leader Vause Raw and nominated Nationalist MP Danie Schutte.

Mr Frank Martin, leader of the Provincial Council, said the Government did not appear to be aware of the consequences of its actions, taken without consultation with the affected people.

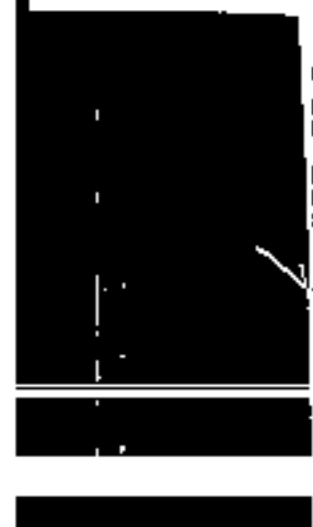
was to persuade the Swazi king to accept responsibility for KaNgwane.

Mr Martin said the proposal by three Cabinet ministers in Pretoria on Friday last week to hand Natal large areas of land in Kwazulu and in the Drakensberg for conservation was a separate issue from the Ingwavuma land deal.

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A SECOND proclamation by the State President, placing the disputed Ingwavuma area of Kwazulu under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development, was declared null and void by a full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court here last night.

After a marathon hearing which began yesterday morning and continued into the night, the Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice Milne, with Mr Justice van Heerden and Mr Justice Kriek, said the State President's proclamation in the Government Gazette of June 28 was of no effect because the State President had exceeded the powers conferred on him.



The National Party Opposition launched a sustained attack on the motion and expressed full confidence in the Government's handling of the controversial issue.

The motion called on the Government to reconvene Parliament, if necessary, after acknowledging that the Provincial Council did not have the power itself to hold referendums.

A multiracial crowd of more than 120 attended the opening of the council at 11 a.m.

If the Government thinks it can go ahead and the consequences will fade like the morning mist, it must think again.

Mr Martin said he believed the Cabinet had lit a fire which they will not be able to extinguish unless they drop the proposals.

The Government was trying to placate 500 000 Swazis at the expense of 5 000 000 Zulus and he had not heard one good reason from the Cabinet for the land deal.

It appeared that the only true reason the Government wanted to give Ingwavuma to Swaziland

The ministers had agreed this was so.

He said it was strange that Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was loath to spend money on KaNgwane to build an infrastructure because the territory was so small.

750 000

South Africa had created a homeland for 80 000 people out of 18 farms in a national state called KwaNdebele near Pretoria.

KaNgwane had a population of 750 000 people.

Warning that violence could follow the handing-over of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Dr Fred Clarke, MEC said the NRP rejected 'the whole sordid plan'.

The hand-over would lead to the alienation of the Zulu nation.

By ignoring the widespread opposition to the proposal, the Government was damaging the credibility of moderate leaders and strengthening the hands of organisations such as the African National Congress.

Dr Clarke said the rights of all people in South Africa had been whittled away with freedom-limiting constraints since the National Party took power in 1948.

When the Nats came to power, South Africa had 2 000 000 km² of land under its jurisdiction, including South West Africa.

The Nat Government already had given away 117 000 km² and the 824 000 km² of South West Africa was soon to go.

With the handing of Ingwavuma to the Swazis, the area of Natal would drop by 14 percent from 87 000 km² to 52 000 km².

We were told by the Cabinet ministers last Friday that Lesotho had land claims before the

It was the second time in a week that Government action on the issue had been rejected by the Court and the second time the Government had been ordered to hand back control of the area to KwaZulu.

An interdict handed down in Durban by Mr Justice Shearer last week was still in effect, said Mr Justice Milne, and still restrained the State from taking control of Ingwavuma until the Government answered the action on August 2.

Legality

In a short judgment last night, Mr Justice Milne said the Judges were agreed that the proclamation, No 121 of 1982, was null and void and that the State should pay the costs of the applicants — the Kwazulu Government and the private secretary of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr Eric Ngubane, who had brought a separate application in his personal capacity.

The judgment determined only the legality of the proclamation and not the desirability or otherwise of the incorporation or removal of land or any other question, Mr Justice Milne said.

The Judge said that from the papers before him it was obvious that the matter was one of great urgency and it was important that the Court made known its decision as soon as possible.

In the circumstances there was no point in considering an application for an order of interim relief, and he would make a final order in spite of the lateness of the hour.

The Court, in addition to declaring the proclamation null and void, agreed that the Department of Co-operation and Development should be restrained from assuming the administration of the area.

Counsel for the State,

● TURN TO PAGE 2

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

ONE of the shacks in Inanda being demolished yesterday.

Eight more Inanda homes demolished

Mercury
107
1/7/82

Mercury Reporter
IN THE face of impassioned pleas by Inanda residents to stop the demolition of houses in the sprawling black township, another eight homes were destroyed yesterday — bringing the total demolished in recent weeks to nearly 50.

Mr Albert Ntombela, a spokesman for the residents, told the Mercury yesterday that in most cases all the timber from the demolished shacks

had been confiscated and the owners warned that they faced prosecution if they called to fetch it.

Yesterday the owners of eight houses, built recently, were unaware that their homes were demolished because they were at work.

The building materials — mainly wooden poles — were carted away in a convoy of trucks owned by the Department of Co-operation and Development, to their local offices in the township.

Mr Ntombela said the residents were angry that the timber had been confiscated.

'These people made sacrifices to buy the timber to improve their living conditions.

'Now all the timber is gone even before the families could move into their new houses.'

He said the newly built houses and extensions to existing shacks appeared to be the target of the demolition gang comprising workers of the Depart-

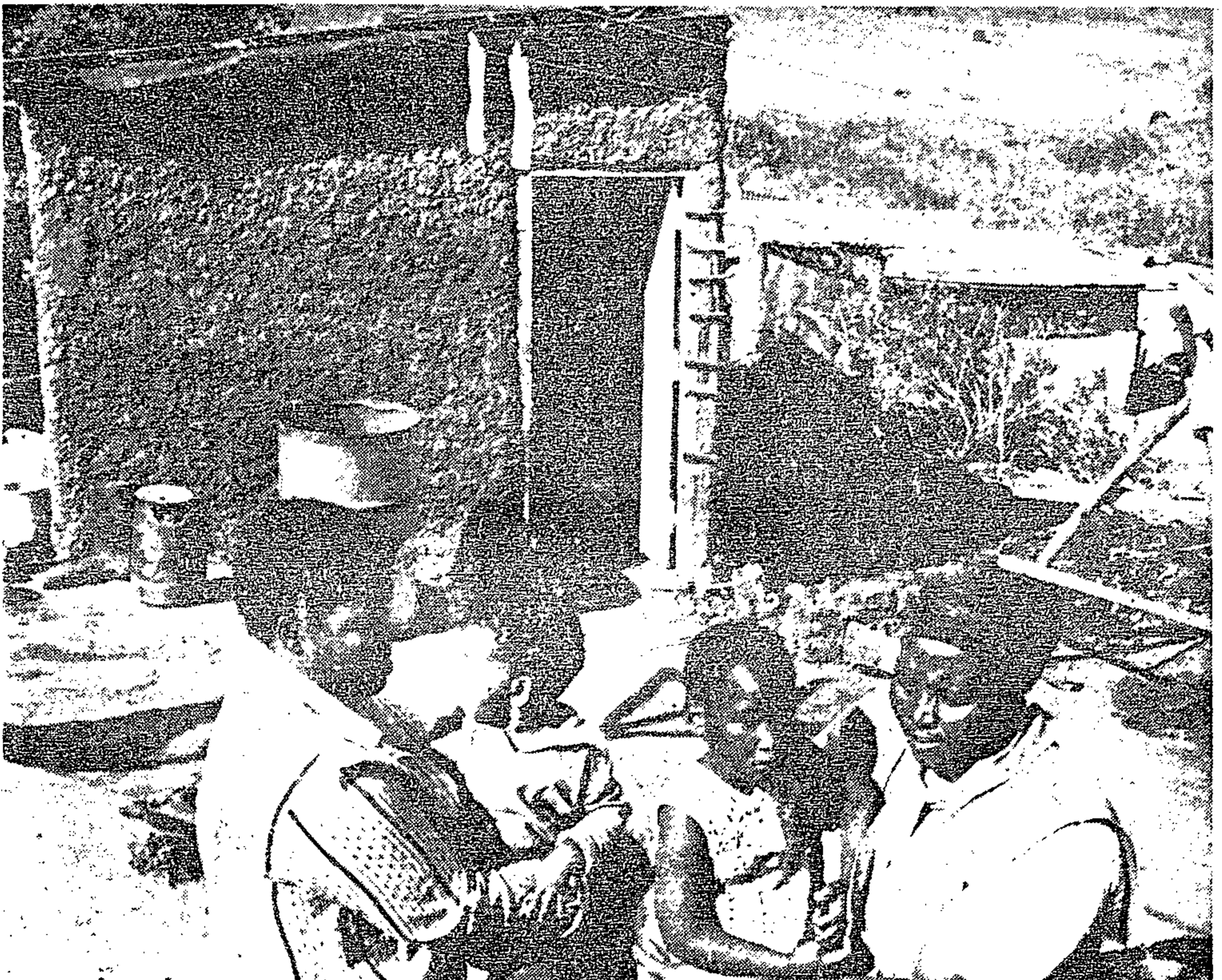
ment of Co-operation and Development and the Port Natal Administration Board.

The swoop on newly built shacks appeared to follow in the wake of a Government clampdown on the escalation of shack development in the sprawling township near Durban.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, Press liaison officer of the department in Pretoria, told the Mercury last night that not a single family had been displa-

ced. 'We demolished only the shacks which have been partly built and not yet occupied. We are forced to clamp down on shack development because of the influx of residents in the area, which is already grossly overpopulated.

'In an over-populated area there is also the grave danger of a health hazard,' he said, adding that the timber was confiscated to prevent the owners rebuilding the shacks.



MRS Flora Hlophe, a mother of six, who extended her home in the hope of accommodating her large family. The extension was demolished yesterday. She is seen here with three of her children.

Swazi land deal

Court rules against govt again

CAPL TIMES
1/7/82
(107) (SAC)

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A proclamation by the State President placing the disputed Ingwavuma area of Zululand under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development has been declared "null and void" by a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court here.

After a hearing which continued through the day and into the night, the Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice Milne, with Mr Justice Van Heerden and Mr Justice Kriek, said that the State President's proclamation in the Government Gazette of June 28 was of no effect as the State President had exceeded the powers conferred on him.

It is the second time in a week that the government has been ordered to hand over control of the area to the Kwazulu Government.

An interdict handed down in the Durban Supreme Court by Mr Justice Shearer last week, restraining the State from taking control of the area till further court action on August 2, was still in effect, Mr Justice Milne said.

In a short judgment, Mr Justice Milne said the judges were agreed that the proclamation, Number 121 of 1982, was null and void and that the State should pay the costs of the applicants — the Kwazulu Government and the private secretary of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr Eric Ngubane, who brought a separate application in his personal capacity.

Legality the only concern

The judgment only determined the legality of the proclamation and not the desirability or otherwise of the incorporation or removal of land or any other question, Mr Justice Milne said.

Although the judgment would normally have had the effect of immediately removing the area from the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development and passing it back to Kwazulu, this has been delayed because of action by counsel for the State, Mr W de Villiers, SC, who notified the court immediately of his intention to appeal.

The ruling of Mr Justice Milne may now only be put into action after the Appeal Court has ruled on the dispute.

During argument, Mr De Villiers contended that the Kwazulu Government had no right to bring an action against the South African Government.

Although the area was self-governing, it was not independent, he said. As it was not independent it was an extension of the South African Government and could not bring an action as it was impossible in law for one government department to sue another, he said.

Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, for the Kwazulu Government, said that the Kwazulu Government was a separate entity capable of bringing court actions and being sued.

The Kwazulu Government ran its own affairs, ran

♦♦♦♦ A
To page 2

... with them she said

CAPL Times 1/7/82 From page 1 (107) (SAC)

courts controlled the issuing of business licences, agricultural matters and other business without control from the South African Government, he said.

Throughout the day, members of the Inkatha movement sat on the court lawns awaiting the outcome after arriving in a column during the morning.

The singing protestors marched up Maritzburg's main thoroughfare, Longmarket Street, before taking up their positions under police surveillance.

Most of the group were schoolchildren but they were led by adults.

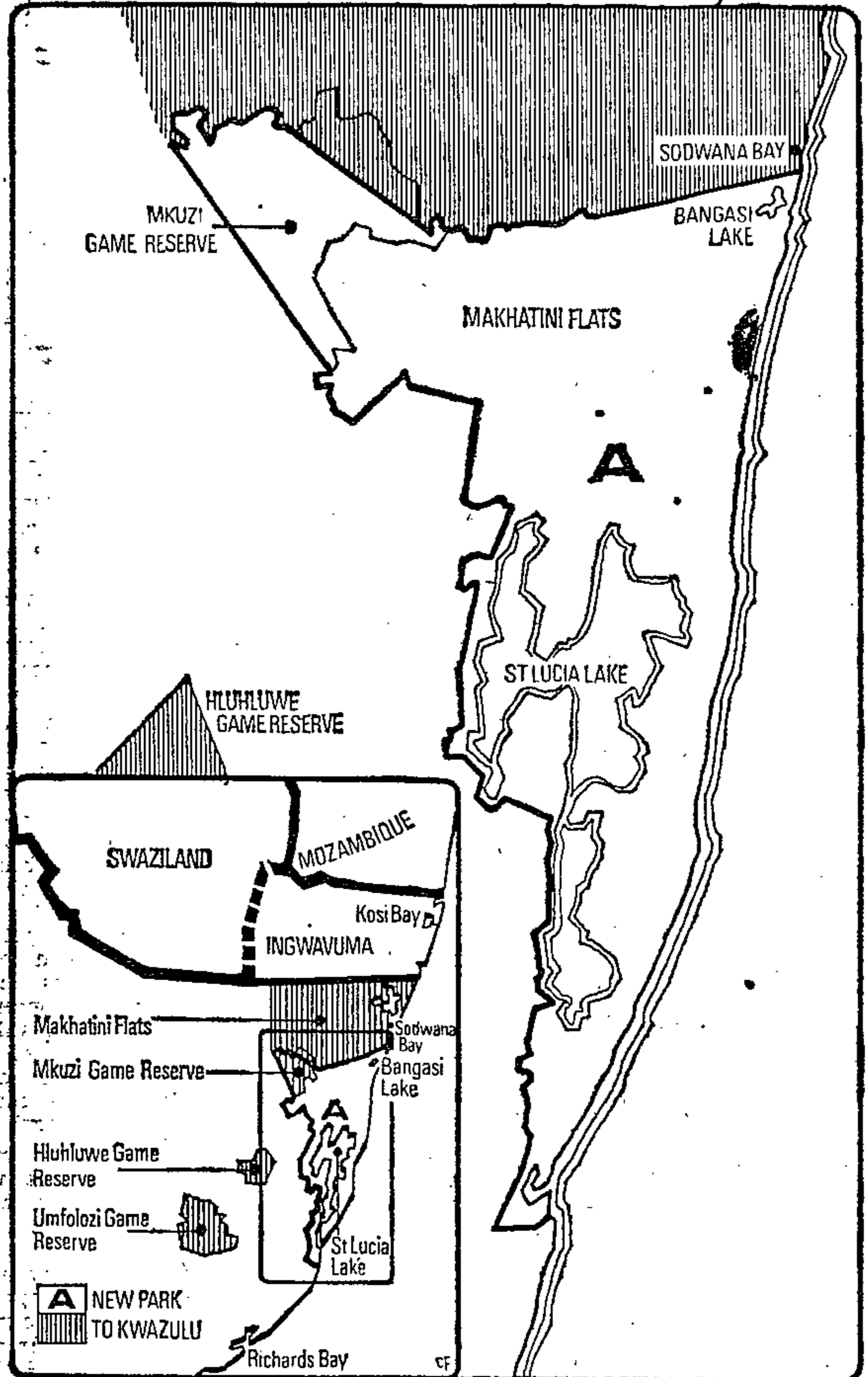
Several uniformed Inkatha members were in court and Mr Ray Swart the Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party sat for several hours listening to the case.

He was accompanied by local PFP MP Mr Mike Tarr, Mr Danie Schutte, a non-elected National Party MP and Maritzburg advocate, also attended the hearing yesterday afternoon.

Mr W de Villiers, SC, assisted by Mr A Bess, SC, and instructed by Mr S Menhard and Mr C Mank, appeared for the State. Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, with Mr M Wallis and Mr M Pieterse, appeared for the Kwazulu Government. Mr A Findlay, SC, with Mr M Daly, appeared for Mr Ngubane.

107 2/7/82

BACKGROUND to the news



This is the land the Government proposes to give to the Natal Parks Board in return for existing game reserves being given to kwaZulu. The land being given to kwaZulu is meant to compensate it for the inclusion of Ingwavuma into Swaziland. Much of the Mkuzi game reserve will be incorporated into the new park while the rest of Mkuzi is to go to kwaZulu. The proposed new areas of the reserve including the Makhatini flats will cover 140 000 ha. The ceded land will also include the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

I'll lead the end

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Mr Enos J Mabuza, former chief executive councillor of Kangwane, has promised to lead his people "to the bitter end."

"Even in a unified Swaziland, I will — through the Inyandzi national movement — continue to mobilise my people and keep them informed," he said.

Asked about his future plans, Mr Mabuza said much depended on the outcome of the Supreme Court application.

"Should the Government go ahead with its plan no matter what the court says, I will probably find a job in the private sector.

"This will give me the opportunity to fulfill my leadership role as well as care for my family."

Mr Mabuza said he and his colleagues still met regularly and, through the Inyandzi movement, of which he is national president, were still advising the people of the disadvantages of incorporation into Swaziland.

"Surely a leader cannot be labelled an intimidator if, in a democratic way, he advises his people against something he believes is wrong," he said.

"If the Swaziland deal goes through, my people will not have been given the opportunity to decide for or against it, so nobody can blame them if they vent their views afterwards in a unified Swaziland."

The quietly spoken politician again appealed to the South African Government: "Don't make enemies out of friends.

"In Kangwane we have three-quarters of

Townsh SA's lai

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — The Mayor of Matsulu, Mr S Zwane; Mayor of kaBokweni, Mr Matsana, kaNgwane's three townships, have rejected proposed Swazi land deal.

After a joint meeting three town councils, the majority represent 80 percent of kaNgwane population, approached Natal lawyers, Mr Steve Hefferman, Dirk Bosman, regarding aspects of the proposed Swazi land deal.

"If a referendum had been held, the vast majority would have voted against incorporation. How can it be legally be thrust upon us without our consent?" they asked.

missioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Lead Swazis to end — Mabuza

"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 Afrikaners 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 fol-

lowing 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.

Townships reject SA's land deal

Lowveld Bureau
NEISPRUIT — The Mayor of kaNyamazane, Mr E M Ginhinda; the Mayor of Matsulu, Mr S Zwane; and the Mayor of kaBokwenti, Mr J M Matsana, kaNgywane'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 kaNgywane's population, approached Neispruit lawyers, Mr Steve Heferman and Mr Dirk Bosman, regarding the legal aspects of the proposed alienation of kaNgywane 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 with-

At the meeting the councils resolved that:

- The people of kaBokwenti, kaNyamazane and Matsulu reject Swaziland citizenship.
- They, their parents and distant forefathers had never lived in Swazi land.
- 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.

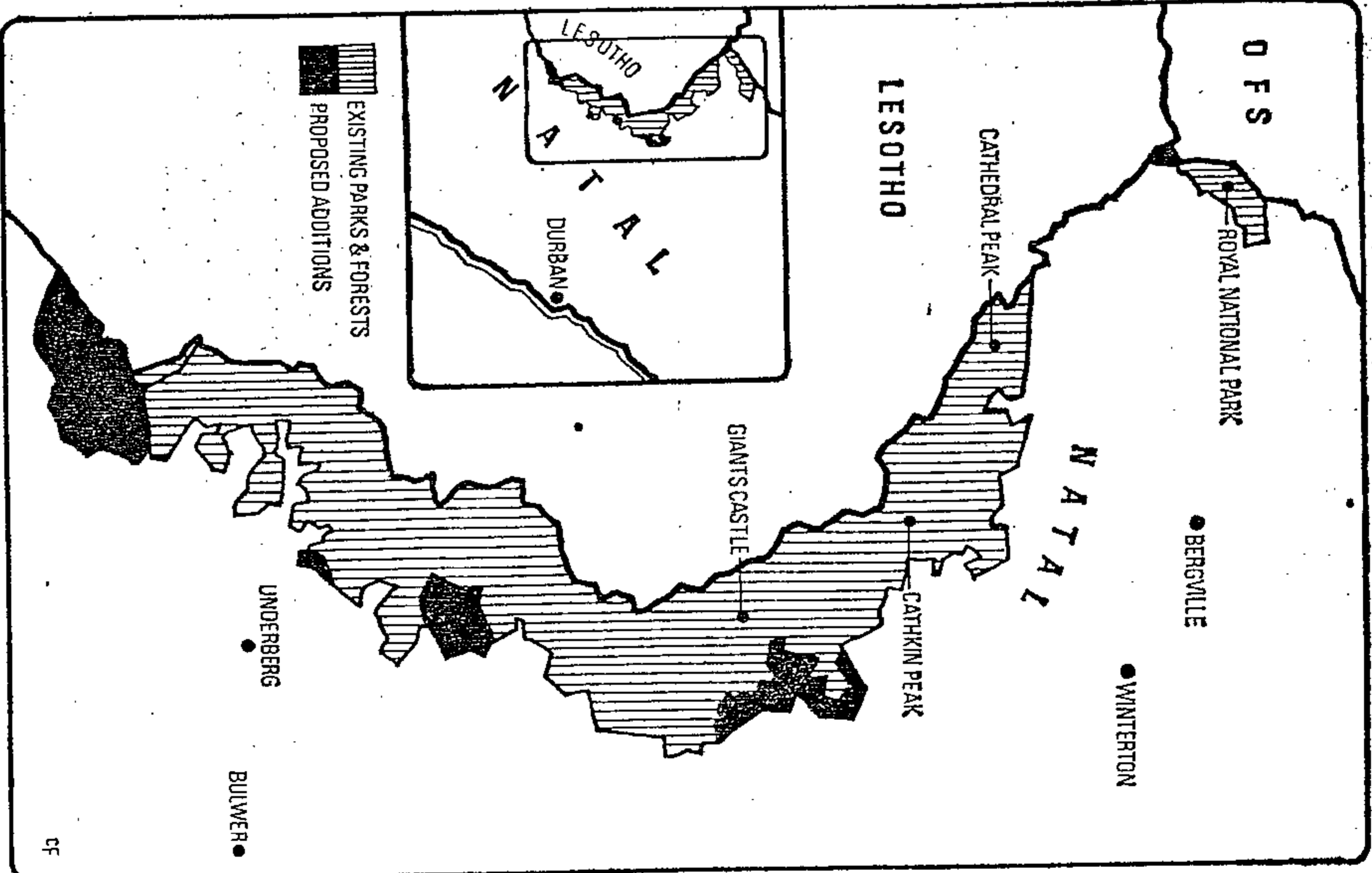
PENSIONS

"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.



The Government proposes adding these pockets of land in the Drakensberg to areas which are already under the control of the Natal Parks Board. The proposed additions to the board's conservation area are part of the compensation the Government intends to give the board for the loss of existing game reserves which are earmarked for inclusion in kwazulu which, in turn, stands to lose the Ingwavuma area to Swaziland.

Ingwavuma: hottest legal potato since the 1950s

107
RDM 2/7/82



Dr Piet Koornhof, whose announcement on J. 14 that Ingwavuma and KaNgwane would be cede to Swaziland started the dispute.

PATRICK LAURENCE traces the series of events leading to the legal dispute over Ingwavuma and gives the assessment of four experts on constitutional law on the latest position in the tussle. Even here, dispute arises over who should administer the territory until the case again comes before the courts on August 2.

UNTIL last week few South Africans outside Natal and KwaZulu had heard of Ingwavuma, but since mid-June it has been in the public eye as major news and — since last Friday — at the centre of the most intense legal dispute since the removal of coloured voters from the common roll in the Cape in the 1950s.

Ingwavuma, a stretch of territory running through KwaZulu along the SA-Mozambique border, first began to attract wider public attention on June 14 with the announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof of South Africa's intention to cede it — together with KaNgwane — to Swaziland.

Amid cries of anger from Zulus and a chorus of protest across a political spectrum from the Azanian People's Organisation to the New Republic Party, the next step came on June 18 with publication of Proclamation R109.

Under it Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, purported to take Ingwavuma from KwaZulu's jurisdiction and place it under his department.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, acting through his Minister of Education, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, brought an urgent application before the Natal Supreme Court asking for an interdict against a takeover of the

area by Dr Koornhof's department.

On Friday night Mr Justice Shearer, of the Natal Supreme Court, declared the excision of Ingwavuma illegal on the grounds that there had been insufficient consultation with the KwaZulu Cabinet, as required by the Black States Constitution Act of 1971.

He ordered that Ingwavuma revert to KwaZulu's control until the dispute is heard before the Natal Supreme Court on August 2.

Less than three days later, on Monday June 28, the Government issued a second proclamation, R121, re-excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu and placing it once more under the Department of Co-operation and Development. The second proclamation was issued under a different Act from the first.

Instead of the Black States Constitution Act, the second proclamation relied primarily for its authority on the Black Administration Act of 1927, which was thought to empower the Government to alter the borders of "black homelands" without consultation.

The second proclamation repealed the first and was declared to be operative from June 18, the date on which the first was promulgated.

But within hours of publication of the second proclamation in the Government

Gazette lawyers for the KwaZulu Cabinet were preparing to test its validity with another urgent application to the Natal Supreme Court.

The second application was heard before a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court on Wednesday.

Three judges, Mr Justice Milne, Mr Justice Van Heerden, and Mr Justice Kriek, found that the State President had exceeded his powers in the second proclamation and that the proclamation was therefore null and void. Lawyers for the Government immediately notified the court of their intention to appeal.

But the question of who should lawfully administer Ingwavuma — KwaZulu or the Department of Co-operation and Development — until the Appeal Court gives its decision was unclear yesterday.

Lawyers for KwaZulu contended that when the Natal Supreme Court declared the second proclamation invalid, the situation reverted to what it was last Friday after Mr Justice Shearer's judgment.

He ordered the return of Ingwavuma to KwaZulu until August 2, when the first proclamation's validity will again be argued before the Natal Supreme Court.

Lawyers for the Government, however, hold that Ingwavuma should be under the Department of Co-operation and Department until their appeal on the second

proclamation is Court.

The Rand Daily specialists in con opinion on the dis

Three of the f. Natal Supreme C Mr Justice She brought into op or, if it comes to ment of the App- proclamation.

Professor John Centre of Applie cannot see how a proclamation Natal Provincial Court should be matter is taken

He added: "In lamation under the Act is invalid and by a higher court interdict therefor

Dr Laurence law at the Uni. Wednesday's con seems to be thas tive until it is would be to ineffective".

The pending Court, he added,

		107
(3)	(2)	(1)
External	Internal	

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.

Number of books handed in	
Number of the book	

All answer books must be numbered

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK



SECTION 1

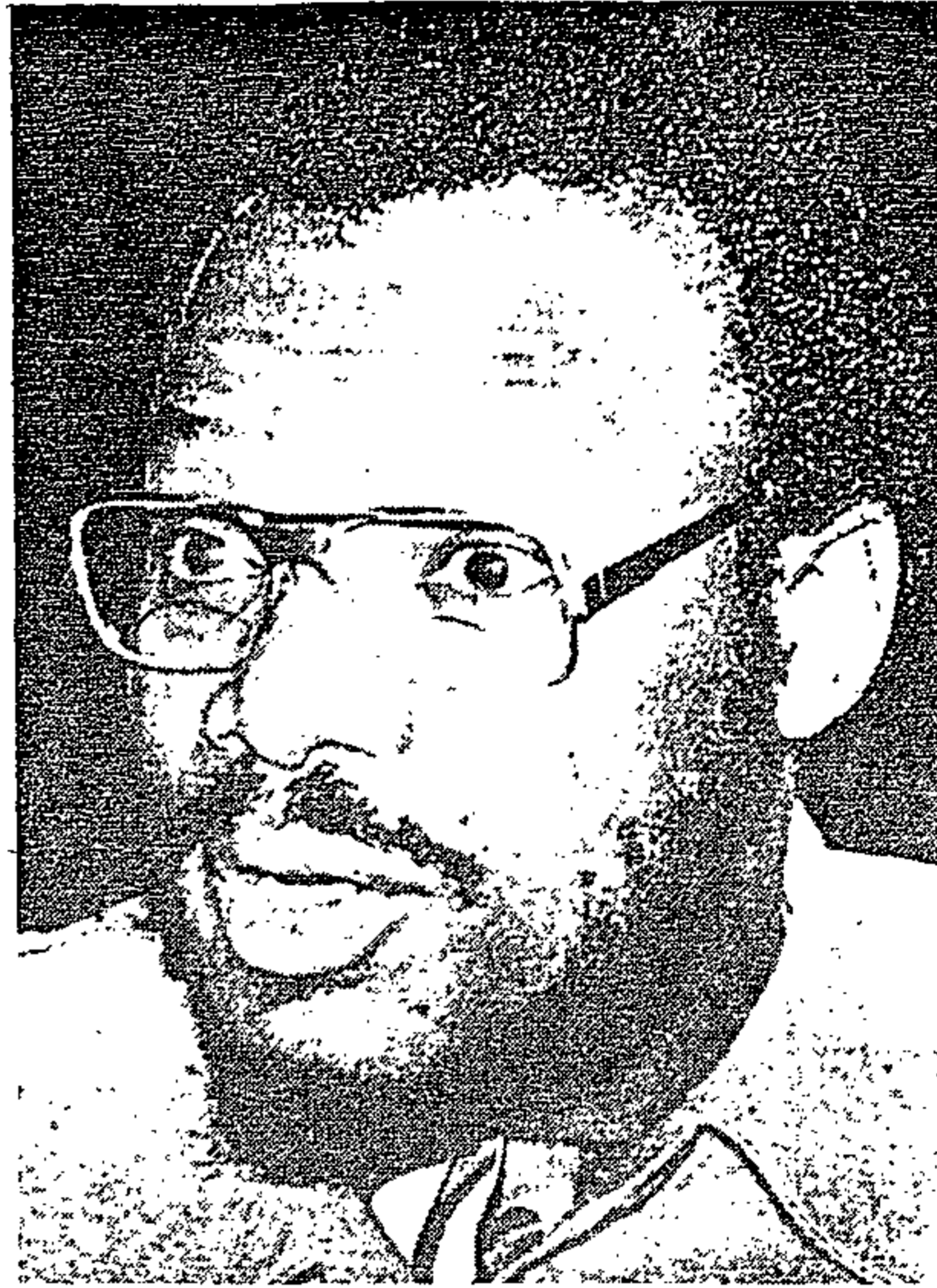
a:
al
e

107
DM 2/7/82

s leading to
assessment
t position in
ould admin-
before the



Dr Piet Koornhof, whose announcement on June 14 that Ingwavuma and KaNgwane would be ceded to Swaziland started the dispute.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has already had two court rulings on Ingwavuma in his favour, but the territory's fate is still in the hands of the judiciary.

ment.
Shearer, of
declared the
legal on the
insufficient
Zulu Cabinet,
Constitu-

uma revert to
the dispute is
Court on

er, on Monday
second
ing Ingwa-
acing it once
of Co-oper-
second proc-
a different Act

es Constitution
ion relied pri-
the Black Ad-
4, which was
Government to
homelands"

repealed the
be operative
which the first

ation of the
Government

Gazette lawyers for the KwaZulu Cabinet were preparing to test its validity with another urgent application to the Natal Supreme Court.

The second application was heard before a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court on Wednesday.

Three judges, Mr Justice Milne, Mr Justice Van Heerden, and Mr Justice Kriek, found that the State President had exceeded his powers in the second proclamation and that the proclamation was therefore null and void. Lawyers for the Government immediately notified the court of their intention to appeal.

But the question of who should lawfully administer Ingwavuma — KwaZulu or the Department of Co-operation and Development — until the Appeal Court gives its decision was unclear yesterday.

Lawyers for KwaZulu contended that when the Natal Supreme Court declared the second proclamation invalid, the situation reverted to what it was last Friday after Mr Justice Shearer's judgment.

He ordered the return of Ingwavuma to KwaZulu until August 2, when the first proclamation's validity will again be argued before the Natal Supreme Court.

Lawyers for the Government, however, hold that Ingwavuma should be under the Department of Co-operation and Department until their appeal on the second

proclamation is heard by the Appeal Court.

The Rand Daily Mail approached four specialists in constitutional law for their opinion on the dispute yesterday.

Three of the four felt that Wednesday's Natal Supreme Court decision meant that Mr Justice Shearer's order should be brought into operation until August 2 — or, if it comes before August 2, the judgment of the Appeal Court on the second proclamation.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies, said: "I cannot see how the State can suggest that a proclamation found to be invalid by the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court should become valid because the matter is taken on appeal".

He added: "In my view the second proclamation under the Black Administration Act is invalid until it is found to be valid by a higher court. Mr Justice Shearer's interdict therefore holds".

Dr Laurence Boule, senior lecturer in law at the University of Natal, said of Wednesday's court decision: "The position seems to be that the judgment is effective until it is reversed. To do otherwise would be to render the court decision ineffective".

The pending appeal to the Appeal Court, he added, did not amount to a stay

on the court decision and the "authority claimed in the second proclamation on Ingwavuma" could not, therefore, be asserted.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, said: "The second proclamation has been declared invalid. The first stands. Mr Justice Shearer's order on the first is therefore operative. I cannot see how they can rely on an appeal to suspend a Supreme Court ruling. Nothing has happened to overrule Mr Justice Shearer's decision".

Mr Jerold Taitz, senior lecturer in law at the University of Cape Town, took a different view.

He cited the possibility of a man sentenced to death for murder but given leave to appeal. If the court decision was carried, the man would be executed and the position irrevocable. The court decision had to be suspended until the appeal was heard.

The same principles hold, he argued, in the Ingwavuma dispute, the more so as the Natal Supreme Court did not rule that KwaZulu's interests would be prejudiced by a delay in the execution of its decision.

The dispute should be settled by early next week. Chief Buthelezi's lawyers have been instructed to obtain an order from the Natal Supreme Court for its order to come into immediate effect.

Number of books handed in	Number of this book
---------------------------	---------------------

All answer books must be numbered.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK



SECTION D

URBANISATION

Grim for many

FM 2/7/82

Life in SA's peri-urban townships is no bed of roses. Just how difficult it can be comes across dramatically in a recent survey conducted by a Durban social worker Ella Ramgobin.

Phizangu is a sprawling shanty town in the hot Umgeni Valley with no piped water, sewerage disposal or proper road system. An added insecurity is that many residents are facing eviction by the Department of Co-operation and Development as illegal squatters. Operating under the auspices of the Iso Lomizi Health and Family Welfare Organisation, and using local residents to interview 108 households sheltering 773 people, Ramgobin produced results offering startling insight into the lives of some urban blacks.

Some findings:

- "The average household contained 7,2 people. Many dwellings were no more than a single room.
- "Only 18,2% of those interviewed were gainfully employed.

"Of those with jobs, 24,8% (both sexes) were semi-skilled labourers or offered a range of services and 21,3% were unskilled labourers. Skilled, sales, business and professional people made up the balance.

"The average household income was R205,79/month. But over half the households had incomes of less than R199/month, 26% had incomes of between R200 and R299 and three households had incomes of more than R500/month.

"Of those fortunate enough to have employment, 7,1% paid more than R20/month for transport to work while the balance paid between R10 and R20.

"In spite of the fact that more than half the population were under the age of 20, only 34,7% of the residents were found to be scholars." But in the face of this obvious hardship, the people of Phizangu feel fairly satisfied with their community — as illustrated by the fact that 98,1% had no desire to leave and create a better life for themselves.

Finally, the survey disproved a commonly-held belief that a large percentage of urban squatters are from rural communities and have drifted towards the major metropolitan centres in search of work. In Phizangu, 40,8% of the population is overflow from the established black townships like Kwa Mashu, Ntuzuma and Lamontville, while only 8,3% is reported to be directly from KwaZulu.

Buthelezi refuses to withdraw official

CAPR TIMES

2/7/82

107

BVA

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The struggle for control of Ingwavuma between Kwazulu and the Department of Co-operation and Development intensified yesterday as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi refused a request from the department to withdraw his magistrate, Mr E S Mhlongo, from the area.

The request to Chief Buthelezi came in spite of the decision by a full bench of the Supreme Court declaring Monday's proclamation removing Ingwavuma from Kwazulu null and void.

An appeal to the Appeal Court has, however, been made against the Supreme Court decision and the department contends that the proclamation is valid until the appeal is heard, and that its administration over Ingwavuma is thus lawful.

But Mr Christopher Albertyn, instructing attorney in the legal team which represented Kwazulu in the Supreme Court case, yesterday contended that the Supreme Court's decision meant that an order given by Mr Justice Shearer on Friday for the department to relinquish control to Kwazulu comes into force until August 2.

Mr Justice Shearer

granted an interim order reinstating Kwazulu's control until August 2 and restraining the department from interfering with it. His order related to proclamation R 109 of June 18 excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu.

The government responded with a second proclamation, R 121 of June 28, reasserting its control under a different law. But that was found by the Natal Supreme Court to be invalid.

The dispute over who are the lawful administrators of Ingwavuma until the Appeal Court gives its definitive decision is likely to be settled early next week.

Mr Albertyn said: "We have been instructed to obtain an order from the Supreme Court that its decision declaring the second proclamation null and void be put into immediate effect."

Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, yesterday agreed with a statement on Wednesday by Mr Justice Shearer that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, might even risk being in contempt of court if his officials remained in Ingwavuma on his orders.

Legal observers yesterday considered three possible options open to the government if the Appeal Court upheld the Natal Supreme Court decision on Proclamation R 121:

- Abandonment of its declared intention of excising Ingwavuma and ceding it to Swaziland.
- Declaring a state of emergency in Ingwavuma and taking control of it under emergency powers.
- Recalling Parliament and passing a law speci-

To page 2



From page 2
Call Times 2/7/82
Daily provided for
South of Ingwavuma from
Kwazulu

Under June 18, Kwazulu
was...
The department sent at
least 300 officials to
Ingwavuma after the June
18 proclamation.

can Cathedral in Durban
rone.

107 Sowetan
INKATHA
GATHERING
2/7/82

THE current Ingwama land dispute and the Buthezi Commission recommendations will feature high on the agenda, when an estimated 300 000 Zulus gather at Ulundi for the national conference of Inkatha today.

The conference will deal extensively with several projects geared the upliftment and development of various of the organisation's regions, and strong resolutions are expected to be passed following the Government's refusal to accept or even consider recommendations of the commission.

Buthelezi says Govt was clumsy

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI.—THE proposed excision of KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma district from South Africa had highlighted the truth in the saying: 'Whom the gods seek to destroy, they first make mad'.

This point was made last night by Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, when he addressed a meeting of the National Council of Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi said the South African Government had handled the Ingwavuma affair in a clumsy manner.

They had misunderstood the prudence of the Zulu people in wanting a negotiated settlement rather than to 'shoot first'.

'They have read into this commitment of ours to peaceful change a wrong meaning, as if we will not squel regardless of how they ride over us roughshod in complete disregard for our dignity and feelings,' he said.

'Our prudence has been mistaken for passivity in any circumstances.'

Chief Buthelezi said no self-respecting Zulu who was not in the Defence Force could ever put his trust in this force, which he said was controlled by men who were 'full of guile'.

He accused SABC-TV and radio service of being 'biased' in its reporting of the Ingwavuma issue.

The old legal maxim of 'listening to the other side' did not appear to exist as far as the SABC was concerned, he complained.

Natal Nats hold hush-hush meeting

(3/7/82) (107) Mercury 3/7/82

Mercury Reporter

INTRIGUING behind-closed-doors discussions of the National Party in Natal took place at a Durban hotel yesterday at which the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was the main speaker.

The meeting, described as a 'confidential briefing', was chaired by Umfolozi MP Willie Heine, who is also the party's information officer.

Topics on the agenda were apparently aimed at

formulating and adopting a united provincial strategy on how best to counter opposition to the Government's efforts to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu, and to gather local party member opinions on repercussions of the move.

Government efforts to remove the area from KwaZulu control have twice been thwarted within a week by Supreme Court interdicts, but are continuing through an appeal against the latest ruling made by a full Bench sitting in Pietermaritzburg on Wednesday night.

Tight-lipped delegates at yesterday's meeting — among whom were former senator Hendrik Klopper, MP Con Botha, MPCs Neels Vosloo and Robbie Viljoen and a surprising cross-section of Durban businessmen and other leading local figures — refused to comment after the talks, but the Mercury has reliably learned the gist of what transpired.

Dr Koornhof is believed to have said that the land deal would be discussed in Parliament next February and he re-read the Prime Minister's statement on the issue.

Earlier, Dr Koornhof, when met at Louis Botha Airport, had refused to answer questions on who was legally governing KwaZulu. He said the matter was *sub judice* and therefore precluded comment, before stalking from the airport terminal, briefcase in hand, and entering a chauffeur-driven limousine in which he was whisked away.

The secretary of the National Party in Natal, Mr Renier Schoeman, said yesterday morning that the meeting was 'an opportunity for a confidential briefing by the National Party to our urban supporters concerning the Swazi land deal'.

Matanzima backs land deal

Mercury Reporter

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, has issued a statement supporting the Government's proposed handover of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

Chief Matanzima said in a radio broadcast last night that he regarded the move as a 'praiseworthy step' on the part of the Government and added that he had watched the attempts at consolidation of KwaZulu with 'great interest and appreciation'.

He commended the Government for its Ingwavuma proposals — 'especially in the face of such severe criticism' from certain sections of the population.

A member of the Inkatha Youth Brigade's executive, Mr M J Bhengu, slammed Chief Matanzima's statement and said it showed the 'carelessness and ineptitude' of the Transkei leader.

'It is clear that Chief Matanzima knows nothing about KwaZulu politics and what he has said will discredit the Transkeian Government internationally.'

'He is a black man of South Africa and his move to support the opposite ideology shows that he is a supporter of apartheid in the extreme.'

'What will Matanzima say or do if we Zulus claim the Transkei land?' he asked.

ly
uly
a
is
he
ve

at
d
it
t

nd
its
ril
m,
d.

e-
d
r
e
t



Mercury
107
3/1/82

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

THERE'S something harder than looking for a needle in a haystack — it's called finding a Swazi in Ingwavuma.

The 1980 SA Census managed to find 48 Swazis living among 96 000 Zulus in the area the Government has announced it will give to Swaziland "to bring together what belongs together."

But nobody seems to know who they are, or where they live.

If you want to hear a good laugh, try asking people on the flats: "Are there any Swazis living in the area?"

If you want to get them steamed up, ask them "Do you want to be ruled by the Swazis?"

If you want to hear fighting talk, ask them "What will you do when the Swazi Government takes over?"

I have just come back from a very dusty week travelling the bone-jarring roads which link such tiny outposts as Mbazwane, Sodwana Bay, Manguzi, Nduma and Ingwavuma.

No-one I spoke to, black or white, knew where any Swazis were to be found.

No-one seemed to have any idea why the land which is as Zulu as the blood of the great chiefs Shaka, Dingane and Ceshwayo should be given away to anyone.

If there is a gallant little band of Swazis somewhere in Ingwavuma beating a drum for King Sobhuza, it must be a very muffled drum. Last week the area was visited by more than a score of pressmen and photographers, including an American woman and a representative of the London Sunday Times. Nobody came to them to plead the Swazi cause. Nobody suggested that there might be another side to the story. SABC-TV was there. They didn't find any Swazis, either.

Chief Gatscha Buthelezi confidently challenged the SA Government "to find even 50 Swazis in Ingwavuma". After the political meetings were over, I drove through the Ingwavuma district asking all and sundry the same question: "Where are the Swazis?"

The most hopeful lead I got came from Mr George Davies, warden at Sodwana Bay, which has the finest beach I have seen in southern Africa. "You will have to look a long time", he said.

The Zulus just laughed, the way they laughed at the meeting at Manguzi when they heard Chief Buthelezi say, in English, that only a Government "drunk with power" could think

EDM Beating the bush in Search of 48 Swazis

"Bringing together what belongs together" is the name of the Government game in Ingwavuma, the huge chunk of northern Zululand which is to be excised from South Africa and handed over to Swaziland. BRIAN ROSS-ADAMS spent a week in the area to see if he could find anyone who is looking forward to the coming of Swazi rule.

of "selling South African Zulus into Swazi slavery".

The people of Ingwavuma have a fumbling understanding of English. But they do know what the word "drunk" means. "Hau, dagiwe", they laughed; only people who are drunk could have done such a thing as has been done by Mr Pik Botha and Dr Piet Koorhof in the name of "bringing together those who belong together".

The conclusion is inescapable: the 1980 Census figures are correct; there are no Swazis in Ingwavuma.

What is one to do or say in the face of this? Swaziland has no title to Ingwavuma. There are no Swazis in the area who want to take the area out of South Africa. The Zulus all want to stay under South African rule, not because they love Pretoria, rather because they regard it as the lesser of two great evils.

They have absolutely no wish to become Swazis, or Zulus trapped under a Swazi king they now hate. They won't accept it. "We will resist", chief Mzimba Tembe, patriarch of the biggest of the four Zulu tribes in the area, said with ponderous dignity when I found him in Mbazwane, his tired old bones comfortable in the passenger seat of a large American car.

At first he would not speak to me at all. When I showed him a letter from Chief Buthelezi, asking all the tribes in the area to give me "every assistance", he consented to answer questions — through an induna. He did not deign to look at me; he did not volunteer a word.

That's what the Zulus still have today, pride and dignity. What is the Government up to? No-one in Kwazulu had an answer. Chief

Gatscha Buthelezi did not know, or was not saying. His people did not go beyond the label of "drunk". They have no say in what Government does.

They know only that they are being faced with something they cannot accept. Swazis do not rule Zulus. Zulus may take Swazi women in marriage because they have nice backsides, but that is the end of it. In Ingwavuma I heard a prominent Zulu, his eyes and voice burning with hate and passion, tell a meeting of 2 000 inflamed Zulus that, if he had a Swazi wife, he would stab her to death; if his son was to marry a Swazi woman, he would urge him to stab her. This, in public, from a man who falls under a King who has as a wife a Swazi of royal blood.

But even before this row arose, many Zulus had warned they would not be ruled by the children of a Swazi princess. It has been suggested that King Goodwill Zwelithini should send his Swazi wife home to Mbabane until "the troubles" are over.

The Zulu chief Dingane, remembered by white South African school-children for his treacherous murder of Piet Retief and his men, lies buried in an unmarked grave near the hamlet of Ingwavuma in the Lebombo Mountains, a bare 2km from the Swazi border.

The Zulus seem to remember Dingane rather differently. He was the man who foresaw that the coming of the white man with guns into Zulu country would mean the eventual end of Zulu power. So, in a pre-emptive strike, he slew the band of Voortrekkers who came to secure for the Afrikaners the right to enter and settle in Zululand.

Erecting a monument to Dingane

has suddenly become a popular cause in Kwazulu.

After addressing a meeting in Ingwavuma on Friday, Chief Buthelezi flew back to the Kwazulu capital, Umtata, to preside at a meeting of the Kwazulu monuments commission at which it was decided to press ahead with plans for the erection of a monument on Dingane's grave.

Are six million Zulus going to let 700 000 Swazis take over even Ingwavuma village, where the great Dingane lies buried?

The Zulus are the biggest ethnic group in Southern Africa — bigger than the Afrikaners, bigger than the English, bigger than the Xhosa, bigger by far than the Swazis, more feared, more famous. There is no Swazi to stand even in the shadow of Shaka, one of the great figures in South African history.

What is the South African Government trying to do? So far, it has opened old wounds between white and black, and between Swazi and Zulu.

Last week Chief Buthelezi warned the white Ingwavuma magistrate Mr Danie van Zyl that he should immediately leave the area as "while I am not in Ingwavuma I cannot guarantee his safety". When I asked for permission to drive through the area on a fact-finding trip, the Chief took the trouble to drive to his office from his home several kilometres away to draft and sign a letter asking the people of Ingwavuma to give me every help. The letter was a great comfort. When I got to Nduma reserve, possibly the finest birdlife sanctuary in the world, the warden, Mr Garnet Jackson, advised me not to travel at night "as the area is no longer safe for whites after dark".

And there is now open hatred between Swazi and Zulu. No-one who attended the Buthelezi meetings in Manguzi and Ingwavuma last week can doubt this.

If the South African Government presses ahead, blood must flow. Chief Buthelezi has warned repeatedly that this is inevitable, that nothing can prevent it. The Zulus believe they must fight, or sacrifice what dignity is left to people who have no rights and no vote in South Africa, the land of their birth. The only alternative would be to leave the area. Swazi rule is unthinkable.

At the Ingwavuma meeting, the spark that almost led to a bloody massacre was supplied by a South African Security Policeman who was caught tape recording the private conversations of members of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly.

In America, the parallel was Watergate, and it led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon.

A South African white policeman stationed at Ingwavuma kept a cool head, and prevented a mob of 200 Zulus from killing the Security Policeman. In the immediate vicinity were scores of policemen from South Africa as well as Kwazulu, many armed with R1 rifles, as well as a squad of South African troops. Had he failed, we would have seen a massacre as police tried to save their man from an enraged mob.

The actions of the South African Government could precipitate a bloody confrontation between two peoples who were, until a few weeks ago, living in harmony, and even cementing friendly relations through royal marriages.

What is the Government trying to do?

We may learn the answer if fighting breaks out in the Ingwavuma district between Swazi and Zulu. Even before that happens, Government mouthpieces have suggested, South African Army and police may move in to keep the peace. One way and another, the Government has created the conditions for a strong "peacekeeping force" in the area.

In the end, perhaps the simple tribesmen of Ingwavuma are right; the decision to "sell" Ingwavuma and 96 000 Zulus into Swazi "slavery" is explained only by saying that the perpetrators must have been "dagiwe". Only one thing is certain. The decision was not taken to "bring together what belongs together."

Selling people like cattle — Buthelezi

10/1 ARGUS
3/7/82
107
117



Chief Gatsha
Buthelezi

WEEKEND ARGUS
CORRESPONDENT

ULUNDI. — Although all South African Prime Ministers from Dr Malan to Mr B J Vorster were proponents of apartheid none of them had gone as far as the present South African Government in following a policy which treated people as inanimate objects, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said last night.

"I have yet to see worse political action than the South African Government's attempt to dispose of nearly a million South African citizens by selling them like cattle to a neighbouring state," Chief Buthelezi

told an Inkatha national council meeting here last night.

Several thousand people converged here yesterday and today for one of the most important Inkatha meetings yet to be held. Among them are about a dozen lorry loads of people from Ingwavuma.

Chief Buthelezi said the South African Government had dealt with the Zulus "very clumsily" in this matter. Zulus had always been patient and prudent in trying to seek a negotiated settlement.

But, he warned, the Government should not misread the Zulu commitment to peaceful change or read into it wrongly that they could ride roughshod over the dignity and feeling of the people.

In a fierce attack on the SABC, Chief Buthelezi said Mr Pik Botha's television and radio had gone "as low as Government organs could go" to propagate lies on the Ingwavuma issue.

The conference continues throughout the weekend.

cap 104/15
3/7/82
107

Zulu official refuses to leave

Own Correspondent
ULUNDI. — Kwazulu's magistrate at Ingwavuma refused yesterday to hand over administration of the area to a top official of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Kwazulu's Minister of Justice, Mr J C Mtetwa, said yesterday that Mr N Badenhorst had arrived in Ingwavuma, that in view of an appeal lodged by the government, the Department of Co-operation and Development retained administration of Ingwavuma. Mr Mhlongo refused to leave.

A second proclamation by the State President, placing the disputed Ingwavuma area under control of the department, was declared null and void by the full bench of the Natal Supreme Court this week. The government is appealing against this order.

Chief Buthelezi said last night that a physical battle for possession of the Ingwavuma magistrate's office between the Department of Co-operation and Development and the commissioner had been narrowly averted yesterday. He said the commissioner had arrived at the office accompanied by about 20 policemen and had ordered Mr Mhlongo to vacate the office.

'Bloodshed' warning

"Mr Mhlongo refused to move and warned that there would be bloodshed if he was thrown out physically,"

The commissioner had then left the office, Chief Buthelezi said. A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation said last night: "I know nothing of the incident."

Meanwhile, lawyers acting for Chief Buthelezi yet another application to the full bench of the Natal Supreme Court for an interdict restraining the department from interfering with Kwazulu administration of the area.

The application to be heard on Monday will challenge the government's assertion that it should control Ingwavuma.

PLICINE

Govt tries to kick out magistrate

(107) ROOM 3/7/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A PHYSICAL battle for possession of the magistrate's office in Ingwavuma was narrowly averted yesterday, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said last night.

Department of Co-operation and Development commissioner Mr Danie van Zyl and a senior official, Mr N Badenhorst, arrived with about 20 policemen and ordered the KwaZulu magistrate, Mr E S Mhlongo, to leave, Chief Buthelezi said.

"Mr Mhlongo refused to move and warned that there would be bloodshed if he was physically thrown out," he said.

Mr Van Zyl, who was appointed after the department's first attempt to assert its control of Ingwavuma by proclamation on June 18, then left the office, Chief Buthelezi said.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said last night: "I know nothing of the incident."

The confrontation happened after a request from the department to Chief Buthelezi on Thursday to withdraw Mr Mhlongo from Ingwavuma. Chief Buthelezi refused.

His lawyers were yesterday preparing yet another application to the full bench of the Natal Supreme Court for an interdict restraining the department from assuming administration of Ingwavuma or from interfering with KwaZulu administration of the area.

Affidavits on yesterday's incident will be included in papers filed before the court.

The application, to be heard on Monday, is the third in 10 days by KwaZulu in defence of its right to administer Ingwavuma.

It is a sequel to Wednesday's judgment by the Supreme Court in Durban declaring a proclamation published on Monday null and void. The proclamation purported to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu and to place it under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

An appeal was noted immediately against the Supreme Court decision. The department claimed the appeal meant that the proclamation became valid until the Appeal Court verdict and that it should administer Ingwavuma until then.

It is against that assumption that Chief Buthelezi's lawyers are seeking an interdict. A week ago they obtained a similar interdict against an earlier proclamation, also purporting to remove Ingwavuma from KwaZulu's administration.

The Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelethini, has summoned a national council, or mbizo, of Zulus on July 31 to mobilise the Zulu people against Pretoria's plan to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Chief Buthelezi said.

He said the mbizo illustrated that, despite suggestions to the contrary in an Afrikaans newspaper, he and the king were united in their opposition to attempts to hand Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Quoting sources "close to Cabinet" on the land transfer, Die Vaderland referred to "a Cabinet decision" to force confrontation with Chief Buthelezi and to strive for greater co-operation with King Zwelethini.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I can believe it. They have tried it before. But the king is very troubled by the situation as well and his opposition is as strong as mine."

● Chief Buthelezi said last night the South African Government had handled the Ingwavuma issue "in a clumsy manner" and said it had misread Zulus' commitment to peaceful change.

Addressing a meeting of the National Council of Inkatha in Ulundi, he said: "They have read into this commitment of ours to peaceful change a wrong meaning."

"Our prudence has been mistaken for passivity under any circumstances."

He accused SABC-TV and radio of bias in its reporting of the Ingwavuma issue.

The old legal maxim of "listening to the other side" did not appear to exist for the SABC, he said.

● In search of 48 Swazis — Page 7

Zulu (107)

official
Mercury
refuses
3/7/82
to leave

African Affairs
Reporter

KWAZULU'S Magistrate at Ingwavuma refused yesterday to hand over administration of the area to a top official of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr J C Mtetwa, KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, said Mr N Badenhorst arrived yesterday and told Mr E S Mhlongo, the Magistrate of Ingwavuma, that in view of the appeal lodged by the Government the Department of Co-operation and Development retained administration of Ingwavuma.

Mr Mhlongo refused to leave.

A second proclamation by the State President, placing the disputed Ingwavuma area under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development, was declared null and void by the full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court this week.

Mr Mtetwa said the KwaZulu Government was making preparations to pay old-age pensions as usual. Earlier this month the central Government assured the residents of Ingwavuma that their pensions would be protected after the area was taken over by the Swaziland Government.

He said that at the end of last month the staff at Ingwavuma had been paid by the KwaZulu Government.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, said that Mr Mhlongo was in control at Ingwavuma and would stay there.

● See also Page 2



The white Zulus . . . David Moore, father Hubert and grandmother, Mrs Amy Moore Picture: M S ROY

By TICKS CHETTY

THE Moore family — the only permanent white residents in the disputed Ingwavuma district of Zululand — are like everybody else in the area: confused and unsure about their future.

Having lived in the area since 1914, this pioneer white trading family have become so much a part of Ingwavuma that they could well be regarded as white Zulus.

While the older members of the Moore family were reluctant to talk about how they felt about Government moves to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Mr David Moore, 34, was more open.

"We are South Africans and prefer to remain as South African citizens," he said.

"But since no firm decision has yet been taken in this matter, I just cannot say what the future holds for us."

The only comment from Mrs Amy Moore, 96, the matriarch of the family, was: "We'll cross the bridge when we get to it."

The Moore family, comprising Mrs Amy Moore, her son Hubert, his wife Albie, her grandson David, and his wife and two young children, run four stores, which serve the thousands of black residents of Ingwavuma.

Mrs Amy Moore settled in Ingwavuma in 1914 with her late husband, who was then a member of the Natal Mounted Police.

Problems

There were two other whites there — the magistrate and an Anglican priest.

Soon after her husband retired from the police force in 1920, he opened a trading store.

Talking of his early childhood, Mr Moore said: "The only playmates I had were Zulus."

"So it was not surprising that I learnt to speak Zulu properly before English."

According to Mr Moore,

their family has been in Ingwavuma for so long that they have become an integral part of the area.

"We sometimes find it lonely here. But it does not bother us too much. We have enough work on our hands to keep us occupied."

The Government moves to cede Ingwavuma and other large tracts of South African land, to Swaziland has already caused problems in the area.

With the possibility of trouble breaking out in Ingwavuma, Mr Moore said some families had decided to leave the area to avoid getting involved in fights.

Some people had also shelved plans to improve their homes or to build new

ones.

"There has been a major decline in our sale of building material in recent times. We have also had a big drop in customers for furniture."

Shock

Mr Moore said that because of the uncertainty over the area, they had also decided to shelve plans for expanding their shops.

The expansions would have cost at least R80 000.

"I haven't met a single person in Ingwavuma who has said he would be happy under Swazi rule," he said.

"This whole move to cede the area to Swaziland has come as a shock to people here, and many are still reco-

vering from it."

Asked about the possibility of violence erupting in the area over the Government's proposed land deal, Mr Moore said: "Who knows? Who can tell for sure what will happen."

Mrs Girlie Naicker, a member of the only Indian family living in Ingwavuma, regards herself as more of a Zulu than an Indian.

Having lived among Zulus most of her life, she has a passion not only for their traditions but also for the solitude that the remote area in which she lives with her husband, Dan, 29, her 2½-year-old baby girl, and her sister-in-law, Meena, offers.

She is also clear about where she stands in the land deal dispute.

"I was born a South African and I intend remaining so. I don't want to come under the control of the Swaziland Government," she said.

Mrs Naicker, 23, who works as a cashier in one of the Moores' stores with her husband and sister-in-law, sees Ingwavuma and its people as her own.

107
S. Jones 4/7/82
**We're
white
Zulus!**

QUOTE

I haven't met a single person in Ingwavuma who has said he would be happy under Swazi rule

Ingwavuma - Broad Court action

ARGUS 5/7/82 107

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The South African Government was behaving like a petulant child which had had its toy taken away, over the two Supreme Court rulings against it in the Ingwavuma land swop saga, it was claimed today.

Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, was opening Kwazulu's case in the Supreme Court here for an order which would force the South African Government to stay out of Ingwavuma until the issue had been considered by the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein.

Mr Shaw said the Kwazulu Government wanted a temporary interdict against the Government's Department of Co-operation and Development restraining it from exercising control over the Ingwavuma district and putting the order into effect.

Appeal

The application follows last week's decision which ruled that a Government proclamation, removing Kwazulu's authority over the area, was invalid. The Government appealed against this judgement, however, which had the effect of suspending it until the appeal was heard.

Referring to a large quantity of documents submitted by the Government's legal team, Mr Shaw said that, with the greatest respect, they had exactly nothing to do with the case.

Swazis

He said there were papers claiming that the people of Ingwavuma were Swazis, and should therefore be under the control of Swaziland — "but the papers do not deal with why the area has been under the control of Kwazulu for the past ten years."

There were other papers alleging that the army commander in the area was "worried because a lot of strange cars were coming into the area." However the army was not affected by last week's court ruling as the defence of the area had never been under the control of Kwazulu.

Urgency

"We have a situation where the area has been under the control of Kwazulu for the past 10 years. Suddenly it becomes a matter of desperate urgency that it be handed back to the South African Government for administration."

"Nobody suggests what the urgency is, or why control was not returned to South Africa by an Act of Parliament."

Referring to the suspension of the Government's first proclamation by Mr Justice Shearer, Mr Shaw said that "having had its sweetie taken away, it (the Government) is now screaming to get it back."

(Proceeding)

● See pages 3 and 4.

Buthelezi

107
Mercury 5/7/02
227

writes to ANC and Swapo

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, hinted at the weekend that the 300 000-strong movement might have to look 'beyond the country's borders' in future for the partnerships it would need in its struggle against the South African Government.

Addressing the annual conference of Inkatha at Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said the decision of the Government to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu had created more 'common ground' than there had been between the liberation movement and the external mission of the African National Congress.

He said he had written to the ANC in exile informing the movement of the consequences of the Ingwavuma issue.

'Never before has the South African Government done quite so much to make me realise the deep sense of brotherhood between myself and people like President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia,' he said.

'I have also written to Mr Sam Nujoma of Swapo, in brotherly love.'

Chief Buthelezi was enthusiastically applauded when he said he would not die until he had salvaged the 100 000 people of Ingwavuma from the Afrikaner's 'political scrap heap'.

He said the struggle against 'Boer domination' was taking place against the background of 'sickening treachery' from some black quarters.

He asked how the history of the Swazis could survive the 'political depravity' involved in the land deal with Pretoria.

Last week's statement by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, complimenting the South African Government on its intended excision of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane, was 'black treachery at its worst', the Inkatha president said.

It was no more than political 'drooling at the mouth' for land in southern Natal and East Griqualand.



Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Swazi nation would have to answer to all future generations for the lands and peoples they had gained from their secret dealings with the South African Government, Mr Enos Mabuza, chief executive officer of Kangwane until he was unseated by the South African Government, said here at the weekend.

About 5 000 delegates to the annual Inkatha congress roared their approval as Mr Mabuza said that the people of Kangwane would not withdraw their opposition to the deal South Africa had reached with Swaziland over the heads of the people concerned.

IN DEFIANCE

In spite of the fact that the Kangwane Legislative Assembly had been abruptly disbanded by the South African Government it would meet on July 29 in defiance of the Government's ban.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the delegates that more common ground now existed between the Zulus and the African National Congress than before.

The Zulu Chief Minister disclosed that he

Swazi nation condemned for land deal

ARGUS 5/7/82

(107)

had written to the ANC mission in exile informing them of the Ingwama issue and its possible consequences.

"Never before has the South African Government done quite so much to make me realise the deep sense of brotherhood between myself and people like President Samora Machel (of

Mazambique) and President Kenneth Kaunda (of Zambia). I have also written in brotherly love to Mr Sam Nujoma, Chief Buthelezi said.

"Maybe this is the direction that Mr P W Botha would like us to move in, because he has his plans all worked out on how he will deal with us when we take it."

DIDATE MUST enter in number of each question the order in which it has ed); leave columns (2) and

All answer

Number
Number

Surname..

First Name

Date

Degree/Di- you are rec

Subject.....

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.....

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Internal	External
(2)	(3)
7	
Examiners' Initials	

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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

Botha may ¹⁰⁷ *Mercury 3/7/82* meet Chief

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has suggested a meeting with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, as soon as possible to discuss the Ingwavuma land deal.

This was revealed by Chief Buthelezi, who is also president of Inkatha, during an emotion-charged national conference of the movement held at Ulundi during the week-end.

Chief Buthelezi told an audience of about 5 000 that he had asked the Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police, and also head of the Security Police, Lt-Gen Johan Coetzee, to visit him at Ulundi.

The Chief Minister told

him last Thursday that, as security in KwaZulu still fell under the Republic, it was his duty to inform the general that, if anything happened as a result of the excision of Ingwavuma from KwaZulu, he could not be held responsible for any eruption of violence. Feelings were running very high, he declared.

Chief Buthelezi said that, while he had never wavered in his commitment to non-violence, he would not do anything to cool people's tempers.

He said that he had received a reply from Col J A P Burger, Head of Security for Northern Natal, that Mr Botha had indicated to Gen Coetzee that there should be a meeting between the two leaders 'as soon as possible'.

Swazi deal forces Zulus towards ANC Inkatha told

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Swazi nation will have to answer to future generations for the lands and peoples it had gained from secret dealings with South Africa, Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Executive Officer of kaNgwane until he was unseated by the South African Government, said in Ulundi this weekend.

About 5 000 delegates to the annual Inkatha congress roared their approval as Mr Mabuza said the people of kaNgwane would not withdraw their opposition to the deal South Africa had made with Swaziland over the heads of the people concerned.

"We are not going to stop because people like the Matanzima brothers try to give credibility to this deal with Swaziland.

"Swaziland is not coming to kaNgwane to pass laws over our land.

"The people of kaNgwane have suffered enough. They have been denied their land and their right to existence. But kaNgwane will defend its liberty to the end," Mr Mabuza said.

Even though the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly had been abruptly disbanded by the South African Government it would meet on July 29 in defiance of the Government's ban, Mr Mabuza said.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, told

Among the many telegrams from Germany, New York, Washington and South Africa received by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi this weekend, one read "Buthelezi two. Koornhof nil."

the congress that more common ground now existed between the Zulus and the African National Congress than ever before.

Chief Buthelezi said that he had written to the ANC mission in exile, telling them of the Ingwavuma issue and its possible consequences.

"Never before has the South African Government done quite so much to make me realise the deep sense of brotherhood between me and people like President Samora Machel and President Kenneth Kaunda. I have also written in brotherly love to Mr Sam Nujoma," Chief Buthelezi said.

When Mr P W Botha entered into secret deals with Swaziland to dispose of 800 000 South Africans, he gave a new dimension to politics in this country," the chief continued.

Mr Botha forced kwaZulu to discuss the matter with Organisation of African Unity countries and, if necessary, with the United Nations.

Zulu efforts, over many years, to achieve reconciliation between races had been smashed by Mr Botha's action in Ingwavuma and kaNgwane.

"People like the Matanzimas had already taken part in the devastation of the black people. They are political carrion living on the bones and scraps from white political feasts," the chief said.

The Swazi people should not be fooled into believing they could conquer the Zulus just because they had a small defence force, Chief Buthelezi said.

In the past Zulus had faced mighty armies with little more than their bare hands.

Zulus had the same right to exist as any other national group. It was insulting to talk down to them when they were the largest national group — bigger than the white group, the Swazis or the Sotho — even though they did not want national sovereignty as spelled out by Pretoria.

Chief Buthelezi referred to court decisions on the land deal and added: "We have not yet won the war. We have just won two battles in a long drawn-out war. But even that will not be the end of the story. It will be only the beginning of another phase of the black struggle for liberation."

Third court action today

Mercury

5/7/82

(107)
(255)
(119)

African Affairs Correspondent

AN URGENT application by the KwaZulu Government, seeking the removal of officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development from the disputed Ingwavuma region, will be heard by a Full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg today.

This was confirmed at the weekend by spokesmen for Inkatha after the eighth annual conference of the movement at Ulundi.

The national council of Inkatha passed a resolution calling on the movement to establish a special fund to cover the costs of the court actions entered into so far. A collection held yesterday among delegates and observers raised nearly R2 000.

Today's action will be the third Supreme Court application initiated by KwaZulu.

It follows the issuing of two proclamations by the State President, placing the Ingwavuma area in

north-east KwaZulu under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The first one, Proclamation R109 of June 14, excised Ingwavuma from KwaZulu and the second, Proclamation R121 of June 28, re-asserted the control of the Government under a different law.

In the case of the first proclamation, an order given by Mr Justice Shearer in the Durban Supreme Court on Friday, June 25, called on the department to relinquish

control to KwaZulu until August 2

The second proclamation was found to be invalid by a Full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg last Wednesday.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is, however, following the line of reasoning that, in view of the fact that an appeal has been lodged against the Supreme Court decision, the proclamation is valid until the appeal is heard in the Appeal Court.

Blood feud beyond Sowetan control

5/7/82
By ELLIOT
TSHINGWALA

HOSTELS on the Reef have been turned into virtual slaughter houses as a blood feud between rival Zulu clans rages on unabated.

Suprisingly, no-one from the police to the tribal chiefs seems to be able to put a stop to the wholesale killing.

Hundreds have died since rival Msinga tribesmen took to arms after a squabble over land some years ago.

Backyard factories have been started and, with sheer ingenuity, harmless pellet guns are being turned into lethal shotguns. The fight spread to Johannesburg and other cities when the tribesmen came to work. It started with isolated incidents but soon developed into full-scale battles.

A week ago, two men were shot dead after they were attacked by a group of balaclava-clad gunmen.

Recently, the faction fighters have found a way of sifting their enemies. They first ask for the victim's reference book and, if the victim is registered under a rival chief, he is executed. Head of the Soweto CID Brigadier J J Viktor confirmed that this system had become a typical modus operandi of the killers.

Brigadier Viktor said that the police were doing their best to prevent more of these killings.

"We do regular patrols at the hostels, especially during the weekends. We have also confiscated a lot of firearms during raids on the men's sleeping quarters and I believe we have foiled many would-be murders but we just could not prevent some of the shootings", he said.

Brigadier Viktor said it was very difficult to investigate such murders as the Zulu tribesmen involved used numerous clever methods to evade detection.

Chiefs and indunas have tried to settle the quarrels but have not been successful. In 1977, when the wholesale shooting reached its peak, chiefs from all over Zululand were called upon to settle the disputes. The tribesmen subsequently promised that the fighting would stop.

There was an uneasy truce for a few days after the meeting, but, as soon as their tracks were covered, the killings started again.

Nat asks NP for 'radical action'

Political Correspondent

A PROMINENT Nationalist political commentator has warned that the Prime Minister and the Cabinet "will enter the desert if they do not escape from rigid politics."

In his weekly column in the Sunday newspaper Rapport yesterday, Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of the Transvaler, said rigid politics were politics which moved too slowly to the breakthrough to a really verligte shaping of the South African society.

CRITICISM

He criticised verligtes for not being aggressive and dynamic enough in their insights.

If the National Party could not succeed in identifying being an Afrikaner with the new practical politics of joint responsibility, its role would be played out, he said.

The party could save its credibility only by an act of verligte politics which in a short time created a visible consociation and confederation, functioning according to the rules of a special and a joint say. This was not so easy, but it was all that remained.

If the party did not act radically verlig, great numbers of its supporters would leave in exchange for either a radical segregationist party or a radical verligte grouping.

"People want to follow leadership," Dr de Klerk said.

Accident

(Continued from Page 1)

flashing warning emergency lights.

"Bernard and Russell were jacking up the car to change the tyre.

"I was on my way to fetch the spare wheel in the boot when the accident occurred.

"Another man, who had stopped his car to inquire what was wrong shouted a warning to me that a car was coming towards me.

"I dived forward to avoid being struck. The car missed me but

Rumour of Exocet land deal summit dismissed

ARGUS 5/7/82

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG.

Hopes that the Ingwavuma land deal dispute would be defused at a top-level meeting between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Mr P W Botha were doused today with the news that the meeting was simply not on.

Government sources threw cold water on the widely reported rumour that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had summoned Chief Buthelezi to Pretoria for talks.

The reports appear to have stemmed from a misunderstanding between the Chief of the Security Police, General Johan Coetzee, and Chief Buthelezi over a telegram sent to the chief by the general.

General Coetzee was asked by Chief Buthelezi to go urgently from South West Africa to Ulundi in Kwazulu to discuss the deteriorating situation surrounding the Ingwavuma controversy.

Chief Buthelezi informed General Coetzee that feelings were reaching a boiling point and the Kwazulu government could no longer be held responsible if violence broke out.

After their discussion on Thursday, General Coetzee reported to the Prime Minister, the Commissioner of Police, the Minister of Law and Order and the Director

General of Co-Operation and Development.

The chief of the Security Branch in Northern Natal, Colonel Burger, then sent Chief Buthelezi a telegram confirming that the Prime Minister had been informed of Thursday's talks.

Chief Buthelezi was also told that General Coetzee felt further discussions should take place.

Chief Buthelezi informed an Inkatha congress that discussions between himself and the Prime Minister were likely.

Top Government sources in Pretoria said today that no such meeting had been arranged and the reports in various morning newspapers that it would take place were incorrect.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said any official comment on the matter should be obtained from General Coetzee.

Speaking from his home in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi repeated his view that he had understood General Coetzee to have recommended to the Prime Minister that both leaders needed to get together as soon as possible.

The message of General Coetzee's concern for the meeting was relayed to him by a Security Police officer, Chief Buthelezi said.

McEnroe in big row

(Continued from Page 1)

England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club after the match.

The honour is extended to all singles champions at Wimbledon, but there was no invitation to McEnroe last year, supposedly because of his behaviour in the tournament and his failure to attend the traditional winners' ball.

"I'm very pleased," he said, "but I don't think I'll go to the champions' dinner tonight. I'm a bit too tired."

Exocet threat led to sinking

Argus Bureau LONDON. — A British submarine sank the Argentinian warship General Belgrano because the cruiser was equipped with Exocet ship-to-ship missiles. This was disclosed by HMS Conqueror's captain, 37-year-old Commander Christopher Wreford-Brown, when the nuclear-powered submarine returned to her base at Faslane on the Clyde. General Belgrano's two destroyer



THE skull and crossbones' flag flies over the British hunter-killer submarine HMS Conqueror as it returns to its base at Faslane from the

Roads jammed after

Argus Bureau LONDON. — Britain's beleaguered commuters, who began last week with one rail strike and this week with another, jammed roads from first light today in their bid to get to work.

Traffic authorities reported serious congestion, particularly on roads leading to London on the second day of the nationwide strike by the train drivers' union, Aslef.

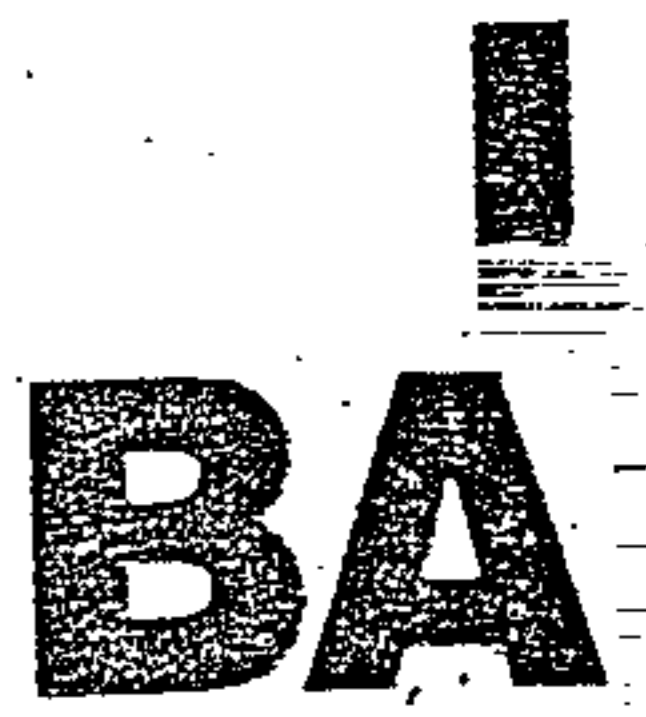
Although there are signs of a mini-revolt by some Aslef drivers, British Rail has been able to provide only a sporadic service on some lines, and nothing at all on others.

HOTELS

But rather than risk being stranded, commuters have taken to the

ran in the whole of Scotland.

BR said it was encouraged by the fact that some men had turned up for duty — the reports (A





U
E

All answer books

Number of books

Number of this

Surname Fr

First Name(s) ..

Date 17

Degree/Diploma you are registered

Subject Fr
(to be copied from)

Paper No.....
(to be copied from)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of the block of the question
2. Blue or black ink answers. Red ink underlining which pen used
3. Names must be written on separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Gatsha: Security chief visited Ulundi

5/7/87
CAPE TIMES
107

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The Commissioner of Police and the chief of the security police were invited to Kwazulu last week to see at first hand Zulu anger over Pretoria's decision to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu disclosed yesterday.

The Commissioner, General Mike Geldenhuys, was unable to accept, but the security police chief, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, had visited Ulundi on Thursday to be told by Chief Buthelezi that if Zulu anger turned to violence, he (Chief Buthelezi), would not try to defuse it.

Chief Buthelezi said last night: "I told General Coetzee the situation was deteriorating. I told him the anger of the people was justified and if it erupted into violence, I would not calm them."

'To see PM'

Chief Buthelezi, who emphasized that he would not initiate violence, added that General Coetzee was due to see the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, early on Friday.

Chief Buthelezi told Inkatha's annual conference at the weekend that he had later received a message from General Coetzee via a security police officer in Newcastle.

The general's message — as understood by Chief Buthelezi — was that he had conveyed Chief Buthelezi's feelings on the situation to Mr Botha and that he, General Coetzee, thought it advisable for Mr Botha and Chief Buthelezi to meet as soon as possible.

TOWN EXAMINER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	
<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	

General Coetzee could not be contacted last night. The Prime Minister was not available for comment. The director of his press secretariate, Mr Neville Krige, said: "There is no comment from our side."

Chief Buthelezi said the decision of the Government to excise Ingwavuma from Kwazulu had created more "common ground" than there had been between the liberation movement and the external mission of the African National Congress.

● An urgent application by the Kwazulu Government, seeking the removal of officials of the Department of Co-Operation and Development from the disputed Ingwavuma region, will be heard by a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court in Maritzburg today.

Today's action will be the third Supreme Court application initiated by Kwazulu.

pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room are so instructed.

not to communicate with other candidates with any person except the invigilator.

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

Govt told to 'pocket its pride'

ARGUS 6/7/82

107
300

Political Correspondent THE Government was today urged to "pocket its pride" and consult the people concerned in the proposed Ingwavuma land deal with Swaziland. Mr Nic Olivier, one of the Opposition's chief spokesmen on black

affairs, again advised the Government to accept court decisions in the Ingwavuma dispute after the Natal Supreme Court had for the third time ordered officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development to leave the area.

Fire case

(Continued from Page 1)

cer. Mrs H Kriel, read out a report to the court in which she recommended that Strydom do a two-year period of community service.

She said Strydom was a divorced man with a nine-year-old son. According to his teacher the boy received a good education from his father.

The report further read: "The accused is a single parent and it would therefore have a detrimental effect on his son's life if his father were unable to see to his education."

The defence counsel, Mr B Cohen, asked the court for the community service to run for a period of one year only.

Mr Cohen replaced Mr B Gradner, who died of a heart attack on Saturday.

Earlier, Mr Strydom told the court that when he and his cousin arrived at the spot there were no signs prohibiting braais.

NOT INSISTED

The forestry official had warned him but had not insisted that the fire be extinguished.

During the course of the trial, an anonymous letter received by Strydom was handed in to the court. It read: "No matter what the court decides, you are going to be beaten up. Both your knee caps will be smashed to a pulp. You will be in a wheelchair for the rest of your life. We are not playing games, Strydom. All the many thousands of little animals that died in agony will have their revenge. No police protection will help you."

Mr G F C Kotze appeared for the State.

INSTABILITY

He said the Government should stop giving the impression that it was trying to bypass court decisions. Its constant refusal to accept these decisions increased the instability in that area and the potential for conflict.

"Statenmanship demands that the Government should pocket its pride and consult with the people concerned," he said.

MISGIVINGS

"It is obvious that there are very serious misgivings not only among the people affected, but also among all sections of the populations, including supporters of the National Party.

"It is incomprehensible why the Government had to wait until the adjournment of Parliament before announcing its final decision on this matter."

Earlier Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu said he found ominous, the implacable way the Government had pursued the matter.

"They seem determined to go on with it even at the point of a gun," he said.

"My assessment of the anger, determination and consensus among my people is that something dreadful will happen if the Government goes ahead.

"Not only in Ingwavuma, but the violence could spread to other areas in Kwazulu and Natal," Chief Buthelezi said.

In yesterday's judgment, the court ruled Ingwavuma be restored to the jurisdiction of Kwazulu until the matter is heard by the Appeal Court at a date to be set.

See Page 5.

Pupils find school closed

Education Reporter PUPILS were left "standing around" today when a new senior secondary school in Athlone, scheduled to open today, did not open.

The Athlone Senior Secondary School has been built for Standards 6, 7, 8 and 9. For the first part of this year, pupils were accommodated at the Ned Doman, Hazendal, Kew Town and Garlandale primary schools.

Some schools have been running double shifts for the Standard 6 classes. According to a principal, the new school was to have opened in March.

Most principals had told the pupils to report to their old schools today. Some pupils had not been informed and arrived at their new school to find it closed.

Mr E Bydel, of the Department of Internal

Affairs (C...), said not opened sewage and tions had pleted.

He said had been chief inspe principals should various set

A prin... not been inspector,



LAST week's happy arrivals as thousands of troops finished their two-year national service were today replaced with thousands of tearful departures as young men throughout the country were put on trains to start their military training for two years. For the first time the farewells were not made at Cape Town station, but at Wingfield naval base. Army tents providing anything from hot up to new those to sea Giving Sea ing g Mir

Stay out, Court orders Govt

6/7/82

Mercury



107



Pietermaritzburg Bureau
OFFICIALS of the Department of Co-operation and Development have been ordered to leave the disputed Ingwavuma area of Zululand for the third time in two weeks by the Supreme Court.

In a sitting that lasted until nearly 9 pm yesterday, Mr Justice Leon with Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Page, ordered the officials to leave the area and interdicted the Department and the South African Government from interfering in the administration of the area.

On two previous occasions the Government lost its battle to gain control of the area which they have tried to excise from KwaZulu and hand over to Swaziland.

The last attempt was made last week, when another three Judges declared a proclamation by the State President to be invalid and ordered the Government to leave.

They noted an appeal, however, and lawyers for the KwaZulu Government and Mr Eric Ngubane, secretary to Chief Gatsha

Buthelezi, brought yesterday's urgent application to have them removed.

Giving judgment for the Full Bench, Mr Justice Leon said Mr W de Villiers, SC, for the State, had based his argument on the fact that once an appeal had been noted a judgment could not be put into action until the matter had been finally decided on by the Appellate Division in Johannesburg.

Rejecting this argument, Mr Justice Leon said there was support in law for the Courts to exercise their discretion in such matters.

In the present case, the potentiality of harm to the applicants (the KwaZulu Government and Mr Ngubane) if the application was dismissed was greater than that of harm to the State.

Null and void

A great deal of confusion in the area could lead to violence and bloodshed and although the order might delay negotiations between the South African and Swaziland Governments, tension would be reduced if

the status quo were restored.

It was therefore ordered that Proclamation 121 — deemed illegal by Mr Justice Milne, the Deputy Judge President last week — should be again declared null and void and not be suspended by the noting of an appeal.

The South African Government, the Department of Co-operation and Development and three officials mentioned in papers should be interdicted from administering control of the area.

The operation of the interdict should not be suspended by the noting of an appeal and the costs of two counsel for each of the applicants should be paid by the State, the Judge ordered.

Immediately after judgment was given, Mr W de Villiers asked for leave to appeal against the decision, stating that another Court could take another view of the matter.

The applicant's advocates immediately notified the Judges of their intentions to oppose the appeal.

After a short adjournment, Mr Justice Leon turned down the application for leave to appeal.

● See also Page 2

Team of 50 in July bets coup

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—Forget about the Free State woman's dream.

The betting coup on Jamaican Rumba in Saturday's Rothmans July Handicap was carried out by a team of 50 people.

Taking into account the comments of the majority of top bookmakers yesterday, it is estimated the coup may have netted close to R800 000.

It is the biggest killing in the 86-year history of

By **GEHRI STRAUSS**
Crime Reporter

DURBAN Narcotics Bureau detectives have smashed a massive Mandrax drug-trafficking racket involving the smuggling of more than R1 500 000 worth of the internationally banned tablets into South Africa from India.

So far seven members of a network of an alleged syndicate operating in Durban, Cape Town and the Transvaal have been arrested in a country-wide swoop last week which netted 172 000 tablets with a street resale value of R10 each.

The suspects so far detained are four Indian men and an Indian woman in Durban, an Indian man in Piet Retief and a coloured man in Cape Town.

More arrests are expected to be made around the country in connection with this latest haul which is the second biggest ever made in South Africa.

Two men have been arrested also in India where illegal factories churn out Mandrax tablets which retail at only a few cents — hence the astronomical resale profits which are made in smuggling the drug into South Africa.

For nearly a year Narcotics Bureau detectives headed by Capt John Wright, chief of the Durban Bureau, have been keeping tabs on the Mandrax syndicate and its intricate narcotics network.

Last week's swoop was the culmination of months of patient watching, waiting and interviewing more than 25 people before the detectives struck.

Those questioned included customs officials at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg and at Louis Botha Airport in Durban.

Capt Wright said in Durban yesterday that at least 40 more people had

CAPTA
reau i:
Mandi:

still to
fore th
would

'But
the sy
been o
most p
Mandi
ets in S

He s
thousa
tablets
into th
sengers
from
Republ

In i
traordi
cases

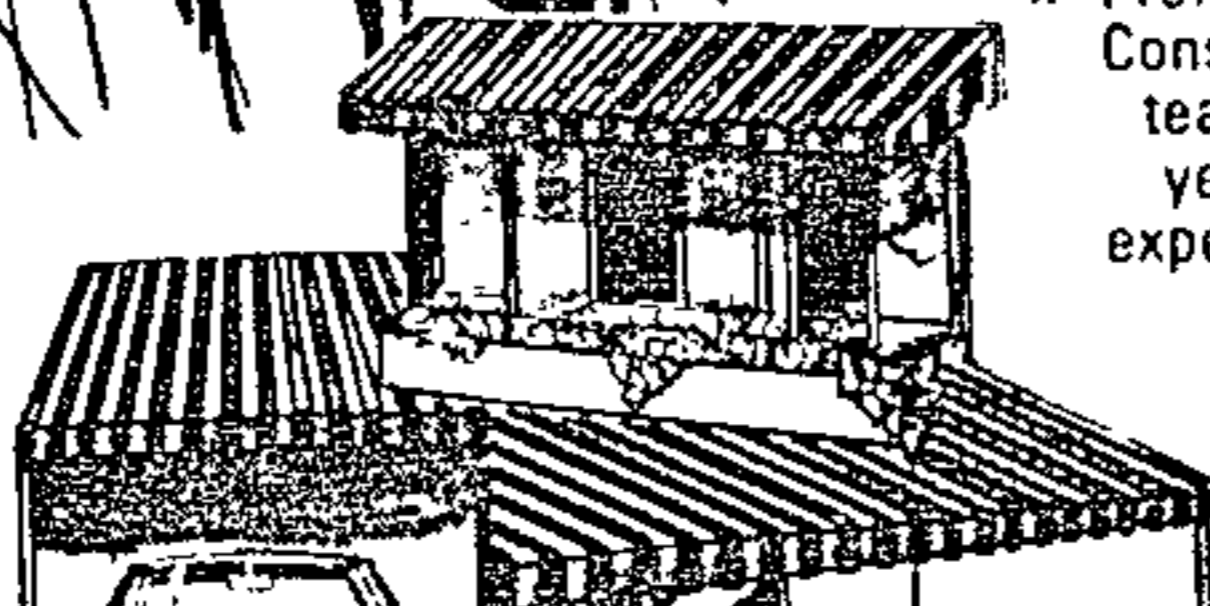
Psst! You want a SHADY DEAL?



...because we'll give you the nicest "shady deal" you'll ever get! If you've got a troublesome window that the sun booms through, a car that sits out in the rain day and night, or maybe you've had one too many of your patio parties ruined by a sudden rain storm, well, we can help. No doubt about it. Just phone our HOT LINE now, and we'll fix you up with a "shady deal" that just can't be beat, to suit your own unique problem and your pocket.

AND HERE'S WHY WE'RE
ONE OF THE TOP
AWNING COMPANIES . . .

★ Professional
Construction
team with
years of
experience.



Coal m

(152) (211) (213) (2) Mercury Report

THE entire black workforce from collieries went on the rampage yesterday, beer hall and partly destroying the

The miners stopped work early yesterday. Navigation Collieries, broke into halls and set it alight.

They are believed to have then broken and doors of a second beer hall wither. It is believed buses were stoned and windows broken.

A Dannhauser resident, who said he had watched one of the tanks which delivers food to the match into the petrol tank.

Indians upset about land issue

7/27/87
Pretoria Bureau 107

ROM 6/7/87

A
r
a
t
t
i

THE South African Indian Council, at its meeting later this month, is expected to condemn the lack of consultation which preceded the Government's efforts arbitrarily to cede a chunk of KwaZulu to Swaziland, some council members said yesterday.

And the chairman of the council's executive, Mr A Rajbansi, said from Durban that he would introduce a special debate on the Ingwavuma give-away issue at the full session of the council in Durban on July 26.

Mr Rajbansi said he did not want to anticipate the

council's debate on the issue but he stressed that throughout history people had been prepared to fight and die to protect their land rights.

The problem was aggravated if efforts were made to cede land to another country without proper consultation and negotiation with the local population

Mr Rajbansi said the Prime Minister had made it clear on a number of occasions that his policy was self-determination.

"To ignore this principle and to ignore the large number of people involved in the Ingwavuma issue is a recipe for trouble," Mr Rajbansi said.

He added that if the Government was determined to press the issue and to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland, the fairest way of approaching the problem was a referendum.

Meanwhile strong condemnation of the Government's actions in Ingwavuma and KaNgwane is also expected at a special meeting of the Labour Party scheduled for the end of the month in Cape Town

Although the party has made no official comment the leadership is known to be "seriously disturbed" at the potential for unrest created by the arbitrary action of the Government.

Third court order on govt

CAPL Times
6/7/82
107

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development have been ordered to leave the disputed Ingwavuma area of Zululand for the third time in two weeks by the Supreme Court.

In a sitting that lasted till nearly 9pm, Mr Justice Leon, with Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Page, ordered the officials to leave the area and interdicted the department and the South African Government from interfering in the administration of Ingwavuma.

On two previous occasions the government has lost its battle to gain control of the area which it wants to excise from Kwa-

zulu and hand to Swaziland.

The last attempt was made last week, when another three judges declared a proclamation by the State President to be invalid and ordered the government to leave.

The government has noted an appeal.

Yesterday's urgent application was brought by the Kwazulu Government and Mr Eric Ngubane,

secretary to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Giving judgment for the full bench, Mr Justice Leon said Mr W de Villiers, SC, for the State had based his argument on the fact that once an appeal had been noted a judgment could not be put into action till the matter had been finally decided on by the Appellate Division.

Rejecting this argument, Mr Justice Leon said there was support in law for the courts to exercise their discretion in such matters.

In the present case, the potentiality of harm to the applicants if the application was dismissed was greater than that of harm to the State.

able. Red or green ink may be used for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams which pencil may also be used.

- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional examination book(s) are used.
- Do not write in the left hand margin.

539 3

EVER column answer been (3) bla

State President's first proclamation was turned down by Mr Justice Shearer in the Durban Supreme Court

It was therefore ordered that Proclamation 121 — deemed illegal by Mr Justice Milne, the Deputy Judge President last week — should be again declared null and void and not be suspended by the notice of appeal.

The costs of two courses for each of the applicants should be paid by the State, the judge ordered.

'Unique case'

Immediately after judgment was given, Mr W De Villiers asked for leave to appeal against the decision, stating that another court could take another view.

Mr De Villiers said that the consequences of yesterday's order could be "grave and irreversible" as the case was unique from a constitutional point of view.

The applicants' advocates immediately notified the judges of intention to oppose the appeal.

After a short adjournment Mr Justice Leon turned down the application for leave to appeal. He said there were no reasonable prospects of success on appeal.

Examiner Initials

(1) 1e 2e 3e

Enter in question it has (2) and

nal

mate- n room

in other the invi-

ut.

ne com- ving the

From the

The granting of the application ordering the officials to leave was in the best interests of all concerned, he said.

It was of common knowledge that till about two weeks ago Kwazulu had been in control of Ingwavuma for about 10 years and that affidavits showed the probability that the control had been exercised in a proper manner.

A great deal of confusion in the area could lead to violence and bloodshed and although the order might delay negotiations between the South African and Swaziland governments, tension would be reduced if the status quo was restored to the position it had been in when the

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to University

Protest meetings planned for Natal

Political Reporter

THE Cabinet is likely to consider on July 20 the Natal Provincial Council resolution calling for a referendum on the Ingwavuma hand-over.

And while the New Republic Party has decided to delay launching a series of province-wide protest meetings until after the Cabinet has considered the resolution, joint Inkatha-Progressive Federal Party meetings are going ahead as scheduled.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha and a KwaZulu Cabinet Minister, will share a platform with the PFP's Natal leader, Mr Ray Swart, at a protest meeting in the Pietermaritzburg City Hall on Monday next week. Mr Swart and Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of Inkatha, will speak in the Durban City Hall the following night.

The organisers have booked a smaller hall in the municipal complex as well where the overflow can listen to proceedings by loud-speaker.

Petition

The NRP will launch their report-back meetings and a petition in Durban on July 27. The party's Natal leader, Mr Ron Miller, will share a platform at the Norwegian Hall with Mr Peter McKenzie, MPC for Berea, and Mr Cliff Matthee, MPC for Durban Central.

Mr Frank Martin, MEC and leader of the Provincial Council, will be released from his duties as Acting Administrator of Natal in time to share a protest platform with Mr Miller and Mr Brian Edwards, MPC for Pietermaritzburg South, on July 29 in the side hall of the Pietermaritzburg City Hall.

The following day Mr Miller will address a protest luncheon at Estcourt and he will be the main speaker at Winterton that evening. Mr Miller will speak at an Ixopo protest meeting on August 6.

Mr Martin said yesterday people could sign either of the two petitions that were running because both would be sent to the Cabinet.

P W will not meet Buthelezi over land deal

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Prime Minister will not be meeting Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, to discuss the Ingwavuma land deal, as originally reported at the weekend.

The Press secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr Neville Krige, said no such meeting had been arranged but he confirmed that several meetings on the security aspects of the move would be held.

The head of the South African Security Branch, Lt-Gen Johan Coetzee, was reported yesterday as having said there would be further Security Branch meetings with Chief Buthelezi.

The Chief Minister, who is also president of Inkatha, announced on Saturday during the annual conference of the movement that Gen Coetzee had travelled to Ulundi last week at his request in order to be briefed about the deteriorating security situation in the Ingwavuma region following the Government's decision to excise the area from KwaZulu and incorporate it into Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi is head of the KwaZulu Police Force, but he does not have jurisdiction over security matters in the territory.

Feelings

It is believed that a misunderstanding over the contents of a telegram sent to the KwaZulu leader by Gen Coetzee resulted in Chief Buthelezi's statement regarding Mr P W Botha's involvement.

Chief Buthelezi told delegates at the weekend conference that feelings were running very high in the Ingwavuma district following the Government's announcement.

He said he had informed Gen Coetzee that, although he had never

wavered in his commitment to non-violence, he could not be held responsible for any eruption of violence.

The Chief Minister and all the members of the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly visited Manguzi and Ingwavuma two weeks ago to brief the people on the South African Cabinet's decision.

The crowds were obviously angry and at the Ingwavuma meeting a black member of the Security Branch was beaten up after he had been found sitting with a portable tape-recorder among members of the assembly.

Speakers at both meetings berated the Swazis for their acquiescence in going along with the deal.

Buthelezi probe to be discussed

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Buthelezi commission of inquiry will come under scrutiny at the national conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations in Pietermaritzburg on Thursday.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, will deliver a paper and the discussion will be opened by Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the retiring chairman of the Anglo American Corporation.

Other speakers will include Mr Harald Paken-dorf, editor of the Vaderland, and Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal and secretary of the Buthelezi commission.

Among those taking part in a panel discussion will be Mr Colin Eglin, national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, and Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the New Republic Party.

Buthelezi blamed for tension

107
6/7/82

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

BLOODSHED, tension and confusion would result in Ingwavuma if the KwaZulu Government were reinstated in control of the disputed area pending an Appeal Court decision, Mr W de Villiers, SC, for the State said yesterday.

He was addressing the Supreme Court here on a KwaZulu Government application for an order which would force the South African Government to leave the area in terms of a Full Bench decision handed down by the Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice Milne, last week.

The tension in the area had been caused by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he told blacks who wanted Swazi rule that they should cross the border into the neighbouring State and leave Ingwavuma, Mr de Vil-

liers said.

Strife and discontentment were flowing from the fact that KwaZulu was getting control over Swazis, said Mr W Buys, SC, who also appeared for the State.

Everything that had happened in the area since the noting of the appeal by the State last week was illegal and KwaZulu had no rights in the area, he contended, claiming that the State President's proclamation should remain in force until the appeal had been heard.

Threatened

The KwaZulu Government had been 'obstructionist' with workers in the magistrate's office refusing to work for the South African Government and the medical superintendent of a hospital refusing to allow a Government official the right to address his staff — apparently on the orders of the Secretary for KwaZulu — Mr de Villiers said.

Swazis in the area were also being threatened with not getting trading licences or medical treatment and were being unlawfully harassed, he said.

Workers in the court, described as the 'Union Buildings of Ingwavuma', had been intimidated into not working for South Africa.

Tension was being created by Chief Buthelezi and there was no question of a decision being reached while KwaZulu was in charge of the area, he said.

The aim of the Government in excising the area was so that the people could be informed of the position and their views sought, he said.

Only then would a final decision be made.

Because of these actions of KwaZulu in the area, its record was not unblemished, Mr de Villiers said.

Fled

Chief Ntunja Mgomozulu had written an affidavit explaining that he had fled with his followers after being told he would have to become a Zulu subject.

It was in the interests of not only the Swazis but the others in the area that stability, in the form of South African control, returned to the area.

Although the Army and police in the area were under South African control, their support could be undermined if the Department of Co-operation and Development did not resume control.

Already the local commanding officer, Cmdt van der Spuy, had complained that the Army had lost the support of the local population since the dispute began, he said.

Mr Buys submitted that there would be confusion if a KwaZulu official acted in the area.

The black representative, a Mr Mhlongo, would not have the right to exercise power over whites in the area and could not exercise many functions described in an affidavit by Mr van Zyl, a South African representative in the area.

Untenable

The position in the 'vast underdeveloped area' would be untenable, Mr Buys said.

Mr Buys agreed with an observation from the Bench that tension in the area had increased since the State President's first proclamation had been issued.

'You can't undo what has been done. The problem about whether Ingwavuma is to become part of Swaziland can only happen if responsible government is in the area and does not take sides,' Mr Buys said.

Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, for the KwaZulu Government, said the State was acting like a 'petulant child' and was resorting to nurseryroom tactics in an attempt to get its 'sweetie' back in its action over control of the disputed area.

Mr Shaw said the Government had acted suddenly after 10 years of

KwaZulu administration of the area to take urgent action to get control of the Ingwavuma area.

Although the State had noted its intention to appeal against the Full Bench decision, the South African Government should be ordered to leave the area until the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein had ruled on the case, he said.

Illegal

The Court had said the State President's second proclamation excising the area from the control of KwaZulu was illegal, but the mere noting of an appeal by the State had the effect of reinstating the proclamation as legal until the case was finally decided in Bloemfontein — this could take a year or more.

Mr Shaw rejected claims by Mr de Villiers that the Government had acted to excise Ingwavuma in an attempt to gauge the reaction of the people in the area without any intimidation taking place.

The State admitted that they had prepared pamphlets for distribution by the Army explaining the position to residents in the area, but the local military commandant denied handing them out, Mr Shaw said.

He had, the commandant said, handed them to the magistrate and there was no proof that they had been delivered.

The pamphlets simply told the populace that negotiations were going on between the South African Government and the Swazi authorities for the incorporation of Ingwavuma into the neighbouring territory.

New borders

In order that the negotiations over new borders could be conducted, Ingwavuma would be excised from KwaZulu and transferred to the control of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Shaw said, reading from the pamphlet.

An affidavit expressing the views of Chief Mgomozulu, who fled from the area to Swaziland with about 20 000 of his people, that was handed in by Mr de Villiers was invalid, Mr Shaw contended.

The chief had left for Swaziland in 1973 and had become a refugee simply because of the treatment meted out to him by a Mr Torlage — then Commissioner-General of the Zulus in Ulundi.

Mr Torlage had informed the chief he had become a Zulu citizen and submit to the rule of KwaZulu and had at a late stage told the chief he should leave his position to be reinstated by his brother.

Because of this treatment, the chief had fled, he said.

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The South African Government was overruled for the third time in as many weeks by the Supreme Court yesterday when three judges ordered that control of the Ingwavuma district be returned to Kwazulu.

The judgment was the latest in a series brought by Kwazulu against the Government's two proclamations issued under the hand of the State President, excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu as a prelude to handing the district over to Swaziland.

Yesterday's decision by Mr Justice Leon, with Mr Justice Page and Mr Justice Kumleben concurring, granted an order that last week's judgment should be enforced in spite of the appeal.

THE OPTIONS

In term of a further part of the application, yesterday's order itself may not be suspended by the noting of an appeal — a measure which proved necessary when the Government's legal team once again asked leave to appeal.

Leave to appeal was turned down.

The decision forces the Government to restore

Land deal stayed by court

Argus
6/7/82
107

the control of Ingwavuma to its administrative situation before proclamation R121/1982, which means that the earlier proclamation is still in force but is suspended until the Government shows cause why it should not be declared invalid.

The Government could try to show cause why the first proclamation is legal, or it may be content to wait until the appeal on the second proclamation is heard in Bloemfontein.

MARTIAL LAW

Other options facing the Cabinet, however, include a declaration of martial law or the calling together of Parliament to pass an Act to do what the two proclamations have failed to do: remove

the authority of Kwazulu from Ingwavuma.

Much of the Government's legal argument at yesterday's hearing centred on the chaos and possible bloodshed which, it said, could result if authority were restored to Kwazulu.

Answering questions from Judge Leon, Mr A J Buys, counsel for the South African Government, agreed that the correct approach in making a judgment would be to take the course which would diminish tension in the area.

He also conceded that tension had existed in the area since doubt had arisen over whether or not Ingwavuma was to become part of Swaziland.

NOTE CARD

1. The ans marked. rough work.
2. Enter at the bloc you are
3. Blue or. The use green i emphas be used
4. Names (e.g. g examini

Any disho

EDSON

cerned to work for KwaZulu after the recent 'role' they had been asked to play by the central Government.

Safety

'Although — as employees of the Government — they were used just as "pawns", we no longer trust them. Although we are short of senior officials of that rank, we think it is in their own interests for these officials to leave KwaZulu unharmed,' the statement added.

It is not the first time that KwaZulu Government officials have referred to the safety of officials working for the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

Two weeks ago the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, referred to the strong feelings being expressed by the people of Ingwavuma as a result of the Government decision. He told a meeting at Ingwavuma that he could not guarantee the safety of the former KwaZulu magistrate, Mr Danie van Zyl, who by then had been seconded to the central Government department.

Trust

The Cabinet said that the people of Ingwavuma did not even want to see the Pretoria-based officials.

'It is unlikely that Zulu people in any other KwaZulu district can ever trust them,' the statement said.

'If they cannot be trusted by the people, they are of little use to us.'

The battle for control of the Ingwavuma area has been continuing since June 18, when the State President issued Proclamation R109, excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu.

An order by Mr Justice Shearer on June 25, called on the Department of Co-Operation and Development to relinquish control to KwaZulu until August 2.

Thousands expected to hear King Goodwill at Zulu royal kraal

African Affairs Reporter

KING Goodwill Zwelithini, the paramount chief of the Zulus, has called on the Zulu nation to attend the meeting at Kwakhethomdandayo royal kraal in Nongoma to discuss the Ingwavuma issue.

The meeting has been scheduled for July 31 and the King has described the mass meeting as an historical event in the life of the Zulu nation. It is expected that thousands of Zulus will congregate in the royal palace and the Mercury was

QUIET SOLUTION

Buthelezi rejects Koornhof's new plan

African Affairs Correspondent

THE suggestion by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, that representatives of urban areas should be elected to the legislative assemblies of national states was no substitution for real representation.

It was unlikely to get the support of the majority of blacks.

This point was made yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu. He was commenting on Dr Koornhof's hints during the week-end on how the urban blacks would achieve full political rights.

Chief Buthelezi said the proposal would only merit consideration as an 'interim measure' in the process of getting to the real sharing of power at the highest level.

He said the authorities in KwaZulu did not regard the Legislative Assembly as representing the fulfilment of their ultimate political aspirations.

'We believe blacks and whites must determine their future jointly. This is in the Buthelezi Commission report,' he pointed out.

Referring to Dr Koornhof's statement that the Government was doing everything possible to avoid having a one man, one vote situation forced on the country as had happened in Zimbabwe, Chief Buthelezi said South Africa would not get anywhere by using one man, one vote as a 'red herring'.

Political Reporter

A SUGGESTION that KwaZulu and Swaziland should hold round-table discussions with South Africa on the question of Ingwavuma refugees as a means of avoiding a 'bloodbath' came from Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a meeting in Pretoria with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister.

The meeting was the first at which the South African Government had discussed with KwaZulu the possibility of handing over Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

The Mercury yesterday came into possession of a copy of the minutes of the meeting, held on November 12, 1979.

The Prime Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof — Minister of Co-operation and Development — and Mr Pik Botha were present.

Chief Buthelezi was accompanied by Dr Frank Mdlalose — KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, and Mr Gibson Thula, KwaZulu's principal urban representative.

Quietly

According to the minutes, Mr P W Botha said representations had been made by Swaziland for Ingwavuma and part of KwaNgwane. The Swazis wanted to 'redraw the line to unite all the people they think belong together'.

Mr Pik Botha said the South African Government 'could indicate no line until we had had talks with Chief Buthelezi. They say they have always had Swazi cultural allegiance. There has been a suggestion that some investigators be appointed by South Africa to quietly ask the local people.

'It would be of great value to all if this matter could be resolved privately and quietly. Whatever we do, no final conclusion should be reached until South Africa, the KwaZulu Government and Swaziland talk together.'

Chief slams SABC report

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he never asked to see the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to discuss the Ingwavuma land deal.

But he says he would gladly do so if it was in the interest of defusing an 'explosive situation' in the area.

Chief Buthelezi was commenting yesterday on SABC news reports that a statement that he was to meet the Prime Minister to discuss the Ingwavuma affair was 'false'.

'I take umbrage at the use of the word "false",' he said.

The Chief Minister said the text of the message conveyed to him by Col J A P Burger, Head of Security for Northern Natal, from Lt-Gen Johan Coetzee, Head of Security Police in South Africa, was ambiguous.

The message followed a meeting between Chief Buthelezi and Gen Coetzee at Ulundi on Thursday last week, at the request of the KwaZulu leader, to discuss the deteriorating security situation in the disputed Ingwavuma district.

Message

Subsequently he received a message through the secretary of his department, Mr E F Oltmann.

The message read: 'Col Burger conveyed to Mr Oltmann that, concerning the discussions you had with Gen Coetzee, Gen Coetzee stated to Col Burger that the views expressed at the meeting were conveyed to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister was understanding of the views expressed and agrees that a discussion should take place as soon as possible.'

Chief Buthelezi said the SABC did more harm to race relations in South Africa than any other media in the country. He accused them of 'playing' with an explosive matter.

He said the SABC reported matters concerning himself, KwaZulu and the black cause as 'negatively as possible'.

Sebe: keep land issue internal

7/17/82

D. Dipatch
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 the leader 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 set-

ting 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.



expresses the parents' anger over the sudden closure of the Epsom Road School to Mr Wood, circuit inspector of the coloured schools, yesterday.

Mercury 7/7/82 Over schools switch

...of the year, but Mr refused, saying that ... were urgent- ... to accommo- ... Department of ... Affairs.

...structed the pupils ... a hired school ... but they were ... by angry parents. ... er, some pupils ... were not accompa- ... by their parents, ... dered by Mr Wood ... rd the bus which ... out an hour late ... 20 children.

taking

...ood refused to ... the Press and or- ... photographers to ... school grounds. ... said they were ... pared to allow

their children to be transported unaccompanied by bus. The Department has refused to give us a written undertaking accepting full responsibility for our children being transported to another school.

'What happens if the bus overturns or gets involved in a collision?' asked one irate mother, who angrily declared that she would rather have her child admitted to an Indian school than risk the danger of busing.

A mother from Wentworth, Mrs P Williams, said she could not believe that a whole school could shut down in the middle of the year and the children transferred to a school in another area

without the prior consent of parents.

'It's time the authorities stopped pushing the coloured people around like a football. It is bad enough being told where we should live but we are definitely not going to accept being told to which school our children should go,' she said.

Disliked

Mr Dempsey Noel, who was also among the protesting parents, said they would seek legal opinion today in a bid to have the Epsom Road School reopened.

He said parents were alarmed that their children's education was being disrupted at a crucial

part of the year.

'And to make matters worse, the Spearman Road School, which has been chosen as an alternative, was generally disliked among coloured parents because of the notorious character of the area.

'This is demonstrated by the fact that many Sydenham parents preferred their children to go to school in other areas,' he added.

He said the parents would continue their protest at the Epsom Road School today.

Attempts by the Mercury yesterday to contact the Department of Coloured Affairs in Cape Town were unsuccessful.

Official
107
'makes
Mercury
offer' to
7/7/82
squatters

Mercury Reporter

SQUATTERS who had their homes in Inanda demolished last month and the timber from their homes confiscated by the Department of Co-operation and Development claimed yesterday that an official from the department had offered to sell their wood back to them for R20.

More than 60 houses have been demolished in the Inanda area during the past month, and 36 tenants have been charged with illegal squatting. They will appear in court on July 13.

At the Gandhi Settlement in Inanda yesterday a group of more than 30 people told the Press that after their houses had been demolished trucks from the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Port Natal Administration Board had carted off their materials after an official had told them that it was to be confiscated.

Some women claimed that primus stoves and bags of maize meal had been confiscated as well.

Trust

Mr Jack Mjeje, who acted as spokesman for the group, said that shortly after the demolitions some of the men had been approached by an official from the department who said they could buy their timber back for R20 if they promised to leave the area.

'We did not trust this offer, and so far nobody has paid for their confiscated timber,' he said.

Confused squatters who had lost their rooms said yesterday that they had no idea where they were meant to go. At the moment they were relying on the charity of friends and relatives.

The Inanda Support Group told the Mercury yesterday that they would be meeting with the chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R Blumrick, on Friday. Mr Blumrick last night re-

face charge

...ief appearance in ... a charge of kid-

...then, 21, Mr Raj ... 32. Mr Ron- ... Pillay, 26. ... ive charges, con- ... ge. They pleaded

... abduction of a ... dance at a hotel

... girl was walking ... ed, Pinetown, at ... stopped beside

... to her throat ... y then drove to ... ed by police.

... 6 and the ac- ... me of the condi-

Christmas weekend will be short

Mercury Reporter
THE Christmas weekend will be shorter this year because Christmas Day falls on a Saturday.

Boxing Day falls on a Sunday, but holidays which do are not automatically carried forward to the following Monday.

Mr Ken Hobson, general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, said no provision would be made for holidays on December 27 or 28. Employees would get only December 25 off.

For Monday, January 3, banks and building societies will be able to open but local authorities may order shops to close allow-

Seychelles 7/7/82 death sentence

FROM PAGE 1
Seychelles on September 20 this year.

In court yesterday Mrs Di Brooks, the wife of convicted mercenary Aubrey Brooks, asked a Seychelles policewoman to hold her hand as Chief Justice Mr Edward Earl Seaton prepared to sentence her husband to death.

She kept saying to attorney, Mr Graham Fowles: 'I am all right, I am all right', but then collapsed in tears.

In Durban Mrs Julia Puren, the wife of Mr Jeremiah Puren 'was not feeling well' and did not

When mercenary leader Col Mike Hoare was told of the news yesterday his first reaction was 'Good God'.

Obviously taken aback, Col Hoare said there were just two words to describe his emotions: 'Very distressed'.

He said that any further legal proceedings would be left in the 'most capable hands of Mr Fairbairn and his associates', without any prompting being necessary from South Africa.

Mrs Ina Dolinchek, whose husband was sentenced to 20 years in prison, said: 'I've been preparing myself for the worst, but thank God he

King calls all SA Zulus to a conference

CAP-TIMES 8/7/82 (107)

Staff Reporter

MILLIONS of Zulus have been invited to attend a conference with King Goodwill Zwelithini on the South African Government's proposal to give the Ingwavuma district of Kwazulu to Swaziland.

This was announced last night by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who said the king had invited "chiefs, leaders from all walks of life and ordinary people from all over the country" to the July 31 conference.

The gathering, which could be attended by several thousand of South Africa's five million Zulus, will be held in the Nongoma District.

'Share agony'

Chief Buthelezi said the king wished to "share his agony on the proposed excision with his people" and to seek their guidance.

He said the king had asked him last year to appeal to Zulus to help in bearing costs for a tombstone on King Dingaan's grave in the Nyawo tribal area in Ingwavuma. This matter had now become "extremely urgent".

"At least we can construct the tombstone on King Dingaan's grave without having to go through a foreign state," he said.

"It also gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their solidarity on the present rape of Kwazulu by the South African Government in cahoots with the Government of Swaziland.

"This also harnesses the people's anger along constructive lines. In the present circumstances it is so easy for our anger to become a destructive force.

"We can at least use the anger caused by this confiscation of our land by the government, aided and abetted by the Swazis, to advance our cause for freedom by consolidating our unity and also by strengthening our determination to be free," he said.

Diplomats

● A Durban correspondent reports that foreign diplomats and journalists are expected to attend the mass meeting.

In Durban, Zulus are already organizing buses for the event. Some said they would be at the royal kraal even if they had to walk. Schoolchildren, many of them members of Inkatha Youth Brigade, are keen to visit their king.

Zulus on the Reef have also indicated that they will go to Natal to hear their king express his views on the Ingwavuma excision.

We don't need Kosi Bay

Stan 8/18/82

US

By Andre Meyerowitz
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Americans at Kosi Bay? No, no, no, say all the experts in Washington.

There have been whispers in South Africa about possible American interest in the Swaziland land deal.

There has even been talk of secret US involvement in it.

If South Africa succeeds in giving Ingwavuma to Swaziland, the rumour goes, America could take advantage of the resulting availability of a new port.

Lending supposed credibility to the idea are factors which have puzzled many — big government expenditure on roads and other facilities in the forlorn area and the government's steadfast stand in spite of near-total opposition.

Could it be a secret scheme to set up a major US Navy base? Ask the rumour-mongers.

In Washington US Government and military officials poured cold water on such speculation.

Non-Government analysts and strategists

said it simply didn't make sense.

The official word from the Pentagon is: "Kosi Bay forms no part of US naval thinking."

The US Government has taken no public position on the proposed land deal, regarding it as a bilateral matter between South Africa and Swaziland in which the US has no right to meddle.

Privately, some State Department officials express misgivings about the plan because they fear it can do harm in South Africa.

An academic Africa-

watcher in Washington said: "Any such plan for a US Navy base would instantly be seen as a South African fix."

"It would have a disastrous impact in the US and internationally."

A military analyst in a conservative think-tank said: "America is interested in bases closer to the Persian Gulf. Kosi Bay is a little far away for positioning for conflict over the oilfields."

A political scientist said: "A US base at Kosi Bay is too far fetched for words."

"Maputo is of no

great value to the Soviets while the South Africans are running it.

"The premise that we need anything to keep an eye on the Soviets there is wrong."

So what is the land deal all about?

Robert Rotberg, Professor of Political Science and History at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says:

"By giving northern kwaZulu to Swaziland a buffer zone would be created between Mozambique, where anti-South African guerrillas have bases, and South Africa."

"Pressure could also

be put on King Sobhuza's government, as at present, to prevent guerillas from crossing Swazi territory."

Professor Rotberg is among several analysts who wonder if the persistent rumours about US involvement could be a smokescreen to hide something else.

One example of "something else" was suggested by a US Government official.

"The ANC uses Swaziland as a transit area and it has safe houses there."

"Maybe South Africa wants a pact with Swaziland for the ANC to be kicked out of that country."

"King Sobhuza might co-operate if he gets the land he wants," the official said.

Swazis try to 'sell' land deal

ARGUS 8/7/82

107

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.



MRS Nonhlanhla Nkabinde . . . demolishing her partly built house in Inanda yesterday.

'Buy back timber' offer to squatter

107

Mercury 8/7/82

Mercury Reporter

ANOTHER Inanda resident has said that a 'white official' has told people whose homes were demolished last month that they can buy their confiscated timber, but the Department of Co-operation and Development is adamant that it is not one of its officials.

Mrs Nonhlanhla Nkabinde, who is in the process of demolishing her own partly erected house in Inanda after being told by the department that she was squatting illegally, said yesterday that a 'white official' had told her that if she did not remove the existing structure of her new house and 'go back to where she came from' it would be demolished for her and she would have to pay to get her timber back.

Mr R Blumrick, the Department's Chief Commissioner in Natal, as well as a spokesman for the head office in Pretoria, denied yesterday that any of their officials had offered to sell squatters' building materials back to them after their houses had been demolished in Inanda last month.

On Tuesday a group of people who had their houses demolished said that after their timber had been confiscated by the department they were approached by an official who said they could buy it back for R20 if they promised to leave the area.

The Department denied that this had taken place, saying there would be no money involved if people asked for their building material back. They said anyone requesting their timber would be charged with illegal squatting and summonsed.

Mrs Nkabinde lived with her cousin in Inanda before starting to build her own home.

THE Soweto Residents' Committee is to hold a meeting to protest the controversial issue of the South African Government's decision to grant Ingwavuma area to Swaziland.

Soweto slams Swazi connection

BY SELLO RABOTHATA

The committee's chairman, Mr Albert Mhlungu, said this week among blacks in the country and it was about that the issue had created much concern

done to stop it. "Time is ripe that we tell the Government the deprivation of opportunities, such as land expropriation, citizenship, and others, will continue to disturb blacks in the country. Thousands of people have been resettled in the homelands and others have lost their citizenship as a result of so-called homelands opting for independence." Mr Mhlungu said. His reaction comes amid the KwaZulu Government's successful court battle against the

He said. "This just goes to show the fraudulent nature of the bantustan policy. I am sure that if Parliament was sitting they would pass a law that would overrule the courts' decision on the matter. I have sent telegrams to Dr Piet Koornhof and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, urging them to lay off Ingwavuma and let the people decide for themselves on the issue. "The deal will affect feelings between blacks and blacks, and also between blacks and Africans. I have also written a telegram to Chief Buthelezi assuring him of our support in his fight to oppose the further balkanisation of our country. A statement by the Azanian People's Organisation's (Azapo) publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, expressed the indictment and anger of all black people about the unholy alliance which the Swazi Government has entered into with the "unpopular" government of South Africa.



- 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.

the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Examiners' Initials	(1)	(2)	(3)
	96	105	112
	6	4	

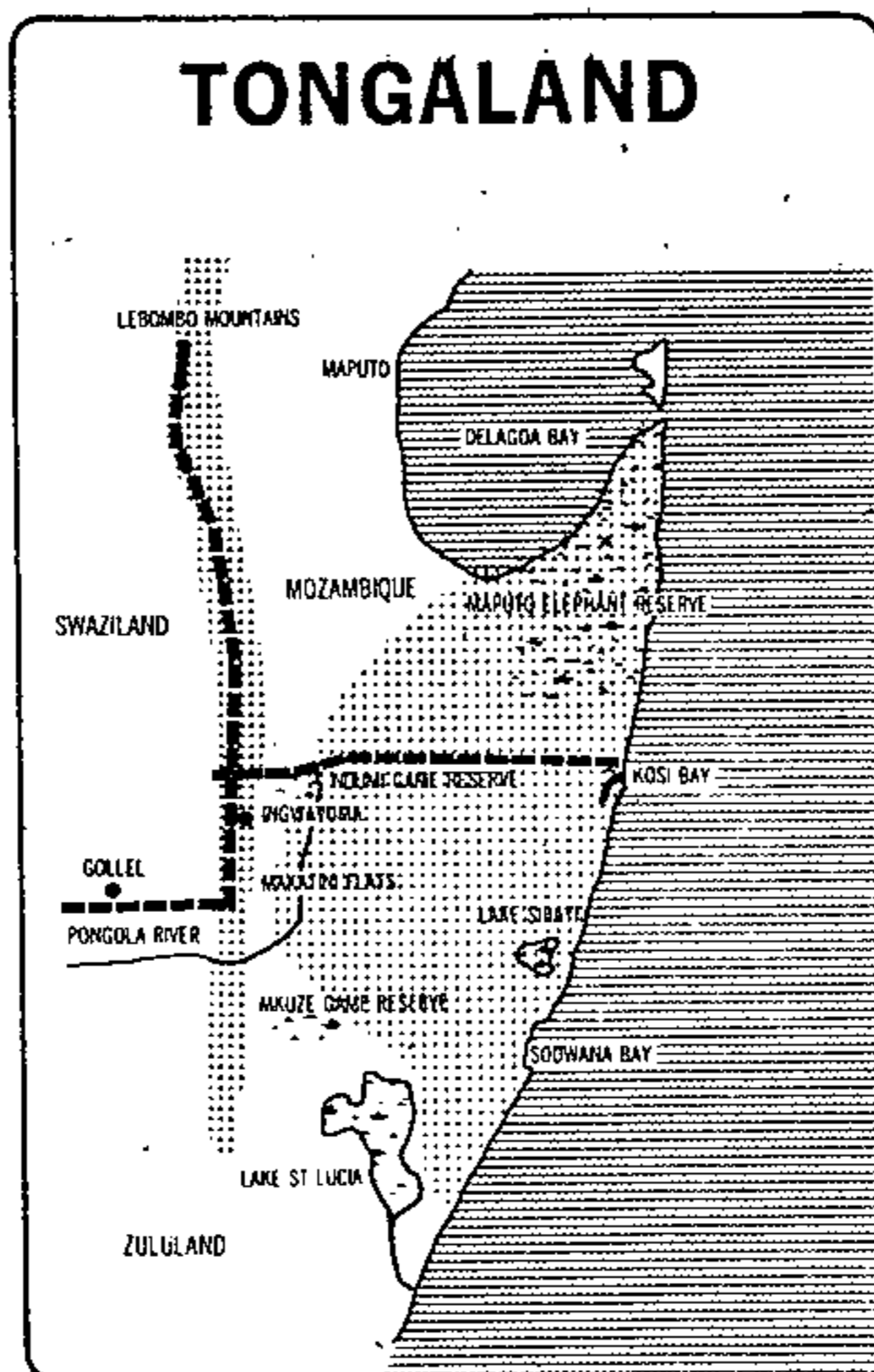
Bishop Tutu said the Government's decision to hand over the disputed Ingwavuma area in northern Natal was a clear demonstration of cynicism on the part of the Government. It showed that they were determined to go ahead with what they wanted to do despite the people's protests.

The moral flaw

FM 9/7/82

Both the Zulu and the Swazi claims to the Ingwavuma area may be as suspect as government's contention that it has a right to dispose of the region. By the logic of Pretoria, Ulundi and Mbabane alike the true claim vests in the inhabitants — most of whom seem to be neither Zulu nor Swazi (or even Nguni) but Tembe-Tonga.

If, as government contends, the reason for ceding the area is "to bring together those who belong together," then there is a strong argument that Ingwavuma should go to Mozambique — if it is to go anywhere. The Tonga were arbitrarily separated from their fellow tribesmen when, after 1887, Britain and Portugal agreed on the present



border between Natal and Mozambique.

There are 2m-3m Tongas in the subcontinent. At least 200 000 live in SA, (some 60 000 in Ingwavuma) and Tonga tribal links are maintained across the border with Mozambique.

According to a research thesis by an expert on the area, Tim Jackson, which is corroborated by Wits University social anthropologist David Webster, most of the disputed Ingwavuma territory is part of what used to be called Tongaland. Partly because it is inhospitable country Tongaland was never permanently conquered by the neighbouring Nguni (Swazi and Zulu) tribes.

Ethnically, there is no connection between the Tembe-Tonga and the Nguni nations. Their socio-economic and cultural differences are distinct. For example, maize, the staple grain of the Nguni, is barely able to grow in what is SA's only truly tropical area. Hence, the Tonga are expert fishermen as can be seen from their complex fish traps at Kosi Bay mouth. The rights to these traps are hereditary and are registered with the Natal Parks Board. The Nguni traditionally do not eat fish.

Tembe-Tonga religion and marriage practice is different to that of their Nguni neighbours. Cattle do not feature in their economy, which is mixed. It was based on fishing, gathering and working iron and growing cassava.

The Tonga are not warlike and are not organised in tight tribal patterns like most Bantu tribes. This perhaps explains why Tonga culture has gradually been submerged by Zulu in this century.

Earlier in their history, however, the Tonga king, Ngwanase, formed a pact with Shaka and was regarded as an equal. The Tembe-Tonga then were important middle-

men controlling trade, largely in firearms, between the Portuguese and the Nguni nations.

The Tonga tongue differs from Zulu and Siswati, although the men now speak a Zulu patois among themselves while the women and children still speak Tonga. Many Tonga have two names. For instance, the clan name Tembe is often changed to the Zulu "Mthembu." In government census reports the Tonga are enumerated as Zulus — which seems to contradict official claims that they are rightly Swazis.

The chief of the Tembe-Tonga is Mzimba Tembe, now an old man, who opted to work within what used to be called the Bantu Administration structure and who seems to have accepted subordination to the Zulus. Tongas in Mozambique even today "khonza" (pay deference) to him. He is reported to have said that he will "resist" incorporation into Swaziland.

The only part of Tongaland that came under Swazi influence was the Lebombo mountain range and its narrow band of foothills. The administrative capital of Tongaland, Ingwavuma, is on top of the Lebombo as the white administrators disliked the climate of the Makatini Flats. It was in the Lebombo area that Dingane was killed and it is there that a Zulu-Swazi population mix can be found.

When the British claimed Delagoa Bay from the Portuguese in 1875, the dispute was arbitrated by President McMahon of France who awarded the bay to Portugal. The Portuguese then began spreading their influence south into Tongaland, leading Queen Zambile of the Tongas to successfully ask for British protection. The present border between Mozambique and Natal was agreed by the colonial powers — thereby cutting the Tonga nation in two.

In seeking to justify their claims to Ingwavuma in ethnic terms, neither Swaziland nor KwaZulu seem correct — although the majority of local inhabitants are more influenced by Zulu culture than by Swazi. In those terms the land belongs to the people who will no doubt continue to be there whatever its political fate — the Tembe-Tonga.

□ The dispute over the Ingwavuma region is also worrying conservationists who fear for the survival of the leatherback turtle. The leatherback is under threat in most parts of the world. This is thanks to poachers who find a thriving market among the world's turtle-soup fanciers. In the Ingwavuma area thanks to the protection of the Natal Parks Board, its numbers have been increasing.

20 000 Swazis have fled Zulu rule

By Andrew Walker
The Star's
Africa News Service

MEABANE — Swaziland claims it is sheltering more than 20 000 refugees who have fled Ingwavuma rather than live under kwaZulu rule. The refugees have been moving across the border into Swaziland since Ingwavuma was ceded to kwaZulu in 1976, a Swazi and Government spokesman, Dr George Msibi, said in an interview. In the face of fierce opposition, South Africa is now attempting to take the territory back and hand it to Swaziland.

REGISTERED

Dr Msibi alleged the refugees, all Swazis, had been subjected to intimidation and thuggery and had been discriminated against by kwaZulu authorities because they were Swazis.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Sten Bronee, about 5 900 Ingwavuma refugees have registered with his organisation in Swaziland. They are living on an agricultural settlement in the Big Bend area in southern Swaziland, cared for by the UNHCR and the Swazi Government.

REFUGE

Questioned about the number of refugees who had actually sought refuge in Swaziland, Dr Msibi said only those who did not have any means of subsistence had registered with the UNHCR. Most of these people consider themselves as being Swazis and do not want to register in Swaziland as refugees, he said. Refugees who had not registered and were not living in the refugee settlement had been absorbed by Swazi society. He insisted that the majority of the people of Ingwavuma were Swazis and not Zulus.

See Page 15
Swazis in the hot grip of land fever.

SWAZI AND FEVER

THE PEOPLE of Swaziland will suddenly find themselves outnumbered in their own country by South African blacks if the proposed land deal comes off — but the Swazis cannot wait for it to happen.

For King Sobhuza II's fiercely loyal citizens are looking forward to the incorporation of Ingwavuma and Kangwane with almost religious zeal.

Never mind that the estimated 500 000 Swazis will be swamped by more than 800 000 people from the disputed territories.

Never mind the uproar as Zulu leaders bitterly oppose South Africa's move to cede the lands to Swaziland. And never mind the claims that many people in Ingwavuma and Kangwane want nothing to do with Swaziland and that incorporation could lead to violence.

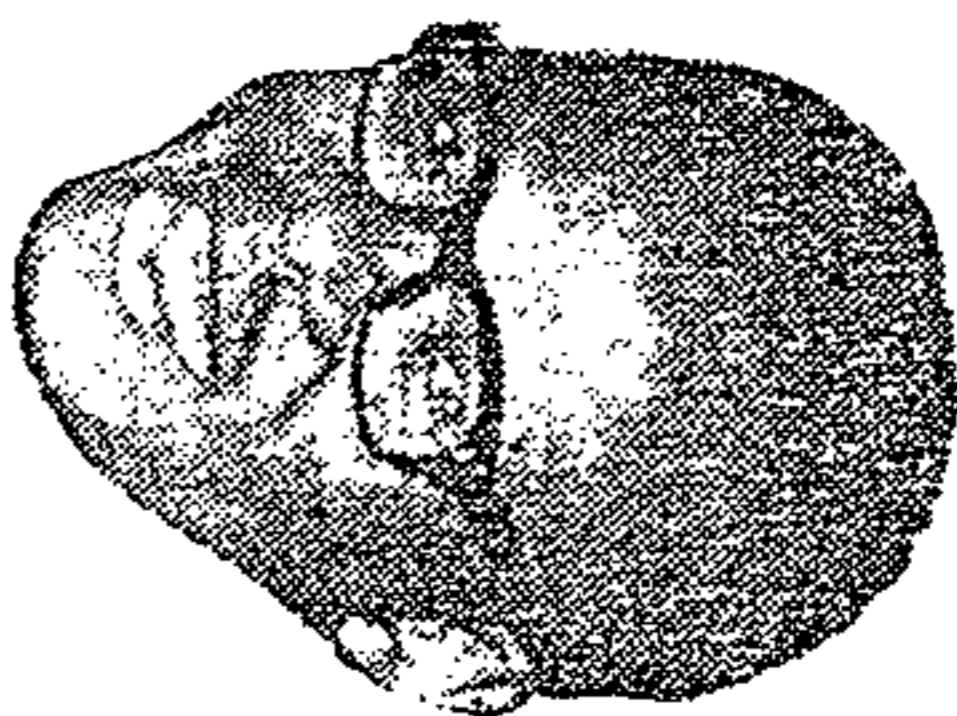
What does matter to the people of Swaziland is that they have been promised land which their king's spokesmen tell them belonged to Swaziland in the first place.

Feeling 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 Swazi land back territory



CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi

We're getting back what is ours, they claim

12/11 AR 64 S

By ANDREW WALKER, Argus Africa News Service

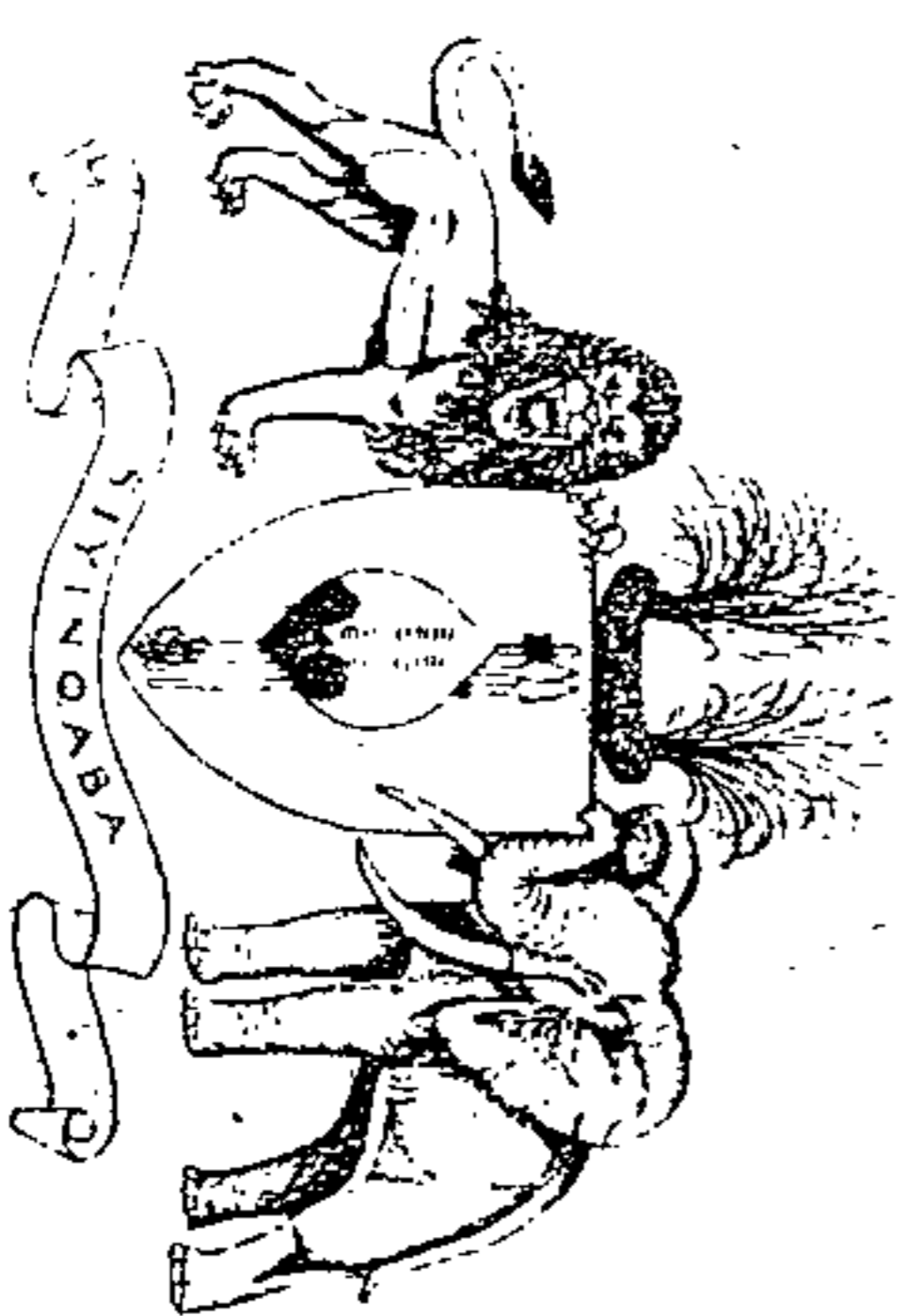
erals tell them that their country will go from strength to strength by expanding its present borders to include territories which, they say, belonged to Swaziland long before the Zulu wars with the British. Reverence for the king plays a huge part in the Swazi's feelings on the land issue, observers say. For in Swaziland, what the king says goes.

POPULAR

The kingdom has a Parliament — and some outspoken MPs — but King Sobhuza II, the world's longest reigning monarch, enjoys the kind of popular support that has come from more than half a century of benevolent des-

tion explosion that would come with the incorporation of the territories.

As one Albahane businessman put it, South Africa will have to give Swaziland a big "dowry" to go along with the gift of land and people. The king and his men



trial problems and the financial factors.

"Those people who work in South Africa will retain their South African residential status and their job opportunities will not be interfered with. By becoming part of Swaziland they have everything to gain, and nothing to lose.

The deal was not a gift of land to Swaziland, he said.

"This is the continuing process of regaining our sovereignty and independence — we are getting back what is rightfully ours."

integrating these people. "We are looking into the socio-economic repercussions, the indus-



KING Sobhuza II of Swaziland.

THE PEOPLE of Swaziland will suddenly find themselves outnumbered in their own country by South African blacks if the proposed land deal comes off — but the Swazis cannot wait for it to happen.

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 territory which it has sought since 1910.

"Land fever" has gripped the Swazis as offi-



CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi

We're get
back what
is ours,
they claim

By ANDREW WALKER, Argus Africa News S

cialists tell them that their country will go from strength to strength by expanding its present borders to include territories which, they say, belonged to Swaziland long before the Zulu wars with the British.

Reverence for the king plays a huge part in the Swazi's feelings on the land issue, observers say. For in Swaziland, what the king says goes.

POPULAR

The kingdom has a Parliament — and some outspoken MPs — but King Sobhuza II, the world's longest reigning monarch, enjoys the kind of popular support that has come from more than half a century of benevolent despotism.

The king has his Cabinet, his MPs and his advisers from both the old guard and the university generation. But sources close to King Sobhuza say he never places too much reliance on 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-

tion explosion that would come with the incorporation of the territories.

As one Mbabane businessman put it, South Africa will have to give Swaziland a big "dowry" to go along with the gift of land and people.

The king and his men have little time for warnings from Kwazulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Mr Enos Mabuza, of Kangwane, that the merger could lead to violence.

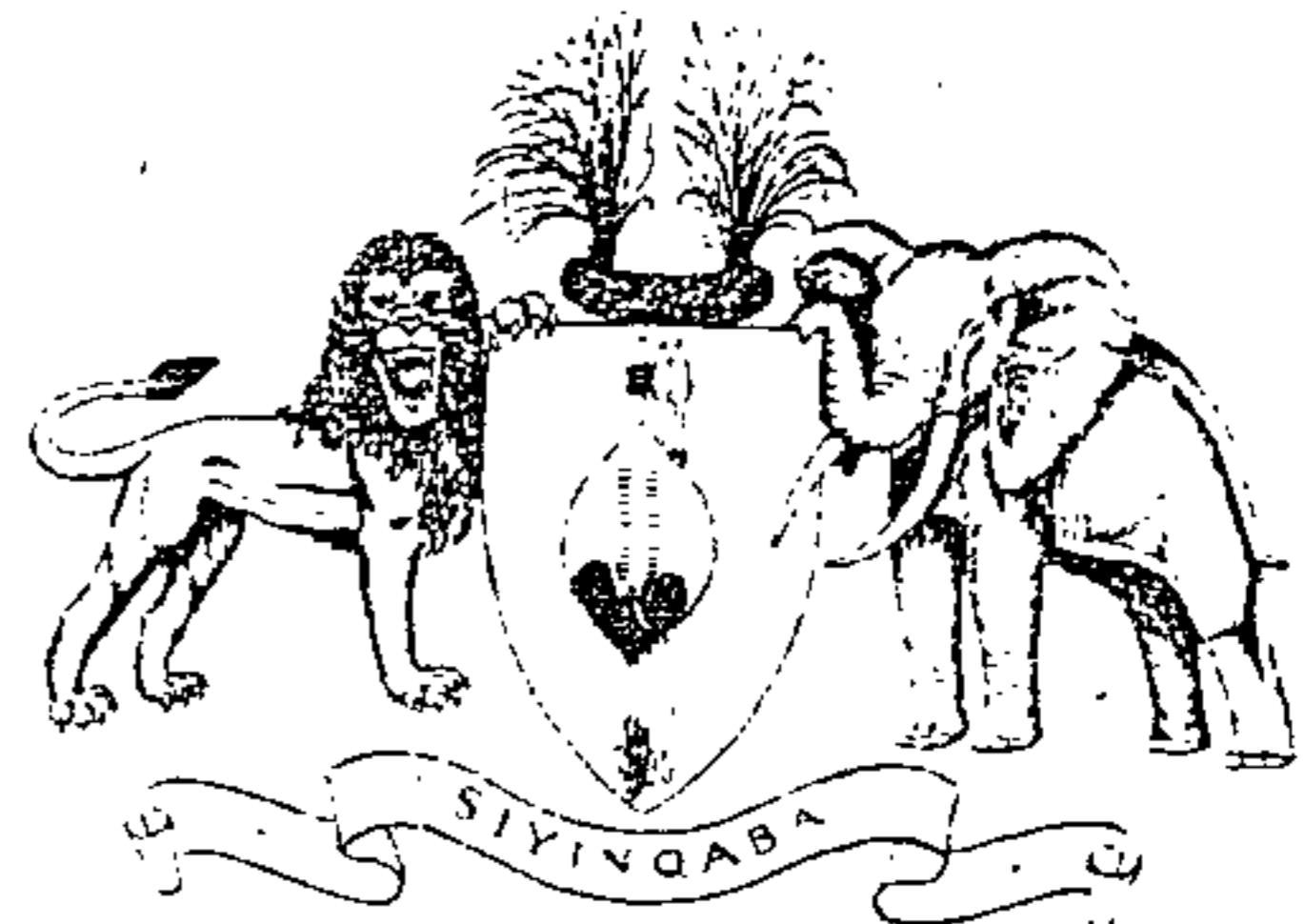
Said foreign minister Mr R V Dlamini in a statement on the land deal: "Swaziland is now ready to welcome back all her sons and daughters."

WELCOME

"It is important to remember that this has been the cry of their parents for many years. We are all Swazis. We all belong to one king, one country and our king is ready with both open hands to welcome all of us."

Swazi officials are adamant that the vast majority of people in the disputed territories are Swazis and want to become part of Swaziland.

A government spokesman, Dr George Msibi, said: "There will be no problem whatsoever in



trial
finan

"T
work
reim
can
and
ties
fered
part
have
and n

The
gift
land;

"T
ing
our
depe
getti
right

integrating these people.
"We are looking into the socio-economic repercussions, the indus-

Call for foreign aid to 'modify' apartheid

(107)

Sowetan 9/7/82

THE CHIEF Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, called on the international community today to persuade South Africa to modify separate development.

"I would suggest that the international community should devise strategies that involve concrete offers of international aid for the development of black people and preferential trading agreements if separate development is modified.

"These offers should be made very public to whites and blacks in

South Africa so that the Government is seen to be refusing benefits. This is the only kind of pressure that will work from outside the country."

Chief Buthelezi was addressing a national conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations in Pietermaritzburg. He said international pressure had so far been concentrated too much on ineffective punishment and too little on effective encouragement.

Some economic measures against South

Africa had perhaps encouraged South Africa to become more self-sufficient.

Chief Buthelezi also warned that the effect of boycotts would be to increase the inflation rate, which would hit blacks harder than whites.

Major economic boycotts would not be effective because South Africa's trading partners could not afford them. There would always be countries prepared to act as middlemen and South Africa would become even more self-sufficient, he said.

Commission may probe land deal

~~3/12/82~~ (107) RUD 01 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.

While Mr Botha was careful not to rule out a special session of Parliament to approve the land deals with Swaziland following defeat in three Supreme Court cases, he said that it was not being considered at present.

Mr Botha said the Government had a case to put to the country and to Parliament and it would do so when a final decision had been delivered in the court cases which were still in progress.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has also said the Government will consult fully with the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma about their proposed incorporation into Swaziland.

Although the Prime Minister refused to answer questions on the Ingwavuma issue this week, on the grounds that it was sub judice, highly placed Government sources once again ruled out the possibility of holding a referendum, as in the case of the Ciskei, on the grounds that it would "lead to intimidation in the current atmosphere".

The Pearce Commission, headed by Lord Pearce, was sent by the British Government in 1971 to what was then Rhodesia to test and interpret Rhodesian opinion on the settlement proposals agreed to by Prime Minister Ian Smith and British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

When the commission reached its finding that the settlement proposals were unacceptable to blacks Mr Smith said the result was due to intimidation of blacks.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, warned this week that if the Government was talking about setting up a body similar to the Pearce Commission it would have to be an independent body consisting of recognised experts, the composition and modus operandi being agreed upon by the contesting parties.

He said that a commission like the Quail Commission on Ciskeian independence or the Buthelezi Commission on a new constitution for Natal would be a satisfactory way of testing opinion in Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

"A well-constructed research programme backed up by leadership interviews could be more effective than a referendum.

"But a representative survey plus a referendum would deliver the best result," Dr Slabbert said.

SA diplomatic victory feared

Land deal has OAU in ferment

Star 10/7/82

107 250

By Howard Barrell,
The Star's Africa
News Service

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

tedly be expressed in diplomatic lobbying over the next few months, culminating at the Tripoli OAU summit — if they can get a hearing above the noisy row over the Spanish Sahara.

Traditionally, the OAU has been more sympathetic to the land claims and difficulties of the three former protectorates — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — because of their proximity to South Africa.

CLAIMS

What seems likely is that Swaziland will be pressured to adopt Lesotho's present attitude on its claims to a large part of the Orange Free State. Lesotho, it is understood, has decided to defer its claims until such time as a black majority might rule in South Africa and take a more sympathetic view.

For its part, Swaziland will, according to a senior Swazi official, adopt the view that its land claims pre-date by more than 60 years its OAU membership and that it has abided by the conditions of the OAU charter by employing peaceful government 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.

ork
3) Meat
ay
107
DWN

respondent Mr J
are plung- Walt, a
of a glut the S/
good news the Union, s
ives, but yesterday
throw the pansion
industry dustry
the nu

sets t
roving
ar def

was being
develop-
in South
of its in-
portance
fare, the ex-
tor of arms-
Bell, said

erview with
Mr Bell said
country's pres-
capabilities
of its short-
ively exten-
system — the
nder and the
ems — were
ng in the
they would
replaced in
ture.

said that
needed to
same ability
efficiency in
related elec-

251
suspect fou

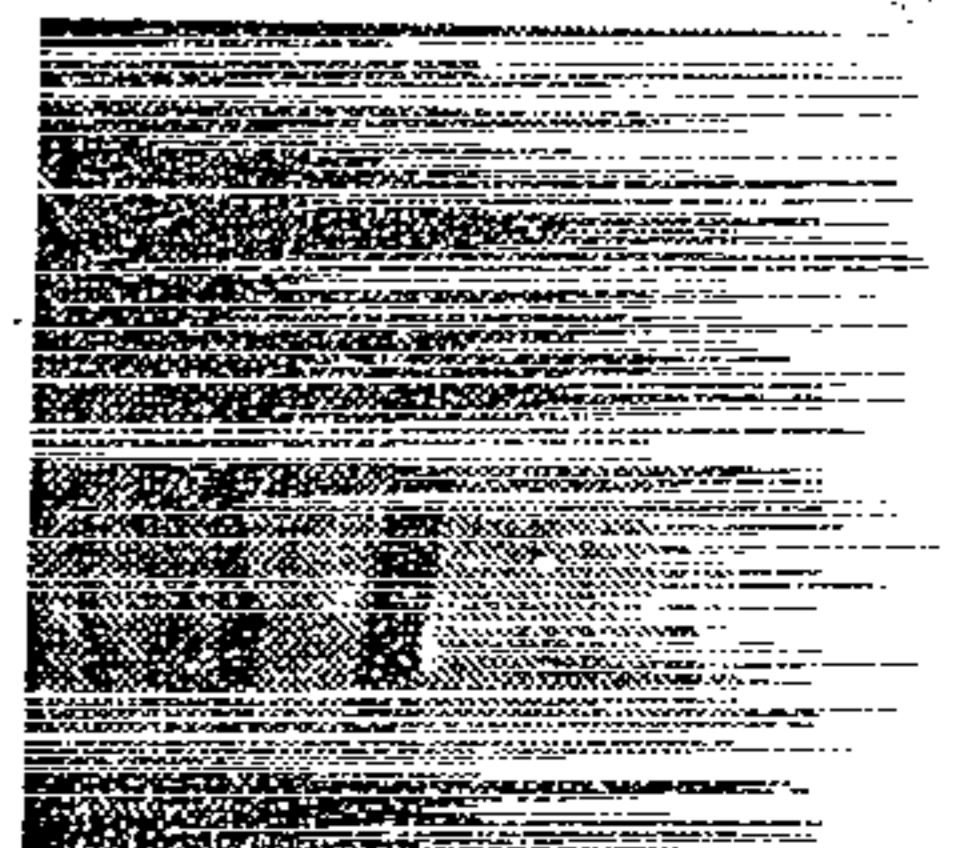
Mr Gopal old
y (24) was V
nged at the site
in Tongaat bod
Natal north ing
Thursday night an
hours after roq
sted in con- tig
with the alleg- pla
of his year- Sal

Coded diary may implicate SA Govt

By Tony Stirling
A coded diary left in South Africa by alleged South African spy Mar-

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



US urged to prevent Swazi deal

Star 10/7/82

(58)
(38)
(119)
(107)

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The United States should do whatever it can to prevent the South Africa Government's land deal with Swaziland, writes the US representative of Inkatha in the New York Times.

Lorna Hahn, who is also director of the Association of Third World Affairs, urges the Reagan Administration to act to end "what is becoming an explosive situation in South Africa."

She adds that "morality aside, the sneer illegality of South Africa's actions should be offensive to an administration committed to law and order."

UNLOADING

She writes that the South African Government has tried to kill two birds with one stone: "unloading unwanted blacks on a foreign country and showing that Chief Buthelezi is powerless to stop it. But the move is backfiring."

South Africans of all colours and beliefs are declaring that they cannot accept the cession of the land to Swaziland.

DELEGATIONS

Four high-ranking Swazi delegations have left Mbabane to deliver personal messages from King Sobhuza to various African rulers about

the kaNgwane-Ingwavuma land deal.

No statement was issued after the Deputy Prime Minister Senator Ben Nsibandze had talks with President Samora Machel on Thursday but the Mozambique news agency, AIM, acknowledged the meeting and expressed disapproval of the land deal.

The delegations will go to Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Zaire, Sudan, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Lesotho, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya and West Africa.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks yesterday with his Swaziland counterpart, Mr R V Dhlamini, on the border adjustments between the two countries.

Neither minister was prepared to comment on the discussions.

Blacks slated over Ingwavuma apathy

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi this week lashed out at black organisations for not supporting KwaZulu in its battle with the South African Government over the Ingwavuma area.

He said he had not received a single message of support except for a telegram from Bishop Tutu on behalf of the South African Council of Churches.

Chief Buthelezi was addressing the annual conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations held in Maritzburg this week.

The theme of the conference is a focus on the Buthelezi Commission report.

"The Government's attempts to take Ingwavuma away from our people is an attempt to destroy my credibility and the organisation of Inkatha.

"Yet I have heard of only one other black organisation that has condemned the move.

By FAY SALEH

"Many whites have done so, but where is black solidarity on this issue? This is not a Zulu, Swazi, KwaZulu or Kangwane issue. It is a black issue.

"The government should not be allowed by any black patriot to strip nearly 1-million blacks of their South African citizenship. As black leaders, we must become involved in this issue," he said.

Turning to the Buthelezi Commission, Chief Buthelezi said although the South African Government had unofficially rejected the commis-

sion's report it could not afford to do so.

"The South African Government has not yet finally rejected the Buthelezi Commission, no matter what it thinks. In fact it cannot afford to do so," he said.

The commission was a black initiative and had produced a "responsible and moderate" document.

Warfare

If the South African Government refused to consider the Buthelezi Commission Report it would explode its claims of consultation and negotiation with black South Africa he said.

"To reject the Commission outright will in effect be to announce to the world that they refuse to negotiate or consult with blacks.

"It will be in effect a declaration of ideological war over those black people who are Zulu-speaking.

"They will be seen by the rest of the world and by South Africa to have rejected a moderate and responsible document for the sake of ideological warfare," he said.

S. Times 11/7/82
107

Commission may probe land issue

CAPE TIMES 12/7/82

107

Political Staff

THE government is considering setting up a body similar to the Pearce Commission which tested black Rhodesian opinion to settlement proposals in the early 70s, to extricate itself from the Ingwavuma/Kangwane crisis.

According to informed sources, this is one of the options being considered in top government circles to give substance to assurances by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, that nations "that belong together" will only be brought together "of their own free will and without interference".

At a press conference in Pretoria last week, Mr Botha said he stood by his assurance made during the debate on his vote in Parliament in April.

'Case to put'

While Mr Botha was careful not to rule out a special session of Parliament to approve the land deals with Swaziland following defeat in three Supreme Court cases, he said that it was not being considered at present.

Mr Botha said the government had a case to put to the country and to Parliament and it would do so when a final decision had been delivered in the court cases which were still in progress.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has also said that the government will consult fully with the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma about their incorporation into Swaziland.

However, when pressed to say how this would be done following a meeting with the Natal provincial executive in Pretoria last month, Dr Koornhof replied: "Through the tribal chiefs, and there are other ways."

'Intimidation'

Although the Prime Minister declined to answer questions on the Ingwavuma issue last week, on the grounds that it was *sub judice*, highly placed government sources once again ruled out the possibility of

holding a referendum, as in the case of the Ciskei, on the grounds that it would "lead to intimidation in the current atmosphere".

The Pearce Commission, headed by Lord Pearce, was sent by the British Government in 1971 to what was then Rhodesia to test and interpret Rhodesian opinion on the settlement proposals agreed to by the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

The Pearce commissioners travelled extensively in the Tribal Trust Lands listening to evidence from and testing opinions of the rural population.

Independence

When the commission reached its finding that the settlement proposals were unacceptable to blacks, Mr Smith said the result was due to intimidation of blacks.

Meanwhile, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, warned last week that if the government was talking about setting up a body similar to the Pearce Commission it would have to be an independent body consisting of recognized experts, the composition and *modus operandi* being agreed upon by the contesting parties.

"It would have to be above suspicion and be made up of experts not connected to any of the contesting parties," Dr Slabbert said.

Research

He said that a commission like the Quail Commission on Ciskeian independence or the Buthelezi Commission on a new constitution for Natal would be a satisfactory way of testing opinion in Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

"A well-constructed research programme backed up by leadership interviews could be more effective than a referendum.

"But a representative survey plus a referendum would deliver the best result," Dr Slabbert said.

107
12/7/82
3/23

3 000 teachers against land deal

African Affairs Reporter
MORE than 3 000 teachers meeting in Ubombo, Ingwavuma, have vowed to rather die than work for the Swaziland Government.

A teachers' protest meeting at the weekend passed a resolution condemning the South African Government for its proposal to hand over the area to the Swazis and pledged loyalty to the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture.

The meeting, organised by the Natal African Tea-

chers' Union branch in the district, contributed R281 towards the R30 000 legal fees incurred by the KwaZulu Government to contest the handing-over.

They pointed out that Zulu children would be taught in the Swazi language.

They said the KwaZulu education system was of a high standard. If the schools were taken over by the Department of Co-operation and Development, pupils would be taught in their mother tongue up to Standard 5.

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — In an unprecedented show of solidarity, the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, will appear on the same public platform in Johannesburg on Wednesday.

They will discuss the Ingwavuma and Kangwani land deals.

The meeting has been arranged by the Southern Transvaal Progressive Federal Party. It will be held in the Johannesburg City Hall at 8pm.

The main speakers will be Chief Buthelezi, Mr Ray Swart, leader of the PFP in Natal, and the Kangwani leader, Mr Enos Mabuza.

Other speakers

Others on the platform will include Bishop Tutu, Mr Mile Richards, deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr Jac Rabie, Transvaal leader of the Labour Party, and representatives of the Black Sash and Women for Peace.

The PFP's Southern Transvaal senior vice-chairman, Mr Peter Soal, said yesterday that other organizations had also been invited to send representatives.

He said the main pur-



Chief Buthelezi



Bishop Tutu

pose of the meeting was to gauge public opinion and discuss the government's intention to cede Kangwani and Ingwavuma to Swaziland against the wishes of the people in the region.

Bishop Tutu confirmed last night that he and Chief Buthelezi had never before appeared on the same public platform.

His attendance at Wednesday's meeting would be consistent with the SACC's opposition to the "Balkanization" of South Africa, he said. He had already sent a telegram of support to Chief Buthelezi.

He said the fact that he

and Chief Buthelezi were appearing together indicated the deep concern they both felt about the land issue.

Bishop Tutu said he had also sent telegrams to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, asking them to delay the land deal until the feelings of the people involved could be ascertained.

He was concerned that the issue could lead to confrontation between Swazis and Zulus, as well as English and Afrikaans-speaking whites, Bishop Tutu said.

Joint Stand by Tutu, Buthelezi

CAPL
TMB
12/7/82
107

Teachers oppose Swazi deal

Own Correspondent

INGWAVUMA. — More than 3 000 teachers here have vowed they would rather die than work for the Swaziland Government.

A teachers' protest meeting at the weekend passed a resolution condemning the South African Government's proposal to hand over the area to the Swazis and pledged their loyalty to the Kwazulu Department of Education and Culture.

The meeting, organized by the Natal African Teachers' Union branch in the district, contributed R281 towards the R30 000 legal fees incurred by the Kwazulu Government in contesting in the Supreme Court the hand-over of the area.

The high standard of the Kwazulu education system was one of the reasons the teachers gave for not wanting to serve under the Department of Education and Training.

Swazis accused of 'blurting out lies'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has accused the Foreign Minister of Swaziland, Mr Richard Dhlamini, of 'blurting out a string of lies' on SABC-TV on Sunday night to justify what he called the proposed 'theft' of Zulu territory from KwaZulu.

At the same time the SABC has reacted to a spate of complaints received by The Natal Mercury following the screening of the interview. Viewers objected to the fact that Chief Buthelezi was not allowed to put his side of the story.

A spokesman for the SABC Public Relations Department, Mr Eric van der Merwe, said the interview had not been meant as a debate on the matter.

The purpose of the interview had been to focus on Swaziland's case when the kingdom took the Ingwavuma land deal to the Organisation of African Unity.

Mr van der Merwe said that debate on the Ingwavuma issue had been 'fully covered' on the SABC.

Truth

Referring to the interview which SABC-TV had with Mr Dhlamini during the 8 pm *News Review*, Chief Buthelezi said it was a 'lie' for the Foreign Minister to say KwaZulu had not objected to the Ingwavuma land deal when a Swazi delegation visited Ulundi in 1979.

The truth of the matter, he said, was that there had been no discussion at the time on the Swazi land claim to Ingwavuma.

The Swazi delegation had said at the time that it was giving notice to KwaZulu that it was about to approach the South African Government in order to test the claim on Ingwavuma. This was, the delegation said, because of relations between the Swazis and the Zulus brought about through the marriage of King Goodwill to a Swazi princess.

Chief Buthelezi said he had objected very strongly to the move when he met the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria on November 12, 1979.

He said he had told the ministers that the Nyawo, Mathenjwa and Mngomezulu tribal areas in north-east KwaZulu had been part of the Zulu kingdom for more than 100 years.

Marriage

The KwaZulu leader said he had presented documents setting out what he termed 'surreptitious and clandestine' Swazi activities in the Ingwavuma area.

These included, he added, a marriage offer by King Sobhuza II of Swaziland of his daughter made to Chief Mzimba Tembe, chief of the Tembe tribe in Maputaland. This offer was refused.

Chief Buthelezi said he had told the three ministers that if the Government offered Swaziland this piece of land, it should be logical and give the Free State to Lesotho because this was historically King Moshoeshoe's country.

The Chief Minister said there was to have been a tripartite meeting at a later date, involving the South African Government, Swaziland and KwaZulu.

However, the Swazis subsequently called off the meeting because they objected to his presence as a 'Bantustan' leader.

He said it was 'nonsensical' for Mr Dhlamini to say that emissaries sent by KwaZulu to see King Sobhuza in June had reg-

istered no objection to the land deal.

Message

The representatives had not been sent to Swaziland to negotiate with the Swazi Government.

'They went to Swaziland to deliver a message from the Zulu king to the Swazi king,' he said.

'It was their duty to deliver back King Sobhuza's response to King Zwelithini's query on the Swazi claims.'

Buthelezi scoffs at Swazi claim

107
H/12

ROOM
13/7/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday dismissed as totally untrue a statement by Swaziland's Foreign Minister that Swaziland had consulted KwaZulu about the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland and that KwaZulu had not objected.

He was commenting on an SABC-TV interview with the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, on Pretoria's controversial "border adjustment" plan to cede Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

The Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, described as "despicable" the failure to give Chief Buthelezi or himself an opportunity to reply to Mr Dlamini on the programme.

Mr Mabuza said: "It is despicable but in keeping with the determination to give propaganda coverage to the issue. If the SABC can give 15 minutes to the Foreign Minister of a neighbouring state, it should have given 30 minutes to Chief Buthelezi and myself."

Chief Buthelezi did not comment specifically on the failure to include him in the programme but one of his close aides echoed Mr Mabuza's criticisms.

Mr Kobus Hamman, director of news services on SABC-TV, said: "Swaziland has sent various missions to the OAU to defend its border adjustments with South Africa. The purpose of last night's interview was merely to establish what Swaziland intended to say to the OAU. It was not intended as a debate."

Mr Dlamini told television viewers that

Swaziland envoys had discussed the incorporation of Ingwavuma with KwaZulu officials during a visit to KwaZulu in 1979 and that KwaZulu had not objected.

Rejecting Mr Dlamini's statement as false, Chief Buthelezi said: "When Mr Dlamini and Dr Sihayi Nxumalo came to KwaZulu in 1979 they did not discuss the matter. They merely gave notice that they intended to approach the South African Government about Ingwavuma."

Later that year, on November 12, Chief Buthelezi and members of the KwaZulu Cabinet, saw the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha on the Ingwavuma dispute.

"I objected strongly to the Prime Minister. I presented a memorandum to Mr Botha, in which I stated that the three areas (making up Ingwavuma) had been part of Zululand for over 100 years."

But, Chief Buthelezi said, the proposed tripartite talks between South Africa, KwaZulu and Swaziland did not take place because Swaziland objected to his proposed presence.

Chief Buthelezi accused Mr Dlamini of relating the death of 19th Century Zulu king, Dingane, at the hands of Swazis in an insensitive manner.

"He was flippant about it. It is not something to strut around with. It does not help in an already inflamed situation."

Mr Mabuza said: "I was amazed at the callousness with which Mr Dlamini spoke about King Dingane. I think he did a lot of harm to his cause by giving us a glimpse of the callousness he might adopt if the deal goes through."

students

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A motion designed to prevent splintering in the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) following the recent split in the National Party was adopted unanimously at the start of the ASB's annual congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

It was the first motion proposed at a congress which is regarded by political observers as important in terms of the organisation's unity and therefore the unity of students who support the NP.

The motion read: "Taking into account the current political polarisation in Afrikaner ranks and the harm done by such division to the Afrikaner's cultural life in the past, the ASB will withhold itself from party political statements and will give a show of Afrikaner cultural solidarity during the congress."

HAMPERED

The proposer, who may not be named, told the meeting last night that throughout the day, speakers made it clear that division among Afrikaners had in the past hampered their actions at critical times.

"We as Afrikaners are very critical and if we start pulling each other apart here, friction could be caused because of the sensitivity of the matter. There are definite political differences among us, although we are a cultural unity."

The second motion, also adopted unanimously, called on political parties to make themselves available to take part in debate or panel discussions between different political parties in the presence of students at Afrikaans universities or colleges if requested by the students' representative councils.

NEEDS

The following needs of students should be put to the political parties.

● That the students, as future leaders, wanted to test the policies of all parties objectively against South African reality. For meaningful tests the students wanted the parties to explain, differentiate and defend their policies against each other.

● Students should realise the seriousness of voting rights and the responsibility vested in them. They should be activated and their interest should be aroused by means of debate by political parties in their presence.

A motion that the ASP should be aware of increasing apathy among Christian Afrikaners about religious matters

Land deal ARGUS 13/7/82 opposition 107 heartens Buthelezi

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — If the majority of whites stood with the Zulu people in their opposition to the handover of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, the Government's controversial land deal could prove to be a blessing in disguise, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told a packed Maritzburg City Hall last night.

Addressing a mixed but predominantly black audience of more than 1 000 people, Chief Buthelezi said he had been heartened by the "unanimity of opposition that is building up against the madness."



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

City fire: Arson suspected

POLICE are investigating the possibility of arson after a section of a city electrical store was damaged by a fire last night.

Units of the Cape Town central fire station used a fog jet to extinguish the blaze on the first floor of CBE Electrical Contractors at the corner of Long and Pepper streets. The fire was put out within five minutes and the damage, which was confined mostly to carpets and the ceiling, was not extensive.

The fire was discovered by Mr Carl Betteridge, an employee of the firm, who returned to the store about 6 pm to fetch some documents. He said he detected the smell of petrol fumes when entering.

Surfing win for Rhodes

HEARTENING

"Nothing has heartened me more than the fact that South African people of all colours and language groups remain by and large very sane people who recognise political insanity when they see it," he said.

However he feared that both black and white people may yet have to learn the hard way what kind of Prime Minister South Africa had.

Mr P W Botha had been presented as an improvement on his predecessor, but the Chief Minister said he was convinced he was nothing of the kind.

UNDERMINING

"From the perspective of a white supremacist, which Mr Botha is, it would be undermining white domination if he or his Government gave blacks or the country the impression that, on a matter involving blacks, he was fallible," he said.

"He must show inflexibility at all times to keep the Kaffir in his place."

Set against Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party, or Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, Mr Botha was the more dangerous because he was in power.

The Chief Minister said he had never before experienced the degree of anger that prevailed in the black community

What's on

Still a lot of fun and games

THERE is still much fun activity at various venues to keep children busy during the school holidays.

The Popcorn People are appearing daily at the Labia Theatre. They relate some of the stories of their births with song and dance.

Performances start at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm. Tickets cost R2.

At the Riverside Shopping Centre Joseph Gore will be presenting a Magic Music Show at 11 am. Fun and Games with Desmond Teale is at 3.45 pm.

At Cavendish Square children will be entertained by two children's book illustrators at 10.30 am. At 2 pm the film 'The Ugly Dachshund' will be shown. At 3 pm there will be Puppets Adventures with Niddy Noddy.

CREATIVE

Dove Cottage, Claremont (phone 617359) is offering assorted creative activities for a fee. These include pottery, chess, puppet-making, yoga, first aid, baking and various arts and crafts.

Pick 'n Pay, Brackenfell is showing a film at 10.30 am called The Man from Button Willow and will be holding an orange-peeling and eating competition at 2.30 pm.

Pick 'n Pay Centre, Claremont, is having a colouring-in competition at 11 am for children from four to 12. At 3 pm there will be a magic show.

At the Blue Route Shopping Centre, Tokai, children aged seven to eight can join a baking workshop at 10.30 am. At 3 pm there will be a puzzle competition.

The Bnoth Zion Association are having a film show tomorrow at 92 St Johns Street (next to Gardens Synagogue) at 10 am. The film is called Journey Back to Oz and tickets will cost R1.

FILMS

the harm done by such division to the Afrikaner's cultural life in the past, the ASB will withhold itself from party political statements and will give a show of Afrikaner cultural solidarity during the congress."

HAMPERED

The proposer, who may not be named, told the meeting last night that throughout the day, speakers made it clear that division among Afrikaners had in the past hampered their actions at critical times.

"We as Afrikaners are very critical and if we start pulling each other apart here, friction could be caused because of the sensitivity of the matter. There are definite political differences among us, although we are a cultural unity."

The second motion, also adopted unanimously, called on political parties to make themselves available to take part in debate or panel discussions between different political parties in the presence of students at Afrikaans universities or colleges if requested by the students' representative councils.

NEEDS

The following needs of students should be put to the political parties:

● That the students, as future leaders, wanted to test the policies of all parties objectively against South African reality. For meaningful tests the students wanted the parties to explain, differentiate and defend their policies against each other.

● Students should realise the seriousness of voting rights and the responsibility vested in them. They should be activated and their interest should be aroused by means of debate by political parties in their presence.

A motion that the ASB should be aware of increasing apathy among Christian Afrikaners about religious matters and should work against apathy was adopted by a large majority.

500 buffaloes drown in river

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — Five hundred buffaloes have drowned in Botswana's Chobe River while fleeing from poachers in the Caprivi Strip, according to senior wildlife officials.

Radio Botswana quoted the assistant warden of Chobe Wildlife Reserve, Mr Fanie Ben, as saying the buffaloes tried to escape across the river at a point where it was at least one kilometre wide.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

City fire: Arson suspected

POLICE are investigating the possibility of arson after a section of a city electrical store was damaged by a fire last night.

Units of the Cape Town central fire station used a fog jet to extinguish the blaze on the first floor of CBE Electrical Contractors at the corner of Long and Pepper streets. The fire was put out within five minutes and the damage, which was confined mostly to carpets and the ceiling, was not extensive.

The fire was discovered by Mr Carl Betteridge, an employee of the firm, who returned to the store about 6 pm to fetch some documents. He said he detected the smell of petrol fumes when entering.

Surfing win for Rhodes

RHODES UNIVERSITY has clinched the Mainstay SA Universities Surfing Competition for the first time in 12 years.

In the competition, held at Cape St Francis, Rhodes won both the team and individual competitions.

In the team competition, Rhodes scored 81 points, followed by UCT (70 points); the University of Port Elizabeth (45); Natal University (38); and Stellenbosch (27).

Colin Hall and Alan Carter, of Rhodes were first and second in the individual competition, followed by Greg Smith (UPE) and Robbie Scheiner (UCT).

with the Zulu people in their opposition to the handover of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, the Government's controversial land deal could prove to be a blessing in disguise, the Chief Minister of Kwa-zulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told a packed Maritzburg City Hall last night.

Addressing a mixed but predominantly black audience of more than 1 000 people, Chief Buthelezi said he had been heartened by the "unanimity of opposition that is building up against the madness."

HEARTENING

"Nothing has heartened me more than the fact that South African people of all colours and language groups remain by and large very sane people who recognise political insanity when they see it," he said.

However he feared that both black and white people may yet have to learn the hard way what kind of Prime Minister South Africa had.

Mr P W Botha had been presented as an improvement on his predecessor, but the Chief Minister said he was convinced he was nothing of the kind.

UNDERMINING

"From the perspective of a white supremacist, which Mr Botha is, it would be undermining white domination if he or his Government gave blacks or the country the impression that, on a matter involving blacks, he was fallible," he said.

"He must show inflexibility at all times to keep the Kaffir in his place."

Set against Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party, or Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, Mr Botha was the more dangerous because he was in power.

The Chief Minister said he had never before experienced the degree of anger that prevailed in the black community now as a result of "this dirty deal."

Most of the people he had spoken to would prefer to die than to countenance what they saw as an outrage.

Chief Buthelezi described the SABC's coverage of the controversy as "an absolute disgrace."

"It is unbelievable that any media financed through public funds should thrive on always trying to lead the South African public down a primrose path," he said.

The SABC had almost become a mouthpiece of Swaziland "and any ruffians they attract to help to put their case," he said.

The Popcorn People are appearing daily at the Labia Theatre. They relate some of the stories of their births with song and dance.

Performances start at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm. Tickets cost R2.

At the Riverside Shopping Centre Joseph Gore will be presenting a Magic Music Show at 11 am. Fun and Games with Desmond Teale is at 3.45 pm.

At Cavendish Square children will be entertained by two children's book illustrators at 10.30 am. At 2 pm the film 'The Ugly Dachshund' will be shown. At 3 pm there will be Puppet Adventures with Niddy Noddy.

CREATIVE

Dove Cottage, Claremont (phone 617359) is offering assorted creative activities for a fee. These include pottery, chess, puppet-making, yoga, first aid, baking and various arts and crafts.

Pick 'n Pay, Brackenfell is showing a film at 10.30 am called The Man from Button Willow and will be holding an orange-peeling and eating competition at 2.30 pm.

Pick 'n Pay Centre, Claremont, is having a colouring-in competition at 11 am for children from four to 12. At 3 pm there will be a magic show.

At the Blue Route Shopping Centre, Tokai, children aged seven to eight can join a baking workshop at 10.30 am. At 3 pm there will be a puzzle competition.

The Broth Zion Association are having a film show tomorrow at 92 St Johns Street (next to Gardens Synagogue) at 10 am. The film is called Journey Back to Oz and tickets will cost R1.

FILMS

At the Baxter one can see Kashku Saves the Circus, a puppet show. There are also children's films throughout the day.

At the People's Space children of all ages can enjoy The Little Prince by Sue Parker's Jazzart Dance Company, with performances at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm.

There will be a young adults seminar for Standards 6 and 7 tomorrow and on Thursday at the Hohenort Hotel, Constantia.

The course concentrates on personal development regarding attitudes to work, people and life. Phone 21 6882 for further details.

Bill will scare many off 'uhuru' Sash survey

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The "more stringent" implications for urban blacks of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would make KwaZulu and other homelands more determined to refuse independence, according to a Black Sash analysis of the Bill.

The Bill has been referred to a parliamentary select committee.

It will have the effect of replacing the Urban Areas Act of 1945 and in doing so, says a Black Sash analysis, control the lives of urban blacks even more stringently.

In terms of the new measure, no unauthorised person shall be in an urban area between 10pm to 5am.

The Black Sash analysis, conducted by Mrs R N Robb, says: "This will not apply to commuters travelling to or from work, or using public transport — including a licensed taxi — to a destination outside the urban area.

"It would appear that between 10pm and 5am streets and premises in white and black areas will be combed to make sure that unauthorised blacks are not present. This will surely mean the stopping of every black during these hours to

separate the authorised from the unauthorised, as well as the searching of houses at night."

Mrs Robb says it would also appear that no Ciskeians or Transkeians, who constitute 90% of the black population of Cape Town, would become permanent residents in Cape Town, nor would the children of permanent residents born after the date on which their states became independent.

"Surely this Bill will make KwaZulu and others who have not yet taken independence all the more determined to refuse to do so," she said.

Government rethink on Ingwavuma

107

~~119~~ ~~342~~

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.

Gatsha:

13/7/82

Swazi claims

untrue

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu yesterday dismissed as "totally untrue" a statement by Swaziland's Foreign Minister that Swaziland had consulted Kwazulu about the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland and that Kwazulu had not objected.

He was commenting on an SATV interview with the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, on Pretoria's controversial "border adjustment" plan to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

The chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, described as "despicable" the failure to give Chief Buthelezi or himself an opportunity to reply to Mr Dlamini on the programme.

'In keeping'

Mr Mabuza said: "It is despicable but in keeping with the determination to give propaganda coverage to the issue. If the SABC can give 15 minutes to the Foreign Minister of a neighbouring State, it should have given 30 minutes to Chief Buthelezi and myself."

Chief Buthelezi did not comment specifically on the failure to include him in the programme, but one of his close aides echoed Mr Mabuza's criticisms.

The director of news services on SATV, Mr Kobus Hamman, said: "Swaziland has sent various missions to the OAU to defend its border adjustments with South Africa. The purpose of last night's interview was merely to establish what Swaziland intended to say to the OAU. It was not intended as a debate."

Mr Dlamini told television viewers that Swaziland envoys had discussed the incorporation of Ingwavuma with Kwazulu officials during a visit to Kwazulu in 1979 and that Kwazulu had not objected.

'False'

Rejecting Mr Dlamini's statement as false, Chief Buthelezi said: "When Mr Dlamini and Dr Sihayi Nxumalo came to Kwazulu in 1979 they did not discuss the matter. They merely gave notice that they intended to approach the South African Government about Ingwavuma."

Later that year, on November 12, Chief Buthelezi and members of Kwazulu's cabinet saw the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the Ingwavuma dispute.

s
e
r
s
h
o

107
242
30771
Mercury
Chief's
land deal
12/7/82
anger

Political Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG—

The appointment of Mr Hennie van der Walt — an 'architect of the Ingwavuma-KaNgwane debacle' — as a deputy minister was like a declaration of war by the Prime Minister of South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, said here last night.

It showed the Prime Minister's absolute determination to push ahead with the excision.

'I have never experienced the degree of anger that prevails in the black community at present, as a result of this issue,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He told a multiracial crowd of more than 1 000 people at a protest meeting in the City Hall that the anger over Ingwavuma was an 'all-pervasive anger'.

He warned that the proposed excision affected 'each and every person in South Africa. It means that any member of our South African nation can be stripped of his or her citizenship rights'.

Politicians join forces against land deal

Chief Reporter

A wide range of past and present political leaders will attend tonight's Johannesburg City Hall protest meeting against the Swaziland land deal, including Bishop Desmond Tutu and Mr Douglas Mitchell, the old United Party firebrand.

The meeting, arranged by the Progressive Federal Party, is aimed at consolidating black and white opposition to the Government's proposed handover of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane to Swaziland.

Speakers at the meeting, which begins at 8 pm, are Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Mr Enos Mabuza, the kaNgwane leader, Mr Ray Swart, the Natal PFP leader, and Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SACC.

Mr Mitchell knows the Ingwavuma district intimately and is aghast at the Government's in-

tention to hand it to Swaziland.

The veteran MP for Natal South Coast, who retired from active politics in 1974 after more than 40 years in public life, was MEC and Administrator of Natal in the days of the Smuts Government and later became vice-chairman of the Natal Parks Board.

In these capacities he paid frequent visits to the Ingwavuma area over 34 years, he said in Johannesburg this week.

"I travelled thousands of kilometres through the district and I never heard of any Swazi claims and I never heard Swazi spoken when I was there," he said.

TREASON

What really left Mr Mitchell aghast at the deal was the idea that the loyalties of hundreds of thousands of people to their country seemed to count for nothing to the South African Government.

In law, people who were in breach of loyalty were guilty of treason, yet an official, by the stroke of a pen, could alter the loyalties of people overnight and hand them to a foreign country, he said.

● The Star's London Bureau writes that the Labour Party has come out strongly against the plans to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

It said the current land deal attempt "is an aspect of South Africa's 'total strategy' designed to halt the advance of the liberation movements."

The Ingwavuma affair

Ministers at UN over deal

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU Cabinet ministers are at present lobbying support against the Ingwavuma land deal at the United Nations as well as in visiting world capitals to inform the international community about the political 'atrocities' being committed in secret by Swaziland and Pretoria.

This was said last night by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he addressed about 1800 people at a protest meeting in the Durban City Hall on the Ingwavuma issue organised jointly by Inkatha and the Progressive Federal Party.

Chief Buthelezi said the ministers — Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Inte-

rior, and Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture — were visiting world centres because an international campaign was being 'orchestrated' by the Pretoria authorities to condition the world to accept the Swazi deal.

He queried whether the South African Government was happy to be in the company of an 'international gangster' such as the Libyan President, Col M Gaddafi, who, as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, has supported Swazi claims to Ingwavuma.

The Chief Minister asked whether South Africans felt comfortable when their interests were being secured by people like Col Gaddafi.

He said that a report, which had been published in the Johannesburg National Party newspaper, the *Vaderland*, indicating that the South African Government had decided to dispense with him politically, might be well-founded.

It was nothing new in his political experience, Chief Buthelezi said.

'My political steps have been dogged by members of the security police, the Department of Information, BOSS, and the Department of Bantu Administration in dirty efforts to oust me from black politics in KwaZulu and South Africa,' he charged.

'Such efforts make me even more determined to fight the apartheid monster tooth and nail for what remains of my life.'

The Chief Minister said Ingwavuma was a Natal and South African asset as well as being a Zulu habitat.

If the people of Natal permitted the watering-down of provincial structures and authority and if they permitted the fragmentation of Natal's territorial interests, they would be forsaking their heritage, he said.

Unwise

Chief Buthelezi said few people realised the extent to which Swaziland was a state without a constitution.

There was no prospect, he said, of the constitution negotiated in Swaziland at the time of independence being reinstated.

He said that when King Sobhuza II was one day succeeded by somebody else, the people of Swaziland would realise how unwise it had been to move a country into the future without a constitution to guide a leader and to place constraints on greed and personal power.

The Chief Minister warned that the 1 000 000 black South Africans to be incorporated into Swaziland were going to be dominated by a 'handful of Dhlaminis' without constitutional and legal redress.

S
N
r
e
s
u
it
d

d
A
e-
rd
re
r-
es
h-

313 107 Mercury 14/7/82

Swazi (107)
~~2/12~~
Mercury
army shot
at us
15/7/82
say Zulus

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU's Minister of Justice will travel to the Swaziland border today to check out reports from the Ingwavuma district that the Swazi army opened fire on KwaZulu subjects who crossed the border to buy from a nearby shop.

Mr Jeffrey Mtetwa said yesterday that although the issue had not been discussed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yet, he would go to the Ingwavuma area.

The shop, Mathatha, had been trading in Ingwavuma for many years, but its owner recently moved it just across the border into Swaziland at Ekuhleni, in the Big Bend district.

Hostile

Zulu subjects said there had been no trouble in the past, but since the Ingwavuma land issue began, the Swazi army had adopted a hostile attitude towards them.

The Mercury was unable to contact anyone who had been involved in the alleged incidents.

Yesterday Dr George Msibi, a spokesman for the Swaziland Government, claimed that more than 100 Ingwavuma people had crossed the border into Swaziland.

However, KwaZulu's Minister of Justice said the Swazis were simply making up their own figures.

The Swaziland Defence Force told a Mercury reporter yesterday it would make no comment 'at this stage'.

A senior S A P spokesman for the Natal Inland Division — which includes the Ingwavuma area — said he had not received any reports of shootings in the area.

● See also Page 2.

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY JULY 15 1982

Can't have it both ways - Buthelezi

ARGUS 15/7/82 (107) (SAC)

Swaziland will get 'status of Transkei'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Swaziland, through its proposed land deal, will be effectively incorporated into South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said in Johannesburg last night.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

He was addressing a multiracial audience of about 2 000 people who crammed the City Hall and who unanimously supported a motion demanding the Government stop its "provocative" and "dangerous" hand-over of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

This move would give Swaziland the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. "They will have the smell of the South African polecat," he added.

BISHOP TUTU

Chief Buthelezi was supported from the platform by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, who had never before shared a platform with him because of political differences.

"It is not really Ingwavuma and Kangwane that are being incorporated into South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

Once Swaziland became a participant in the confederal plans of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his constellation of states, Swaziland would in fact have been successfully incorporated into South Africa.

"Swaziland must understand clearly that she cannot have it both ways.

CAN'T ACCEPT

"She can't accept the independent homeland status from racist South Africa and still want to stand with dignity within the community of respectable and truly independent states of Africa."

Bishop Tutu said any flimsy veil of moral rectitude behind the "Bantustan policy" had been ruthlessly torn to shreds by the proposed land deal.

He said the Bantustan policy aimed at jettisoning all black South Africans at any cost by peeling them off like the outer skins of an onion so that the rich core economy could be retained for white South Africa.

"There can be no solution to the serious problems of our country if blacks are deprived of their birthright — their

South African citizenship."

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party which organised the meeting, said the Government was planning to "excise land which belongs not to Mr Pik Botha, the principal architect of this deal, nor to Dr Koornhof, the chief catspaw in the matter but land which belongs to you and me and the people of South Africa collectively."

Mr Enos Mabuza, deposed Chief Minister of Kangwane, said the people of Kangwane and Ingwavuma were South Africans by birth and had never owed political allegiance to Swaziland.

Sanca chief Slater retires

DR William Slater has retired as chairman of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca) in the Western Cape, a position he has held since the society was established in 1953.

Dr Slater, who received the first doctorate of social science to be conferred by the University of Cape Town, in 1980, is chairman of the Cape Peninsula Welfare Organisation for the Aged and a former chairman of the National Council for the Aged and the 1820 Settlers' National Monument Foundation.

He initiated the chair

OUTRIQUES



pm

QUE)

ONE CITY ROAD

FREE!



**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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 Afri-

cans to Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi warned that surrender of the territory and people against their will would create a situation of grave instability in the envisaged "Greater Swaziland."

It was to hide its real purpose and to divert international attention from the deal that the Government described the transfer of land and people as a "mere border adjustment."

"It can give Swaziland only the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and

Ciskei. It will have the smell of the South African polecat," Chief Buthelezi said.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP, warned that the deal could have a "destabilising influence" on Swaziland itself.

The Government must be made to realise there was "anger and hostility" among all South Africans over the proposed deal.

The deal was a certain recipe for "division, animosity and instability" which could remain for generations to come, Mr Swart said.

Date 1-11-78

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B. Comm

Subject Economics II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

	Internal	External
	(2)	(3)
	10	
	60	
Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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

'Swaziland being duped'

Star 15/7/82

By David Brier
Chief Reporter

Swaziland, through its proposed land deal, would be effectively incorporated into South Africa. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said in Johannesburg last night.

He was addressing a multiracial meeting of about 2 000 who crammed the City Hall and unanimously supported a motion demanding that the Government stop its "provocative and dangerous" handover of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane to Swaziland.

"It is not really Ingwavuma and kaNgwane that are being incorporated into Swaziland. It is Swaziland that is being incorporated into South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

POLECAT

Once Swaziland took part in the confederal plans of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his constellation of states, it would have been incorporated into South Africa, he said.

"Swaziland can't accept the independent homeland status from racist South Africa.

This move would give Swaziland the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — with the "smell of the South African polecat."

"It may well be a situation in which the Afrikaner has over-

reached himself and gone politically berserk and put himself in a position from which he will never recover," Chief Buthelezi added.

He thanked organisations which had supported his stand. His mention of Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader, in this context was applauded.

Chief Buthelezi was supported on the platform by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, who had never before shared a platform with him, because of political differences.

Bishop Tutu said any flimsy veil of possible moral rectitude behind

the "bantustan policy" had been ruthlessly torn to shreds by the proposed land deal.

"It has helped to expose apartheid in its stark unashamed nakedness," he said.

"With breathtaking and quite unbelievable cynicism they offered to give away our land, our brothers and sisters, just like that," Bishop Tutu said.

He said the Government showed no concern that this could lead to bloodshed and violence between Zulus and Swazis and between white and black.

DUPLICITY

"There can be no solution to the serious problems of our country if blacks are deprived of their birthright — their South African citizenship," he said.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, which organised the meeting, said the Government was planning to "excise land which belongs not to Mr Pik Botha, the principal architect of this deal, nor to Dr Koornhof, the chief cat's-paw in the matter, but land which belongs to the people of South Africa collectively."

The "act of outrageous duplicity and political perfidy" could have few parallels in South African political history.



On the same platform for the first time—despite their political differences—to oppose the Government's land deal . . . Chief Gatsha Buthelezi listens as Bishop Desmond Tutu speaks.

BUTHELEZI COMMISSION

Still on the agenda

(107) FM 16/7/82
The Buthelezi Commission's (BC) constitutional proposals are still highly relevant, if comments at a recent symposium in Pietermaritzburg, organised by the SA Institute of Race Relations, are anything to go by. The symposium was held to assess the commission's findings and the contribution it could make to constitutional developments in SA.

Many speakers saw a close analogy between the BC's proposals and the first report of the President's Council's (PC) constitutional committee. Both, for example, advocate a form of consociational government as a way out of SA's constitutional dilemma.

There are, however, significant differences in approach. The PC sees consociation being confined to a narrow 30% of the population (whites, coloureds and Indians) with the exclusion of blacks. On the other hand, the BC's version of consociation extends to all race groups with the specific proviso that there should be no domination of one group over another.

While there is no denying that the divergences are significant, the general consensus was that both documents had merit and should in fact be read together. The BC's report was seen as a moderate black initiative aimed at a compromise. The PC's recommendations were recognised as a fundamental shift away from government's former rigid separationist policies and the exclusion of other race groups in central decision making.

It was a pity, says Harald Pakendorf, editor of *Die Vaderland*, that the PC's constitutional committee was not able to discuss the contents of the BC with members of the commission. Pakendorf is hopeful that a meeting between the two bodies can still take place — in spite of the "technical" difficulties outlined by PC chairman Alwyn Schlebusch.

According to Pakendorf, government has not rejected the findings of the BC out of hand. He says they were studied at great length and seriously considered. In his view, government found them too far away from the PC's proposals and too close to PFP principles for them to be immediately acceptable.

A major factor contributing to government's negative reaction, he says, was the timing of the report. Had the report been published after the recommendations of the PC had been made public, he is convinced it would have found far more favour. The fact that several newspapers broke the embargo on the report also served to distract attention from its main message.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of Natal University's centre for applied social sciences, notes that the BC report has not yet been formally submitted to govern-

ment. It was only submitted to the Cabinet while Parliament was in session as a courtesy: "What will go to government will be the KwaZulu government's response to the commission's findings (possibly in a White Paper). We will have to see what happens then."

Schlemmer believes that a solution to SA's problems, on the lines recommended by the commission, may yet emerge. As the problems of the region become more apparent, he says, support for the commission's position will grow. Says Schlemmer: "While KwaZulu refuses independence and the far-sighted leaders in white Natal keep the Buthelezi Commission proposals alive, the wisdom of the commission's proposals may yet influence the course of policy in SA."

Even NRP MP Ron Miller, who sat on the commission but refused to sign the final report, gave the work his tacit support. "I believe it has started a process of constitutional negotiation that will make a contribution to finding a just and fair society for SA." Miller adds that as inadequate as they are, the PC's recommendations also form part of this process of negotiation.

Perhaps Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, sums up the findings of the commission most succinctly. Says he: "It does not impose an impossible and alienating ideology on whites. It is, in fact, a prudent invitation to whites to struggle with us

for a better country and a better future. It is an appeal to whites to abandon entrenched positions. It is an initiative which we took for the sake of whites, as well as for our own sakes."

Like Schlemmer, Buthelezi believes that ultimately government will have to negotiate with KwaZulu within the framework of the commission. The reasons? KwaZulu rejects independence, the homeland is not "consolidatable" and KwaZulu and Natal form one region, they are not separate entities. "The government has not yet finally rejected the Buthelezi Commission. It cannot afford to do so. To reject the commission outright will, in effect, be to announce to the world that they refuse to negotiate or consult with blacks. If the government wants to do this, then let it do it. It must, however, face the consequences," he says.

Political Correspondent

A PETITION calling on the Government not to go ahead with the Swazi land deal will be displayed at points throughout the Peninsula on Saturday.

The petition, which has already been signed by more than 10,000 people in Natal, has been organised by the Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha.

On Saturday copies of the petition will be displayed on tables in the Gardens and in Milnerton, Sea Point, Rondebosch, Muizenberg, Wynberg, Plumstead and Meadowridge.

The petition calls on the Government not to give large tracts of land to Swaziland because among other things the will of the people, especially of Natal, Kwazulu

Petition

against

Swazi

land deal

and Kangwane has not been tested: the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, the Natal Provincial Council and the Kangwane Legislative Assembly disapprove of such an act and it will disrupt the lives of tens of thousands by the arbitrary alteration of their citizenship.

AR 6/16/7/82

1070347

APL TIME
16/7/82

Land: Inkatha plea¹⁰⁷ at UN

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — An Inkatha delegation has put a plea on the doorsteps of dozens of African missions to the United Nations after succeeding in seeing only one ambassador in its quest for support in the quarrel with Swaziland.

The ambassador was Tunisia's Mr M Taieb Slim.

But today they move to Washington with the prospect of substantial exposure and with the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Chester Crocker, and congressional leaders on their calling list.

Making virtue out of necessity, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Inkatha's secretary-general, said "written submissions" were "the best way to make as thorough as possible a case" with the powerful 51-member African group at the UN.

"We have called on them to take heed and do whatever they can to see to it that this proposed land deal does not come through," he said.

In Washington, Dr Lorna Hahn, Inkatha's US "information representative", said that "the UN is on vacation this week... most people aren't around".

Dr Dhlomo is known to have lobbied privately for the opportunity to speak to the African group. He was told that Inkatha's homeland links, as much as Swaziland's membership of the group, made this impractical.

A determined Dr Dhlomo declared himself "reasonably" satisfied with his mission so far and added that in also promoting Inkatha around the world, it was an attempt to "kill two birds with one stone".

"There's interest," Dr Hahn insisted, referring to the evasive UN envoys.

After Washington, the Inkatha team will put their case to Foreign Office officials and political parties in London. They also hope to win hearing from the Commonwealth Secretariat and the European Economic Community.

ANC tries to stop land deals

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Exiled leaders of the African National Congress are holding talks with Swaziland in a bid to halt the proposed transfer of Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

Sources, close to the ANC say it is trying to draw the Swazi Government into an amicable agreement not to go through with the land deals, which could deprive half a million blacks of their South African citizenship.

The sources say the ANC will take the matter up in the OAU if no agreement can be reached.

The sources have not disclosed where the talks are being held and at what level.

BUTHELEZI

Nor have they said whether they followed discussions with Kwa-zulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi warned recently that he would seek the ANC's help in frustrating the land deals.

The ANC is known to be concerned because the deals would legitimise South African Government attempts at an ethnic solution.

It is also the effect the deals would have on the militant black nationalist struggle in South Africa, and on unity among the "frontline" states and other neighbouring countries.

REQUEST

The ANC is known to have held earlier informal discussions with the Swaziland Government, asking them to delay the matter until "a black majority government rules in South Africa."

Similar discussions with Lesotho were a major factor in its decision not to press claims to a major portion of the Free State at this stage, the sources say.



RAY SWART
Sworn enemy



DOUGIE MITCHELL
Diplomatic

THE WORD THAT



CHIEF BUTHELEZI . . . patriotic

MADE STRANGE



DOUGLAS GIBSON
Delighted



BISHOP TUTU
"Virtues"

BEDFELLOWS

^{S-Ting}
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.

gether 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.

A secret survey led to to the Swazi land deal

30 119 107 S. Express 18/7/82

A SECRET opinion survey on unification with Swaziland was conducted by the South African Government among the people of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane in 1980.

This was disclosed this week by Mr Hennie van der Walt, former chairman of the Consolidation Commission and now Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Land Affairs.

"King Sobhuza of Swaziland also conducted a survey among the Swazis of kaNgwane, the Swazis of Ingwavuma and in Swaziland itself," he said.

"Both surveys led us to believe that Swazis in these areas would vote almost unanimously for unification with Swaziland.

"We got a 90% 'vote' for unification from South African Swazis close to the Swaziland border and 55% from the Tembe people of Ingwavuma."

Mr Van der Walt also said that the South African Government had issued proclamations removing the administration of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma from the governments of kaNgwane and kwaZulu "to prevent intimidation" while

By JEAN LE MAY

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."

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 dele-

gation, led by the deputy Prime Minister, Mr B Sibande, to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Assuming that Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania, now supports the Swazi acquisition of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma, it can be assumed that much of so-called "radical" black Africa will also go along with the deal.

The Mwalimu has unparalleled influence in the radical states, just as he does within the 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, In-

katha's secretary-general, and Dr Frank Mdlalose, the movement's chairman, were in Washington to see Dr Chester Crocker, America's assistant Secretary of State, liberal Democratic Senator Paul Tsongas and other Americans who help formulate policy toward Southern Africa.

"No one was unsympathetic" to Inkatha's concern, Dr Dhlomo said.

"We fear for the safety of the people there. Already there has been conflict.

"The South African De-

fence Force will open an operational area in the buffer zone between South Africa and Mozambique, and eliminate incursions like those of the African National Congress."

He speculated that "once there is a majority government in South Africa, it will reclaim the area with interest."

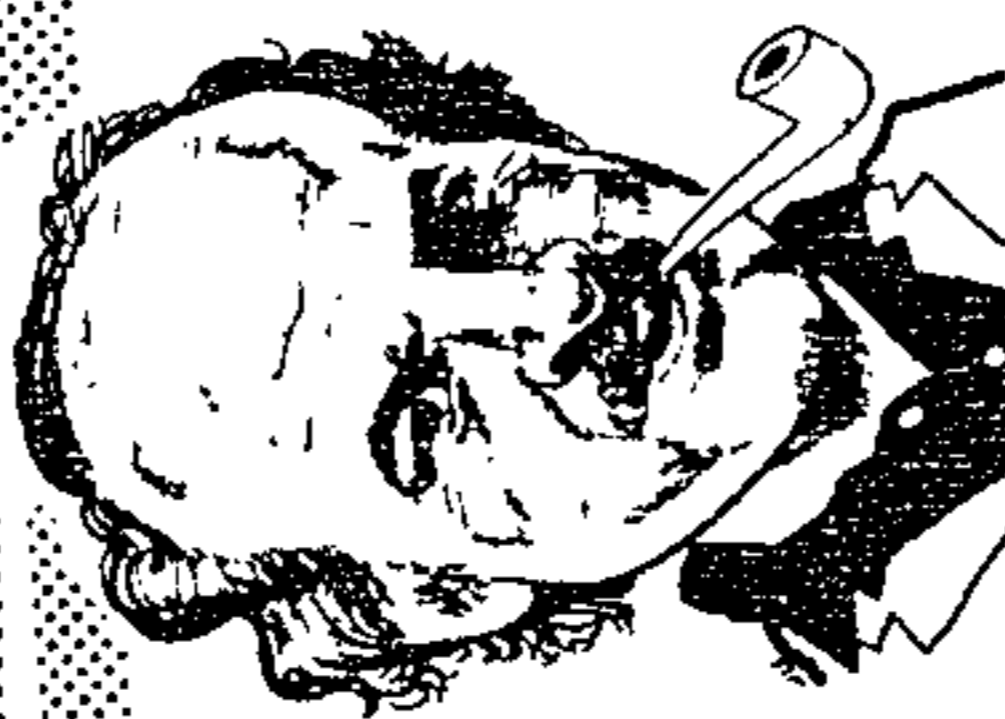
The deal was intended to legitimise apartheid by linking a homeland to a sovereign country.

South African security agents were plotting with the

Now ANC backs Swaziland on border deal

107

Times 18/7/82



DR CHESTER CROCKER
Saw Inkatha officials

Swaziland Government on how people must be indoctrinated to accept the deal, he told a luncheon of black Americans in the foreign service.

Zulus pay up to fight land deal

(107) Mercury 19/1/82
**African Affairs
Reporter**

MORE than 20 000 Zulus in Ingwavuma have pledged to tax themselves R2 each to finance the legal costs incurred by the KwaZulu Government in opposing the central Government's move to hand over their area to Swaziland.

The Zulus came forward in their hundreds and gave money ranging from R1 to R20 towards the Ingwavuma Defence Fund. The collectors had a difficult task coping

with the enthusiastic donors.

At least R4 000 was collected at a meeting at the weekend.

Fees

The meeting, held at Olakeni in Chief Nyawo's area, was one of the biggest since the central Government announced that the area was to be given to the Swazi kingdom.

Although convened specifically for the Nyawo tribesmen, Zulus travelled from other areas to support the tribe. Members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and Inkatha also attended.

Apart from the sum of R4 000 raised, the crowd paraded to join Inkatha and paid their subscription fees.

The Inkatha movement has apparently gained momentum in Ingwavuma since the land issue came into the open. The meeting further resolved that they were not prepared to be Swazi subjects, and that they had no link with the Swazi kingdom.

Children

At a recent meeting held at Ingwavuma, more than 3 000 teachers gave a sum of R281 and condemned the Government's

intention of giving the area to the Swazis.

Prince Gideon Zulu, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, told the Mercury yesterday that the KwaZulu police were standing by at Ingwavuma to assist the KwaZulu Magistrate, Mr S Mhlongo, administer the area.

The prince has held a meeting with school children in the area to acquaint them with developments.

In another tribal meeting held at Mfihlweni Royal Kraal in Ingwavuma, Chief Mzimba Ntembe told his tribe that the South African Police had offered him protection.

Chief Ntembe told the tribesmen that the SAP squad included white and Indian policemen. The tribe resolved to reject any form of protection from the SAP and demanded that the chief be protected by the KwaZulu police.

It was reported last night that an elderly woman attending the meeting collapsed and died of a heart attack when hearing discussions about the Ingwavuma land deal. The Mercury was unable to establish her name.

Star - 19/7/82
ANC 'opposes'
(HA) (312/119) (107)
Swazi deal'

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The African National Congress of South Africa remains firmly opposed to the deal between Mbabane and Pretoria in terms of which South Africa is to give the two black areas of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Speaking from Lusaka today, a senior ANC spokesman rejected as "totally inaccurate and misleading" a Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation report on Saturday that the ANC had decided not to oppose the deal, which could deprive about 500 000 blacks of their South African citizenship.

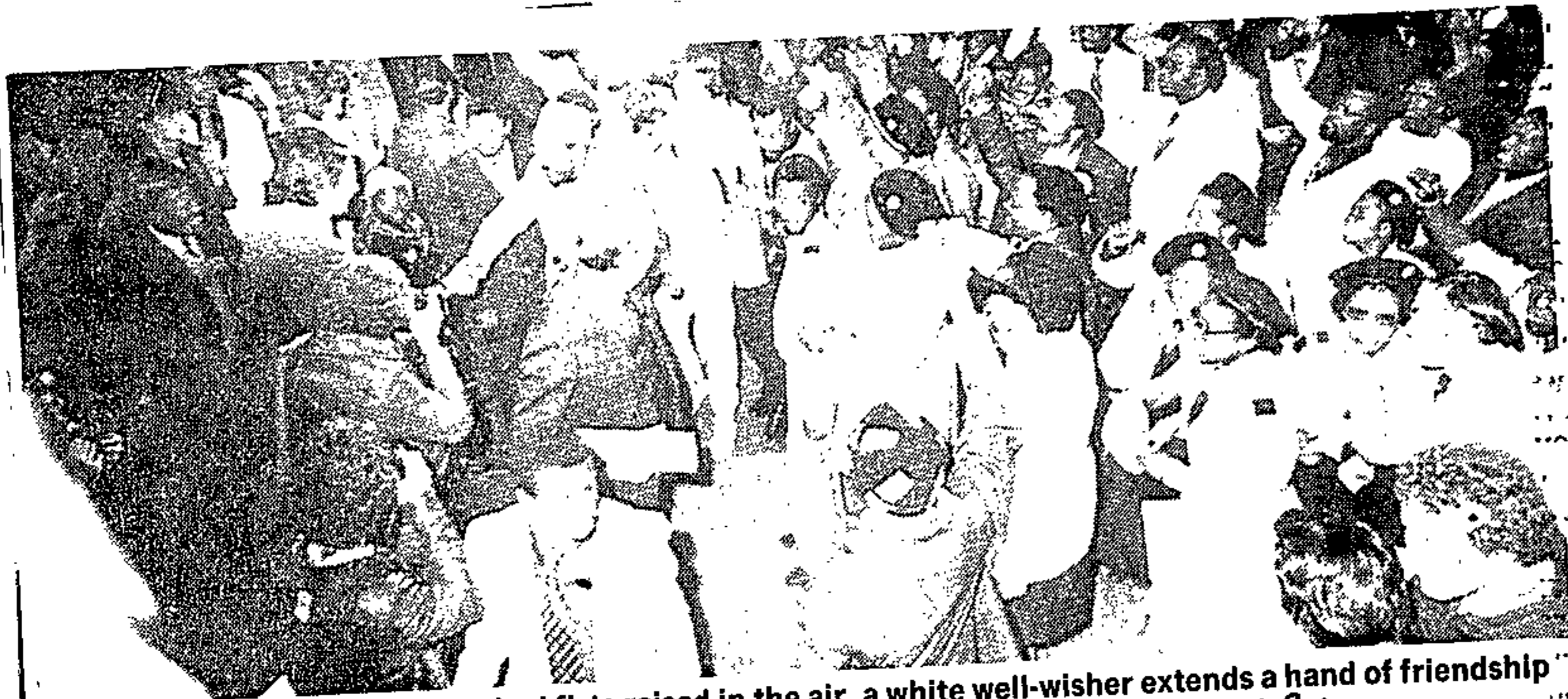
Zimbabwe's Sunday Mail quoted the report yesterday.

Sources close to the South African revolutionary movement have disclosed that the ANC is trying to draw the Swazi Government into an amicable agreement not to press ahead with the land deal with the Pretoria Government.

The ANC is understood to have given the Swazi Government a memorandum on the proposed deals outlining its opposition, and to have held discussions at senior level with the Swazi authorities.

The movement, which is outlawed in South Africa, has also been explaining its opposition to the deals to members of the Front-line states.

● See Page 4.



SURROUNDED by a sea of clenched fists raised in the air, a white well-wisher extends a hand of friendship to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in the Johannesburg City Hall on Thursday night.

11A 107 304A RDM 19/7/82

The euphoria of unity

THE PFP is going to find it difficult to top the meeting it hosted in the Johannesburg City Hall on Thursday night. Called to consolidate black and white opposition to the Government's proposed hand-over of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland, it strengthened the already strong ties between Inkatha and the PFP.

The evening started shortly after 6 pm as crowds began to converge on the City Hall and take their seats.

Community singing was organised and groups congregated on the steps to wait for the arrival of the guest speakers. They were joined by small impis, probably never seen before on President Street, who chanted and sang into the glare of television lamps and cameras.

Mr Enos Mabuza arrived to be met by a chorus of his supporters holding banners protesting at their proposed incorporation into Swaziland. A group of cars drew up at the kerbside and out stepped Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. A great roar erupted from the crowd as he was swept into the foyer and almost into the hall. It was impossible to as-

PETER SOAL, the Progressive Federal Party's nominee for the Johannesburg North constituency, says that, after last week's gathering in the Johannesburg City Hall, PFP meetings will never be the same.

semble the platform party as the crowd was pressing around from all sides anxious to see the speakers.

The main party included the chairman of the meeting, Mr Douglas Gibson MPC, the four speakers, senior office bearers and public representatives of the PFP and members of a large number of organisations present to express their concern at the proposed deal. Excitement and tension built up as Douglas Gibson, surrounded by television cameramen and photographers, introduced distinguished guests.

A warm round of applause greeted Sheena Duncan and Joyce Harris from the Black Sash. The mayor of Sandton, Peter Gardiner, received a special cheer and Bishop Desmond Tutu was greeted with sustained ululating. Special mention was made of Douglas Mitchell, the crusty former Administrator of

Natal and UP Member of Parliament, who was sitting in the front row of the hall. He and Chief Buthelezi exchanged "thumbs up" signs.

At last the meeting was on its way with the police hanging from a box above the stage dressed in their long-sleeved jerseys and open-necked shirts attempting, unsuccessfully, to appear enthusiastic spectators. Desmond Tutu was on his feet and, in his usual concise, clear manner got to the nub of the matter - common citizenship. He was followed by Enos Mabuza, who was articulate, clear and penetrating in his analysis of the situation in KaNgwane.

The next speaker was the Chief, whose approach to the microphone was met with a standing ovation from the multiracial audience. Douglas Gibson had surprised everyone by introducing him in Zulu.

His charisma shone through as he spelt out his opposition to the proposed deal, and the crowd responded with round after round of applause. Ray Swart came in to bat fourth and in a strong address set out the PFP's standpoint on the issue.

And so it was drawing to an end as the chairman read out a resolution, unanimously adopted by more than 2 000 South Africans objecting to the balkanisation of their land.

Gatsha Buthelezi stepped forward and led the singing of an emotional rendition of "N'kosi sikelele Afrika". Wet eyes throughout the hall witnessed this remarkable event as black and white joined together in an act of common patriotism. A request from the Chief for Bishop Tutu to close the meeting with a blessing brought to an end one of the most exciting political meetings Johannesburg has seen for many years.

Jaap Marais and PW Botha will no doubt return to that stage, but the Johannesburg City Hall will never be the same again.

ANC denies support for incorporation

2. Post
20/7/82
107
111

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE banned African National Congress (ANC) has moved swiftly to smooth over possible conflict between itself and Inkatha by denying an ANC-attributed statement that it supports the controversial Kanguwane and Ingwavuma incorporation into Swaziland.

The clarification of the ANC stand has been described by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, as "welcome and explicable".

Earlier, he had roundly condemned the ANC for its reported stand.

Confusion still surrounds the conflicting versions of the ANC position. A statement attributed to ANC headquarters in Lusaka at the weekend, widely distributed and relayed via Swaziland, claimed the ANC would not oppose the incorporation at the Organisation of African Unity summit next month.

Yesterday a spokesman denied that the statement represented ANC policy and said the organisation was totally opposed to the land deal. It had made its position clear in its memorandum to the Swaziland Government.

The spokesman said: "We are still negotiating with the Swazi Government with the hope that they will understand and accept our position."

Sapa reports the spokesman, as saying, Press reports from South Africa "that we have changed our stand are both inaccurate and misleading. Our position is also being explained to the frontline states and the Organisation of African Unity member states in general".

Another ANC spokesman claimed the reports appeared to be Swazi misrepresentations of the organisation's stand.

Yesterday Chief Buthelezi described the ANC-attributed statement as "surprising" and said it was an indication that they were losing touch with the reality of the black struggle in South Africa.

He observed that the only black leader in South Africa to support the incorporation was Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei.

"Chief Matanzima and the senior executives of the ANC — who are also from the Eastern Cape — make strange bedfellows," he said.

Swazis to defend land deal at the OAU

DAR ES SALAAM. — Swaziland will defend the proposed land deal with South Africa at the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, the country's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr B Nzibandge, said this week.

The OAU summit will be held in Tripoli from August 5 to 8.

Mr Nzibandge spoke to reporters after he met President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania on the question. He said the Swazi delegation would raise the issue at the summit because of reports that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had appealed to the OAU to oppose the handover.

He asserted that Swaziland was the rightful owner of the territory which, he claimed, was seized by the British Natal administration during the 19th century.

"There is nothing more unfortunate as to be misrepresented on a case where we have got very clear, genuine claims dating back almost a century," Mr Nzibandge added.

His trip here was seen as part of an effort to win Tanzanian backing on the matter. He presented President Nyerere, an influential leader in the OAU, with a message from Swaziland's King Sobhuza.

● At an internal seminar at the Africa Institute in Pretoria, Mr H Rudolph, an associate of the institute, said the proposed transfer of South African territory to Swaziland had so far met with considerable agreement in moderate black African circles.

Mr Rudolph said that a possible transfer was not regarded as being in violation of OAU principles because, as in the case of border adjustments between Cameroun and Nigeria, the two governments involved were in general agreement of the matter.

Mr Rudolph said considerable significance was being attached to the fact that the host of the forthcoming OAU summit, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, supported the border adjustment and the enlargement of Swaziland territory at the expense of South Africa.

Mr Rudolph, who has just visited East Africa, also said that government officials in Kenya and in other pro-Western Africa states tended to favour the granting of a direct access to the sea to a hitherto completely landlocked African country. — Sapa-Reuter

Inkatha woos West over land deal

LONDON—Two senior representatives of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement were on their way to Bonn last night to seek West German support for international pressure against Swaziland and South Africa to block land-cession plans.

Dr Frank Mdlalose, Inkatha's national chairman, and the movement's secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, have visited Washington, New York and London.

In Bonn they will brief West German Government officials.

They have met American and British Government representatives, briefed the UN ambassadors of 26 African countries, met OAU leaders and talked with opposition parties in their attempt to gain support.

'We are hoping that diplomatic pressure will be applied against South Africa and Swaziland to stop the cession of Ingwayuma to Swaziland,' Dr Dhlomo told a Press conference in London yesterday.

'Swaziland is particularly vulnerable to pressure from the OAU, and we are considering the possibility of getting the issue raised in the UN General Assembly.'

Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha feared the South African Parliament would be recalled to pass emergency legislation that would over-rule court decisions against giving the land to Swaziland.

He added: 'Even if the Government goes ahead, that won't be the end of the story. Even after Swaziland has taken delivery of our land, we will continue to struggle to get it back.'

Both men reported an 'overwhelmingly sympathetic' response from all the Government officials and politicians they had met, but they had been given no commitments by British or American authorities.

Their main hope was that the OAU would publicly denounce Swaziland for being a party to the dispute and apply enough pressure to block the plan.

Dr Mdlalose forecast faction-fighting and bloodshed if the land were transferred.

'We know the mood of our people — they are very angry. Without doubt there will be bloodshed,' he said.

In Washington they met Dr Chester Crocker, the U.S Assistant Secretary of State.

In London they talked with Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

Dr Dhlomo and Dr Mdlalose return to South Africa tomorrow. — (Sapa)

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

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The Ingwavuma land deal would cause bloodshed, an Inkatha delegation has been warning African and Western countries on a tour which ended today.

The movements secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, and national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose, will return to South Africa tomorrow, having emphasised that any violence would be the responsibility of the South African and Swazi Governments.

They told a news conference in London yesterday they had had "virtually total support" from the representatives they had seen in Washington, New York and London.

Their mission, which included a visit to Bonn, had helped dispel reports that Libya — current Organisation of African Unity chairman state — and the African National Con-

gress supported the land deal.

The Inkatha representatives said they were confident both these groups were opposed to the move which, they said, contravened the basic principles of the OAU.

Dr Dhlomo said the legal fight over Ingwavuma would stop when the South African Government legislated to cede the land to Swaziland.

"But that will by no means be the end. When we have a people's government in South Africa, the first operation of that government would be to take back the land," he said.

The delegation petitioned 26 African countries at the United Nations and the UN Secretary-General.

They were impressed with the detailed understanding of the issues involved that had been shown by all the people they met.

Swazis woo OAU states on Ingwavuma

The Star's Africa News Service
MBABANE — Swazi Government ministers have visited at least 16 African states to explain their side of the land deal with South Africa, before next month's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting in Tripoli.

Swaziland is keen to gain OAU support for the ceding of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane to the landlocked state.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, described as favourable the reception he received in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania.

~~3/12/11/17~~
107

Whitelaw faces security storm

Home Secretary William Whitelaw yesterday admitted a lapse of security in the palace on the occasion of the unveiling of a portrait of the late Queen Elizabeth II, easily accessible to the public.



Mr William Whitelaw

Whitelaw's confession to a lengthy affair with a male prostitute, the discovery of a spy in the country's top security communications monitoring headquarters at Cheltenham and the latest IRA terror bombing in central London, in which nine soldiers died, have raised serious questions about national security.

Mr Whitelaw announced the formation of a new royal protection department headed by a deputy assistant commissioner of police, Mr Colin Smith.

MPs roared with laughter at Mr Whitelaw's unfortunate combination of words in describing Mr Smith: "He is young and extremely well equipped for the task."

A one-man inquiry by Lord Bridge will "fully investigate" circumstances leading up to Fagan's much-publicized intrusion, including the system of security checks on individuals known as "positive vetting".

Tribute to Queen

One politician demanded that security officials responsible for vetting Commander Trestrail be suspended from all other vetting investigations.

Desperately trying to keep his head above water, Mr Whitelaw concentrated on positive aspects, paying particular tribute to the Queen for her handling of the situation.

He was careful to point out that it was not the Queen's wish that she and other members of the Royal Family should be confined by measures of high security that "deny private life and public acceptability".

Inkatha seeks backing in row

From MARGARET SMITH LONDON. — A two-man top-level delegation from Inkatha has been seeing representatives of the Foreign Office and the Opposition here in an effort to gain support in the dispute with the South African Government over the ceding of Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

The movement's national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose, and its secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, yesterday told a press conference they had been received sympathetically.

Dr Dhlomo said they had been briefing groups and governments "able to exert some influence in this dispute between black people in South Africa and Swaziland".

African countries

Through permanent missions in New York and representatives at the United Nations, they had been able to brief 26 African countries, including Angola, Mozambique, Nigeria and Libya.

Dr Dhlomo said they had not met any representative of the African National Congress (ANC). Asked if he expected ANC support, he said the ANC was "duty bound to support us".

Dr Dhlomo said he was well satisfied with the results of their visit to the United States, where they had seen several government representatives including Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

"We are confident the US will raise the matter with both South Africa and Swaziland," Dr Dhlomo said.

In Britain they had had talks with Mr Stanley Clinton Davis of the Labour Party and Dr David Owen of the Social Democratic Party.

They had also seen a senior representative of the Commonwealth Secretariat here.

From Britain they go to West Germany where today they are due to meet members of the Foreign Office in Bonn.

Court today

● A Durban correspondent reports that the case involving an application to have a proclamation

mans, all too aware of their country's vulnerable position, and those of the American defending force, increasingly conscious of the dangers of a rift in Nato as well as the colossal cost of their military presence in Europe. However irksome the West Germans may find their present protectors, the consequences of a US withdrawal from Europe may result in an occupation of a different order altogether.

David Hall-Green keeps up his crisp and energetic collaboration with the SAP in fine style I'm sure many a criminal has flinched before his flinty gaze and authoritative voice rapping out the facts of their misdemeanours. It would be interesting if SATV were to publish the police's total number of solved cases, following their screening on Police File.

The pleasure Mrs Thatcher had in welcoming the returning naval task force must have been tempered by the recent ructions at the Palace and yesterday's bombing atrocities in London. The political gain won by the IRA must be measured against the Regents Park scene of carnage shown on last night's news.

NEIL VEITCH

TV 2 and 3

EVERYBODY connected with the trouble-torn, and subsequently abbreviated, soccer tour by the SAB International soccer players tried last night to explain away the disaster. Obviously shaken by the whole fiasco, the forgotten man of the tour party, manager John Barnwell, had the last word on TV2 news when he said he was leaving the country with great disappointment.

At least as a gesture to the sponsors, last night's final game of the tour — played at Balfour Park between the visitors and an anti-NPSL Transvaal XI — was shown live immediately after the epilogue.

Zensele is not serving satisfactorily its viewers who are choral music fans. The choral music by the Sigwe High School choir was captivating but sadly, viewers were treated to only one song and another half-completed.

The programme about oranges was interesting and cleverly presented. The programme brought to light how extensively South Africans farm citrus fruit and showed that Zebedelia, a part of Lebowa, was the largest private citrus growing area in the world.

JOE GUWA

- 6.50: Uit en Tuis.
- 7.30: Klein Jakkalsies new comedy series of magazine jobs his family and his son Gallie loses too poor to give.
- 8.00: News.
- 8.28: Weather.
- 8.37: Westgate II. (Fin into looking for finds her and re of them looks p
- 9.25: The Business of vates girls to er programme good the answers. Pa are former Miss Kerzner.
- 10.08: Chick Corea in the world's fore jazz is featured accompanied hi be playing som heard here befo he has achieved
- 11.13: News
- 11.23: Epilogue. The P

TV 2

- 6.30: Diphlalafala (The one of the Flum thing magnetic f
- 6.45: Penga. Penga using the correct erything but a f
- 7.00: Ditaba/Dikgang
- 7.10: Sedigeng (Wom
- 7.30: Dinaledi. A progr ers will be enter Kekana with Sou with US.
- 8.00: Izigameko Zom (When). A progr events from 189
- 8.30: Impi Yesibili Y Amamelika Eparis. American soldier world has ever
- 9.00: Izindaba/lindaba
- 9.25: Iphunga Elim Engcwele (Ez Maphanga and p

Venda: Further talks on land?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government yesterday opened the way for further negotiations on the consolidation of Venda — despite an official announcement earlier this month by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, that the matter had been finalized.

The move came after talks in Pretoria between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and President Patrick Mphahlele of Venda.

It was the sequel to a serious political blunder

by Mr Fanie Botha on July 7 when, on behalf of the government, he assured a packed public meeting in Louis Trichardt that certain contentious Venda consolidation issues had been "finalized".

But a government statement after yesterday's talks said it was possible adaptations would be made to the plan he announced, and that further talks were likely.

The statement said that while there had been no agreement on President Mphahlele's demands — which include the incorporation of Louis Trichardt and Messina — the talks were "characterized by mutual understanding for the problems confronting the two governments when it came to land consolidation".

Mr Fanie Botha's earlier statement was part of a carefully orchestrated campaign to regain support from right-wingers in his Soutpansberg constituency.

& MORRIS SAY
MEMBER OUR GUARANTEE
WILL BEAT ANY
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRICE!

R199,50

ELICAD 90 90E

Cracks limping

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The super tanker Marofa, which was temporarily repaired off Durban after leaking oil last week, will be brought into Algoa Bay for an inspection because the patches over two cracks came off soon after the vessel resumed her voyage.

The laden tanker was about 80km off Port Elizabeth yesterday afternoon with the pollution-fighting vessel Kuswag in attendance, the Department of Transport said.

It was discovered on Monday afternoon that

and wandered
the Queen's private

satisfied

Weeks ago he woke
from her sleep
on the end of her
king to her.

Politicians from
of the house
satisfied with Mr
admission of,

were appalled
head of state
so vulnerable.

intruder scandal
resignation of the
s police officer,
nder Michael
ail, following his

Mr William Whitelaw

confession to a lengthy af-
fair with a male prosti-
tute, the discovery of a
spy in the country's top
security communications
monitoring headquarters
at Cheltenham and the
latest IRA terror bombing
in central London, in
which nine soldiers died,
have raised serious ques-
tions about national se-
curity.

Mr Whitelaw an-
nounced the formation of
a new royalty protection
department headed by a
deputy assistant commis-
sioner of police, Mr Colin
Smith.

One politician deman-
ed that security officials
responsible for vetting
Commander Trestrail be
suspended from all other
vetting investigations.

Desperately trying to
keep his head above wa-
ter, Mr Whitelaw concen-
trated on positive aspects,
paying particular tribute
to the Queen for her hán-
dling of the situation.

He was careful to point
out that it was not the
Queen's wish that she and
other members of the
Royal Family should be
confined by measures of
high security that "deny
private life and public ac-
ceptability".

secretary-general, Dr Os-
car Dhlomo, yesterday
told a press conference
they had been received
sympathetically.

Dr Dhlomo said they
had been briefing groups
and governments "able to
exert some influence in
this dispute between
black people in South
Africa and Swaziland".

African countries

Through permanent
missions in New York and
representatives at the
United Nations, they had
been able to brief 26 Afri-
can countries, including
Angola, Mozambique, Ni-
geria and Libya.

Dr Dhlomo said they
had not met any repre-
sentative of the African
National Congress (ANC).
Asked if he expected
ANC support, he said the
ANC was "duty bound to
support us".

Dr Dhlomo said he was
well satisfied with the re-
sults of their visit to the
United States, where they
had seen several govern-
ment representatives in-
cluding Dr Chester
Crocker, Assistant Under-
Secretary of State.

"We are confident the
US will raise the matter
with both South Africa
and Swaziland," Dr
Dhlomo said.

In Britain they had had
talks with Mr Stanley
Clinton Davis of the
Labour Party and Dr Da-
vid Owen of the Social
Democratic Party.

They had also seen a
senior representative of
the Commonwealth Secre-
tariat here.

From Britain they go to
West Germany where to-
day they are due to meet
members of the Foreign
Office in Bonn.

Court today

● A Durban correspon-
dent reports that the case
involving an application
to have a proclamation
abolishing the Kangwane
Legislative Assembly set
aside will be heard in the
Pretoria Supreme Court
today.

The assembly was os-
tensibly dissolved on
June 18 in terms of the
1927 Black Administra-
tion Act by Proclamation
R108.

The legality of the pro-
clamation is being contest-
ed by the former Execu-
tive Council on the
grounds that the govern-
ment failed to consult the
Kangwane Legislative As-
sembly and that it abol-
ished the assembly by
proclamation and not by
statute.

The Department of Co-
operation and Develop-
ment has given notice of
its intention to contest
the application.

screening on force etc.
The pleasure Mrs
Thatcher had in welcom-
ing the returning naval
task force must have been
tempered by the recent
ructions at the Palace and
yesterday's bombing
atrocities in London. The
political gain won by the
IRA must be measured
against the Regents Park
scene of carnage shown
on last night's news.

NEIL VEITCH

TV 2 and 3

EVERYBODY connected
with the trouble-torn, and
subsequently abbreviat-
ed, soccer tour by the
SAB International soccer
players tried last night to
explain away the disaster.
Obviously shaken by the
whole fiasco, the forgot-
ten man of the tour party,
manager John Barnewell,
had the last word on TV2
news when he said he was
leaving the country with
great disappointment.

At least as a gesture to
the sponsors, last night's
final game of the tour —
played at Balfour Park
between the visitors and
an anti-NPSL Transvaal
XI — was shown live im-
mediately after the epi-
logue.

Zensele is not serving
satisfactorily its viewers
who are choral music
fans. The choral music by
the Sigwe High School
choir was captivating but
sadly, viewers were
treated to only one song
and another half-complet-
ed.

The programme about
oranges was interesting
and cleverly presented.
The programme brought
to light how extensively
South Africans farm cit-
rus fruit and showed that
Zebedelia, a part of
Lebowa, was the largest
private citrus growing
area in the world.

JOE GUWA

- he has
- 11.13: News
- 11.23: Epilog
- 6.30: Dipha
- one of
- thing n
- 6.45: Penga
- using i
- erythin
- 7.00: Ditaba
- 7.10: Seeliga
- 7.30: Dinala
- ers wi
- Kekan
- with U
- 8.00: Izigam
- When
- events
- 8.30: Impi
- Am
- Ameri
- world
- 9.00: Izinda
- 9.25: Iphu
- Engo
- Maph

ouple hurt collision

Staff Reporter

SDOWNE couple,
Mrs Y Ganief,
seriously injured
their motorcycle
car collided in
Johannesburg last night.

The accident, at the
junction of Albert
and Church Street
at 5pm, Mr Yusuf
of 26, of 61 Devon
broke a leg and dis-
located his hip. His wife
of 23, had both legs

The couple were ad-
mitted to Woodstock Hos-
pital where their
condition was described
as "satisfactory".

Venda: Further talks on land?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The
government yesterday
opened the way for fur-
ther negotiations on the
consolidation of Venda —
despite an official an-
nouncement earlier this
month by the Minister of
Manpower, Mr Fanie
Botha, that the matter
had been finalized.

The move came after
talks in Pretoria between
the Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and
President Patrick
Mphahlele of Venda.

It was the sequel to a
serious political blunder

by Mr Fanie Botha on
July 7 when, on behalf of
the government, he as-
sured a packed public
meeting in Louis Tri-
chardt that certain con-
tentious Venda
consolidation issues had
been "finalized".

But a government state-
ment after yesterday's
talks said it was possible
adaptations would be
made to the plan he an-
nounced, and that further
talks were likely.

The statement said that
while there had been no
agreement on President
Mphahlele's demands —
which include the
incorporation of Louis
Trichardt and Messina —
the talks were "character-
ized by mutual under-
standing for the problems
confronting the two gov-
ernments when it came to
land consolidation".

Mr Fanie Botha's earli-
er statement was part of a
carefully orchestrated
campaign to regain sup-
port from right-wingers in
his Soutpansberg con-
stituency.

Consolidation has been
a burning issue in the
Soutpansberg for years.

Mr Botha could not be
contacted last night for
comment.

Tractor hits mine: 2 die

WINDHOEK. — Two
people were killed on
Tuesday when a tractor
detonated a double
landmine in Ovambo,
northern SWA/Namibia,
SWABC Radio reported
yesterday.

The blast occurred about
14 km east of Ogongo, kill-
ing Mr Erastus Gabriel, a
teacher from Okango, and
Mrs Reginalda Iita. —
Sapa

**WOLF & MORRIS SAY
REMEMBER OUR GUARANTEE
WE WILL BEAT ANY
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRICE!**



R199,50
ELICAR 80-205
ONE TOUCH LENS

ALSO AVAILABLE WITH

MACRO	R239,50
70-150	R189,50
38-70	R189,50

ALL WITH CASES

VESTA AUTO-2 000AT/Kangaroo



Detachable Mini flash

The world's first Twin Flash with detachable Mini flash with built-in Slave Unit for Remote control in addition to Bounce capability to match with 21 mm-210 mm interchangeable lenses. best for Zooming photography slave Unit.

Cra limp

Own Cor
DURBAN. —
tanker Maro
temporarily
Durban after
last week, w
into Algoa
inspection
patches over
came off st
vessel resu
age.
The lade
about 80km
both yester
with the po
ing vessel
tendance, th
of Transport
It was di
Monday at

IF YOU'VE GOT A WE'LL GET Y

DIPLOMA IN MARKET MANAGEMENT

Marketing Management, the sci-
companies in the direction of cus-
profits, is today's path to the boe
tomorrow.

If you are keen on moving into
marketing career, or are
looking for relatively quick,
in-depth grounding at a high level,
come to the professionals,
Training for Management.

Yes — Professionals. Started six
years ago by a group of
leading academics, Training for
Management employs the best
lecturers in South Africa to give
you the most up to date training
in marketing available.

We combine this with today's
computer technology and
training aids, to teach you the
skills which will enable you to
walk confidently into a...

Swazis want access to sea — Zulu leader

Buthelezi reacts to Swazi claims

SWAZI CLAIMS TO the Ingwavuma areas were not genuine and needed to be exposed as fraudulent to lessen confusion in a situation which was fraught with danger, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in a statement to the Press yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said the Swazi desperation for access to the Indian Ocean was the heart of the matter.

Sowetan Reporter

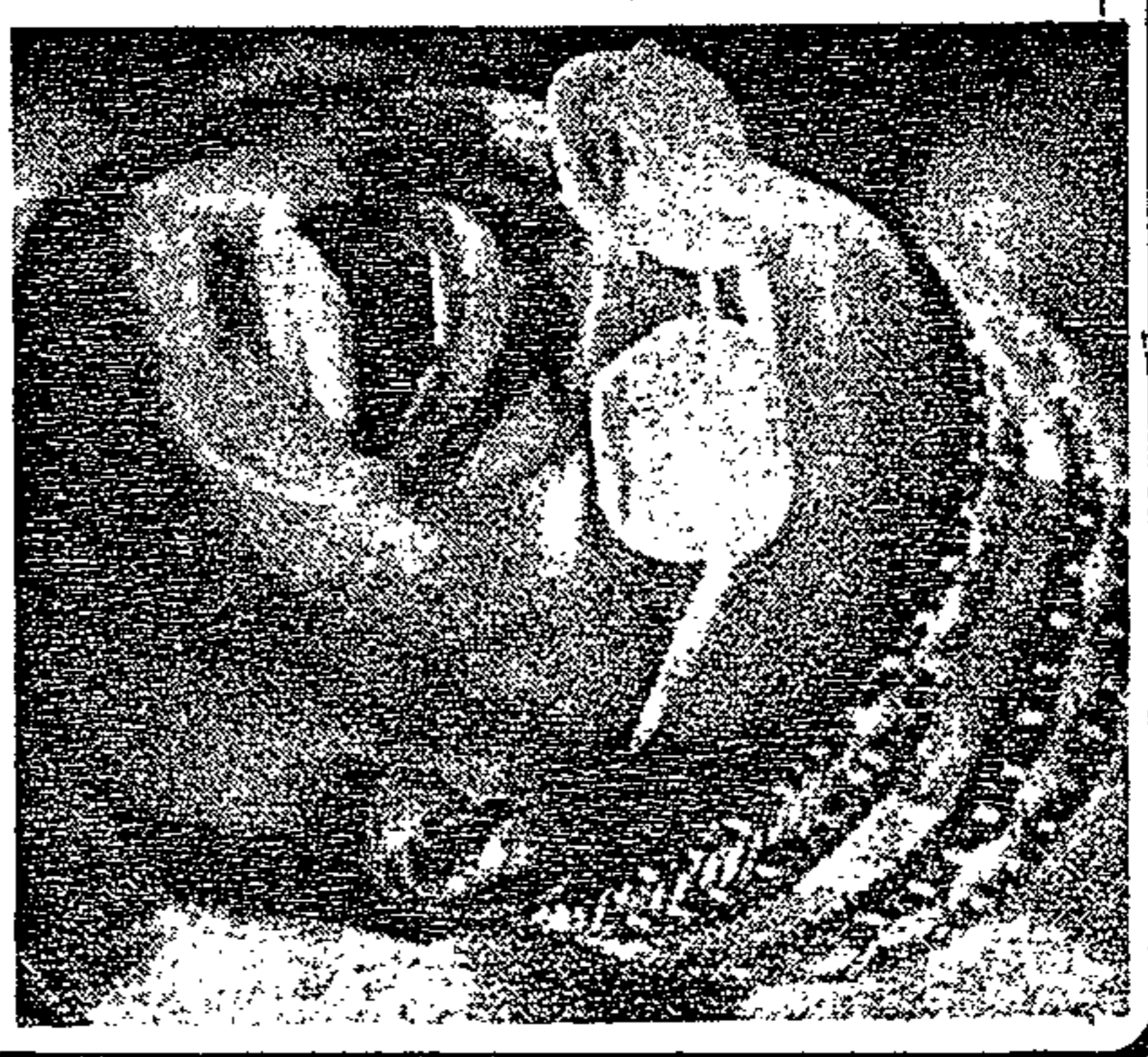
He disregarded Swazi claims concerning the international boundary between Swaziland and South Africa, saying their argument could be used against them.

"If the Mngomezulu were cut in half by a boundary, should the boundary not be shifted to the north, so that the scattered remnant in Swaziland could be reunited with the main body of the tribe living around the seat of their ancestral power?" he asked.

He argued against an official Swazi Press statement in which they stated that Zuluz had declared war on British Natal and that

riffs between the Swazis and the Zulus, it is tragic that people in high office in Swaziland will talk insultingly about King Dingane.

"The Zulus revere their royalty and take deep umbrage at an attempt by the Swazis to use a political situation of their making to insult the Zulu people by talking about their kings with contempt."



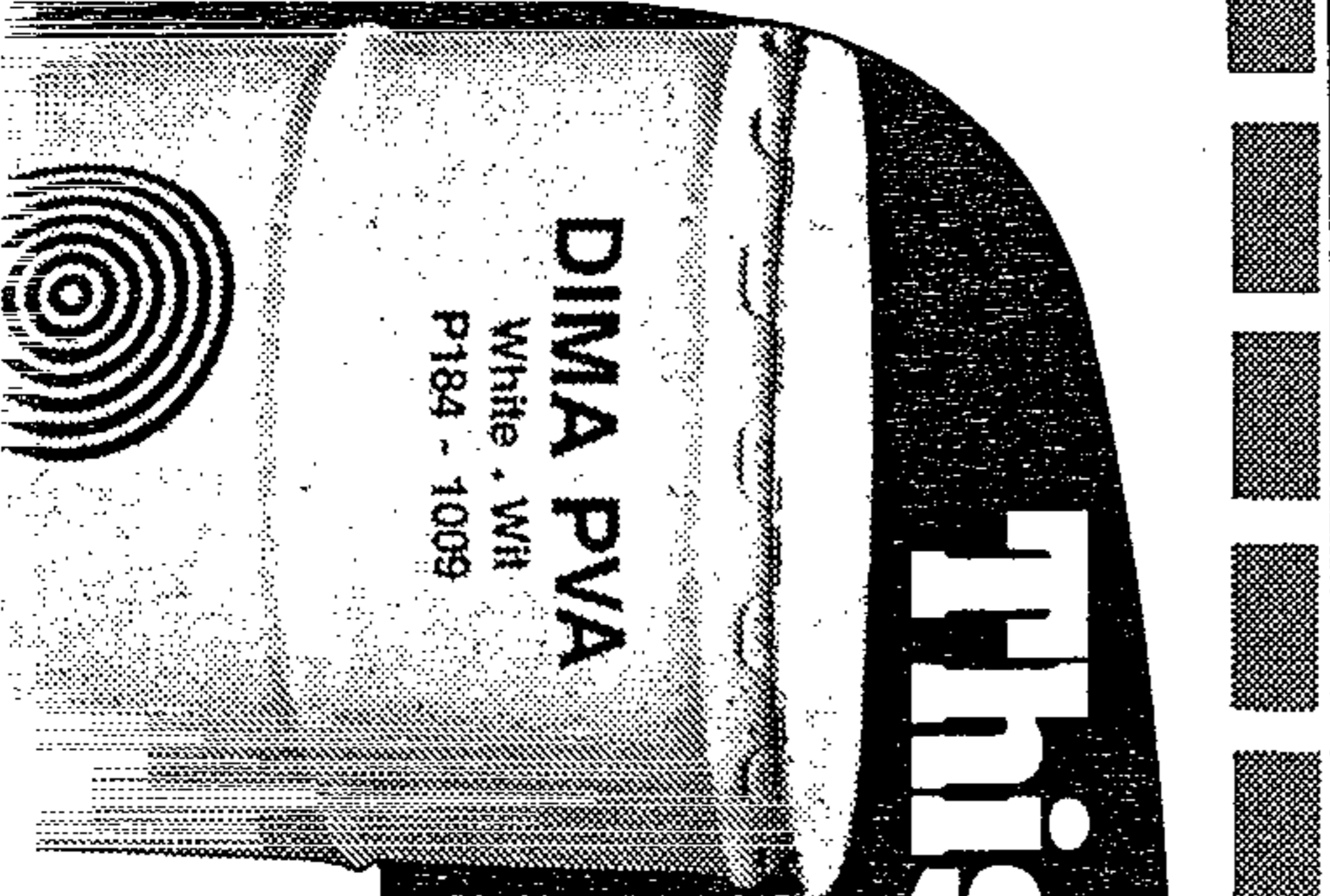
INSULTED: Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

This week's OK Paint

Specials

WHITE DIMA PVA
25 litres only

27.95



DIMA PVA
White, Wit
P184 - 1009

SWAZI CLAIMS TO the Ingwavuma areas were not genuine and needed to be exposed as fraudulent to lessen confusion in a situation which was fraught with danger, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in a statement to the Press yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said the Swazi desperation for access to the Indian Ocean was the heart of the matter.

He disregarded Swazi claims concerning the international boundary between Swaziland and South Africa, saying their argument could be used against them.

"If the Mngomezulu were cut in half by a boundary, should the boundary not be shifted to the north, so that the scattered remnant in Swaziland could be reunited with the main body of the tribe living around the seat of their ancestral power?" he asked.

He argued against an official Swazi Press statement in which they stated that Zulus had declared war on British Natal and that Zululand was annexed by the British. The paper made the point that the Ingwavuma people never participated in the war and were therefore not defeated and that Swazis had objected to the annexation of Ingwavuma into Natal.

"The late annexation of the area north of the Mkhuze River had nothing whatsoever to do with the issue we are facing," Chief Buthelezi said. "Every student knows that indirect rule was British domination on the cheap."

In response to the Swazi statement that the Ingwavuma areas were administered as a trust area and "in pursuit of the policy of apartheid and that in appeasement of Gatsha Buthelezi," the territories had been transferred to the "KwaZulu Bantustan," Chief Buthelezi said.

"It befits no black man to talk of an area which blacks love because they and their forefathers have lived and died there as a

Sowetan Reporter

'Bantustan.' It is the Swazis who now want to connive with the purveyors of apartheid."

The Swazi statement further said: "Resulting from this forced cession a massive exodus of people and their chiefs from the Ingwavuma area to the Lavumisa area took place."

This was a gross distortion of the facts, Chief Buthelezi said: "Unrest in the area has nothing to do with Zulu intimidation or Mngomezulu people wanting to be Swazis.

"It is simply a matter of a civil dispute about succession to a chief's position, being carried out from Swazi soil where there is no law and order, and from where people can make unprovoked attacks on legitimate authority."

He also disputed the claim made by the Swazi Minister of Foreign Affairs in a television interview recently, that Zulus had on two occasions, when Zulu and Swazi delegations had gone to Swaziland and KwaZulu, offered no objections to the proposed inclusion of Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

"This is slanderously false. At every opportunity I and my colleagues in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly have objected to any suggestion of including the Ingwavuma district into Swaziland."

He continued: "In a situation so fraught with danger and so threatening of deep

riffs between the Swazis and the Zulus, it is tragic that people in high office in Swaziland will talk insultingly about King Dingane.

"The Zulus revere

their deep sense of use of 'sult' talkings

DIMA PVA
White - Wit
P184 - 1009

White
25 Litres

- For interior and exterior
- Fully washable and durable
- Dima has proven itself

PVA BLOCK BRUSH 190 mm

2.99

LAMBSWOOL PAINT RO 230 mm

3.99

STEP LADDERS WITH FOUR STEPS

13.39

12 mm

8.99

Viro

SABC blasted again on deal

CAPE TIMES 23/7/82

Political Correspondent

Colonial boundaries.

THE SABC, which has yet to give full coverage of opposition to the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland, yesterday broadcast another commentary supporting the land deal.

This came only a day after the Progressive Federal Party media spokesman, Mr David Dalling, again criticized SABC'S "one-sided" coverage and accused the corporation of favouring the government case.

Mr Dalling said in a statement that interested parties such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, and Mr Enos Mabuza, deposed Chief Executive Councilor of Kangwane, should publicly call on the SABC to give them equal time.

Yesterday's "Current Affairs" commentary highlighted the problem of colonial boundaries in post-colonial Africa. It said the government's aim was to correct where possible distortions caused by arbitrarily imposed co-

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.

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI

'We are in occupation'

(107) ~~107~~

face to face
FM 23/7/82

Tension is running high over the proposed transfer of the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane regions to Swaziland. This week the *FM* spoke to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and National President of Inkatha, Gatsha

Buthelezi about the issue.

FM: Are there any indications of SA prompting King Zwelithini to take KwaZulu into independence?

Buthelezi: I am not aware of it. Relationships between me and the king, at present, are cordial — they couldn't be any better. (The king is my nephew.) In the past the government tried to enmesh him in these

Internal External

things, but could not get away with it. If they are thinking of taking such a step, they will certainly be wasting their time.

What is your response to the Swazi claim that 20 000 refugees from Ingwavuma were forced to flee to Swaziland?

This is the biggest nonsense I have ever heard of. Those people are not, by any means, refugees. This is pure distortion. Remember that Ingwavuma is a border area.

Have there been any responses to the letters you sent to various African organisations, including Swapo and the ANC, seeking solidarity over the transfer?

My colleagues, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, and Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman, are in New York lobbying for support. They are also expected to travel to Washington and London on the same mission. The two are doubtless in touch with representatives of the ANC. I did write a letter to Sam Nujoma (of Swapo) about the issue, because I felt that he needed a briefing on what is happening here. I do not expect him to do anything, but as a son of Africa, now in the liberation struggle, he deserves to be informed.

Another Zulu-Swazi royal marriage is apparently being planned. Will this be affected by the controversy?

It has been discussed by the royal family. I have discussed it myself with the king.



KwaZulu's Buthelezi ... anger among the people

You have to realise that any marriage of a princess is a national matter, as far as the Zulus are concerned. We have always said that the SA government is complicating is-

sues between us and the Swazis. I do not see the marriage being affected.

How do you see the whole land issue problem being resolved?

Unless the government bows down somehow, in such a way that it need not lose much face, the problem cannot be resolved. It is for the government to heed our advice. SA must stop the transfer in the interests of both black and white. P W Botha is undoubtedly going to lose a lot of support from the Nationalists. I personally have the support of Nationalists who have told me that they totally reject what is going on in government circles regarding the land deal.

They (white South Africans) have expressed a feeling that, as South Africans, they cannot tolerate to see any part of the country given away to a foreign state. Politically, this can do Botha a lot of damage. If elections were held tomorrow, he would *definitely* lose.

What do you think will happen if government goes ahead with its plans?

We are in occupation of the place and government will have to use force to get us out of the land. We are not prepared to move out. Very recently, I addressed my people in Ingwavuma about the issue. In the last 30 years of my political life I have never seen such a degree of anger registered in the faces of the Zulus. A security policeman was nearly killed and I had to intervene.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. 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.
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.

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

Sobhuza silent on Swazi land deal

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

MBABANE. — The ruler of Swaziland, King Sobhuza II, yesterday surprised observers by avoiding all mention of the controversial land deal with South Africa during his address to the nation on his 83rd birthday.

In a short speech King Sobhuza, the world's longest-reigning monarch, was conspicuously silent on the proposed transfer of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Omission of any reference to the deal, which has aroused tense feelings on both sides of the border, was all the more surprising because King Sobhuza has made repossession of alienated Swazi territory a major objective since he succeeded to the throne more than 60 years ago.

When he came to the throne in 1921, nearly two-thirds of present-day Swaziland was owned by white landowners.

Today nearly 60% of Swaziland is under Swazi control and the King seems poised to preside over the "return" of land long claimed by Swaziland on the South African side of the border.

One reason for King Sobhuza's silence on the land issue may have been a decision by his advisers that he should keep aloof from the controversy swirling around the heads of politicians over the pending deal, which has

evoked opposition from the Inkatha and Inyandse movements in South Africa as well as the outlawed African National Congress (which has sent the King a memorandum setting out the reasons for its stand).

Speaking in a softly modulated but clear voice at a colourful ceremony yesterday, King Sobhuza thanked the nation for the loyal support it has given him over the years.

He listed the challenges ahead for Swaziland as the need to improve food production, to reappraise the policy for rural development and to strengthen the education system to meet Swaziland's manpower requirements.

The King's silence on the land deal has matched by that of the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini. He, too, appears to have stood aside to leave the campaign to win support for Swaziland on the land question to politicians lower down the hierarchy, starting with the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze.

The monarch's birthday celebrations yesterday came in the midst of a concerted bid by Swaziland politicians, spearheaded by the Foreign Minister Mr R V Dlamini, to put Swaziland's case on the land deal to English-language newspapers.

Mr Dlamini has stated that Swaziland will not force South African-born Swazis to become Swaziland citizens in return for the cession of Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland — in spite of Pretoria's insistence on that as the "price" of the land.

Govt 'demolishing all ~~new~~ new dwellings in Amaoti'

Mercury 23/7/82
Mercury Reporter
SQUATTERS' houses are being demolished in Inanda for the second time in a month.

People living at Amaoti, a remote section in the north of Inanda, told the Mercury yesterday that the Department of Co-operation and Development was demolishing all newly erected dwellings in the area as well as new extensions to older homes.

One man, Mr Petros Mtabela, said officials

had torn down an extra room he had added to his home. He would now have to cram his family into the two remaining rooms, he said.

Mr J Oosthuizen, the Department of Co-operation and Development's Press liaison officer in Pretoria, confirmed yesterday that 13 dwellings had been demolished so far this week.

He said that only partly- or newly-erected homes had been knocked down, and the reason for the demolitions was to con-

trol escalating squatting in Inanda.

When asked where the people who had lost their homes were meant to go, he said that according to his department they had to 'return to where they came from'.

He added that it might be possible for evicted people to obtain a site at Inanda Newtown, a site-and-service scheme presently being erected by the department, if they approached the magistrate at Verulam.

Banished for opposing KwaZulu rule, says induna

(107)
MS

24/7/82

Mercury

Mercury Correspondent

MBABANE—An induna of the Mngomezulu tribe in Ingwavuma yesterday told reporters he had first been banished for six years and then forced to flee to Swaziland for opposing KwaZulu rule in Ingwavuma.

The induna, Mr Mkhubo Mngomezulu, was one of four refugee tribal leaders presented to journalists by Swaziland authorities at the refugee centre of Ndzevane near the Swaziland-Ingwavuma border.

Mr Mngomezulu, the latest refugee to arrive from Ingwavuma, recalled the succession dispute between pro-Swazi and pro-Zulu factions in the Mngomezulu tribe and how it led to the arrival of police at his home.

'I was ordered to collect one pot, one teaspoon, one plate, one blanket and one coat,' he said.

'I was later transported in a vehicle and passed many places like Durban until I arrived at a place called Bizana in Transkei, where I spent the next six years.

'I remained there until they came to collect me. The police never gave me reasons for sending me to Bizana.'

Mr Mngomezulu, an induna in the pro-Swazi faction led by Chief Ntunja Mngomezulu, blamed the KwaZulu authorities for his banishment, which took place when Pre-

toria still favoured the incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

Mr Mngomezulu went on to relate what happened when he returned to Ingwavuma from Bizana.

'I was informed that King Sobhuza had got all his land back,' he said in an obvious reference to Pretoria's reversal of policies and its recent decision to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Later representatives of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement addressed members of the Mngomezulu tribe, he said.

'The Inkatha delegation wanted to know what we thought about the land question and we were asked to raise our hands if we wanted to join Inkatha.

'I didn't raise my hand because I didn't know what Inkatha was and whether I wanted to join it.

'At the end of the meeting Chief Johannes Mngomezulu (son of the pro-Zulu chief Khethwayo) ordered his policemen to take me to my homestead. They told me they would return to set my home on fire.

'The following day police came back. They handcuffed me, started beating me up and told me to go to Swaziland,' he alleged.

No invite sparks Zulu row

107
~~107~~

Mercury 24/7/82

African Affairs Correspondent

A ROW has broken out over the fact that the Albert Luthuli Memorial Committee failed to invite the King of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, to a commemorative service which was to have been held in the Stanger Town Hall on August 1.

The service, which will commemorate the 15th anniversary of the death of Chief Luthuli, will now be held, in Durban on August 15, although the venue has not been finalised.

Chief Luthuli, who was president of the now-banned African National Congress and a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was killed in a train accident near his home at Grootville in 1967.

The chairman of the memorial committee, Durban lawyer Archie Gum-

ede, confirmed yesterday that representatives from Inkatha had not been invited to the service which was to have been followed by a motorcade to the Grootville Congregational Church and cemetery.

A member of the central committee of Inkatha, Mr Zachariah Khumalo, said yesterday that the movement had objected to the exclusion of Chief Buthelezi from the service.

He pointed out that the Inkatha president had been a leading member of the former ANC Youth Brigade and had been one of the dignitaries present at Chief Luthuli's funeral. He had also played a leading part in the service

held to unveil a tombstone on the chief's grave.

Mr Khumalo said the local community at Grootville had asked the memorial committee to advise the Zulu king and chief minister of the ceremony and to change the date, which would have conflicted with a gathering at Nongoma to protest against the Ingwavuma land deal.

Mrs Coretta King, widow of the assassinated civil rights leader in the United States, Mr Martin Luther King, was to have been a speaker at the original ceremony. However, she was unable to attend because of other commitments.

Swazis snub ANC over

SWAZILAND is to press ahead with its contentious claims for South African land despite strong opposition from the banned African National Congress (ANC).

This week's tacit rejection of the ANC appeal for Swaziland to renounce its agreement with South Africa over the incorporation of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma has now shifted the spotlight to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

And there, unlike Chief Gataha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, the ANC has some influence and can expect a sympathetic hearing.

The firm stand taken by Swazi leaders this week has drawn the lines for a major African diplomatic battle.

And what is clear is that this could finally drive the wedge between South Africa's neighbour and the militant ANC.

Swaziland's Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Dlamini, said this week that his coun-

eight African countries — Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia — to explain the deal.

"We are informing them, (but) essentially it is a bilateral matter between South Africa and Swaziland."

He claimed that two "big" African states — whom he refused to name — had already written to support the land deal and to congratulate King Sobhuza on his diplo-

By DAVID FORRET in Mbabane



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

However, African diplomats are reportedly trying to avoid a potentially divisive

Land deal

matic way of handling the matter.

"All the reports that have come back from our emissaries have shown a positive response because people are now getting the facts," he said. "The response shows a great deal of understanding."

The same applied in the ranks of the OAU secretariat, says the Swazi king's ambassador extraordinary, Dr Shayi 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 agree-

ment was a political and military ploy to turn Swaziland against the ANC in keeping with South Africa's strategy of creating buffer zones and depriving millions of Africans of their citizenship.

However, the Swazi Foreign Minister this week scoffed at the ANC claim that he was dealing with an illegitimate government in Pretoria.

"This is puzzling," he said. "We are having discussions with the South African Government and I don't know how the question of the ANC comes in."

Mr Dlamini also made it clear that Swaziland:

- Would not be "complete" until three other "royal Swazi" areas in South Africa had been returned to the Swazis.

- These were 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

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.

zulu 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 Matesenjwa, a brother of the Matesenjwa 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 Matesenjwa, who was chairman of a group which supported the incorporation of the Matesenjwa tribe into Swaziland, claimed that his people were being forced into accepting Zulu rule.

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 R8-million.

The refugees, who started crossing into Swaziland at the end of 1977, are drawn mainly from the Mngomezulu, Matesenjwe and Nyawo tribes.

Mr Mthubo Mngomezulu told reporters how he had been "banished" six years

University will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University



ANDRÉ DU TOIT, associate professor of political philosophy at Stellenbosch University, argues that the realities of the homelands policy have

ruled out partition as a political solution for South Africa. This two-part article is the first of a regular series Dr du Toit will be writing for the Mercury analysing current political developments.

Ingwavuma:

a major

miscalculation

107
Mercury
26/7/82

MOST PEOPLE SEEM to be asking the wrong kind of question about the Ingwavuma affair. Almost everyone seems to be puzzling or speculating about what might be the real reasons for the Government's ill-conceived and high-handed measures — as if there must be some special set of reasons to explain this kind of move.

In fact the answer to such questions is quite plain: there need be no special reasons at all. For what the Government intended to do with Ingwavuma and KaNgwane are, at least in general terms, perfectly in accordance with both the aims and the approach of Government policy for two decades and more. The more interesting and important question is what it is that might be so different about the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane cases that could explain the quite unusual range and intensity of resistance it has called forth.

ment's basic policy aims of unscrambling the territorial and population mix in order that all black South Africans will become citizens of independent black states.

At this late stage no one should still be surprised by the idea, breathtaking though it may be in its imperious design, that close to a million people should become citizens of a foreign state with little or no regard for their own wishes in the matter. Political and social experiments of just this kind and scope have been at the heart of the South African political process for a long time

Specific considerations

No doubt there are a number of more specific considerations which might have entered into the Government's thinking on the proposed land deal with Swaziland. These may include such factors as the ill-fated Pongola scheme with the Jozini dam straddling the boundary with Swaziland; the possible uses of a closer alliance with Swaziland both with a view to having an ally within the Organisation of African Unity and in furthering the objective of an eventual 'confederation of states' in southern Africa; the chance of teaching Chief Gatsha Buthelezi a lesson about the costs involved in refusing independence for KwaZulu and perhaps forcing a rift between him and King Goodwill, who is related by marriage to the Swazi royal family; regional security considerations in view of the prospects of a growing presence of the ANC in the area as well as increasing evidence of internal instability in Mozambique; the relative economics involved in building up a fully-fledged national state in KaNgwane and simply handing it over to Swaziland; and so forth.

But neither on their own nor in conjunction would such considerations count for much were it not for the Govern-

ment's basic policy aims of unscrambling the territorial and population mix in order that all black South Africans will become citizens of independent black states.

In the rural areas resettlement schemes and the removal of 'black spots' have already involved, according to informed estimates, some two million people or more. A further 150 'black spots' still have to be eliminated, and this may involve resettlement of an additional million people. In many cases such removals proceeded in the face of tenacious opposition and have resulted, to say the least, in great hardship to numerous communities who now live in appalling conditions and with the bleakest of prospects.

At a different level, but with similar objectives, the Government has vigorously pursued its goal of political independence for the various homelands. Even apart from international rejection and internal opposition to the homelands policy in general, the independence of such 'national states' as Venda and the Ciskei was effected despite the fact that a great deal of contro-

versy surrounded these ventures at every stage. The point is that it was and still is a central aim of official policy that the citizenship rights of all blacks in South Africa should become vested in political entities other than the South African state itself. To that end the Government was and is prepared to intervene in the lives and fortunes of large numbers of people.

From its own point of view the Government's proposals for KaNgwane and Ingwavuma were therefore merely some further measures required by the logic of the same general policy. It is also clear from public statements that strong resistance to these moves was anticipated. But, as with the independence of the Ciskei and Venda, such resistance would simply, in one way or another, have to be overcome. And if it could be done in these cases, then why not in the case of two areas so remote that few people even knew about their existence? Certainly when the issue was first raised in Parliament at the beginning of May hardly anybody bothered to take any notice.

Evidently this was a major miscalculation. Mr Pik Botha might have been somewhat ingenuous when he concluded his statement on these matters in Parliament on May 6 in the following terms: 'Here we have a unique opportunity which in my opinion can be supported by the PFP, by the NRP, by the CP, by the NP, by Chief Minister Buthelezi, by the king of Swaziland, by Mr Mabusa, by the Natal Parks Board, by organised agriculture — what a unique opportunity! ... Here we have now found common ground to bring about something worth while in southern Africa.'

Over-optimistic

His better judgment would have concoded that this was somewhat over-optimistic, but he certainly never expected that almost all the prospective supporters he enumerated, as well as the judiciary, Bishop Tutu and influential voices in the Afrikaans Press, would come together in forceful and concerted resistance to the proposed moves.

What had gone wrong? Mismanagement and bad public relations are part of the answer, but only part. After all, it was nothing new for the Govern-

ment to proceed in a unilateral and high-handed manner in its dealings with these very territories. In 1976, while negotiations with Swaziland were in progress, the Government unilaterally decided to incorporate Ingwavuma in KwaZulu. In 1977 KaNgwane was accorded the status of a territorial authority in spite of Swazi opposition, and in 1981 it was denied the next stage in self-government in spite of a formal request that this be granted.

It is clear that by May 1982 the Government quite deliberately decided to confront the KwaZulu and KaNgwane authorities with yet another *fait accompli*, confident that once more their protests would prove to be of little avail. It was simply not realised that this time round the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane proposals would raise issues of an altogether different order.

The crucial question is thus why these particular land deals should somehow be different from all that had gone before in terms of group area removals, resettlement schemes, homeland consolidation and so forth. In part the answer is that, unlike group areas and resettlement, Ingwavuma and KaNgwane raise constitutional issues and territorial claims at a national and, in fact, international level.

However bitter feelings might be about group-area removals or resettlement schemes, it is very difficult for individuals or communities to devise and sustain an effective strategy of resistance against a government which is armed with the necessary legislation and which sets about this in a determined and piecemeal way. Proposed alterations of internationally recognised boundaries,

on the other hand, immediately focus public attention on highly visible and symbolic issues. They concern the very foundations of established political authorities and involve the prestige and credibility of public figures

That much is obvious, at least in hindsight. Of even more interest, though, is how the present land deals differ from the more usual politics of homeland independence and consolidation.

(To be concluded tomorrow)

Water crisis^{26/7/82} for 'squatters'^{107 Mercury}

Mercury Reporter

PEOPLE living at Richmond Farm in Inanda have had their water supply cut off and nobody — from the local township manager to the mayor of Kwa Mashu — knows why.

Officially those living there are 'illegal squatters', but they have been at Richmond Farm for so long and are so firmly entrenched, even the authorities regard them as being in the area permanently.

Mr R van Belkum of the Kwa Mashu township office said: 'Although these people have no official status, we know that they are in the area to stay, and accordingly try to make things as comfortable as we can for them.'

Piped

In the past women from Richmond Farm have obtained water from their neighbours in section K of Kwa Mashu, where piped water is available.

But for the past week the women have been prevented from entering Kwa Mashu.

Mr Dingaan Mdladla, who has been living at Richmond Farm since 1977, said that according to the women it was Kwa Mashu's young men who were responsible, but why they were stopping the

women he did not know.

The mayor of Kwa Mashu, Mr S S Mtolo, did not know either. He is not responsible for the people at Richmond Farm, but takes an active interest in their welfare and is concerned about their present lack of water.

One of his councillors, Mrs E G Africa, said she suspected that a feud might have developed over payment for water.

The Department of Co-operation and Development said it could not help.

Although it does supply tanked water to parts of Inanda, Richmond Farm is part of KwaZulu and the department is not obliged to provide water to the area.

When the Mercury visited Richmond Farm some women said their husbands had to resort to slipping into Kwa Mashu under cover of darkness and stealing water from communal taps.

3 000 pledge resistance to land deal

CAPK Times
26/7/82

Own Correspondent

KANYAMANZANE. — About 3 000 members of the Inkatha and Inyandze movements yesterday pledged to resist the cession of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

Uniformed members of both movements cheered at a rally here when Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, declared: "We are determined to resist the Swaziland deal with every power at our disposal, because it is a tragedy for South Africa."

Inyandze's leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, was applauded when he said: "We would rather the ground opened up and swallowed us than be ruled by Swaziland."

The deputy leader of Inyandze, Mr E C Mango, told the rally: "Beware of radio. Beware of TV. They are poison."

He was clearly referring to Department of Co-operation and Development posters urging people to listen to the radio and watch TV for the latest news on the proposed transfer of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

Development posters urging people to listen to the radio and watch TV for the latest news on the proposed transfer of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

'Deceit and lies'

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

In his speech, Chief Buthelezi predicted that Swaziland would be unable to assimilate the people of Ingwavuma and Kangwane and would

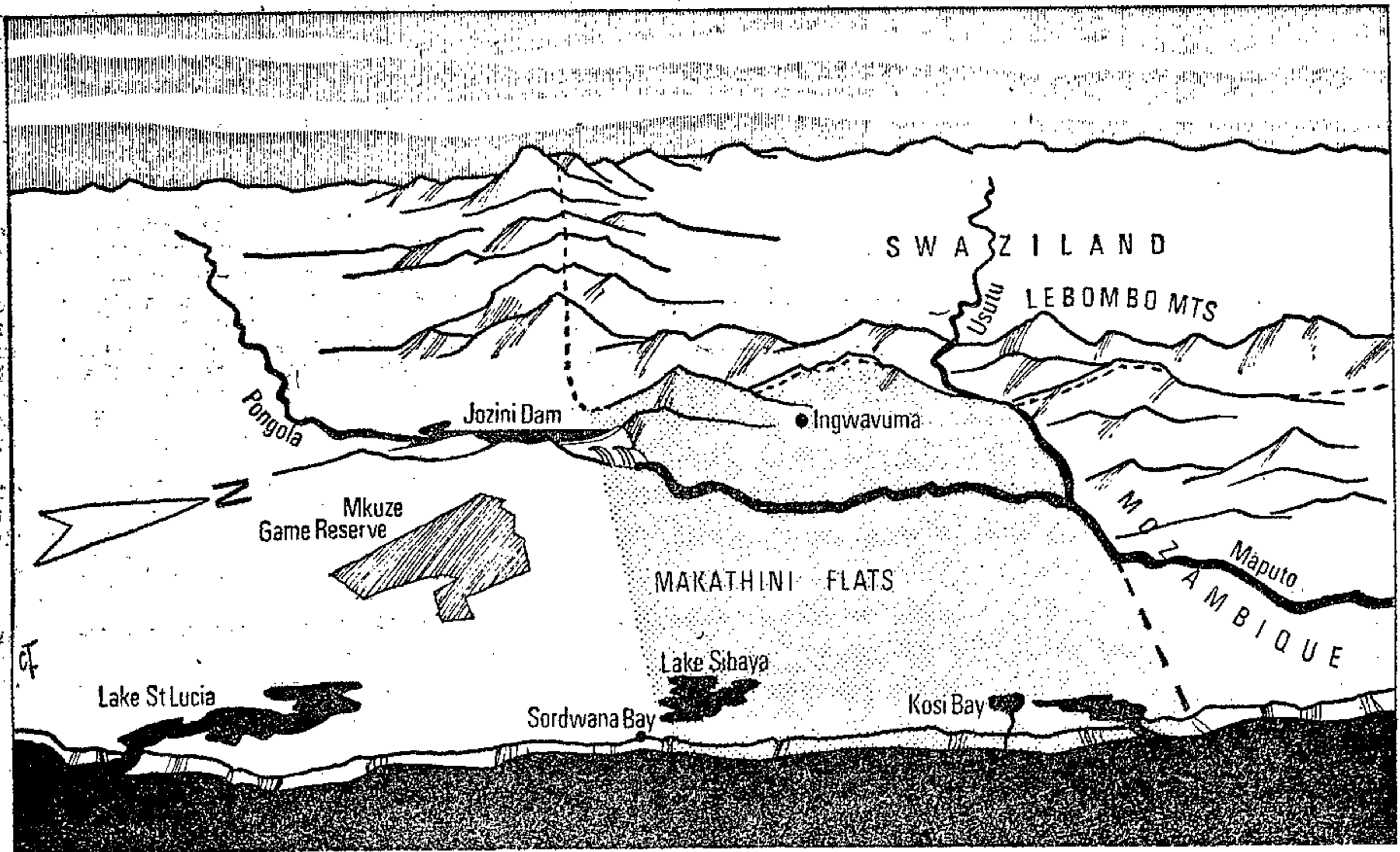
have to call on South Africa to help it keep control.

Chief Buthelezi spoke with regret of the role of 83-year-old King Sobhuza II of Swaziland in the pending deal with South Africa over Ingwavuma and Kangwane.

"We have revered King Sobhuza as a repository of African wisdom all his life," he said. "It is sad to see him in the twilight of his years so behaving as to make it impossible for us to continue to revere him in the way we would very much like to."

"We can no longer sit at his feet, as we have done for so long, because the ground is too littered with the bones of his feasts with the whites."

INGWAVUMA



The Ingwavuma area—part of the tug-of-war between the South African Government, Swaziland and kwaZulu.

By Carina le Grange

To cope with its new "adjusted" borders, Swaziland will be needing all the help it can get.

To realise its dream of having a seaport and developing the vast hinterland, it will be trying to succeed where South Africa failed. According to experts, this will not be easy.

For more than a century men have dreamt of turning Kosi Bay into a harbour. General Jan Smuts, the South African Prime Minister in 1923, paid an investigative visit there himself, and in 1948 a dredger and tug was known to have surveyed the coast.

Not as pessimistic as experts in the 1890s who believed the bay could never be developed for this purpose, South Africa has been considering and rejecting it repeatedly since 1910 as beyond its technical and financial resources.

In 1965 South Africa finally rejected Kosi

Building a port where SA failed...?

107
27/7/82

Bay as a possible future harbour. Deciding in favour of Richards Bay, the Minister of Transport at the time said Kosi Bay's hinterland was unsuitable for development and that the shape of the bay was less than ideal.

Swaziland, which has built little more than 50 km of tarred road in the 15 years since independence, will need massive foreign financial and technical aid to realise its dream harbour, experts say.

Rumours that the United States will be building the harbour have been denied, but an economic writer for an Afrikaans morning

paper again speculated on the possibility of Kosi Bay being administered by America as a free harbour like Hong Kong.

Unfavourable bay conditions, however, are not the only daunting factor. The complete lack of infrastructure throughout the entire area, infertile or depleted soil and subsequent impoverishment presents an almost textbook example of African underdevelopment.

The local people exist on subsistence agriculture and fishing, boosted by cash earned by migrant workers. But there have been

attempts at development.

Large areas of Ingwavuma are dotted with deserted remnants of research projects which attempted to establish economically viable crops. Cattle-raising, on the other hand, has always been hazardous due to disease, climatic conditions and a lack of watering points.

The Jozini dam and irrigation scheme was an ambitious project devised to turn the Makathini flats of Ingwavuma into an agricultural paradise. It would double South Africa's

sugar crops, planners said, and proposals included cultivating fruit, nuts, coffee, cotton and rice on an intensive basis.

In spite of good rainfall, three large-sized rivers and pans, there is in fact very little water in many parts of the district, and an agricultural census in the early '60s counted only three boreholes and one well.

Construction problems and cracks in the dam wall, problems with the shallow water table necessitating special drainage, and miscalculations about the disruption seasonal flooding would have on the natural balance, restricts the dam's potential to such an extent that it has been called one of South Africa's biggest development and technical failures.

Agricultural and conservation experts, ecologists and social scientists have put most of the blame for past failures on a total disregard of multidisciplinary planning.

INGWAVUMA

Ethnic jigsaw puzzle

Sw
Z
A

By Carina le Grange

Neither the South African Government nor Swaziland has produced hard evidence or credible explanations to support their claims that the Ingwavuma district historically belongs to Swaziland.

Since mid-June, when the South African public was first informed that huge tracts of land and thousands of people are to be alienated, it has been told:

After the first protests over the ethnic origins of the inhabitants by anthropologists, historians and the inhabitants themselves, confusion reigned...

there is a number of Swazis in the area. Nor could proof be found that the area in times past belonged to Swaziland.

Swaziland has said the borders were drawn up incorrectly in 1910 by the British — but maps predating this by more than 30 years in fact show a distinct border between Swaziland and Ingwavuma.

It has been said that if any country has claim to Ingwavuma — or at least the Amatongaland area of Ingwavuma — it is Mozambique. At the height of the furor over the land deal, even Dr

Piet Koornhof made this claim.

Juta's map of South Africa dated 1885, and drawn up by the surveyor-general according to the "best available colonial and imperial information," does in fact support this statement. On this map, no borders are drawn between Swaziland, Zululand and Amatongaland, but the border between the latter and Mozambique stretches much further north than is the case today.

The Star has reported earlier that the present border cuts the tribes living there in half. Until Mozambique's independence, this did not seem to bother the inhabitants much — they moved freely to and fro, visiting relatives and security men African government officials and security men used to frequent a Portuguese general store not far from the border without problems.

With the independence of socialist Mozam-

Swaziland has historical claim to the land in question:

South Africa has evidence that the people involved would welcome border adjustments;

It is a matter of bringing together what belongs together; and

it is a matter of uniting people with common pasts and cultural ties.

Now it has been divulged that both Swaziland and South Africa conducted secret surveys in 1980 among the people to be alienated. The surveys were reportedly carried out among the "Swazis" living in South Africa. It would seem that the results of these surveys could be the evidence the Government has referred to. Concerning Ingwavuma, however, matters remain confusing. A thorough investigation failed to prove that

bique, this had to come to an end. Security in the area was intensified and military activity stepped up.

A free and socialist Mozambique presented South Africa with a very vulnerable border, open to abuse by insurgents. It is clear why nobody in this instance thought to "bring together what belongs together" because they "shared a common past and cultural ties."

The belief that all who live in Ingwavuma are Swazis seems to have its origin in the Verwoerd era and the Tomlinson Commission's proposals for consolidation.

Initially this provided for the incorporation of the protectorates into South Africa. After Swaziland's independence, government ideas had to change. It was then considered advisable to give up areas inhabited by Swazis to Swaziland, and underlying these considerations was the belief that all who lived in the Ingwavuma district were Swazis.

After the first protests over the ethnic origins of the inhabitants by anthropologists, historians and the inhabitants themselves, confusion reigned. It still does.

One reason is that the district of Ingwavuma formerly consisted of two distinctly different areas.

alike have recorded the allegiance of the different factions as being at one time toward the Zulus and at other times toward the Swazis. It was always, according to these sources, a question of political expedience.

The chief's defection, however, has proved to be of much political value to Swaziland. The flight of refugees from kwaZulu is seen to support the Swazi belief that the mountain tribes are Swazis.

The ethnic origins of these tribes also remains confusing. At the time of annexation they were all considered to be, in effect, Zulus.

These tribes appear to be made up of different ethnic groups. Those of Swazi origin have been assimilated to the extent that Swazis as such have not been found in the area. The fact that the ancestors of the present inhabitants refused to become Zulu war allies against the British does not make them Swazis either, in spite of Swaziland claims today.

It is also clear that neither Swaziland nor the South African Government seem to have paid much attention to, or even knew, judging by their utterances, the fact that the vast majority of inhabitants of the district are Tongas. That is, at least until very recently.

Ignorance of their identity has been clearly

It was always, according to these sources, a question of political expedience.

The larger one was Amatongaland, which stretched from the coast in the east to the banks of the Pongola River in the west where it flows from south to north; and from north to south from the erstwhile Delagoa Bay to as far south as the Mkuze River.

The other area was Ingwavuma, also known as Sambana and Mbikiza Country. This territory lies between the Lebombo Mountains in the west and the Pongola River in the east and south, stretching up to the Usutu River in the north.

A report by the first magistrate of the latter district after its annexation by Britain in 1895, Mr J Stewart, states that the inhabitants were the subject of neither Zululand nor Swaziland nor Amatongaland.

They were, Mr Stewart wrote, divided into factions and had been fighting among themselves constantly for many years. He believed that the open hostilities which threatened between the tribes of Sambana and Mbikiza would be thwarted by the annexation.

History has proved this to be a false hope. Following their later incorporation into present day kwaZulu, a single chief was appointed by the South African Government to rule over the Mngomezulu — as they became collectively known. Faction-fighting between specifically the descendants of the two main tribes — Sambana and Mbikiza — continues to this day.

Many reasons have been given for the recent defection to Swaziland of a former Mngomezulu chief. Most observers and experts, however, believe it to be nothing more than a continuation of faction differences.

Mr Stewart, historians and anthropologists

shown in the names used for them: from Swazi to Tsonga, Tshona, Tshonga, Tembe, Zulu, to the more correct Tembe-Tonga, or the most correct name, which is Tonga.

The Tongas have, in fact, a different origin to that of the Zulus and the Swazis and there is no real kinship whatsoever with either nation.

According to the historian Donald Denoon, the Tonga were already comfortably settled in their area before either the Zulus or Swazis had laid claim to their land or formed their nations. The Tongas differed from their later neighbours — or near neighbours, since they never shared a border with Swaziland — linguistically, culturally and politically.

The Tembe was one of the larger Tonga tribes, so that Tembe-Tonga was a name sometimes used for the whole nation. The Tonga preferred a small-scale political organisation without an over-ruling chief, a fact which no doubt led to their lack of participation in neighbouring wars.

In fact, due to the relative calm of their country, various groups speaking Zulu and Swazi settled, with the Tongas' blessing, in the area at times. The Tongas were annexed to Zululand only in 1897, and in the same year became part of Natal.

The historian A T Bryant states in his standard reference book on Zululand and Natal that there is no historical evidence that the Tonga ever had anything to do with the Swazis, and that if they owed any allegiance, it was to the Swazis. They had never been conquered, however, by either of these nations.

It is possible that the majority of the mountain tribes favour incorporation with Swaziland, as is now claimed in the "secret" surveys. The Mngomezulu number about 5 000, the Tonga more than 95 000. It would be interesting to know why any of them changed allegiance so drastically.

to be printed on each separate sheet (paper) where sheets additional to the book(s) are used.

in the left hand margin.

EXAMINATION...

will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Ingwavuma Affair destroys the spectre of partition

107

Mercury

27/7/82

ONE CRUCIAL difference between the Ingwavuma land deal and the usual politics of homeland independence and consolidation concerns the fact that in preparing the way for independence the Government has usually been able to proceed in some sort of alliance with a locally based leadership whose own interests were bolstered in the process, and who themselves staked territorial claims on behalf of the consolidation of their policies.

Not clear

If it is by no means clear that the people of Transkei and Ciskei either desired independence or benefited from it, the same is not true of the Matanzimas and the Sebes. In the current deal, however, the Government is acting directly against the interests of the established leaderships in KwaZulu and KaNgwane. And the Swazi king, as the major beneficiary, is scarcely in a position to intervene decisively in internal South African affairs.

To some extent, then, the Government has fallen foul of the political dynamics generated by its own homelands policy. At this late stage of the game it is simply no longer free to redraw the political map of South Africa at will. Other political actors are also involved whose wishes can no longer simply be ignored or overridden.

In the dramatic events

Municipal comment in this issue by J O McMillan, A G M Fishley, S P Horning and N G Elliott; sub-editing and headlines by B Parkes; contents bill by J Barker; cartoon by Paul Lessing — all of 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.

DR ANDRÉ DU TOIT, associate professor of political philosophy at Stellenbosch University, argues that the realities of the homelands policy have ruled out partition as a political solution for South Africa.

of recent weeks there were two related moments of truth which will undoubtedly continue to influence developments for some time to come.

The one occurred when the official delegates from KaNgwane were received at Pretoria and duly entered into formal consultations with the minister, Dr Koornhof, while at that very moment the Government Gazette bearing the proclamation disbanding the KaNgwane territorial authority and thus depriving them of their status was being printed.

The other had occurred a few days earlier when Dr Koornhof arrived in Ulundi to inform the KwaZulu Government of the proposed deals and unexpectedly found himself not in a closed meeting with the executive only but before the entire legislative assembly with loudspeakers relaying his speech to the assembled people outside.

Exoneration

Chief Buthelezi has eloquently said that 'anyone who is publicly betrayed becomes humiliated' and must seek public exoneration. In fact he has also demonstrated the power to force the betrayal to take place in public and thus to set in motion the forces seeking exoneration.

What the Ingwavuma affair shows, in the end, is nothing less than the immense perils of partition as a political option. Rhetoric and appearances to the contrary, full-blooded

partition has never yet been part of practical politics in South Africa. The theoreticians of the President's Council are simply mistaken when they argue that it is the underlying principle of the Government's homeland policy.

Homeland consolidation has at all times proceeded in piecemeal fashion on the basis of the existing and recognised tribal areas and within the terms of the 1936 legislation.

First time

In the 1978 showdown with Transkei the Government refused to consider territorial claims on any other basis. Any attempt to carve up territories in disregard of existing jurisdictions but simply on the basis of ethnic patterns and in terms of supposed historical claims will open a Pandora's box of disruptive and even violent conflicts.

But it is precisely this spectre that is raised by some justifications for the Swaziland deal put forward by Government spokesmen and by a leading Nationalist paper like Beeld. 'The map must be redrawn to bring together those who belong together, whether they want it or not' — in such terms the case for partition is now being advanced, perhaps for the first time in practical politics, by spokesmen of some substance and seriousness.

The implications are staggering. On the princi-

ples now being advanced for the Swaziland deal Lesotho could lay claim to QwaQwa, the Conquered Territories in the Free State, the Sotho-speaking areas of Transkei; Transkei and Ciskei should be a united Xhosaland; most of the Transvaal should be incorporated with some ethnic homeland, and so on.

In short, not a single provincial or territorial boundary can be taken for granted; and most will be hotly disputed. Partition on some set of 'rational' principles may look neat on paper; in practical politics it invites only confusion and conflict. It is not for nothing that it is an absolute ground rule of the Organisation of African Unity that existing boundaries should not be tampered with, however irrational they might appear to be.

Ruled out

If partition ever had been a possible political solution for South Africa, then the Ingwavuma affair is now bringing it home that it has been ruled out once and for all by the homelands policy itself. Before 1960 the South African map might have been redrawn unilaterally by a determined government, but given the political and constitutional reality of the 'national states' that possibility no longer exists. And if the President's Council still dreams about the option of a 'fair and negotiated multiple partition' it will have to take into account that this will have to be negotiated by and with the likes of Chief Buthelezi, who is once again making his commitment to an undivided South Africa clear in no uncertain fashion.

S
J
i
l
c
s
r
i
o
t
c
n
c
4
t
l
i
e
a
t
l
c
a

KwaZulu warns SB's of violence

Sowetan
107

28/7/82
KWAZULU Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday said he had warned General Johan Coetzee, chief of the Security Police, of the likelihood of bloodshed in South Africa, should Ingwayuma be ceded to Swaziland as planned by the South African Government.

Addressing about 250 members of the Witwatersrand University Alumni Luncheon Club during a lunch-hour meeting at the University of Witwatersrand, Chief Buthelezi said Zulus were angry and that it was only through his influence that they had not acted unconstitutionally.

He said the South African Government would pass a law favouring thecession of Ingwayuma and Ka Ngwane to Swaziland should it lose the appeal on August 18.

He warned, however, that if the Government was prepared to make new laws to defy old ones, blacks would be forced to reciprocate that action by defying law and order.

Switching over to Swaziland's King Sobhuza II, whom he has attacked in the past, Chief Buthelezi said it was puerile and senile to argue that, because the king was 80 years old, he ought to be placated with territory which neither he nor his ancestors ever ruled over.

"I appeal to all the people of South Africa, regardless of their colour, race or creed, to do their utmost to influence the South African Government to withdraw from the brink of disaster," he said.

In reply to a question from the audience, Chief Buthelezi said the US Embassy had assured him that there was no truth in rumours that South Africa was pressing for the cession of Ingwayuma to Swaziland to allow the US government to establish a naval base in the area.

107

Koornhof denied talks, says Gatsha

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi told a lunch-time meeting yesterday that Dr Piet Koornhof had denied as recently as March this year that talks were taking place between South Africa and Swaziland on the Ingwavuma land deal.

Approached for comment Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, denied he had ever deceived Chief Buthelezi.

In an address to the Wits Alumni Club in Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi detailed events leading to the South African Cabinet decision on June 8 to cede Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

They included:

- A visit to KwaZulu in September 1979 by a Swaziland delegation who said Pretoria was sympathetic to their claim to Ingwavuma;
- A meeting in November 1979 between KwaZulu leaders and the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, the Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, and Dr Koornhof, in which the Zulu leaders said Ingwavuma had been part of KwaZulu for over a century and they could not agree to surrender it;
- Talks with Dr Koornhof at meetings in February, March and May this year.

"In February I met Dr Koornhof and ... expressed my concern that discussions were taking place between South Africa and Swaziland about which I was not aware," Chief Buthelezi said.

"At this meeting Dr Koornhof denied there was any substance in the rumours and said he

would do nothing behind my back.

"On March 8, 1982, I went to Cape Town and presented a memorandum once again on the issue.

"Dr Koornhof appeared blank and said he would tell me if anything cropped up and again assured me he would do nothing behind my back."

At the May meeting with Dr Koornhof, the KwaZulu leader said, he had been presented with "what appeared to be a fait accompli" and deduced that the negotiations with Swaziland were reaching "a point of finality".

Later, after being asked by Dr Koornhof to go urgently to Cape Town, Chief Buthelezi had been told it had been agreed in principle to cede Ingwavuma and KaNgwane.

On June 14, Dr Koornhof had visited Ulundi to tell the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that the Cabinet had formally decided on June 8 to hand over the whole of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday: "At no stage did I lie to him or do anything behind his back. My colleagues can bear me out."

Referring to the Cabinet's decision in principle to cede the territory, Dr Koornhof said: "I phoned him and asked him to come to Cape Town. When the Cabinet took the matter further, I went to Ulundi."

In his address, Chief Buthelezi said: "I invited General (Johan) Coetzee, head of Security Police and Deputy Commissioner of Police, to KwaZulu on July 1 to warn him that there is likely to be bloodshed if these excisions are effected. I have told the same to Dr Koornhof."

Swazi deal 'may trigger off bloodbath'

By Carina le Grange

If the South African Government lost its appeal against the Supreme Court's decision that it was not entitled to go ahead with the Swazi land deal, it should be grateful for a face-saving solution, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

He said in Johannesburg that if the Government lost the appeal and called a special session to pass legislation enabling it to go ahead, it would transform South African politics.

What South African politics was really about he said, was transforming society to give everyone a place in security.

What it was not about, Chief Buthelezi said, was dabbling in Utopian hopes by wishful thinking.

Some people argued

that it should be preferable to leave the hell that was a racist South Africa for a free African country — as if all was well in Swaziland, he said.

But Swaziland had no constitution and there were no civil rights, and in this sense South Africa might well be the proverbial crying pan and Swaziland the proverbial fire.

"I never dreamt that I would see Mr Vorster's 'ghastly alternatives' in my lifetime, but I am now satisfied that this issue is going to trigger off those 'ghastly alternatives,'" Chief Buthelezi said.

"BLOODBATH"

"One would never have thought that Mr P. W. Botha would want to go down in history as the Prime Minister who triggered off a bloodbath in South Africa.

"If this deal goes through, none can predict the extent of violence it can trigger off in the entire Southern African sub continent."

The only historical facts that would bear any investigation were those of the history of negotiations the Chief said.

There had been no prolonged discussions as had been repeatedly reported — "only reassurances from Dr Koornhof that he would not do anything behind my back," said Chief Buthelezi.

107 (107) Star
Ingwavuma: SA

28/7/82
writer drawn in

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — The Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R. V. Dlamini, has gone to the pre-summit OAU meeting in Tripoli armed with a quote from South African historian Peter Becker to justify his country's proposed takeover of Ingwavuma.

The quote, which comes from Becker's book "Rule of Fear," is being used by the

Swazi Government to support its claim that Ingwavuma was historically Swazi territory and not Zulu land as argued by the kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Becker wrote that the Zulu king Dingaan was killed by Swazis after he had fled across the Pongola River " . . . beyond his territories . . ." following the defeat of his army.

● Page 5: Swazi deal "may trigger blood-bath."

Gatsha claims he was misled

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu told a lunch-time meeting here yesterday that Dr Piet Koornhof had denied that talks were taking place between South Africa and Swaziland on the Ingwavuma land deal as recently as February and March, 1982.

Approached for comment, Dr Koornhof, who is Minister of Co-operation and Development and the third most senior member of the cabinet, vehemently denied that he had deceived Chief Buthelezi in any way at any stage.

In an address to the Wits Alumni Club, Chief Buthelezi gave a thumbnail sketch of the events leading to the South African cabinet decision on June 8 to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

Concern

"In February I met Dr Koornhof and ... expressed my concern that discussions were taking place between South Africa and Swaziland about which I was not aware.

"At this meeting Dr Koornhof denied there was any substance in the runmours and said he would do nothing behind my back.

"On March 8, 1982 I went to Cape Town ... and presented a memorandum once again on the issue.

"Dr Koornhof appeared blank and said he would tell me if anything cropped up, and again assured me that he would do nothing behind my back."

At the May meeting with Dr Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi said he was presented with "what appeared to be a *fait accompli*" and deduced that the negotiations with Swaziland were "reaching a point of finality".

Later, Chief Buthelezi added, Dr Koornhof had phoned him at Ulundi to ask him to come urgently to Cape Town, where he was told by Dr Koornhof that it "had been agreed in principle" to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

On June 14, Dr Koornhof came to Ulundi to tell the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly that the cabinet had formally decided on June 8 to "hand over the whole of Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland".

Dr Koornhof said: "At no stage did I lie to him. At no stage did I do anything behind his back."

Chief Buthelezi warned that if the government handed over Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland, this country's politics would be transformed overnight, with blacks becoming involved in radical politics.

Police ¹⁰⁷
 give ~~2/2~~
 reason ^{Mercury}
 for food
 parcels ^{28/7/82}

Hoare, Duffy ^{Mercury} guilty on ^{28/7/82} three charges

★ FROM PAGE 1

African Affairs Correspondent

THE police say they have a valid explanation for food parcels which have been distributed in the Ingwavuma area and which, according to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, have been used as 'inducements' to persuade people to accept incorporation of the area into Swaziland.

Col Chris Coetsee, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said yesterday the food parcels were, in fact, 'rat packs', or rations supplied to the counter-insurgency patrols in the district.

When patrols returned they gave away their unused rations, he said.

The practice had been going on for some time and represented an 'act of goodwill' on the part of the police. They did not intend to stop it, Col Coetsee said.

Serious

According to a Press report, Chief Buthelezi also said white security officials had addressed house meetings around the Ingwavuma district in recent weeks, advising the local people to accept incorporation into Swaziland.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said this was a serious allegation which should be investigated at the highest level.

He said it was not the task of the Security Police to become political instruments of Government policy.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said it was incumbent on the Security Police to investigate the matter and give the public the full facts.

He said there had been a total imbalance in the presentation by the Government of matters relating to the controversy and the SABC, in particular, had been totally biased.

plane and his passengers out.'

'The fact he did not use the word hijack in his police statement is understandable, and does not support the fact that he acted voluntarily,' the judge said.

Col Hoare had hidden the fact that the men were to carry their own weapons through international borders until the last moment, the judge said.

This indicated that he would have 'no scruples in ordering the pilot to fly them out. He (Col Hoare) lived not only because of his military skills, but by use of his wits,' the judge said.

The hijack had been unusual in that it had not been planned but had been spontaneous, and no financial or political gain had been obtained.

Friendships

It had not been necessary to molest or threaten the passengers once the pilot had agreed to fly them to Durban.

The fact that the passengers had struck up friendships with the hijackers arose because they were all escaping from a hazardous situation on the ground, the judge said.

Turning to the alleged involvement of the National Intelligence Service, and the Defence Force, Judge James said it would be 'naive' to suggest that the NIS were not aware of the planned coup.

Martin Dolinchek, recently jailed for 20 years in the Seychelles, had been an agent and must have informed his employers.

The fact that AK 47 assault rifles and ammunition were delivered to Col Hoare's home also indicated that somebody in the Defence Force had been sympathetic to the mercenaries.

No proof

However, Col Hoare had failed to produce evi-



PETER Duffy ... negotiated with the authorities.

dence that two brigadiers and a general had been aware of the plans or that they had actively assisted with the plans.

There was also no proof that the Cabinet and Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, knew of the coup.

The accused, some of whom claimed that they thought the plan had the covert support of the Government, had failed to prove that the coup was a military action as envisaged in the Defence Act, he ruled.

People in the crowded public gallery burst into spontaneous applause when an American mercenary, Charles Dukes, was acquitted on all charges. Mr Dukes, who was shot and seriously wounded while in action on the Seychelles and had not been fully aware of what had happened on the jet, was the only man to be found not guilty yesterday.

Count two

The men who were found guilty on count two — endangering the plane after boarding at Mahé Airport for the flight to Durban — were Robert Jones-Davies, 24, (U.K.),

- Andrew Thomas Standish-White, 22, (Zimbabwe),
- Patrick John Eurrelle, 32,
- Christo Hillebrand, 27,
- Bernhard de Vos, 27,
- Louis Anthony Boucher, 22,
- John Vincent Mackay, 25, (U.K.),
- Sven Helge Forsell, 38, (Austria),
- Jan Olof Sydow, 41,
- Stephen John Biddlecombe, 23, (Zimbabwe),
- Richard John Stannard, 28, (Zimbabwe),
- Nicholas Wilson, 23, (U.K.)
- Peter Anthony Duff Hean, 30,
- Kevin Trevor Beck, 27,
- Jochemus Louis Dekker, 27,
- Frederick Lourens Gouws, 22,
- Kevin Nicholas Barnes, 23, (U.K.),
- Barry Francis Gribbin, 26, (U.S.),
- David Charles Greenhalg, 22, (Zimbabwe),
- Johannes Lodewikus Pretorius de Beer, 25,
- Patrick Glynn Barry Henrick, 25,
- Ernst Lodewyk Deetlefs, 24,
- Keith MacLeod, 26,
- Desmond Walker, 27,
- Donald Peter Kenny, 45, (U.K.),
- Desmond Jurgens Botes, 52,
- Kenneth John Kelly, 33, (Australia),
- Kurt Georg Horst Priefert, 38, (West Germany),
- Peter Rohwein, 43, (West Germany),
- Simon Torquil Willar, 25, (U.K.),
- Jacob Adrian du Toit, 22, (Zimbabwe),
- Alex Deacon, 25,
- William Dunlop Paul, 46,
- and Alan Aston Mann, 30,

Man in

Mercury
 A MAN shot stomach during fowl hunt in is in a critical the intensive Grey's Hospital, Maritzburg.

Mr Matt 53, of Konig Westville, w profusely fr as friends the capital f treatment.

The shoot planned to two neighb around the Ladysmith cut short as a incident, wh at the week

Mr Rauber rallied to the able to receive talk to them, Mark Rauber the Mercury

RE
 your
 video
 records.

ITS

310001
 PHONE 25711
 (AGENCY) 2112/114
 (AGENCY) 31106
 (AGENCY) 21108/7/8/9
 21140/1/2
 (AGENCY) 4332
 CENTRE
 137 ROAD
 21104

(S)MILES
 by TIM

"Always on"

In most current event the electric

★ ★

Feed your Then his worse than

★ ★

Cherish your Without the have no one yourself.

★ ★

Boss to employees: opposed will saying 'I res'

★ ★

One of life's series: How get a mont only a week'

★ ★

Used cars business for That's exper benefits you at better pri



ROOM 29/7/82
ooming, declares attache

exchange problem and make needed for development, he had begun to work with the equipment worth R1 700 000, in the national census and to Government's computer terms of the aid agreement, the to buy equipment from over- in local currency, that cycled for local development

Malawayo 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.

(107) (33)
Saawu says no to land transfer
 29/7/82

Mail Correspondent

THE South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), which claims a membership of 50 000 in Natal, has come out against moves to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland and has urged workers to attend King Goodwill's meeting at Nongoma on Saturday.

Saawu's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said workers should attend the meeting because if the Ingwavuma issue went ahead unchallenged, it would mean many workers could lose their jobs in South Africa.

"The incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland would mean that workers from the area would be reclassified as foreign migrants and therefore could lose their right to work locally," he explained.

Mr Kikine urged Natal employers to allow members of the Zulu royal family to leave work early today to assist preparations for Saturday's meeting and to allow workers to leave work early on Friday to give them enough time to get to Nongoma.

Weather Mail

Weather Bureau's forecast for today: —

NATAL: — Fine to partly cloudy and mild but warm in northern Transvaal and the eastern lowveld.

CAPE AND ORANGE: — Fine and colder over the south.

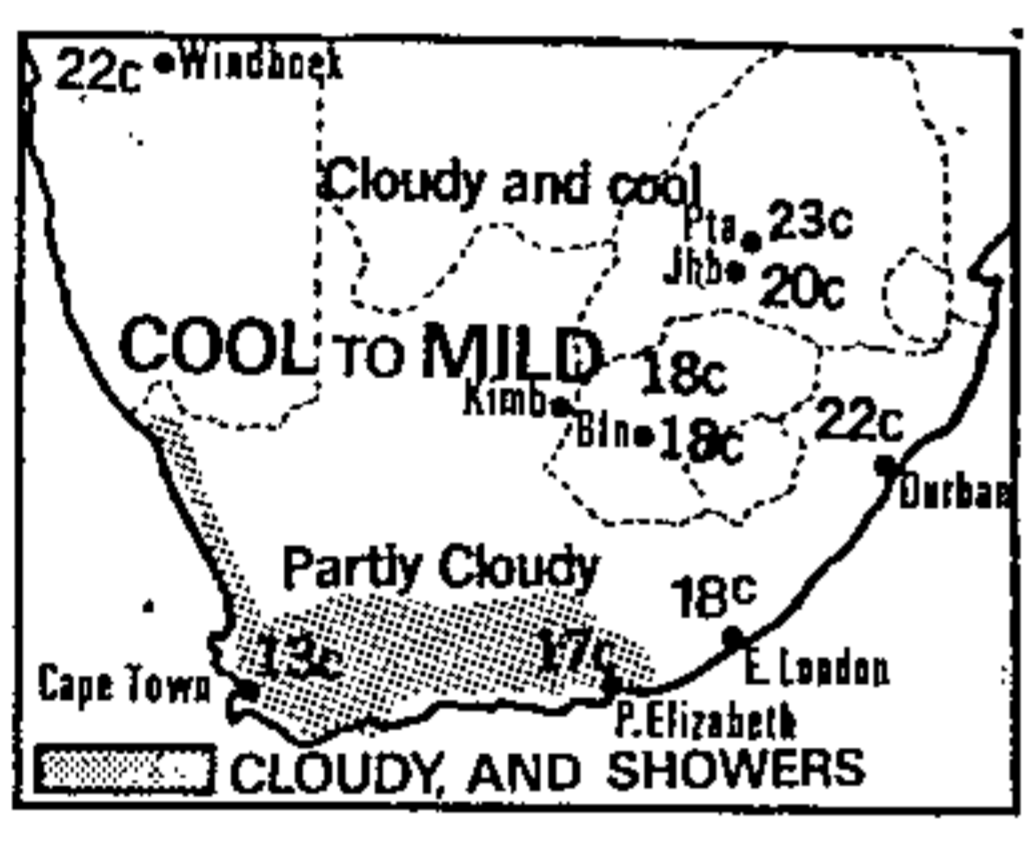
WEST OF THE ORANGE: — Cloudy and cold over the north with showers. Otherwise partly cloudy and somewhat warmer over the north and north-west.

WEST COAST: — Partly cloudy and mild but cloudy at first over the south coast.

SOUTH AFRICA: — Fine and mild to warm but cold over the south.

NORTHERN NATAL: — Fine and warm to hot but cooler over the north.

Mail Station
 July 28th
 21h00
 12°C
 68%
 to 20h00:
 17h39



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY
 Temperatures at 14h00

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

WORLD YESTERDAY

Min	Max	Weather
14	18	Cloudy
23	34	Cloudy
13	22	Cloudy
11	19	Cloudy
9	17	Rain
21	31	Cloudy
28	33	Clear
16	29	Clear
16	26	Clear
12	19	Cloudy
20	30	Clear
16	34	Clear
28	31	Cloudy

VERY BAD
BAD
UNSATISFACTORY
LOW

Johannesburg Pretoria

TODAY: POLLUTION LEVELS ARE EXPECTED TO BE UNSATISFACTORY
 Air Pollution Control Divisions
 Johannesburg and Pretoria City Councils

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 Pogrud: newsbills by Mike Stent headlines and sub-editing by Chris Smith, cartoons by David Anderson. Dave Gaskill: all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

Disco
 AT
BELOW WHOLESALE

WE IMPORT DIRECT

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

SANYO DISCO TURNTABLE
 with ceramic cartridge

landed cost is around R38,00
NOW R29⁹⁵

Can also be used as a replacement turntable

BUBBLE MACHINE
 ONLY
R119⁹⁵

100 WATT RMS DISCO AMPLIFIER

PROFESSIONAL GRAPHIC EQUALIZER
 with professional mixer

All 3 for **R439⁹⁵**

STROBE LIGHT
R69⁹⁵

SOUND TO LIGHT CONTROL

THAT HAD BETTER BE THE POST OFFICE BOETIE, OR YOU'RE IN FOR THE HIGH JUMP!

THE BEST SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT EVER!

(107) ~~2~~ RDM
29/7/82

Ingwavuma: PW to meet King of Zulus

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

KING Goodwill Zwelithini, of the Zulus, will meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on Monday, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information announced last night.

The brief statement gave no details about the meeting, except to note that it had been requested by King Goodwill.

The meeting will take place in the aftermath of a massive Zulu demonstration against the pending cession of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, planned for Saturday. Zulus from all over South Africa have been summoned to the rally by the King.

It is almost certain that King Goodwill will make representations to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Zulu nation against the transfer of Ingwavuma, which the Zulus regard as an integral part of KwaZulu.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi confirmed last night that King Goodwill had asked him to arrange the meeting.

The King wanted to convey his opposition on the land deal to the Prime Minister and to make known his fears that it could spark violence, Chief Buthelezi said.

He will be accompanied by two KwaZulu Cabinet Ministers in accordance with his role

as a constitutional rather than a political ruler.

A decision has not been made as to which Cabinet Ministers will accompany him but one of them may be Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu Minister of Education and secretary general of Inkatha.

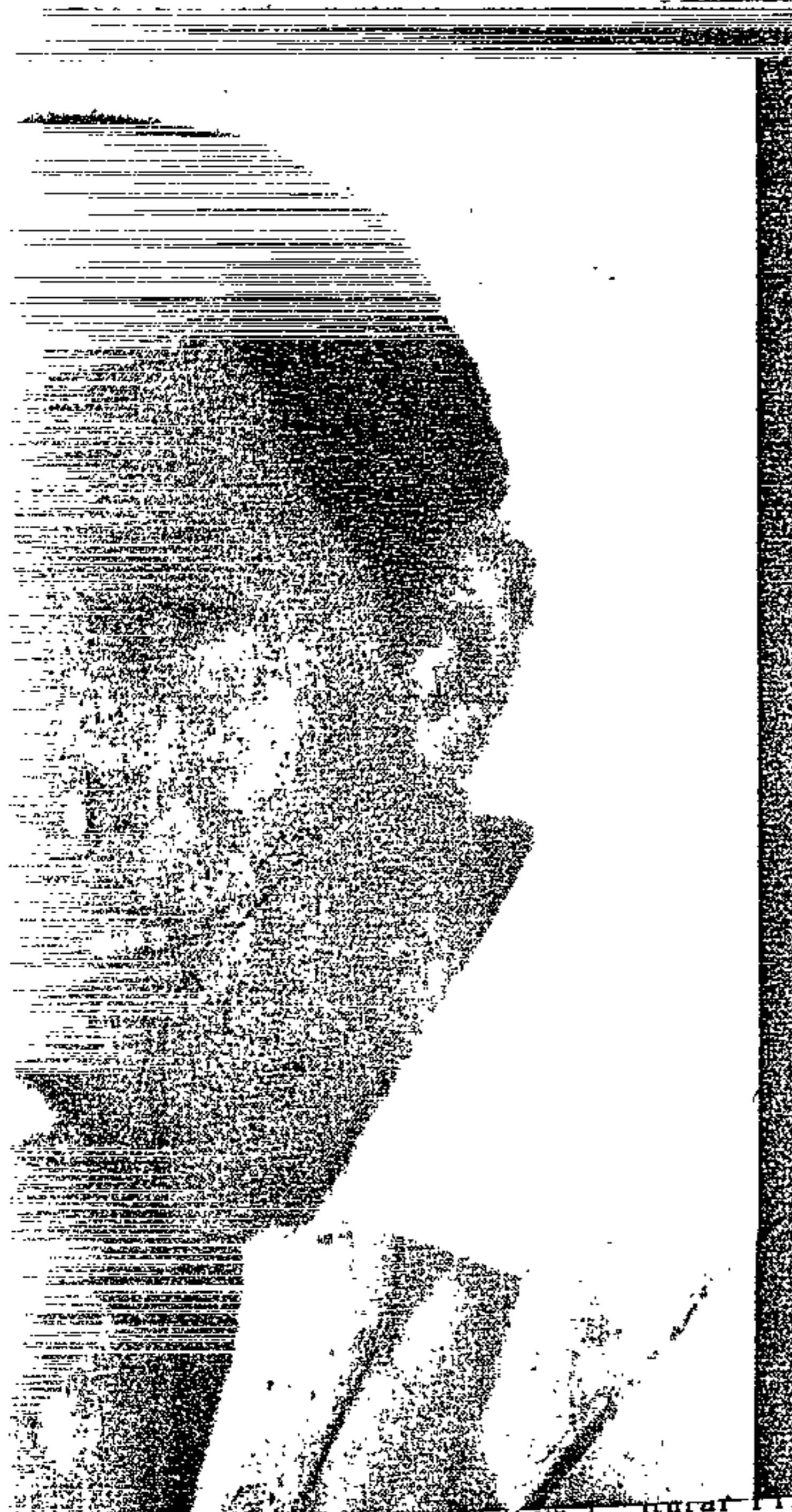
King Goodwill has emerged as the Zulu equivalent of a constitutional monarch who acts on the advice of the Chief Minister and his Cabinet. He is viewed as a unifying figure above political differences among Zulus.

But on the land question there is no major divergence of opinion within the Zulu nation and the monarch would symbolise the opposition of almost all Zulus to what they see as the proposed alienation of their land.

King Goodwill's opposition to the cession of the land exists in spite of his marriage to a daughter of King Sobhuza II, of Swaziland.

Quoting "sources close to the Cabinet", Die Vaderland wrote in a front page article when the Ingwavuma crisis was dominating the headlines that the Government had decided to strive for close co-operation with King Goodwill at the expense of Chief Buthelezi because of his refusal to "co-operate".

In a speech at the Johannesburg City Hall two weeks ago Chief Buthelezi referred to Die Vaderland report.



they un-
medical,
ological
accepted-
selection
oots said
men un-
He did not know of their mission or that guns had been supplied to them by the army.
He could not say whether the men had misused their skills by going on the coup, the general said.

Community welfare work
Mrs Rebecca Mphah
and Mrs Ellen Khuzy
who is also a member
of the Committee of Ten
be among the speaker

DAILY FRESH MEAT

SPECIALS

bulk Pork Packs

DD48

GAVIN MAASDORP

FM 30/7/82

107

Crossing economic borders



Professor Gavin Maasdorp has been appointed director of the economic research unit at the University of Natal. He spoke to the *FM* about the unit's work and its

implications for the regional economy of Natal and KwaZulu.

FM: How long has the research unit been in operation, and what projects is it currently engaged in?

Maasdorp: The history of the unit dates back to 1944. It is currently engaged in some work for the fourth national development plan of Swaziland, traffic studies for the Swaziland government, a study of the regional economy of Natal/KwaZulu, a study of the Durban metropolitan economy, studies into African unemployment in the Maritzburg region, and a study of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) for the Chamber of Mines. What is the significance of the studies into Natal/KwaZulu and the Durban metropolitan area?

These projects are long overdue. Very little work of an in-depth nature has been done on the economy of Natal for the past 25 years. The study obviously includes KwaZulu because the two regions are interdependent. It is quite absurd to see them as economically separate entities. The Durban metro-

politan study also includes parts of KwaZulu which penetrate into the metropolitan area. The two projects are in many respects complementary.

You note that the economies of Natal and KwaZulu should be seen as a single entity. In what ways do they interact?

Natal depends on KwaZulu for labour. As a corollary KwaZulu depends on Natal for employment opportunities. The people live in KwaZulu but they work in Natal. Most of them are commuters across the border. There is very little industry or employment generating activity in KwaZulu, which is still predominantly a rural subsistence economy. The linkages are such that one cannot treat the two as separate independent economies to any extent.

There is a great measure of interdependence between the two. KwaZulu does not produce goods and services for its own people and Natal does not have the labour to man its own economic activities.

What bearing does this have on any political formula that might be arrived at for the region?

Even if separate political administrations continue there will have to be co-ordination of economic activities. For instance, in the Durban metropolitan region there will have to be a number of metropolitan planning committees dealing with the provision of services. The two administrations cannot plan in isolation from each other.

Do you think government's new

decentralisation incentives to industrialists, as they apply to Natal/KwaZulu, will achieve their objectives?

There is more scope in the Natal/KwaZulu region than the rest of the country. Richards Bay and Newcastle are both very promising areas for industrial decentralisation. But I do believe government should concentrate on as few decentralised growth points as possible. The factors which influence the location of industry, economies of scale and the personal wishes of industrialists, are present in the Durban metropolitan region predominantly. It is going to be very difficult to persuade industry to locate anywhere else.

Government seems committed to the concept of a constellation of states for Southern Africa. Do you see such a proposal as being economically viable?

The constellation of states will apply only to the 1910 borders of southern Africa and it merely involves an internal re-arrangement of the South African political set-up. It will include the independent homelands, but not the BLS countries, and it could form the basis for re-structuring SA on a confederal or federal basis. Its economic viability will depend on how the boundaries are drawn. I do not believe that the present homeland boundaries can make for viable economic entities. If more generous boundaries are drawn I think that SA could be restructured into eight or 12 states each of which might have a reasonable economic base.

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

SAIC calls on PW to
Mercury *30/7/82*
'reconsider' land swop

Mercury Reporter

THE South African Indian Council yesterday called on the Prime Minister to reconsider urgently the Government's standpoint on the proposed cession of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

The decision followed a fiery attack on the Government by Transvaal member, Mr Ahmed Arbee, during a lively debate which at times threatened to end in uproar when the chairman, Mr E V Mahomed, unsuccessfully tried to curtail discussion of the issue.

Condemning the Government's handling of the proposed land deal, Mr Arbee said it could not be construed as promoting the concept of meaningful dialogue.

'The Prime Minister

gave an assurance in the recent parliamentary session that the Government would proceed with the move to 'unite nations that belonged together only if the people wanted it of their own free will'.

'Barely two months later the Government announced its intention to carve up KwaZulu and chop KaNgwane completely off the map all by a simple decree.

'We are entering a dangerous era in our history of prescriptive politics.

'The Government must take full responsibility for becoming the sole agent of destroying moderate leadership,' he said, charging the Government with 'creating an atmosphere of antagonism by kindling the fires of hate and violence'.

Mercury 107
3/7/82

Thousands expected at Zulu protest

African Affairs Correspondent

THOUSANDS of Zulus are expected to attend a series of meetings to be held near Nongoma and at Ingwavuma this weekend to protest against the Ingwavuma land deal involving the South African and Swaziland governments.

Today King Goodwill, King of the Zulu people, will brief members of the Zulu royal family on the latest developments at a meeting at the royal palace near Nongoma.

Tomorrow he will address a meeting of the Zulu nation at the Mona amphitheatre outside Nongoma.

About 300 Zulu chiefs are likely to attend as well as Zulus from all parts of Natal and KwaZulu.

This issue has unified the Zulus in a way which has rarely happened before and thousands of people have joined the Inkatha movement in recent weeks, especially in the Ingwavuma magisterial district.

On Sunday the Inkatha Youth Brigade and the Inkatha Women's Brigade will be holding a prayer meeting at the Ingwavuma High School.

The Zulu King will meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on Monday. King Goodwill has asked for the meeting which is likely to concern the Ingwavuma affair.

The King is married to Princess Mantombi of Swaziland and this makes the matter an intensely personal one for him.

He was vehement in his opposition to the land deal when the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, visited Ulundi on June 14 to divulge the South African Cabinet's decision to cede the Ingwavuma area to Swaziland.

King Goodwill accused the Government of having 'lost the key' to its own policy. He had always construed this as self-determination for each group, he said.

Gatsha told: ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ Come ^(ZSA) and see ^{ROM 3/17/82}

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A SENIOR official of Swaziland's Ministry of Justice yesterday invited Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu to visit Swaziland and see the refugee situation there for himself.

His "invitation" was the latest move in the war of words over people who have crossed the border into Swaziland from the disputed area of Ingwavuma.

"We invite him to complete his itinerary and visit the Commissioner for Refugees in Mbabane and the refugee centre in Swaziland," the official said.

Referring to the refugee centre at Ndzevane, near Swaziland's border with Ingwavuma, the official said: "It is available for scrutiny".

He criticised Chief Buthelezi for warning that incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland could precipitate a bloodbath, saying it was reminiscent of 10th Century barbarism.

Chief Buthelezi has challenged Swaziland statements that there are 20 000 refugees who had fled Ingwavuma because of intimidation by Zulus.

"The internal boundary between Swaziland and South Africa cut through the Mngomezulu tribal land and bisected the community," Chief Buthelezi said recently.

"The fact that there are 20 000 Mngomezulu people in Swaziland is therefore not surprising.

"The fact that some Mngomezulu people became involved in personal and family disputes and fled into neighbouring Swaziland is not an indication of a Mngomezulu revolt against KwaZulu administration.

"Chief Johannes Mngomezulu last month unequivocally stated that he, and his forefathers before him, paid tribute to the Zulus and regarded themselves as Zulus."

Gatsha told: Come and see

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A SENIOR official of Swaziland's Ministry of Justice yesterday invited Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu to visit Swaziland and see the refugee situation there for himself.

His "invitation" was the latest move in the war of words over people who have crossed the border into Swaziland from the disputed area of Ingwavuma.

"We invite him to complete his itinerary and visit the Commissioner for Refugees in Mbabane and the refugee centre in Swaziland," the official said.

Referring to the refugee centre at Ndzevane, near Swaziland's border with Ingwavuma, the official said: "It is available for scrutiny".

He criticised Chief Buthelezi for warning that incorporation of Ingwavuma into Swaziland could precipitate a bloodbath, saying it was reminiscent of 10th Century barbarism.

Chief Buthelezi has challenged Swaziland statements that there are 20 000 refugees who had fled Ingwavuma because of intimidation by Zulus.

"The internal boundary between Swaziland and South Africa cut through the Mngomezulu tribal land and bisected the community," Chief Buthelezi said recently.

"The fact that there are 20 000 Mngomezulu people in Swaziland is therefore not surprising.

"The fact that some Mngomezulu people became involved in personal and family disputes and fled into neighbouring Swaziland is not an indication of a Mngomezulu revolt against KwaZulu administration.

"Chief Johannes Mngomezulu last month unequivocally stated that he, and his forefathers before him, paid tribute to the Zulus and regarded themselves as Zulus."

Zulus in show of force against land proposals

107

E-Post 31/7/82

**EXTRA
SAVING
LIANCES**
LIMITED STOCK
BUY NOW . . . BEFORE
STEEP
PRICE INCREASE

**WASHING
LINES**

.	250⁰⁰
.	299⁰⁰
.	360⁰⁰
.	299⁰⁰
.	389⁰⁰
.	420⁰⁰

By MIKE CADMAN
DURBAN — Thousands of Zulus poured into Zululand today for a national conference and show of force against the South African Government's efforts to hand Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

More than 5 000 Zulus were summoned to Non-goma by King Goodwill Zwelethini to debate the land deal.

King Zwelethini said: "I have called you together for this most unusual meeting to show the world the Zulu nation is prepared to stand as one against this injustice perpetrated against us by the South African Government and Swaziland."

Kwazulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the crowd the Zulu nation would not be responsible for what happened if the Government went ahead with its plans for Ingwavuma and Kangwane.

The Zulus, many dressed in traditional skins and carrying shields, spears and clubs, voiced their approval and support throughout the all-day meeting.

King Zwelethini — clad in a magnificent leopard-

skin cape — sat on a podium with Chief Buthelezi, dressed in the colours of his Inkatha movement, and Kwazulu Cabinet Ministers and Zulu chiefs.

The Inkatha colours of green, yellow and black were predominant in the pageant-like crowd.

Chief Buthelezi told the crowd he hoped a peaceful solution would be found to the problem.

"I appeal to Mr P W Botha to think carefully before he does anything to us which he thinks is putting the 'kaffirs' in their place," he said.

"We are placed in a very difficult situation. We have to decide between not committing national suicide and at the same time retaining our political integrity and dignity, and committing national suicide."

Chief Buthelezi outlined the whole Ingwavuma/Kangwane saga and said the South African Government was defrauding the Zulu people of their rightful property.

"We have been dispossessed of our land by whites through the barrel of a gun and by fraud," Chief Buthelezi told the crowd.

"Much of this occurred a

long time ago but this is our first taste of black dispossession in our lifetime.

"We in Inkatha and in the South African Black Alliance have always been committed to peaceful struggle. Now a government which is brutal is clearly forcing us off the rails of our non-violent strategy."

Chief Buthelezi said Swaziland had been deceitful in pressing its claims for the Ingwavuma and Kangwane areas. The Swazi King had virtually declared war on the Zulus by telling a deputation of Kwazulu Cabinet Ministers that the Swazis and Zulus would "chase each other up and down precipices and ravines" if the Zulus refused to relinquish the land.

In his speech King Zwelethini said the Ingwavuma area had always belonged to the Zulus and any claims the Swazis had to the area were false.

"We must stand together to show the world we will not take this insult. We must pray for a peaceful solution to the problem," he told the crowd.

Mr Enos Mabusu, Chief Minister of Kangwane, also attended the meeting.