

# Angry KwaZulu told of land deal

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SOUTH Africa is to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu and most of KaNgwane to Swaziland, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told an angry KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

A formal written agreement would be entered into with Swaziland as soon as possible, Dr Koornhof added in his address to the Legislative Assembly.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, warned that cession of the Ingwavuma would severely damage Zulu-Afrikaner relations as well as cause bad blood between Zulus and Swaziland nationals.

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:

- Ingwavuma was originally Swazi territory;
- Pretoria had no right to give it to KwaZulu;
- By ceding it to Swaziland, Pretoria will be righting an earlier injustice.

But KwaZulu had emphatically rejected Swaziland's claims and described the the 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 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 these regions included all of KaNgwane — originally allocated to South Africa's 750 000 Swazis as their "homeland".

Mr Mabuza said: "We are surprised Dr Koornhof would make an announcement about KaNgwane in KwaZulu. We expected him to talk to the Swazi chiefs and our Legislative Assembly on Thursday".

Like Chief Buthelezi, Mr Mabuza has campaigned vigorously against the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

He has challenged Pretoria to hold a referendum among South African Swazis on the incorporation issue, a challenge Pretoria has apparently ignored — despite claims in Parliament by the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, of deep-rooted support for incorporation among South African 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 of land which can be irrigated, 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 the KwaZulu, the Natal Provincial Council and the Natal Parks Board.

Dr Koornhof, who undertook to relay the vehemence of opposition expressed by Zulus to the deal to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, 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, which uses Swaziland as a transit route for insurgents to and from Mozambique and South Africa.

Cession of Ingwavuma will grant Swaziland access to the Indian Ocean and cut off Mozambique, a key ANC base, from access to Northern Natal.



# A Nat move to get rid of people, says Tarr

## Area more important than Kruger Park, says expert

by Terry Shapiro

THE Ingwavuma area is ecologically more important to South Africa than the Kruger National Park, according to the conservation director of the Wildlife Society of South Africa, Mr Keith Cooper.

Besides the eco systems which vary from

South Africa's only tropical swamp forests to the Kosi Bay estuarine system, the coastal area included in the land handover is the only place where turtles nest along the South African coast. Natal's only elephants were also to be found in the area.

He said the handing over of the district to

Swaziland would jeopardise the "close and meaningful" co-operation of the people of KwaZulu, with whom the society has been working on conservation projects for the past 40 years.

"We condemn the Government outright for its astounding and totally unacceptable deci-

sion without consultation and we urge them to reconsider it," he said.

"We must voice our strongest resentment and disapproval of this high-handed action."

The Government action would worsen relations with KwaZulu and make it very difficult to pursue conservation projects there.

## Koornhof surrounded by Ulundi demos

# Zulu fury at Ingwavuma swop

Witness Reporter and Sapa

THE handing over of Ingwavuma to Swaziland was just an opportunity for the National Party to dispose of another three quarters of a million people, Mr Mike Tarr, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pietermaritzburg South, said last night.

"We are absolutely horrified," he said.

"KwaZulu is against the move. It would seem that the only group in favour of it is the National Party, who see it as an opportunity to get rid of the people who live in the area. They would lose their South African citizenship."

"They have taken part of sovereign South Africa and given it to an independent country without any consultation — it's even worse than Ciskei, where at least they held a referendum," said Mr Tarr.

"I sincerely think the Government is going to regret this. They're polarising KwaZulu. I don't know how they can even talk to one another anymore," he said.

Other questions raised by Mr Tarr included:

- Whether Friday's action of suspending the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly indefinitely was in order that the assembly could not be used as a political platform to campaign against incorporation into Swaziland.

- Whether the matter was raised at Ulundi by the Government the day after Parliament closed so that there could be no further parliamentary discussion of it.

- Whether the Swazi Government had considered the implications of going against the Organisation of African Unity's decision to stick to colonial boundaries.

- The possible international repercussions of Swaziland's inheriting almost as many citizens as it already has.

"And what of the attitude of the rest of Africa and the United Nations?" Mr Tarr asked.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the Government had embarked on a course which could have very serious implications for Black-White

relationships.

"It has consistently claimed to stand for self-determination for the 'Black nation'," he said.

"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."

THE NATAL WITNESS

15/6/82

Witness Reporter and Sapa

DR Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was greeted in Ulundi yesterday by roars of rage and insults from thousands of angry Zulus.

His car was surrounded by screaming and roaring people.

Dr Koornhof, looking pale, entered the Legislative Assembly through a side-door without looking at members of the Assembly.

He later announced that the South African Cabinet has decided to hand the Ingwavuma district, as well as Nsikazi, Nkomazi and Mswati in Northern Natal, to Swaziland.

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. 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 made his speech.

Chief Buthelezi said talks on a 96 000 ha land-matter had gone too far ziland, KwaZulu and for the Press not to be involved and Dr Koornhof agreed to make a state-ment in the House afterwards.

Chief Buthelezi said Buthelezi with warnings he had been called to of bloodshed and the Cape Town on May 3 this prediction of a permanent rift between Afri-vuma was to be handed kaners and the Zulus, as well as the radicalisa-tion of Black/White poli-tics in South Africa.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday that a final written agreement would be entered into between the Governments of the Republic and Swaziland "as soon as possible".

Ingwavuma would be excised from KwaZulu and the administration of the district would be taken over by his department, the Minister said.

The Government's move was one, which broadened the common concern of the Zulus and the ANC, Chief Buthelezi said.

"We know from our own sources that the external mission of the ANC disagrees as vio-

lently with this sugges-tion as we do, and it seems to me that this is one of the issues on which we agree totally," the chief said.

"I have never said I will initiate bloodshed,

but this sort of thing makes bloodshed inevitable. Not since 1853 has there been bloodshed between the Zulus and the Swazis. I am saddened by this in this day and age when our own king is married to the daughter of the Swazi king, who is behind this excision of Zulu territory because Zulus are unarmed."

The Administrator of Natal and his Executive Committee are still waiting to be officially informed of the decision.

After news of the proposed land-swap deal was broken by Chief Buthelezi last month, the Administrator and Exco were invited to discuss the matter with Dr Koornhof in "purely exploratory" talks.

"When we were called to Cape Town Dr Koornhof told us he would let us know if there were any further developments,"

Mr Frank Martin, a senior MEC, said last night.

"The last we were told was that Dr Koornhof would address the Legislative Assembly and gauge their reaction to the proposals. We are still waiting for a call from the Minister to hear what the final decision is. He will have to tell us what will make it acceptable," he said.

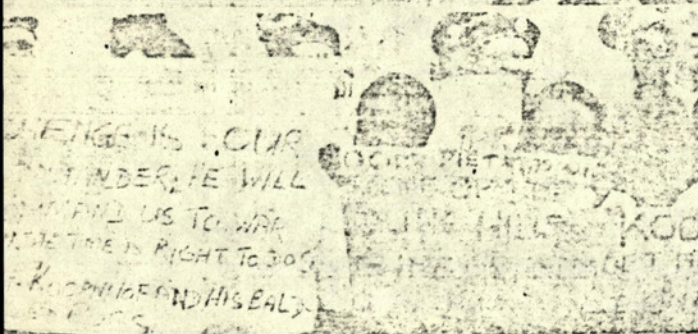
Exco had no comment to make at this stage as the Government had not stipulated areas under the control of the Natal Provincial Administration to be handed over to KwaZulu in exchange for Ingwavuma.

"Only when the horse-trading begins do we come into the picture," said Mr Martin. "But I don't think we would consider handing land to anybody. However, if it's State land we can only express our disapproval, as we merely act as agents for it."

"We have opposed this right from the beginning and will continue to do so. The whole thing is anathema," added Mr Martin.



# KOORNHOF SPARKS ZULU ANGER



The message for Piet Koornhof at Ulundi yesterday



Piet Koornhof walks the gauntlet at Ulundi yesterday



Arms uplifted, Zulus shout defiance over the Ingwavuma handover

## Inviting a rash of land claims

By Bruce Cameron, Political Correspondent

INTERNATIONAL ramifications of the Government's decision to cede large tracts of South African land to Swaziland are likely to be far-reaching.

And in deciding to cede the land to Swaziland the Government has backtracked on its own homeland policy of self-determination, namely that the people of the homelands could decide their own future.

The Government is risking not only the intense anger of the Zulu people and the people of KwaZulu, but it will also risk increased pressure for a number of other land claims.

No indication has been given as yet by the Government as to what it expects in return for the risks it is prepared to take.

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 entry 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 of 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.

First 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 Tinas 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.

The ANC, which receives little assistance from Swaziland, would not be particularly perturbed about offending the Swazis and, in all likelihood, would oppose the move as a further step along the road of separate development.

Then there are many other land claims in southern Africa which would now be given greater credence.

In its arguments so far in favour of ceding the land to the Swazis, the Government has said that the people involved have a tribal allegiance to Swaziland.

But so then do the people of QwaQwa and the Sotho people in parts of Transkei to Lesotho. This land as well as large tracts of the Free State has been claimed by Lesotho.

The people of Boputhatswana also have strong tribal links with Botswana.

At the time of the decolonisation of Africa, the newly independent countries in the main agreed to accept the colonial boundaries and not tribal boundaries as their borders. This decision still stands.

For this reason the OAU would also be put in a predicament when considering the issue.

Mr Olivier points out that the Government's arguments are also a direct contradiction of its own past policy where it has not been particularly concerned about tribal affiliations.

For example it created two separate Xhosa states — Transkei and Ciskei — and into the Ciskei it threw the Fingos.

However if the international community recoils at the cession of land to Swaziland, South Africa will have a forceful argument for the recognition of the homelands.

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