

/EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY/

KGARE YA TOHOLOKO YA SFTJAPA
INKATHA .YENKULULEKO YFSIZWE
NATIONAL CULTURAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

CERTRAL COMMITTEER

PRESIDENTIAL GREETINGS

FRIDAY 7 MAY, 1982 ONDINI

My brother the Wational Chairman, my brothar the Secretary-General,
brothers and sisters welcome to yet another session of our Central
Committee.,

Things have not changed since our last meeting. As a matter of fact our
worst fears are confirmed daily by the political conduct of the Pretoria
Regime. We have been concerned in this Assembly about the Prime
Minister's obsessive drive towards a confederal formula for South Africa,
which we see as the final consummation of classical apartheid. These
fears and concerns have been expressed by me inside South Africa and also
" in Europe, when we visited Germany with my two colleagues around this
table, the Secretary-General, the National Chairman, the National Chair-
person of Women's Brigade, the Chairman of our Publicity and Strategy
Committee, the National Organiser of the Youth Brigade, my Personal

Secretary and my Aide on that visit, in the person of Lieut-Colonel Mathe.

I have talked at every possible opportunity about the dangers of the
proposed confederation of States and the so-called constellation of
States, for I fear that if one does not sound these warning bells, we
may be eluded into regarding this as comprising the very substance of
change, when it is hardly its shadow. We have this very week had
confirmation of our worst fears when Dr XoorhooZ outlined to no less than
four members of this Central Committce, the government's plans to hand
over a large slice of kwaZulu to Swaziland with the hope of having
Swaziland as the crowning jewel of Mr Botha's constellation of States.
It is unbelievable that the Prime Minister's determination to pursue his
dreams of a constellation of States is so much that he is prepared to
have our feelings trampled as I stated when the kwaZulu Legislative

Assembly was officially opened last month. Those of us who were at

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that meeting in Cape Town last Monday can never forget the determination and persistence with which the Minister of Cooperation and Development Dr Koornhof tried to sell the idea to us, even after we had told him in no uncertain terms that to us this was not negotiable at all. Although this proposed exchange did not fall under his portfolio his persistence confirmed what he told us that he was delegated by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to talk to us about this unbelievable proposal. As it may be recalled I have asked Dr Koornhof about these rumours on the cession of kwaZulu territory to Swaziland a few times before, even as late as March this year. He denied that there was any kwaZulu territory that was involved in the Swazi claims. ' He assured me that he would not do anything behind my back as far as such an issue was concerned. The persistence with which he tried to sugar this bitter pill, makes it very difficult to believe that he did not know anything about this matter, when I last asked him about it, in March. His response for example when I raised the question of black accessibility to jobs in spite of influx control which Ingwavuma people would lose under the proposed incorporation of Ingwavuma and once they had become foreigners to South Africa made me believe that the South African government has gone very far in its discussions with the representatives of the Swazi government. He stated that all these things had already been gone into, such as for instance salaries for civil servants, pensions etc. I was not trying any bargaining when I raised this issue but I was responding to the statement he repeated many times that there were advantages for all of us in Southern Africa if this deal goes through. 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 when the matter was already a fait accompli. The confidence with which Swazi spokesmen such as Mr Richard Dlamini, the Foreign Minister of Swaziland comment also indicates that they have already been given firm promises that all the land they want both in kaNgwane and kwaZulu is going to be ceded to them, by the South African government. I hope that in our closed session we can hear your views as to what our responsibilities should be on this issue as leaders of Inkatha. I know from personal experience that the people in an area such as Maputa are implacably opposed to their land being incorporated into Swaziland. We have to stand with them, and strengthen their resolve to oppose together with us,

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these efforts to shed our fellow countrymen by making them Swazi Citizens against their will through the proposed excission of Ingwavuma.

There has always been a gap of mistrust between black and white in this country. This is because whites in general have never tried to be fair and honest with we blacks. I cannot think of anything that has widened this credibility gap more than this act of treachery by the South African government, in negotiating with Swaziland over land which has never been occupied or owned by whites and over which not one single Swazi King ever exercised any authority. We are sick and tired of so much emphasis of

the so-called danger of the Communist onslaught. Nothing makes such talks sound so hollow as the government's performance in alienating further the feelings of South African blacks, particularly in kaNgwane and kwaZulu. If there is anything that is going to sanctify violence in the eyes of some of our supporters it is this treacherous conduct on the part of the South African government to sell us down the river, in the interests of the black liberation struggle in South Africa. One wonders why Swaziland should want to taint herself with sordid deals of this sort at the expense of black oppressed blacks in South Africa. South Africa is today the polecat of the World because of her abhorrent apartheid policies.

It is extraordinary that any self-respecting independent African State should buy friendship with the racist Regime in Pretoria at the expense

of their black brothers living under such oppressive rule. It is

going to be interesting to see what attitude the OAU and the black South African organisations in exile that are recognised by the OAU will adopt on the dirty deal which is now being clinched between South Africa and

Swaziland at the expense of black people of South Africa.

It is unfortunate that there are so many elements within the black Community of South Africa who are sowing more seeds of disunity between

us as the politically deprived section of the South African population.

At no time in history has it become more clearer how essential it is to have our Development office than now. The present economic recession and the increased price of maize, mean that we blacks have very hard times ahead of us, as maize is our staple food. Whether we like it or not deprivations which this situation creates will have very serious

political implications for all of us. I need the wisdom of members of

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this Central Committee as to what we as a movement can do to help our people and ourselves.

I have mentioned our visit to Germany, which was extremely important for Inkatha, as we went to Germany as guests of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung - in Bonn. This visit clinched a partnership and friendship between Inkatha and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. This is an important milestone in the

history of Inkatha and of the black liberation struggle as is waged within the borders of South Africa. Only our brothers in Black organisations in exile enjoy such partnerships with Development Foundations and other organisations abroad. The only organisations which received development aid within this country in recent years were Black-Consciousness organisations through such organisations as the International University Exchange Fund and Churches abroad. I regard the partnership between us and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung as extremely important for black people who are struggling within South Africa through peaceful means. It has always been extremely difficult to do this without anyone strengthening our arm in any way. I think that we should remember that development projects are important if they take our people along our route of self-help and self-reliance. Our people must not get the wrong end

of the stick by thinking that now that we have friends or partners in Germany that they will shower charity on Inkatha members. We should expect no more from our friends than help that will help us to help ourselves, that as we all know is consonant with our philosophy. A representative of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung is now based in Durban, and this will help us in assessing the potential of possible projects with him, and also enable him to be able to see what is done on the ground and be

able to report to his head quarters in Bonn.

Last year we had that joint meeting with members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. I will be interested to learn from members of this Central Committee what progress has been made as far as the things we discussed then, are concerned. It might even be a good idea for us to have another such meeting before the Assembly is prorogued. I think this

is absolutely essential because we have less than two months before our annual general Conference beginning on the 2nd of July. It will be

interesting to know what each one of us here has done since our joint

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meeting last year. Jostling for positions without any intention to use them in the interests of the people and the Movement has remained one of the most serious hazards of black politics for as long as I can remember. Positions are not seen by some of our people as opportunities to work

for the people. Many people I know think that holding office even within liberation movements is a gate-way to eminence, instead of service. I am troubled about these wrong perspectives of what is expected of us in

a liberation movement. Leaders are placed by the privilege of holding office to set an example for members within organisations in which they serve the public. I regret the fact that the leadership courses such as we were beginning to hold last year could not go on for much longer

owing to the fact that we are all busy in our different ways. If these could have continued we could have at least been able to understand what is expected of us in the service of our people and of the struggle in

which we are engaged with them.

I will be grateful for your views on the matters I have raised and on other matters which I have not raised in these remarks.