

' I agree that there is a simple sÂ¢
-franchiseâ\200\231.

Those of us who have
â\200\230been through the mill and
â\200\234emerged with assets suffi-
L.cient, possibly, to qualify
* for such a franchise, know
also that there is no guar-
. antee that we will, contin-
ue to hold those assets.
Further, one has only to
talk to the would-be fran-
chise-holders to find out
that the majority of them
â\200\234are looking for ways to
avoid having to "g0Q

_through the millâ\200\231. As hes.
- says, they want the easy

way â\200\224 or does he?
i7:The most popular reli-
gions and philosophies
. are those which promise
that all will be done for
â\200\230them, not those whici de-
imand seli-aiscipline.

Mr Riggall says:

â\200\234Originally the vote was 2

right exercised by those
who owned property and
paid taxes. Such voters
were responsible . . . etc.
While this was, relatively
true in certain cases it is
an over-simplification
and, like his solution, not

nearly as siiaple as he

suggests.

Some, maybe

Some owners may be ex-
emplary in the way they
manage and administer
their property, and to
hold them up as an exan-
ple of those fit to have the
vote no doubt serves a
purpose. But to jump to
the conclusion that all are
like that is irresponsible,
to say the least.

Ownership of property
may enforce a semblance
of responsibility. Pay your
rates, or else! But true re-
sponsibility is that accept-
ed willingly by the

individual without the
need of force. With that
sort of voter most of our
problems would be sol-
ved, Sl e

477
vLâ\200\230lec'

Accordihg to Mr

Riggall's formula, and giv-
en a little latitude, even I
might qualify for the vote.
But on the strict basis of
responsibility I would
look for a greater under-
standing of my fellow
man, for a start, before
even sitting for the quali-
fying examination.

STANLEY CHARLES
NASH
101 Casablanca
Erskine Terrace
Durban

NATWLC MERCLS

177

s

19Â¢

AFPI17232. 1.6 17

Qualified franchise
. not the answer

SIR â\200\224 I have read and re-read Leslie Riggall
cates d â\200\230qualified franchiseâ\200\231. While he gives more or less well-known
reasons for the apparent failure of existing and past systems, and while
lution, that solution is not the â\200\230qualified

I's letter in which he advo-

Before you consider the ButhelÃ©zi 'Commission ropon._T.
examine Buthelezi the man; his writing and public state-
ments, by rzading . . - -

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it doesn't Â«

make sense
sense,
says Swart

Mercury Reporter

DR PIET Koornhof should
state clearly what the Gov
ernment's stand was or
the subject of its financial
obligations to KaNgwan
and the Ingwavuma area.

This was said yesterday
by Mr Ray Swart, the
Natal leader of the Pro
gressive Federal Party
who added that a state
ment by Dr Koornhof on
the subject this week was
vague and doesn't mak
sense.

Dr Koornhof said in
statement in Pretoria that
the decentralisation ad
vantages planned for the
Eastern Transvaal and
Natal by the Governmen
would remain effective
after incorporation and
could be utilised by
Swaziland,

said he did not under
stand what Dr Koornhof
meant.

It was obviously not pos
sible for tax and other in
centives to remain oper
ative once territory had
been handed over to an
other government.

Le gai";
opinion
on a deal
sought

Political Reporter
THE Government believe
that intimidators in the
Ingwavuma area of Kw
Zulu 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 Develop
ment, who is handling the
deal.

Zulu chiefs in the

Ingwavuma area have already stated their opposition to the cession at a public meeting.

Mr Dering Stainbank?
MEC, said he had called for legal opinion on the legality of the move by the

South African Government.

There was a measure of

Asked to comment of doubt about whether the

this statement, Mr Swart

Government was legally competent to give away land to a foreign country.

He trusts he doesn't mean!
He will continue to spend

money in the areas in question after they become part of Swaziland,

Mr Swart said.)

Political Reporter
THE first inkling Natal's Government has of the Government's decision

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 Hoornlof, 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 2 meetings

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

eight 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.

NRATHA O

M E Reeny

Tuesday

June 17, 1982

4

It is to give

1-m blacks, says X

Mercury Reporter

sion to give 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 S A Institute for International

Affairs, said yesterday.

They 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 was not 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 â\200\230tough on

the ANC' anyway, and was unlikely to be more active against infiltrators and an ANC presence than it was already.

The â\200\230buffer zoneâ\200\231 theory did not make much sense, because the Swazi army would not be very effec-

5Ty v
t rid of

institute official

mined infiltrators out of .

the territory. It would just mean that these infiltra-tors 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 â\200\230hive offâ\200\231 al-most 1000 000 blacks had

proved too strong to be ig-

nored, Mr Spicer said.

â\200\230This decision canâ\200\231t be |

ogically justified on any other grounds. The Gov-ernment clearly wants to get rid of as many black: South Africans as possi-ble to get to the point where white citizens are

not so much of a minority.â\200\231

tiâ\200\230_'g in keeping deter- |

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Mercury Reporter

THE Government of Swaziland is confident that the incorporation of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland will enhance that country's standing in the Organisation of African Unity.

The Swazi confidence is engendered by a provision in the Â@AU charter which says that â\200\230any contact and dealingsâ\200\231 with South Africa which is designed to improve the lot of the black man is acceptable. 2

At the same time, the possibility was raised by the ar of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray yesterday that one of the motivations behind the South African Governmentâ\200\231s decision was to â\200\230open a back doorâ\200\231 into the OAU. .

In an official statement published in the Times of Swaziland yesterday, the Swazi Government hails the

move â\200\230as the most significant political occurrence of the 20th centuryâ\200\231.

_â\200\234The success that has crowned the peaceful negotiations justifies the unshakable belief of King Sobhuza II in the resolution of political disputes through peaceful negotiations. ;

â\200\230For Swaziland, his statement: â\200\234If somebody regards

you as an enemy, go and talk to him; you will eventually -

iron out your differenceâ\200\235, has borne practical fruits. . â\200\230For 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."lâ\200\230hnl South Africa has entered into such an agreement with an African State assumes greater significance,â\200\231 the statement said. j

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: .

â\200\234The 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.

â\200\234This is nonsense. Swaziland can never be a party to such a deal, and this would be to ignore the fact that there are elements within the South African Government who desire a process of accommodation with the blacks.

Whatever the critics may say, as of today, most of the world governments will view the so-called intransigents of the South African Government from a different angle.

â\200\230Ingwavuma was ceded to KwaZulu by the South African Government in 1376, after Mr M C Betha, the then Minister of Bantu Affairs, had conceded at a public meeting in Barberton that Ingwavuma had always been regarded as Swazi area. :

â\200\230Swaziland protested to South Africa against the arbitrary ceding of land which was the subject of negotiations. The KwaZulu authorities

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. !
' â\200\230The King has conveyed

to Chief Buthelezi that

Swaziland will stand by

KwaZulu in its struggle

for what is justifiably

theirs â\200\224 but likewise
. Swaziland expects Kwa-

Zulu to support her in

what rightly belongs to

Swaziland. On this there
. can be no compromise.â\200\231

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groups .
in Swazl

,Lland

"deal area

Mercury Reporter

TONGALAND, the area
to be given to Swaziland,
is the home of people
with extremely diverse
origins and many differ-
ent groups claim to be
the â\200\230original ownersâ\200\231 of
the land.

. However,. W S Felgate,
whaose 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
peonple.

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 Tonga-
land the proportions were
rougnly a third each of
Zulu, Thonga and Swazi.

Collectors

The Tembe-Thonga
claim to have migrated
southwards from Karangd
in Zimhabwe, and Pere-
strello, the Portuguese
chronicler, records their
presence in Mozambique
arcund 1530.

They seem gradually to
have moved south beyond
what is now the South Af
rican border, to a land
which was largely by-

passed 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 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 long disputed each other's rights to this land south of Delagoa Bay and in 1868 this dispute was brought to a head when President Pretorius of the South African Republic (now the Transvaal) issued a proclamation extending his boundary to the sea. -

Cut :

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 immedi-
ately annex Tongaland
but made a number of
treaties with the Tembe-
Thonga people whereby
Britain promised them
protection on condition
they entered into no trea-
ties with other foreign
powers without Britain's
consent,

On December 27, 1897,

Britain annexed Tonga-
land and on December 29,
1897, Tongaland and
Zululand were incorpo-
rated into Natal.

_ In 1910 Tongaland was
incorporated into the
Union of South Africa and
all ties with the British

| Government and the terri-
tory were cul. o il

Natal may

NATHC Mep el

get land as -

L

~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 Nk 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 i Mapetana and Sordwana.

He will fly over the

Drakensberg between the

Royal National Park and Swarthery tomorrow.

Mr Uering 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 when he makes an aerial inspection,

Mr Page, 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. 3

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 EwaZulu to the best of our ability in the interests of conservation.

Koornhof to

THuURLN AY Tune

V71 1987,

meet KaNgwane

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 held a Press conference at Pretoriaâ\200\231s
Burgerspark Hotel after

the meeting with Dr.

~delegation today "

Koornhof,

In an interview yesterday Mr Mabuza denied that â\200\230intensive negotiationsâ\200\231 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 theâ\200\231 KaNgwane Cabinet had requested self-rule for the - territory.]

Cn 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 o

e sâ\200\224so