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VISIT TO INGWAVUMA BY MEMBERS OF THE KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN ORDER TO REPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF CHIFFS NYAWO, MATHENJWA AND MNGOMEZULU ON PRETORIA'S INTENTION TO EXCISE THE INGWAVUMA DISTRICT IN WHICH THESE TRIBAL AREAS ARE SITUATED AND HAND THEM OVER WITH ITS PEOPLE TO SWAZILAND.

SPEECH BY The Hon. Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi M.L.A.
" Chief Minister of KWAZULU
. President of Inkatha and
chairman of the South African Black Alliance.

INGWAVUMA MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE: - : 28 MAY, 1982.

The members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly have come to this district on the Swazi land claims which involve the Nyawo, the Mathenjwa and the Mngomezulu areas. We have had this matter raised in the Legislative Assembly for quite a number of years now. This was as a result of rumours which were unconfirmed that Swaziland claimed that these areas constitute part of Swazi territory which they now wish to see incorporated into Swaziland. There have been several occasions on which Chiefs Nyawo, Mathenjwa and Mngomezulu had to declare before the Zulu King and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that they did not regard themselves as Swazis. They stated some of the things which they have stated here before you today.

Two years ago, Prince Velaphi Dlamini and Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo visited me at Ulundi. They stated that they intended laying claims on some of these territories before the KwaZulu cabinet. Before then two of my Ministers Mr. C.J. Mtetwa and Mr. W.S. Kanye

(then the KwaZulu Minister of Interior) had a discussion on this issue in Swaziland with some of these gentlemen which did not

achieve any understanding between them on this issue.

I was later on invited by the Minister of Cooperation and Development Dr. P.G.J. Koornhof MP to come up to Pretoria in connection with these claims by the Swazis. I was accompanied by the Minister of Justice Mr. C.J. Mtetwa MLA, Dr. F.T. Mdlalose ML. the Minister of

Interior and Mr. G.J. Thula the KwaZulu Principal Urban Representative.

The meeting ... 2/

The meeting took-place in the office of Mr. P.W. Botha M.P.

the Prime Minister of South Africa. Apart from the Prime Minister and Dr. Koornhof there was also present the Minister

of Foreign Affairs and Information Mr. R.F. Botha M.P. I reacted at the meeting in the form of an Aide Memoire, and made it clear that we in KwaZulu could not even entertain these claims by the Swazis. At that time it was stated that the claims

were only on the Nyawo, Hathenjwa and Mngomezulu areas. I however included the Tembe area in my reaction and dismissed

the validity of all these Swazi claims. I pointed out that throughout Africa as a result of arbitrary boundaries which were set up by various colonial powers there are many tribal groupings which were cut into two, the portion remaining in one country

and the other portion in another foreign country. I stated also that it was a decision of the OAU when it was set up that

of African States it would recognise boundaries of African States as set out by Colonial powers. I was told that the South African government still had to think about the issues I raised. Later on I was informed by Dr. Koornhof the Minister of Cooperation and Development that a meeting was scheduled in Cape Town on the Swazi claim which I was to attend, which would also be attended

by a Swaziland delegation

However, a few days before I was due to attend, I was told that the meeting was cancelled. It transpired that this meeting was cancelled because the Swazis did not recognise the KwaZulu government and were therefore not prepared to be involved in a discussion in which I was to participate. A somersault indeed

after they had been to ULUNDI to inform me about their intentions.

It is only more recently that I learnt of Swazi claims on KaNgwane

as Chairman of the South African Black Alliance. I raised

the issue of Swazi claims on Zulu territory when we attended a

meeting in Cape Town with Dr. Koornhof and Dr. De Villiers the

Minister of Commerce and Industries and Tourism on the 3th of

March 1982. Mr. R.F. Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs had left the ... 3/

left the conference room by the time this matter was raised.

Dr. Koornhof however assured me that claims on KwaZulu territory were not yet included in the Swazi claims at that time. He stated that Swazi claims were confined only to KaVgwane and that he would let me know if there were any claims raised on Zulu territory. This was the second time I got this assurance. I had previously asked the same question and had been assured by the Minister through the Commissioner-General that there

was no KwaZulu territory involved at that stage in the Swazi claims. Dr. Koornhof assured me in March that he would never

do anything behind my back.

On the 29th of May I received a message from the Commissioner-General Mr. P.N. Hansmeyer to the effect that a telephonic message had been received by him from the Minister of Cooperation and Development Dr. Koornhof to the effect that I was to meet him in Cape Town on the 3rd of May. The Commissioner-General told me that the Minister would not tell him what it was all about, but that he was not prepared to disclose over the telephone what the subject matter of our meeting would be.-

The Commissioner-General still promised to phone the Minister to find out what it was all about. The Minister still declined to disclose what would be discussed at the meeting. He stated that I could bring whoever I wished to bring with me. - I then asked the Hon. the Speaker and two of my Ministers to accompany me. Dr. O.D. Dhlomo the Minister of Education and Culture and Dr. F.T. Mdlatse, the Minister of Interior. Also accompanying me was Mr. E.S.E. Ngubane my Personal Secretary. On our arrival the Minister asked me before I sat down to go with him into the next room. He then told me that he wished to tell me that he has called me in order to tell me about Swazi claims on land in the Ingwavuma district now that Mr. Pik Botha the Minister of Foreign Affairs has already discussed the matter with the Swazi King. He stated that as he

had promised not to do anything behind my back when we met in

March he had decided to ask me to come to Cape Town, and he could

not tell ...4/

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not tell me about this over the telephone. He then asked me whether the two of us could discuss the issue alone and reach some agreements before going back to his office to join others. I told the Minister that I preferred to go back to his office to have the discussion on the issue in the presence of all the delegations, i.e. his own, and mine. We then went

back to his office. The following is a report of what took place:

DR. KOORNHOF: He welcomed the delegation from KwaZulu under the

leadership of the Honourable Chief Minister.

He then made the following points:

1. He wanted to discuss a very important issue. He thanked the delegation from KwaZulu for having come at so short a notice. When the issue was put he was sure it would be clear why such a short notice was made, and why it was kept so secret.

At the last occasion of a meeting such as this was the

Honourable Chief Minister had indicated that there was a rumour about negotiations going on between R.S.A. and Swaziland on Ingwavuma. He had indicated then that the Honourable Mr. R.F. Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs was handling the matter and that Dr. Koornhof himself knew nothing about it. He did undertake, however, that he would keep the Honourable Chief Minister informed if anything

cropped up.

A week ago Mr. R.F. Botha discussed the matter concerning

Swaziland border adjustments with His Majesty King Sobhuza II.

It seemed possible that some of the proposals between Swaziland

and R.S.A. could lead to some finality that would be beneficial

for peace in Southern Africa. Because of this he felt it

was important to discuss the matter with the Honourable Chief Minister and his delegation. He felt if both KwaZulu and

R.S.A. delegation could understand one another it could be in the

interests of all.

- The Swazi ... 5/

The Swazi King and his Government had repeatedly stated that in the Ingwavuma area certain chiefs and local people pleaded to be incorporated into Swaziland together with the South eastern area of the Transvaal. The Republican Government realised that to have any area or piece of land earmarked for KwaZulu being incorporated into Swaziland was a very sensitive issue so far as KwaZulu and the Honourable Chief Minister were concerned. It had been then proposed that such discussion be on the basis of adequate compensation on the basis of complete equitability. Mr. van der Walt would elaborate on this.

Dr. v. Koornhof fully realised that a final decision might not be reached that same afternoon. What might follow might be a discussion with KwaZulu Cabinet or with the Legislative Assembly. Offer of land was being made. Suggestions that were to be put forward were known to and had in fact been decided upon by the Prime Minister for putting across to the Honourable Chief Minister.

Negotiations however, could take place on such a basis.

MR. VAN DER WALT:

1. The Commission which he headed (on Consolidation) had been asked by the . Cabinet of R.S. A. to indicate what sort of compensation could be given to KwaZulu if Ingwavuma were allocated to Swaziland. It was to be borne in mind that there were certain portions which in terms of the 1975 Consolidation proposals had not yet been handed over to KwaZulu, whereas some had already been handed over. Therefore the whole question of consolidation had to be reviewed. Looking at the 1975 proposals it was felt that certain portions which were to

be excised could be spared and left unexcised. ~ These were:

(a) Reserve No 12 consisting of 20 000 hectare - on western side of Hluhluwe in Hlabisa district. (marked 12)

(b) Reserve No. 3 consisting of 22 000 hectare next to game reserve - around St. Lucia Bay (marked 12)

Reserve No: 136/

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Reserve No. 13 - Dingaanstad area - 6 000 hectare.

Reserve No. 5 ~ marked 14 - 4 000 hectare including

Cwaka Agricultural College area.

(e) Reserve No. 17 (marked 15) =~ 35 000 hectare.

(f). Reserve No. 16 being portion of Reserve No. 17 in the
- Nkwalini Area - + 13 000 hectare.

This meant that a total of about 100 000 hectare which was to
have beer excised from KwaZulu would no longer be excised, and
this would be part of the deal to give Ingwavuma over to Swaziland.

2. In addition to land outlined in 1 above the following areas
would be included:

(a) Two Nature Reserves, viz. Hluhluwe and Mfolozi Game
Reserves plus the corridor in between. This amounted
to 130 000 hectare.

Reserve no. 7 - ie. the remaining portion of Ubtombo
area. This included the irrigation scheme area . It
consisted of about 100 000 hectare of which 20 000
hectare were arable.

In summary 96 000 hectare would be lost but 332 000 would be
A nett gain of 236 000 hectare.

DR. KOORNHOF: The areas proposed were very profitable, arable

and irrigable especially around Josini Dam.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: ''Do you mean ypu want to excise
the whole of Ngwavuma and give
it to Swaziland?"

DR. KOORNHOF: Pointed at the areas involved.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER ..1/

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: "But people there are not Swazis! .

: " Land there has never been Swaziland territory. This is the area where my personal Secretary Mr. E.S.E. Ngubane, for example, comes from. These people have never been Swazis'.

DR. KOORNHOF: "In this area we have the Mathenjwas, Mngomezulus,

Nyawos, and the Tembes' ". He emphasized that the Swazis had proposed to the R.S.A. and the latter had proposed nothing. The Swazi request had indicated that there were many Swazis in-the area living under Swazi Chiefs.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: "What did that mean? Are there no Zulus there?".

: DR.IKDORNHOF: - Nothing had been finalised. The R.S.A. Government

had decided to settle the issue only with co-onation from KwaZulu. They were now looking at the possibility of satisfying the Swazis by offering KwaZulu land of similar or better value. V_Ti-\201eÂ\$ (R.S.A.) would also not like to remove people except for economic reasons, â\200\230just as KwaZulu Government also objected to people Beingi-\201removed. They were seeking KwaZulu assistance by offeringumore land than the area asked for.. Views of KwaZulu Delegatioi-\201 were called for to help arrive at the solution. Given on the basis of discussion Ubombo. Sugar area could also be given over to KwaZulu. The R.5.A. Government have problems with(whites as much as KwaZulu Government have problems with their Ã©ifizens) particularly with respect to Hluhluwe and Mfolozi Game Reserves.â\200\235 â\200\230Here KwaZulu could get good income from Tourism.

If the Honourable Chief Minister had some other proposals _ti-\201ereâ\200\230Ã©Ould be looked at. If this were achieved better understanding could result in better relations between KwaZulu and Swaziland. This could in turn assist in many respÃ©cts with regard to relations in Southern Africa.

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DR. A.H. ZULU: EHe wanted to understand reasons for all this

so that he could be enabled to explain to the people back home. He could not understand why if Swaziland had land problems she spoke on the basis of land that had never belonged to Swaziland. Swazis had no right over the land in : queÃ©tion and no Swazi King had ever exercised authority over

these people. The people concerned would object at once and

- would want to know why Swazis were not referred elsewhere if they

- wanted more land.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: He pbinted out that he would

: not like to be involved in this discussion. He nevertheless thanked Dr. Zulu for his contribution and the Honourable Dr. Koornhof as well. It was important, he stated, that the S.A. Government and KwaZulu should have good relations . He could not understand however, why Scuth Africa tried to satisfy the wishes of the Swazis at the expense of the

Zulus.

As far as Zulus were concerned the point that KwaZulu would not

be involved in Consolidation had been made abundantly clear 10 years ago about 1972. However , if the Afrikaners wanted to force issues at the point of the gun he had no alternative but

to say "SO BE .IT!"â\200\235 and he would not be responsible for the consequences.

Thevmatter could not be discussed before it was put before the Legislative assembly. That same morning concern had been expressed at the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly caucus over the

Piet Retief/Paulpietersburg Removals pressed for by the Republican Government.

The Honourable Minister and his Deputies could explain their proposal to the RwaZulu Legislative assembly Caucus, for example. It must be remembered, however, that King Dinganeâ\200\231s remains are interred in the Nyawo area now wanted by the Swazis. One wondered

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if the Afrikaner cutbhf rÃ©venge against King Dingane whom they detested and loathed following the death of Piet Retief were not

in fact revenging against King Dingane's the Zulus in this manner. If it were the case the Honourable Chief Minister would

have nothing to do with this matter.

He advised that for the sake of consistency the Republic should shed off the Orange Free State to Lesotho if they are considering shedding off part of KwaZulu to Swaziland. Talk of giving compensation was meaningless as the areas "offered" were in fact part of KwaZulu in any case. KwaZulu people were . not children

and could not be so easily deceived.

The Honourable Chief Minister felt he would have to reconsider - his whole position if this issue were pressed on, particularly as his stand has been so undermined that even in his e Legislative Assembly some people seemed to be now having doubts on him. He would not want to be the head of the KwaZulu Government when such decisions are forced on his people by the

South African Government.

DR. KOORNHOF: "Can we not discuss this peacefully?"

They did not want to force things through the barrel of the gun. They preferred resolution of problems by discussion and deliberation. He stated he understood the Honourable Chief Minister's position. He did not want him to be placed in an invidious position of being distrusted by his

own people. He meant this. In his opinion if there was -

cooperation all problems could be solved.

R.S.A. had at no time discussed with Swaziland in a fashion that they would offer any portion in settling the Border problem.

(a) The Swazis had taken the issue to the United Nations some time ago. They claimed that Swazi Chiefs and : Swazi 10/

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Swazi people lived in this area and wanted to pay allegiance to the Swazi Monarch.

" In terms of International Law an independent state should if possible have access to the sea. Swazis have asked for this.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: This was strange reasoning when one considered that in South Africa all beaches were precluded to Blacks. The whole coastal line was confined to Whites only. Are we now being deprived even that bit of coastline in KwaZulu to placate the Swazis.

MR. VAN DER WALT: Vwanted to interpolate.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: He stated he did not want to hear

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anymore from Mr. Van der Walt. I don't talk consolidation and am not prepared to', said the Honourable Chief Minister.

DR. KOORNHOF: Appealed to have this resolved amicably. At this

juncture Mr. Van der Walt packed his papers and zipped his satchel and muttered a few words to Dr., Koornhof in Afrikaans. Dr. Koornhof however, instructed him to stay on and not leave.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: Let us be honest. There is nothing

that can be discussed amicably on this issue'â\200\231.

DR. KOORNHOF: Indicated that he accepted the Chief Minister's

idea of addressing the Caucus himself possibly with others.

DR. ZULU: He believad Dr. Koornhof had great respect for KwaZulu people and would not like him to talk to the people as he (Dr. Zulu) felt this issue was not really discussable.
THE HONOURABLE 11/

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THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: "In fact it is a dirty deal!"
' We do not want to dirty our hands
with it.

MR. WENTZEL: You mean it is too drastic?

DR. ZULU: There would be nothing that could be done before the
- Caucus as a basis for discussion.

DR. KOORNHOF: A point could be found as a basis for discussion,
e.g. Sodwana Bay a straight line could be drawn
to the sea to show how Swaziland could attain access to sea.

"Would this not be discussable?"

KwaZulu Delegation said "NO".

DR. P.T. MOTLOSI: With due respect to Dr. Zulu's contention he
felt it would serve a useful purpose to get
Dr. Koornhof to see and hear for himself how the KwaZulu Legislative
Assembly responds to his plea. After all some people might
infer that the Honourable Chief Minister was objecting when
in fact the whole Assembly would object directly on their own if Dr.

Koornhof were given that chance of putting the point himself. . .

DR. KOORNHOF: He would then see the Caucus himself. He again

stated he would not like to see the Honourable
Chief Minister being undermined.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: Will the R.S.A.-Government also

- give to Swaziland areas and towns
like Barberton, Carolina etc. which they also claimed as part of
their territory according to Mr. Richard Dlamini their Foreign Minister.

DR. KOORNHOF: The problem was difficult but negotiation could
: still take place. He had not known that King
Dingane's remains had been buried in the area in question. In

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THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL: Stated that he was happy that the matter was on the table.

PR. KOORNHOF: If the matter could be resolved peacefully and amicably it would be a good thing. He asked

if it were not possible to talk on a possibility of part of Ingwavuma being given to the Swazis and some compensation request put by KwaZulu Government so that he (Dr. Foornhof) could put such proposals to his Cabinet?

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: "Are you prepared to forfeit the goodwill of the Zulus only to get

the goodwill of the Swazis even considering that Zulus are 6 million and Swazis only } a million and Zulus live with you? They are in fact your fellow South Africans".

DR. KOORNHOF: He replied in the negative. He was trying to retain the goodwill of both the Swazis and the Zulus. He felt that Swaziland because of its past history could have access to corridors to establish peace in the whole of Southern Africa. Could their goodwill not be secured without alienating that of the Zulus?" he asked.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: "No! that is not possible.

That would be riding on two horses."

DR. KOORNHOF: If an amicable solution could be reached the Zulu

people could benefit. Would it be possible for Zulus and Swazis to discuss the matter with representatives of the Government.

DR. ZULU: There was also a personal problem as Swazis despised Zulus and treated the Honourable Chief Minister as rubbish. This made sympathy with the Swazis impossible. He doubted if there would be any support from the Zulus. The Republican Government might have to decide -themselves without involving the Zulus. DR. KOORNHOF 14/

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DR. KOORNHOF: He enquired whether the situation would alter if

the Swazis discussed the matter themselves with

the Zulus.

DR. ZULU: BHe stated that the matter had gone too far. Even if their case could have been considered earlier on

it was now more difficult.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: This was made worse by the fact

al
approached KwaZulu Cabinet. Later they made repugnant statements to the effect that they would not talk to KwaZulu Government which was a mere homeland Government A mere "Bantustan"®.

DR. MORRISON: 'Is it not a matter of protocol?"

Answer 'NO!"

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: It would be terrible if the R.S.A. backed their attitude towards KwaZulu.

DR. MORRISON: Was it likely that the Caucus could take a different

view?

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: "Not likely". He was appreciative of how. Pr. Kocornhof suffered in

the hands of his own people. But then even the Honourable Chief Minister also suffered likewise.

MR. RAATH: Honourable Minister should meet â\200\230RwaZulu Caucus.

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: People involved should themselves talk to the Honourable Minister. He then requested Mr. E.S. Ngubane to express his own feelings as a man coming from Ngwavuma.

MR. E.S.E. NGUBANE: Swazis have always despised people outside

Swaziland. They have boasted of a better education ...15/

education. They have always been coming in and out of the area.

They used to report at the S.A.P. station before but they no longer did of late. Local people are upset by the behaviour of the Swazis.

DR. KOORNHOF :

1. Would the Honourable Chief Minister undertake to say nothing before the Legislative assembly and allow him to speak for himself before the caucus?

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2. Otherwise how else could this delicate issue be treated?

There were always trouble makers like a certain journalist he named and others. This was very embarrassing. His department was often put to scorn by people like this journalist and certain members of the P.F.P. like Mr. McIntosh whom he proposes to meet for a private briefing one day.

This journalist "A bas ...â\200\235 was trying to create a wedge between J ying

everybody. He was too negative.

Mr. lMcIntosh asked questions persistently and that had led to the Honourable Chief Minister's credibility being questioned and

the Honourable Minister for Co-operation and Development being abused. Bad blood was being created unnecessarily. A carefully worded statement had to be made after this meeting - one by Dr. Koornhof

and another by the Honourable Chief Minister.

It was later agreed that each would make a short precise statement indicating the matter was to be placed before the Zulu King and the

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister has suggested.

He also asked if he could bring foreign Minister Mr. R.F. Botha if Cabinet agreed. This suggestion to bring the Minister of

Foreign Affairs was accepted.

DR. KOORNEOF: Still insisted that he did not believe we could

fail to resolve the issue.

THE HONOURABLE.... 16/

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: Stated that among many problems

that were certainly going to arise
were: The refugee problems and joblessness!
As people from Ingwavuma who did not want to be Swazis
would flood into KwaZulu.

DR. KOORNHOF: Stated that R.S.A. had gone into these problems

very seriously. Many people could be given an
assurance when they came under Swazis â\2027.g. Teacher, Civil Servants,
Labourers, Pensioners, etc. Mutual Contracts ratified in
different Parliaments could be made.

THE HONOURABLEâ\200\235 CHIEF MINISTER: Pointed out that they would still

be regarded as foreigners once
their area was incorporated into Swaziland. Swazis were notorious
for discriminating even against their own fellow Swazis who were
born outside Swaziland. It was worse with non-Swazis. According
to a statement by their Prime Minister they were faced with their
own high school leaver population (5 000) who were without jobs.

This number is from a small population of | a million.

DR. KOORNHOF: appealed:

1. Issue should be played at low key level even within the
KwaZulu Assembly.

2. A solution had to be found so that numerous benefits could
be reaped.

DR. O.D. DHLOMO: Enquired about the "benefitsâ\200\235 which the Minister

keeps on talking about.

The Minister stated that as a Christian man he found no fault
in Swaziland claims.

THE HONOURABLEâ\200\235 CHIEF MINISTER: Our elderly compatriot with us

is now in his Seventies and is a devout
Christian. Maybe we' should consider his advice seriously. What
would it17/

would it benefit us.to placate 500000 Swazis and displease the
.6.million Zulus that YOU live with?

DR. O.D. DHLOMO: He -was surprised that Swazis membership of

U.N. and O.A.U. was rated so highly. Malawi'sâ\200\231

standing with U.N. and O.A.U. was in fact stronger.

DR. KOORNHOF: Discusses the matter.

DR. O.D. DHLOMO: If the Swazi King wanted to unite Swazis why

did he have â\200\230to claim Zulu areas and Zulu neOple?
In fact if they took.on Ingwavuma they were taking on great
â\200\230instability by way of people who would have been taken up by
Swaziland against their will. A problem was being created.
Stability was surely going to be lost. Could South Africa not
thinkâ\200\230of,financial loans, such as those which she gave to MALAWI
to buil&_her capital? ;
THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER: Felt that the issue as agreed
should not be argued at this stage.

DR. ZULU: Swazis may claim to have a case with U.N.O. and O.A. U
when they talk to South Africa. In fact they were claiming : 3
land,occupied by Blacks. This would make it interesting whether ;
the O.A.U. would condone land being taken away from Blacks to 7
give to Swazis. This was not white land.

DR. KOORNHOF He thanked everybody for the discussions and
appealed for calmness.

On our return we gave a full report on this matter to His Majesty
the King of the Zulus, and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.
This was on Tuesday the 4th of May.

I do not deny that there exist blood relationships between some
Chiefs and people of this district and Swazis. But these seem to
me to be completely irrelevant to these Swazi claims.

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I do not find anything in the records which tells me that the Mathenjwas were at anytime subjects of the King of Swaziland. They are described even by Bryant as Swazi neighbours thats all. They had wars with the Mngomezulus when the latter were ruled by Chief Lubelo. After their wars with the Mngomezulus the Mathenjwa's returned to their orginal areas which they had vacated as a result of their clashes with the Mngomezulus. It was King Mpande who ordered them out, and when they moved to Portuguese occupied territory. After the annexations of 1887, Chief lMtshелеkwana Mathenjwa returned with his people to his territory. No where do we learn that during these turbulent times that the Mathenjwas were ever sheltered by any Swazi King or helped by any Swazi King in any

way when they had problems. They never approached the Swazi Kings.

The Mngomezulus are also not described in the records as Swazis nor do we learn in our history that they were at anytime subjects of the King of Swaziland. Chief Lubelo Mngomezulu was an aggressive and belligerent Chief who harassed all the surrounding tribes, who all sought sanctuary with King Mpande. When the Nyawos and Mathenjwas rose agaিসnt him Chief Lubelo thought he was fleeing to white man's territory when he discovered that it was Swazi territory. So he sougĩ\201t asylum with them. Chief Lugeloâ\200\231s son Mbikiza returned to his former lands later. Later they aligned

themselves with the Mandlakazis. Why did they not go to Swaziland?

The Nyawos just like these other two tribes are not Swazis even if they are related to them and as neighbours were Swazi-ized and also intermarried with Swazis. As a young boy, I attended school with the brothers of the present Nyawo Chief at Mahashini. The Chief himself can tell you more about the long association between his

family and the Zulu Royal House, dating back many generations.

Even if we asgumed that all these tribes were Swazis for argumentâ\200\231s

sake, the point that is missed is that the territory they occupy was without a doubt under Zulu rule for many generations. There is talk that the King of Swaziland claims all these lands because

he wants ... 19/

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â\200\234-â\200\230heâ\200\231'wants to re-unite his pÃ@ople., This adds more mystery to the enthusiasm of the South African government because it is common cause that there are more Tswanas in Bophuthatswana and - South Africa than ol Pt 87 " in Potswana. Why does South Africa not have them reunited with their next of kin in Botswana ?7 What is behind South Africa's partiality to ; +-Swaziland? = There are Sotho-speaking South Africans in the Orange Free State which is historically King Moshoeshoe's land, why does the South African government not heed Dr. Jonathan's pleas to return to Lesotho what is in fact historically speaking their territory?

These are not the real reasons for wanting so eagerly to give up

' â\200\230South African territory to Swaziland. This is without any precedent in Africa. The South African government -has not yet told anyone the real reasons why they want to sell us down the River in order to buy Swazi friendship at our expense. South Africaâ\200\231

is so obsessed with its plans to shed blacks as Foreigners in order to leave the common area of South Africa as white land, that they have found another way of doing it other than through their so-called independence. Plans. . Since we here reject independence they have now decided to get 'rid of some of our population by handing them to Swaziland on a platter. Afrikaners never conquered

people in these areas and no white man has ever owned this part of ourâ\200\230country. It is therefore extraordinary that Afrikaners should now want to give what is not theirs to the Swazis. ' The price for this must be good for both sides. I have no doubt about this. There are enough reasons why black people are bitter about black conquest, I am therefore amazed that the

" â\200\230South African government is stirring this pot of black resentment by giving Africans more reasons to resent and even hate whites.

We are their fellow countrymen and yet they are prepared to sell us out to the Swazis in a clandestine deal, whose terms no one amongst us knows as yet.

Yesterday we heard what the Swazi King himself stated to a delegation which was sent to him by our King. I will again ask some of the members 20/

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the members of this delegation to acquaint you with the thinking of the Swazi King himself on this issue.

We have come here to hear from the Chiefs and people of this

district their reaction to this political wheeling and dealing between Pretoria and Mbabane at the expense of the oppressed

black people of South Africa. I think that my Colleagues in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly wanted to know this from yÄ©ur

own lips that is why we are here . The areas of these Chiefs according to well documented history were annexed by the British

in 1895 and became part of Natal. That is apart from the

close relationship and their recognition of the overlordshiÄ\$ of the Zulu Kings over many generations. These are therefore

part of KwaZulu. territory. South Africa is recognised at the

OAÜ and the UN as a sovereign state on the basis of these

boundaries . Let the Swazis go to the International Court over this matter. It will bte interesting to see what the OAÜ itself and

all black South Africans will feel about a black State such as Swaziland = suing Ä©t the International Court for land that belongs to oppressc-i blacks in South Africa, aided and abetted by the oppressive Pretoria minority Regime, with whom they are making

deals;, at the expense of other black people. It is clear that Swaziland has the moral support of the fouth African government in its claims. We on our part will do all we can to inform the

World about these clandestine games which Swaziland and

South Africa are playing at our expense under the table. The qĩ¬\201estion of reopening the issue of boundaries after so many generations creates a precedent in Africa, which can create absolute chaos if it is allowed in the case of Swaziland. This area is part of

South Africa .

It would be interesting to know in what way those who are alleged to favour incorporation into Swaziland hope to be bettet off under the Kingdom of Swaziland whose economic base is still so small. People need jobs and they need social benefits etc. We live in a society where there is oppressive rule but

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it would be interesting in what way it is materially better
off to be in Swaziland than to struggle here for the liberation of

" South Africa with the rest of us. After all the liberation of South

Africa will be the trwl liberation of the whole of Southern Africa.

There is a lie which is propagated throï¬\20lgh the Swazi press by

such political mavericks as David Lukele that it is I who has
created the Mngomezulu Refugee problem in Swaziland. It is
amazing that a self-respecting State like Swaziland should allow
liars such as David Lukele to spread the kind of lies that

David Lukele is spreading about me. No one here does not know
that Chief Ntunja Mngomezulu was deposed by the South African
government long before this area fell under our authority.

He then fled with some of his followers to the Swaziland
section of the Mngomezulu area. Now in order to milk funds
– from the United Nations Commission For Refugees, deliberate lies
are being disseminated that it is I who is responsible for
Ntunjwa's deposition and for his fleeing to the Swaziland section
of the Mngomezulu area. What we see in the Mngomezulu Area

is common throughout Africa.

One finds many tribes which straddle boundaries which were set up
arbitrarily by Imperial powers. Anyone therefore who says that
Ex~Chief Ntunjwa Mngomezulu and his followers in Swaziland are a
refugee problem created by me is telling lies deliberately

in order to rob the High Commissioner For Refugees of funds Which
should be paid to genuine refugees, not pseudo-refugees such as
Ntunjwa Mngomezulu and his followers. & challienge anyone to

prove that what I am saying here is wrong or untrue.

As I pointed out to the Minister of Cooperation and Development

Dr. Koornhof and his Colleagues on the 8th of March:

First, the issue is now beginning to result in my
political integrity being questioned. In the Swazi
Observer of the 27th February, I am accused of being
"responsible for the creating of the Ingwavuma Regugee
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Camp of the Ingomezulu people in Eastern Swaziland'

i find this kind of reporting reprehensible. it goes & matter of history that the Ingomezulu people in the Ingwavuma area already were within the Zulu sphere of influence. They paid tribute to successive Zulu Kings while Swaziland as

such had not yet been drawn into a country by white hands

on white maps in the interests of white colonialism.

It is also a matter of history that the Ingomezulu difficulties

date back to an era before I acceded to the people's demands to accept a leading role in Xwazulu in what was then the Territorial Authority. When the Ingwavuma Regional Authority was first formed, a section of the Ingomezulu people refused to have anything to do with this new innovation. The basis of the problem was the ineptitude of the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner acting on Pretoria's instructions to interfere with the traditional procedures of electing chiefs. A chief was installed by Pretoria who split the Ingomezulu people. This act of white political ineptitude is now being laid at my door. It is scandalous that I am being blamed for this situation. If the old split in the Ingomezulu community is being reopened by some in their own interest, and if Swaziland is playing host to one party of the dispute, I must not be blamed for the latest developments

in this very long-standing problem.

Mr. Minister, your Department has the full details and it would serve a useful purpose for you to convey the facts

of the matter to the Swazi Government.

There are Smiths in South Africa whose social, religious and cultural behaviour is the same as the Smiths in England from whence all Smiths come. Does this mean the South African Smiths are English and that some people of Scottish descent don kilts and play bagpipes does not mean that they are not true

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blooded South Africans. The Mngomezulu in some social and ritual matters may resemble Swazi behaviour but this does not mean that they are not South Africans just like yourself, Mr. Minister. They are your fellow countrymen and you and I have a joint responsibility to preserve their South African interests. I will in due course initiate a full and detailed inquiry into the Mngomezulu position and publish an authoritative report on the matter. This is necessary and your Department could assist in providing an official account of the composition of the Mngomezulu people of Ingwavuma and the history showing the line of succession

back to the beginning of this century.

It is claimed that the Swazi Government claims the area

occupied by the Tembe people on the grounds that people

gave their allegiance to King Sobhuza.

A statement from you, Mr. Minister, that this was not true would help rectore goodwill in the area concerned. The area

occupied by the Tembe has a wide range of tribal affiliations in it.

The King of Swaziland has now come out operly that he wants this area added on to his Country. Hie reasons do not sound plausible to me. He mentioned only the fact of inter-marriages which the Malangeni believe in to strengthen blood ties. We know that one of the Queens comes from this district and from the Mngomezulu family. We do not know whether it is those kind of inter-marriages which make this area part

of Swaziland. It is because we do not believe that the people of this area want to be part of Swaziland that we are here. It is up to you to state whether you do want to be incorporated into Swaziland or not.

If you do, my suggestion to you is that you are free to go to Swaziland, and leave behind this Zulu territory. Those who wish to follow Ntunjwa and his followers into Swaziland are free to do so. There is just

no way that we will allow any part of our territory when blacks in South Africa are so land-hungry to be used by the Pretoria Regime as a sop

to Swazis for whate.er deal they have concluded behind our backs. Why does Pretoria not give Swazis white farms which belong to their white voters. They dare not do it because their voters will support Dr. Treunicht and kick them behind their pants at the next election.

And because we blacks are voteless they can afford to fool arouna

with us and our land.

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