HOMELANDS — KwaZulu - General

5 JAN 1980 — 30 April 1980

Students blamed over culture fall

DM 5/1/80 (50) (102)

EMPANGENI. — Student unrest in schools had been caused by the disintegration of culture in black communities, the KwaZulu inspector of education, Mr S D Ngcobo, said in Empangeni yesterday.

Addressing inspectors on the unrest of black youth in schools over the past few years, Mr Ngcobo said the "rot" in black society had provided a fertile ground for negative youth power growth.

He attributed the breakdown of black culture partly to missionary efforts, urbanisation, and partly to Western cultural influences dominated by the "degenerate elements of sex perversion, violence and all types of permissiveness."

Black youth became easy prey to these influences as they were not in a clear-cut universally accepted cultural pattern which would insulate them from the corrosive elements of foreign cultures.

"A well sorted-out mission to save black youth from utter and complete degeneration is to be initiated. A community can only be stable if it has a stable culture."

Mr Ngcobo said the Afrikaners, Muslims and Jews, with their "strong well-defined cultures," should serve as an example to blacks.

He saw in the Inkatha movement a calculated sense of mission and judicious application to initiate cultural rehabilitation.

It was time blacks realised that nobody but themselves would save them from disintegration, he said. — Sapa.

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour stews and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with Mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

---oOo---

K.W.V., P A A R L, T E L L S U S

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treatment. Red wines should be served at room temperature, that is at about 60 degrees, overseas. In South Africa however, it is no sin to cool them in the hot summer. White wines should be uncorked just before serving, and the red before serving.

KwaZulu minister denies Shembe claim

African Affairs Reporter

CHIEF M. Ngcobo of Ndwewe, who is also KwaZulu's Minister of Works, yesterday denied that he led an impi which attacked a group of pilgrims headed by Rev. Londa Shembe while they were walking to the holy Nhlangakazi mountain last week.

Mr. Shembe alleged that Chief Ngcobo was present during the clashes. He also claimed he had seen KwaZulu Government vehicles ferrying tribesmen and that his followers had lost thousands of rands worth of goods when they were attacked.

Chief Ngcobo angrily denied the allegations. He is a follower of the Rev. A. K. Shembe, who is in dispute with the Rev. Londa Shembe over the leadership of the Nazareth Church.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for
the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

Minister denies he led impi

(107)

RDM 5/1/80

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chief M Ngcobo of Ndwedwe, who is also KwaZulu's Minister of Works, yesterday denied that he led an impi which attacked a group of pilgrims headed by the Rev Londa Shembe while they were walking to the holy Nhlangakazi mountain last week.

Mr Shembe claimed that Chief Ngcobo was there during the clashes. He had his head wrapped in a towel.

He further alleged that vehicles belonging to the Kwazulu Government were used to ferry tribesmen about and that his followers had lost thousands of Rands worth of goods when they were attacked.

Mr Shembe claimed several vehicles belonging to his followers were taken away by force and impounded at the kraal of Chief Ngcobo.

Chief Ngcobo, who rules the Qadi, denied the allegations.

Chief Ngcobo is the follower of Rev A K Shembe who will lead a pilgrimage to the holy Nhlangakazi mountain tomorrow morning.

There is a dispute between the Rev Londa Shembe and the Rev A K Shembe over the leadership of the Nazareth Church.

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5/11/80

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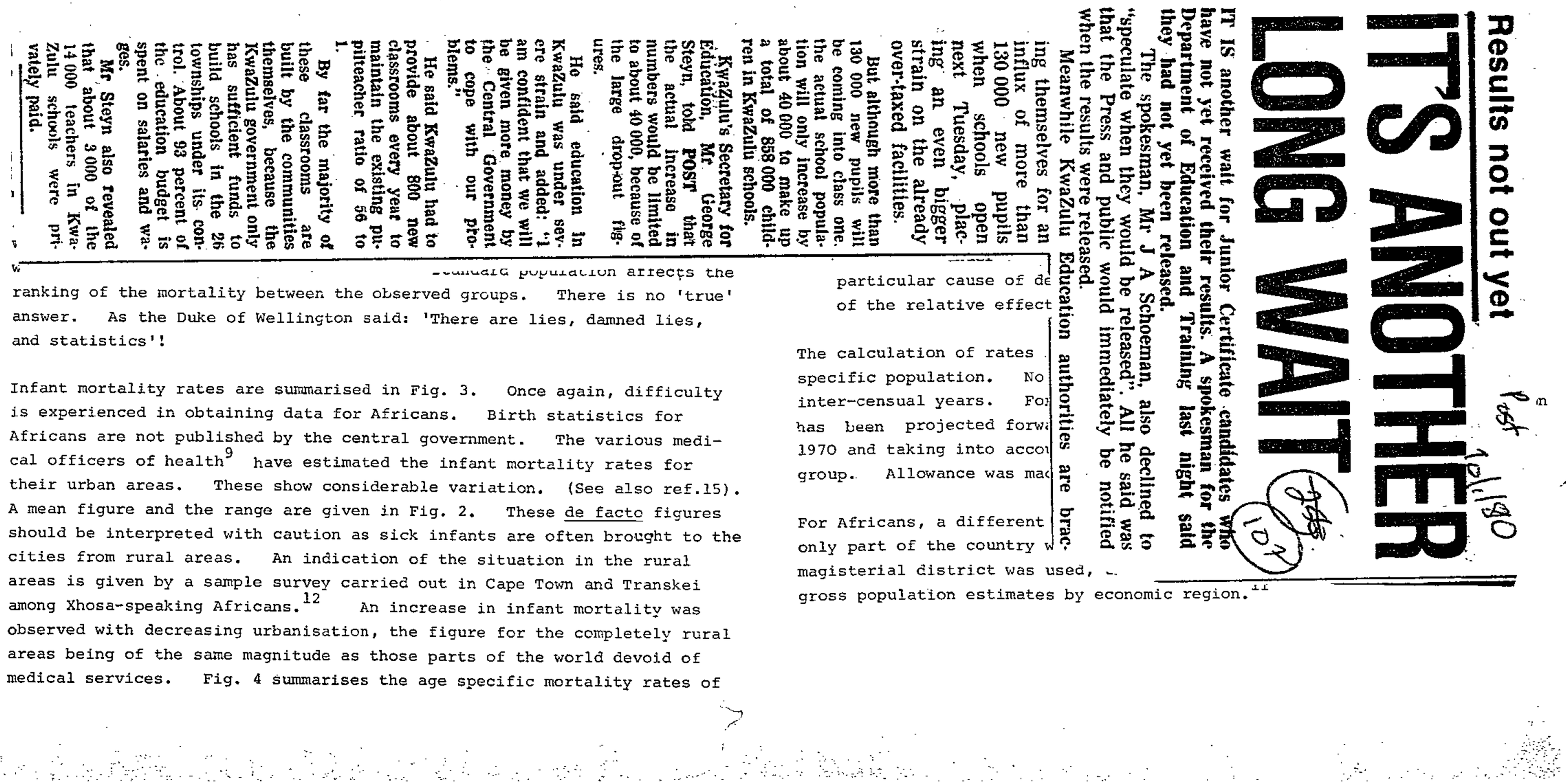
rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS



Results not out yet

IT'S ANOTHER LONG WAIT

Post 12/1/90

IT IS another wait for Junior Certificate candidates who have not yet received their results. A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training last night said they had not yet been released.

The spokesman, Mr J A Schoeman, also declined to "speculate when they would be released". All he said was that the Press and public would immediately be notified when the results were released.

Meanwhile KwaZulu Education authorities are bracing themselves for an influx of more than 130 000 new pupils when schools open next Tuesday, placing an even bigger strain on the already over-taxed facilities.

But although more than 130 000 new pupils will be coming into class one, the actual school population will only increase by about 40 000 to make up a total of 858 000 children in KwaZulu schools.

KwaZulu's Secretary for Education, Mr George Steyn, told POST that the actual increase in numbers would be limited to about 40 000, because of the large drop-out figures.

He said education in KwaZulu was under severe strain and added: "I am confident that we will be given more money by the Central Government to cope with our problems."

He said KwaZulu had to provide about 800 new classrooms every year to maintain the existing pupilteacher ratio of 56 to 1.

By far the majority of these classrooms are built by the communities themselves, because the KwaZulu government only has sufficient funds to build schools in the 26 townships under its control. About 93 percent of the education budget is spent on salaries and wages.

Mr Steyn also revealed that about 3 000 of the 14 000 teachers in KwaZulu schools were privately paid.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

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of expenditure on black services. Moves to eliminate wage discrimination will also add to current expenditures in the public sector, although this will not, in itself, increase the supply of services.

Despite government concern, it is unlikely that racial inequalities in the supply of health services will be eliminated by the turn of the century. Assuming that the existing standard of services is maintained for whites, if blacks are to receive the same level of service by the end of the cen-

Inkatha may also boycott elections

HOPES for a massive turn-out at this year's Soweto Council elections were seriously torpedoed this week by the Committee of Ten and the Soweto branch of Inkatha.

The Committee of Ten yesterday issued a firm "no participation" comment while Inkatha said it would not take part until the Government had explained clearly how Soweto and the council were being financed or to be financed.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said his committee believed fundamental changes had not been made and they would not take part in in any election until they were satisfied concrete constitutional changes in the running of the country had been made.

"We would not even encourage anybody to participate in those elections. Our members are not budging an inch. And I can tell you straight away that on that day I will be doing my normal work — attending to patients," he said.

Inkatha's liaison officer for the West Rand, Mr Peter Davidson, said his organisation would not take part until it had been made clear how the council is to be financed.

"We are waiting for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to come out clearly on this. He must tell us also if this project is on short term or long term bases. Our participation in the elections depend on new developments regarding this question," he added.

It is not known yet how many parties are to contest the elections in Soweto because, according to a West Rand Administration Board official, it is still early and registrations had not started.

A date for the elections is not known yet.

POST was met with a barrage of "no comments" when they tried to talk to Soweto Council chairman Mr David Thebehali yesterday.

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or slowly progressive diseases.[40] Simple preventative treatment can eliminate many of the diseases associated with poverty, and in order to mount effective preventative health campaigns in rural areas, there is a need for a widespread rural health infrastructure.[41] This cannot be achieved with a hospital based system which leads to a very limited spatial distribution of services.[42]

This paper indicates clearly that the amount of resources allocated to health care must be increased in order to eliminate racial inequalities in the distribution of these services, but these increases should be channelled into supplying services which will benefit the largest number of people for the lowest cost possible. The achievement of this goal will require a change in the structure of public expenditures, with a change of emphasis from curative to preventative services, and relative increase in the supply of services to rural areas.

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1. S.J. Mushkin, 'Health as an Investment', Journal of Political Economy, vol. 70, 1962, pp.129-157.

2. J. le Grand, 'The Distribution of Public Expenditure: The Case of Health Care', Economica, vol. 45, 1978, pp.125-142.

3. The writer has found only two works relating to this field: Mary O'Reagain, The Hospital Services of Natal, Natal Regional Survey, vol. 8, University of Natal, 1970; and S. Trengrove-Jones, A Study of Health and Health Services in South Africa, unpublished, M.Com. dissertation, University of Natal, 1977.

4. -Smith, Paying for Health Services, World Health Organisation, 1963; International Study of Health Expenditure, World Health Organisation, 1967. differences are that military health services have been omitted, and ure on mental patients detained in institutions but not receiving remedial nt are included whereas they were excluded by Abel-Smith.

iller description, see Mary O'Reagain, op cit., pp.33-59.

ects of this change by 1975 had been to make the central government ble for the maintenance expenditures of 71 Homeland hospitals, whereas it had administered only three.

xpenditure and its division between level of government was estimated in r fashion for 1974/75. If Homeland governments' (including the Transkei) outlays are included with central government's expenditures, the proportions , 73 and 3 per cent for Central, Provincial and Local government.

beds in 1974. Source: Report of the Secretary for Health for the Year December 1975, RP 26/76, Annexure 7.

of Health Services, op cit., Table 4.1.

chs, 'The Output of the Health Industry', in Health Economics, ed. M.H. nd A.J. Culyer, Penguin, 1973, pp.141 and 142.

Inkatha's youth on the move

Post 15/1/80 (107)

THATHA NANGU UZUKA, Uzodlani Lapho Uyakhona? The rows and rows of neatly-uniformed Inkatha Youth Brigade members bent down as if picking something up as they swayed to and fro rhythmically, repeating the simple little ditty over and over again.

Suddenly, in reaction to an unseen command from the instructor, the ground shook as the group stood to attention and the air was filled with an ear-splitting cry of "Amandla" amid a sea of fists clenched in salute.

Many have detected what they believe to be a spirit of militarism in the movement and ascribed all sorts of motives to this.

Among them is former Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger. He noted that members of the movement addressed each other as comrade, that sub-committees of the central committee looked into things like defence and security, that military-type uniforms were worn and, that the movement's colours were the same as the banned African National Congress.

His fears led him to issue dire warnings that he would act against Inkatha if it tried to broaden its base by admitting non-Zulus into its ranks. He also tried to issue orders to Chief Buthelezi on a number of occasions. These were ignored.

His successors seem to have done their homework more thoroughly. There are few threats and both the Broederbond and the National Party have initiated dialogue with Inkatha.

But, back to the ditty. Translated it goaes like this — pick up that sixpence, what will you eat when you get to where you're going?

The administrative secretary of Inkatha, Mr Zakhele Khumalo explained the meaning: "The song is intended to teach self-reliance and to get the youth to understand that it will have to make-do with little. Hard work lies ahead — that is symbolised by the bending of backs to figuratively pick up the sixpence," Mr Khumalo said.

To the casual observer this attitude may appear to contradict the more overt side of the movement. He sees uniforms, mass rallies, fists raised in the black power salute and tough speeches from the top leadership.

Inkatha's Youth Brigade now has more than 15 000 members and there is scarcely a junior secondary or secondary school in Natal without a branch. These even exist in the primary schools, but are very informal.

The president of the movement, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, regards the youth brigade as crucial and devotes a lot of his energies to guiding it.

"We must remember that it will not be long before half the black population will be under 15 years of age. It is vital that the youth is properly organised and led.

"The question of violence is a very real one to the youth. A case has just been brought to our attention where a group at one school was agitating for the use of violence.

"This was dealt with most efficiently by the Youth Brigade without reference to us. I was proud of what they did. It shows we are on the right path with our youth camps," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Some have contemptuously told us that you cannot liberate a people with cabbages, but it is our duty to convince the youth that the days ahead are going to be tough indeed.

"The crucial factor is poverty. We simply have to accept that even if apartheid disappeared tomorrow and even if the pass laws were scrapped, the problem of poverty will not go away. We are all going to have to work hard," he said.

Mr Oscar Dhlomo, the Secretary General, said Inkatha regarded the Youth Brigade as extremely important: "It will prove the leadership of the future and this leadership is being trained by exposure to the decision-making process at the highest level.

"Several members of the brigade are members of Inkatha's central committee, where they have full voting rights. Two members, Mr Musa Mkhize and Mr Ntwe Mafole sat in our recent talks with the African National Congress in London," Mr Dhlomo said.

Two members of the youth brigade have just returned from a course of intensive training in savings club formation and the creation of co-operatives in Canada.

The two, Mr Nqobisizwe Nkehli and Mr Muzikayise Ngema, studied at the Coady Institute. Another two members of the brigade will be leaving to study at the institute shortly. "Our people are ready for this development and we look forward to starting to work among the people," Mr Nkehli said.

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville Sout have been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour workeng day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory has refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machinery and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed are 'Coloured', more than half the men on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the Homelands, the African workers have stood firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' & African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The w workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity meeting last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be reinstated and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiatiom.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support the call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the fact

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Printed by S.R.C. press

Buthelezi's answer to unemployment

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

INKATHA is investigating the creation of a young-pioneer type organisation within its Youth Brigade to make it possible for large numbers of school-leavers and other young men to do development work in rural areas.

And the movement also believes that many young men will have to take part in rural development for up to a year after school without pay, simply earning their keep with their hosts.

Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told **POST** that the chairman of the Youth Brigade, Mr Musa Mkhize, had visited Malawi to study the young pioneer movement there.

"We believe that because of rising unemployment and because of poverty in rural areas we will have to create an organisation like the young pioneers to do development work among ordinary people in rural areas.

"It is also likely that many young men will have to work among the rural poor for up to a year without pay after they leave school. We hope this will be on a voluntary basis," Chief Buthelezi said.

Food for life

NM 15/1/80

(107)

IN PARLIAMENT some time ago Mr Punt Janson illustrated the importance of education by amending a Chinese proverb to read: Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day, but give him the training and you feed him for a lifetime.

The point has been well taken by the Government. Goaded by academics, the business world, the political Opposition, and not least by black leaders, it is aware of the need for equal educational opportunities and facilities for all.

The path to this goal is steep and cluttered with financial difficulties, but it must eventually be attained if the country's full economic potential is to be developed and everybody given the chance to share the wealth that only manual and professional skills can generate.

In KwaZulu alone the school population will increase by about 40 000 this year, bringing the total to 858 000 — a formidable figure that will impose a severe strain on the homeland's coffers.

The pupil-teacher ratio of 56 to one must be improved and the critical shortage of qualified staff alleviated. Just as important is the need to relieve certain local communities of their self-imposed burden of paying the salaries of about one-fifth of the teachers.

The KwaZulu Government hopes to take over these salaries at the rate of 25 percent every year. However, as about 93 percent of its education budget goes into salaries and wages very little is left for the building of new classrooms, about 800 of which are needed annually simply to cope with demand.

If the black man is to play a fuller part in the growth rate and enhance his lifestyle the quality of his schooling — good as it is compared with the rest of Africa and the Arab world — will have to be raised to the level of ability sought by commerce and industry as the nation enters the bright future predicted for it.

SA must be one state, says Inkatha

RDM 17/1/80 107

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — Inkatha, the largest black organisation in South Africa, yesterday told the Government and Opposition parliamentarians bluntly that the country should be one undivided state.

Though it accepted that there could be regional administrations, Inkatha, led by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said there should be one defence force, one passport, one economy, and one nationality for all South Africans.

Giving evidence before the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry into a new constitution, Inkatha, headed by its secretary-general, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, also warned the Government that some blacks were turning to violence.

"The simplest and most direct constitutional proposal blacks make is that they be included in the process of making laws and administering them within the context of the existing political situation.

"This demand is so deeply felt by some, that because they see no prospect of it being met, they have elected to become revolutionary activists or supporters of revolutionary developments," Inkatha said in a memorandum to the commission.

During evidence, the five-man Inkatha delegation answered questions from the parliamentarians, including the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Energy, Mr F W de Klerk.

In replies, the delegation said they did not accept that there were black minority groups in the same sense as there were white, coloured and indian minorities.

"We speak of blacks in the same sense as Afrikaners speak of whites," Mr Dhlomo told Dr Paul Viljoen (National Party, Newcastle)

The delegation also rejected any suggestions of Zulu domination in a unified South Africa, and said it wanted a constitution which would exclude any form of domination.

It said that though it accepted Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana as separate countries, it did not accept Transkei, BophutaTswana and Venda as separate.

Asked by Mr de Klerk who would be invited to a national convention, Mr Dhlomo said he did not think there would be any difficulty inviting groups — but by this Inkatha did not mean black and white groups.

When Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha's publicity chairman, said that exiled groups should also be invited to the convention, he was asked by Mr Bill Sutton (New Republic Party, Mooi River) whether he meant this to include Transkei. Mr Thula emphasised that he was referring to exiled groups outside South Africa.

Asked by Dr Frederick van zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, what Inkatha felt about the view that Zulus would vote only for Zulus and would never vote for Tswanas or Xhosas, Mr Dhlomo said: "That is niether scientific nor factual."

Dr D R B Madide, Inkatha's political chairman, said the history of the African National Congress, which had elected various people as president, disproved this theory.

In its memorandum, Inkatha challenged the composition of the commission by saying it was not representative, and said it was disturbed and disillusioned by reports that Nationalist congresses would have powers to veto the commission's recommendations.

It added: "South Africa is one state, and should remain as such. A majority of people would prefer South Africa to remain one state.

"While we recognise the reality of ethnicity, we are convinced that to decide people's constitutional rights on the basis of their enthnicity is to lay the ground for inter-ethnic conflict, clashes and friction."

It said that the repeal of the Improper Interference Act "could be the beginning of a common South Africanism searching for grassroot consensus on major issues. The Improper Interference Act is no more that a monopoly of interference in the affairs of blacks by a ruling white party."

Inkatha also proposed a Bill of Rights in which, it said, the "resources and wealth of the country should be utilised for the greatest good for the the greatest number".

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products with the Fattis & Monnis brand name including icecream cones, wafers, cake cups, macaroni, spagetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - broard, narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spagettis under the following brand names: Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koeberg Mille pack mealie meal:Fattis and Monis also control a number of Bakeries including Wrenck Town Bakery in Observatory, Good Hpe Bakery in Elsie River and Eltra Bakery in Somerset West.

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Further units were established under the Peninsula Maternity Service (which has its headquarters at Groote Schuur Hospital and includes Mowbray Maternity, Peninsula Maternity, St. Monica's and Somerset Hospitals). The unit at Lotus River moved to the main building in 1974 and was enlarged in 1976, and a second unit was established by DHO at Retreat in 1977. Further units are planned in areas where there is a pressing need for them, particularly Guguletu.' Units have also been established at Elsies River and Bishop Lavis under Tygerberg

high incidence of cephalo-pelvic disproportion. Under the auspices of UCT/CPA, no more home deliveries are now conducted. Table 4.2 shows the percentage of deliveries performed in institutions. This includes cases of born before arrival but transferred immediately to an institution after birth. (Institution refers to hospitals and MOUs).

MOUs and associated clinics also provide the ideal environment for the introduction of the concept of family planning. In 1976, 81% of the patients discharged from MOUs were on some form of family planning. The new hospitals themselves also provide a family

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The Cape Times

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1980

Keep talking

THE COUNCIL of the black political organization Azapo (Azanian Peoples' Organization) has suspended the organization's president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, because he had committed Azapo to a policy of non-negotiation with the government. This is an interesting and significant development, indicating that preference for a negotiated solution in South Africa is shared by even the most militant of black organizations operating legally in the country. Naturally, there are many different nuances and tactical approaches in black politics, with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha and Dr Motlana's Soweto Committee of 10 representing two important streams. Some organizations, adherents of the black consciousness philosophy, decline to make use of any organs or institutions of the apartheid system, as they regard this as helping the oppressor to work the machinery of oppression. What is encouraging is that even those who hold this view are not against negotiation as such, as Azapo's action indicates, but simply do not accept apartheid institutions as legitimate channels of negotiation.

Among those who favour negotiation, there are many who hold that the only acceptable vehicle for this purpose would be a genuinely representative national convention, also representing organizations which are at present banned and in exile and engaging in what they call armed struggle. Such organizations would need to renounce violence before their presence at the negotiating table would be acceptable. Regrettably, the stage is not yet set for real negotiation. Many whites do not yet see the need for it — and are not prepared to abandon their position of privilege in favour of negotiated power-sharing. And, after the horrors of Soweto in 1976, there are many young blacks who are likewise opposed to negotiation — for rather different reasons. The big task now is to create the right pre-conditions for negotiation. And the best way to do this, in addition to scrapping apartheid laws, is to create as many opportunities as possible for contact and discussion betweeen blacks and whites. It is an excellent thing, thus, that members of Inkatha are holding regular meetings with members of the National Party in the Transvaal. Inkatha stands for one South Africa, with one citizenship for all and one defence force for all. It is instructive and thought-provoking for Nationalist politicians to be exposed to this point of view, which is in direct conflict with the traditional apartheid policy, and to realize that this view is expressed by a powerful bloc of black opinion. No doubt Inkatha will also gain much from the discussions. The important thing is for all to keep talking and to work without respite to create the right atmosphere for negotiation.

What a pity that the prime minister and the CRC leadership have managed to quarrel with one another and are no longer on speaking terms. It will be the task of statesmanship on all sides to heal this unhappy rift in 1980 and to work for a situation where South Africans of all groups will sit down round a table to negotiate a new dispensation.

Give Durban to the Zulus

30/1/80 (107)

. . . and Pietermaritzburg too, engineer tells commerce

Graham Atkinson

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Durban and Pietermaritzburg should be included in a consolidated KwaZulu, the capital's city engineer, Mr G D Atkinson, said yesterday.

'Such a consolidated area should have the status of a present-day province, with enhanced powers along the lines of a federation,' Mr Atkinson told the Chamber of Commerce here.

'This, I believe, will bring stability and prosperity, not only to the whole region, but also to the present modes of development within that region, such as Pietermaritzburg.'

Mr Atkinson said a complete and meaningful consolidation of KwaZulu would take in virtually the whole of Natal, including 'the so-called white cities'.

He said under the present homeland proposals a piece of KwaZulu would abut Pietermaritzburg's boundary on the south-west.

'If the proposals as they stand at present are ultimately adopted our metropolitan area will consist of two independent States side by side,' he said.

'With the greatest will in the world, I do not believe that such a situation is practical, and should be rejected out of hand.

'There is the question of services in the area, of water purification, of sewage disposal, of transportation, to mention but a few that need co-ordinated thought, planning, development and careful control after implementation. This cannot be done, taking all the practicalities into account, in our part of the world,' Mr Atkinson said.

HERS

30/1/80

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Breaking out from old ideas

THE KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare has recognised the need to review many aspects of the running of the Ngwelezana and Vuma reform schools, and a workshop has been organised to discuss problems and ideas.

This will be held on Friday, February 1, in the KwaMashu Township Manager's Office, from 9 a m to about 4 p m.

The programme will include talks on Planning Recreation For Institutions by Liz Clarke, and on Promoting The Spiritual Well-Being of Reform School Pupils by Jessie Mkhize, a qualified housecraft and literacy teacher, lay preacher and youth worker who has just been appointed principal of Ngwelezana Reform School.

Anyone interested in attending should telephone Ulundi 45.

NGWELEZANA Reform School is as much a place of contradiction as correction. The only reform school for African girls in South Africa is set behind a three-metre high red brick wall a few kilometres from Empangeni; the wall is forbidding, but the gate stands open.

Within, there are bars on the windows of the sleeping block and 'factory' room where the girls sew, but none on those of the three schoolrooms, diningroom-cum-hall and kitchen, where the girls spend the bulk of their days.

You're still adjusting to these odd juxtapositions when you meet the 52 'inmates,' and discover these thieves and murderesses are just like any crowd of boarding-school girls.

When acting principal Judy Mazibuko leans over and whispers that the animated little leader of the Zulu dancing is here for two years because she stole a bottle of nail varnish, it is the final touch of the absurd.

But this is a surface impression, and after an hour or two chatting with Judy, her assistant social worker at the school, Dudsie Gabela, two other social workers who serve the area, and Liz Clarke, Acting Senior Professional Officer of Welfare in Kwa Zulu, you begin to understand why that laughing girl is here, and everything is as it is.

The reformatory began in Eshowe in 1932 as an institution for all races, was taken over by the department of Bantu Administration and Development in 1959 and africanised, and moved to its present site seven years ago when it was taken over by Kwa Zulu.

At the moment it is a school in transition, caught between an old-fashioned, prison-like system and the new, enlightened approach of Liz and her young colleagues.

'The girls here,' says Liz, 'are all aged between 16 and 19. Most of them feel humiliated and inferior and resentful about being here, and when you try to educate them through children's means, well . . .'

Liz and Judy are trying to substitute a functional literacy programme instead.

Another problem Liz admits the school must tackle is accommodation. When you wander about the premises later (and to the institution's great credit you're encouraged to go where you please) you discover bed for many girls is simply a sleeping mat on the floor of a large, bare cell.

The girls have tried to get away from the prison atmosphere. Walls are pasted with glamorous women sipping martinis in the Alps . . . magazine clippings of lifestyles these girls will never know.

Their own days begin about six and blur into a regimen of breakfast, shifts in the classrooms and the 'factory,' where they churn out uniforms for themselves and other Kwa Zulu institutions, lunch, and more of the same or periods in the laundry or kitchen, which they run themselves under supervision, hopefully equipping themselves for some kind of work outside the institution.

At 8 p.m. they are expected to go to bed, but most cannot read and there is no record player — 'we have a radio but it's obsolete' — or film projector — though they hope to receive one from the Department next year, and no television set. All they can do is page through old magazines and occasionally play games like snakes and ladders.

Yet, Liz says, constructive use of leisure is one of the most important things for the girls to learn: 'It's idling and boredom that lead to many of them ending up here in the first place.'

Most girls are released after two years, or when they turn 21, and placed under the supervision of social workers for a further year.

'But,' confesses Liz, 'We're worried that we don't know what "supervision" means. With so much on her plate, the social worker probably pops in once every three months and just fills in another form.'

Surprisingly, the Ngwelezana girls themselves are slow to complain. The only, and sad, conclusion is that what they have at the reform school is so much better than anything they have known at home.

P, 18, is a Xhosa sent to the reform school for shop lifting last year.

'My family was suffering — my father died last year and my mother was not working and I have three sisters. I was in Form 2, then I escaped school to try shoplifting . . .'

S, a 19-year-old Sotho, another shoplifter from a broken family of five children would like to go to night school and act in plays. 'But I have no money for books — that is one of the reasons I did shoplifting.'

Both girls agree the school is a 'nice place' — 'it's cool. The staff is alright and some of the girls too.'

Liz and Judy realise only too well that with unemployment rife even among well-educated people with good character references, there cannot be much hope for girls with little education — most at the reform school are apparently illiterate — and criminal records.

What, particularly, will become of the institution's three convicted murderesses?

N, for example, a 19-year-old who helped a boy stab her old boyfriend to death and throw him in a river.

When N was nine, her home was demolished and her whole family was moved to another township. The same year, the grandmother she was very fond of died, and she left school. She was in Standard 3.

Soon the family was evicted for not paying rent, and N and two brothers were sent to stay with an uncle. He neglected and actively maltreated them, and eventually they joined their mother, who was living in the bush.

By the time she was 11, N was drinking and smoking anything she could lay hands on. When she had no liquor, she took meths and water. Food, she scavenged from dirt bins.

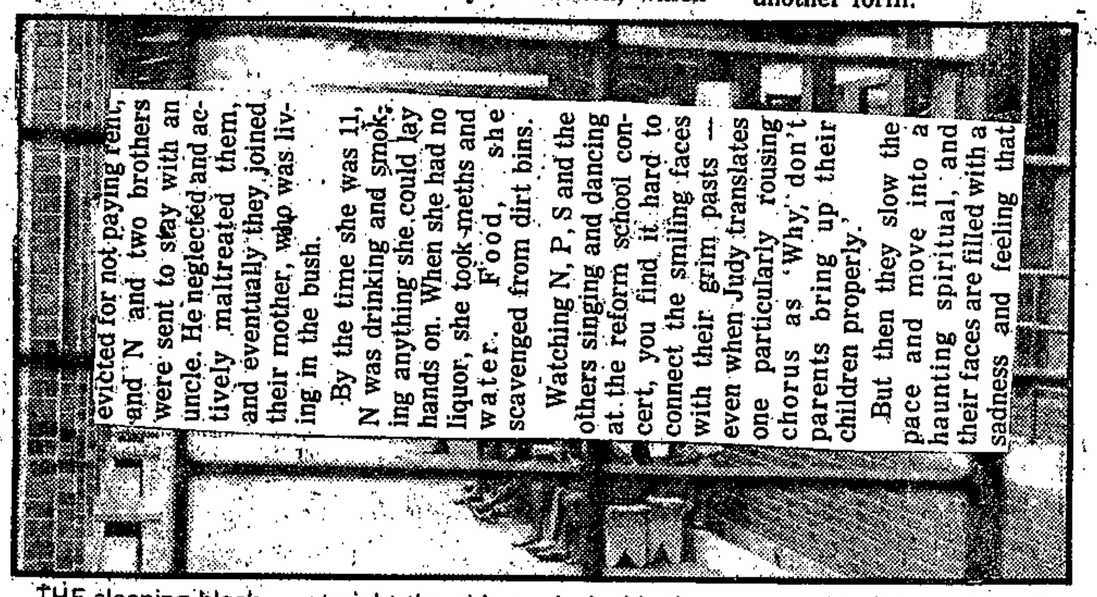
Watching N, P, S and the others singing and dancing at the reform school concert, you find it hard to connect the smiling faces with their grim pasts — even when Judy translates one particularly rousing chorus as 'Why, don't parents bring up their children properly.'

But then they slow the pace and move into a haunting spiritual, and their faces are filled with a sadness and feeling that seems to reach back beyond the years.

'Oh, Lord,' they sing, 'I am afraid. Oh Lord, what can I do?'

*Ngwelezana Reform School needs reading matter (books and magazines), handicraft materials (wool, cottons, knitting and crochet needles), indoor games, musical instruments and a record player. Anyone who can help should write to Liz Clarke at The Department of Health and Welfare, Private Bag X10, Ulundi, 3838 or ring Liz at Ulundi 45.

GLYNIS HORNING



THE sleeping block — at night the girls are locked in the communal 'cells' opening off this central courtyard. Staff admit homosexuality is a problem, but say they just 'turn a blind eye'.

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 3, 1980

King Goodwill Zwelithini

Buthelezi bans King from talking to Press on his own

THE ROYAL MUZZLE

By BRUCE PAGE

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi has put his ambitious young nephew and king into line once again — this time by banning him from speaking to the Press on his own.

A statement released by the office of the Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister said his Cabinet and royal household had agreed on Tuesday that the Press would have to observe "strict protocol" in future when seeking interviews with King Goodwill Zwelithini, the King of the Zulus.

The king's private secretary, Jerry Mkhize, and the KwaZulu Justice Minister, Jeffrey Mtetwa, would have to be approached first and would have to sit in on interviews.

The statement said the decision had been made after "recent articles in the Press attributing political utterances to His Majesty were discussed and placed in correct perspective."

A spokesman for Chief Buthelezi's office said the chief could not elaborate on the statement as it had been made jointly by the Cabinet and the royal household.

But it is believed the action against the king was prompted mainly by an interview published in last month's Pace, the black magazine originally started and funded by the defunct Department of Information.

King Goodwill told Pace he has been "showing the way" to his people in practical fashion, but the politicians' contribution, "unfortunately sometimes consists only of rhetoric".

During the interview, he also spoke of his dash into the night from the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last August.

"There I was, the king, standing before my subjects and answering questions from the floor for almost the whole day.

"The questions were fired from every angle in a very ruthless manner. I felt like a balloon which was being inflated with hot air."

The king's flight from the Assembly came after a long debate in which he denied a host of serious allegations including one that he had advocated violence to change the existing order in South Africa.

He told Pace he did not know why he had been accused of misdemeanours.

"And nobody has been able to prove anything against me," he said.

"But then you must understand, and I understand only too well, that uneasy lies the head that wears the crown."

Chief Buthelezi was distressed by the interview.

Shortly after it was published, he was reported to have said: "It is the kind of thing which brings bad blood and leads the Legislative Assembly and the KwaZulu Government from one constitutional crisis to another as a result of the king's persistence in acting unconstitutionally.

"It is obscure to me why the king should go out of his way to make such a provocative and controversial statement which amounts to an uncalled for attack on the people who have done so much for him.

Utmost respect

"He was treated with the utmost respect and courtesy by me and all who followed me in discussing the constitutional crisis which we faced."

The order preventing the king from speaking to the Press on his own buttresses a clause in the present KwaZulu constitution which precludes him from any political involvement and explicitly confines his role to that of "monarchial figurehead".

Members of the Legislative Assembly have had the unenviable task of putting their king back into line on previous occasions.

At one stage he was driven to a tearful public confession and a plea for forgiveness for wrong-doings which included his involvement in the establishment of Inala, a short-lived "opposition" party.

Later, it was discovered that the Department of Information had been behind the project.

In May last year a startled Assembly heard that a member of King Goodwill's entourage had threatened to shoot Chief Buthelezi after a controversy over whether King Cetshwayo's remains should be moved from Nkandhla to Ulundi.

That same night, the chief announced the distribution of a "protocol guide" to limit the king to his constitutional role.

A circular sent to officials throughout KwaZulu explained that should he wish to visit any area outside the Usuthu district, he would have to refer the matter to the Cabinet.

Chief Buthelezi said this was for the king's protection. He said he was concerned about the dignity of the king's office.

"It seems to us that even now there is a great likelihood of the king's further involvement in politics."

INKATHA SPREADS TO BOOTSS

Argus 9/7/80

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By Keith Kiewiet

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's giant Inkatha movement, considered by some to be the second biggest political movement in South Africa, now has three branches in Cape Town that boast a membership of several hundred.

The three branches — in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu — have three chairmen who are in frequent contact with Chief Buthelezi.

Included in the membership figure are 23 youth brigades which fall directly under the control of the movement's national leadership and are not answerable to the local chairmen.

As members of the Black Alliance, a political grouping which has as its main members Inkatha and the Labour Party, the local chairmen have also had informal meetings

Leaders.

Talking

'We are mainly talking now. In the Western Cape the whole movement is still in an incubation stage. We talk to each other, we have ideas, we are trying to get organised,' says Langa chairman Lawrence Khumalo.

Mr George Langalibalele, Nyanga chairman, says: 'Inkatha wants to restore the self-respect of the people. For this reason self-reliance is one of its basic principles.

'People will be taught to do things for themselves and not to rely on handouts. Inkatha also teaches people to respect their cultural heritage.

'For this reason the role of cultural identity, Inkatha rejects the use of ethnicity to divide people and deprive them of their human rights.'

Closed shop

Although Inkatha is traditionally though to be a Zulu organisation it claims this is no longer the case. Nevertheless most residents of Cape Town's Black townships are Xhosas and they apparently still feel it is a 'closed shop'.

This factor is seen as one of the main obstacles in the drive for membership locally.

Says Mr Chris Mbeka, Guguletu chairman, 'Probably one of the biggest reasons why more people have not joined locally is this very ethnicity thing. An added problem is that Transkei has banned the organisation and many Xhosas therefore fear joining the organisation.'

'Many people say they agree with the aims of Inkatha but are not prepared to be seen doing so. This is a problem but I am sure it will be overcome,' he said.

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

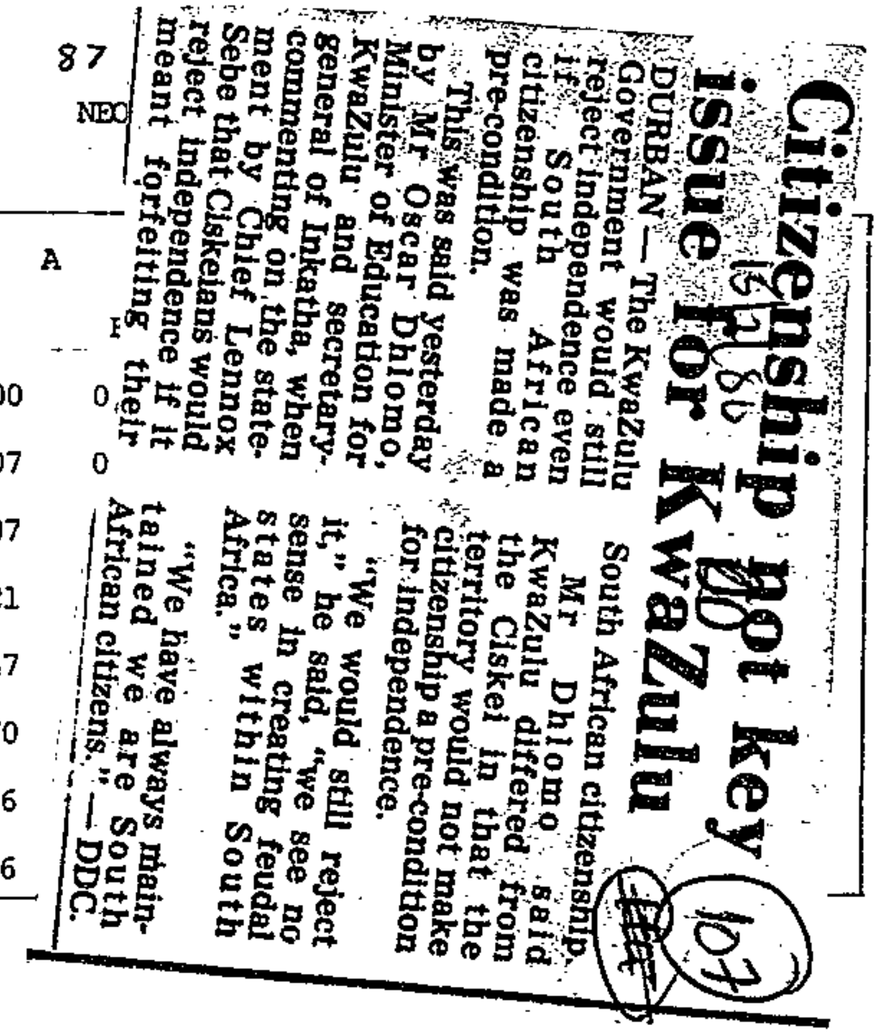
(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

II

	W		A	
	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	
NO.	2920	2522	126	



Citizenship not key issue for KwaZulu

DURBAN — The KwaZulu Government would still reject independence even if South African citizenship was made a pre-condition.

This was said yesterday by Mr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education for KwaZulu and secretary-general of Inkatha, when commenting on the statement by Chief Lennox Sebe that Ciskeians would reject independence if it meant forfeiting their South African citizenship.

Mr Dhlomo said the Ciskei differed from KwaZulu in that the territory would not make citizenship a pre-condition for independence.

"We would still reject it," he said, "we see no sense in creating feudal states within South Africa."

"We have always maintained we are South African citizens." — DDC.

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

KwaZulu head has doubts on PW

CAPE TOWN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday that after last week's No Confidence Debate in Parliament he was no longer certain he and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, shared a common conviction on the right direction to move to bring "political sanity" to South Africa.

In an aide-memoire submitted to Mr Botha during talks in Cape Town yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said his position was somewhat confused after the debate.

"I have been aware all along that your stance, which is perceived as a do-or-die stance, is differently interpreted by black and white," he said.

"Both publicly and privately I have urged that you should not be judged by the failure of your predecessors to bring political sanity to this country, but that you should be judged by what you yourself do.

"I have urged that you be given every encouragement and support for every move you make in the right direction.

"I did this on the assumption that you and I had a common conviction of what that direction is. After last week's debate, I am no longer confident that we have such a common conviction.

But, Chief Buthelezi went on: "Despite this, I was still encouraged to hear words to the effect that the country would change because it was right, Christian and fair to do so, from your lips.

"I have come to the conclusion that we both seek a Christian State where democracy determines the affairs of State, where persuasion exceeds force in its political utility, where law and order make possible the transition from our present state of affairs to that state of affairs which we all desire.

"I do believe that there may well be a fundamental confusion on means to an end and the end itself.

"I have always sincerely believed that not all the whites of this country regard the continued oppression of blacks as an end in itself.

"The counter side of this coin is that the majority of blacks genuinely do not desire to drive the whites into the sea. That is why it is necessary for us to sit down and sort out the problems of this land together."

The chief said Mr Botha should declare a moratorium on final blueprints on constitutional changes until he was sure consensus had been reached between black and white.

"I have difficulty in seeing how this consensus can be achieved until such time as the parliamentary commission of inquiry into constitutional matters has black, coloured and Indian representation on it as a prelude to national dialogue.

Chief Buthelezi said he would consider withdrawing from dialogue with whites until Mr Botha and he were convinced that dialogue would not produce "confrontationist positions" which hardened political attitudes and brought about a "situation in which your people and mine die for means towards ends, rather than for the ends themselves".

track the terrorists

8419 (107) 19/2/80 KDM

Own Correspondent

DURBAN

POLICE units were last night on a massive tracking operation in northern Zululand in pursuit of the eight to 10 terrorists who attacked and destroyed a trading store in the area.

The band, armed with AK-47 rifles and an RPG-7 rocket launcher, struck at Phelindaba — 40km from the Mozambique border.

A spokesman at Security Police Headquarters in Pretoria said last night the terrorists' trail led back towards the border, where more police were deployed.

A Frelimo cap was found at the scene of the attack.

The terrorists dragged the manager of the store, Mr Nicolas Ndlovu, and a young boy out of their rooms.

They beat up the boy and the nightwatchman, Mr Magwaza Makhanya.

Neither was seriously hurt.

The group took R425 cash from the store, then razed it.

The watchman and the youngster were stripped and told to to tell the police what had happened.

Mr Ndlovu was blindfolded and told that he would be taken for military training in Mozambique.

But about 1,5km from the store the terrorists tied him to a tree and told him he was "too useless" to be trained.

It is not known at this stage whether any shots were fired.

According to Mr Ndhlovu, the terrorists were dressed in olive-green army uniforms and at various times spoke Afrikaans, English, Zulu and Portuguese.

After the terrorists left, Mr Ndlovu freed himself and walked 20km to the nearest police station to report the attack.

Police said part of an RPG-7 rocket launcher was found in the debris.

This is the first reported incident in which terrorists operating inside South Africa have been armed with the RPG-7, a Soviet-made anti-tank grenade launcher.

Police said it was known that African National Congress terrorists and Frelimo soldiers were trained together in Mozambique.

"They have frequently crossed the border into northern Zululand, where they terrorise the inhabitants," the Security Police spokesman said.

He said it was not likely that there was a link between the huge arms caches found in the area last week and the attack at Phelindaba.

Police order

ca, especially in the Northern Transvaal.
sible for a blindness rate of 500/100 000
a is classified as a water washed disease,
circumstances where little water is
s. The spread of the disease is often
child being the [illegible] of infection
result of mul[illegible]
t in mothers a[illegible]
ildren, especi[illegible]
on. Being ho[illegible]
on as a normal
opical applicat[illegible]
venience, previ[illegible]
en directed exc[illegible]

It follows that health education, directed at improving hygi[illegible] a[illegible]
f families must be impleme[illegible]
hat members of the local c[illegible]
e houses and are most effe[illegible]
ards the disease. Hence [illegible]
themselves in the control [illegible]
oma.

ARE-GROUPS

oup motivators, consisting of a male
the Care-Group is a continuous process and takes place
otivators visit the group. In places where there is a
nic staff works together with the group, advising and
education.

, Transvaal, trachoma is considered to be a suitable means
primary health care into a community. It is a condition
known to all, its relation to hygiene is easily understood,
be given by the Care-Group and is seen to be effective.
We therefore concentrated the initial training on trachoma with special
emphasis on the role of hygiene in the prevention of the disease. The
tary, their reward being good health for themselves and their community.
In most cases, this is well accepted.

At a later stage, communities which had heard about Care-Groups often
requested help to establish their own group. In these cases, initial
priority [illegible] given to the health needs expressed by the community con-

This method has, however, proved to be inadequate as it
reaches only a small proportion of the reservoir of infection.

that real expenditures per capita did increase, as is shown in Table 5, although per capita expenditure increased at a slower rate than income. From 1969/70 to 1974/75, real health expenditure per capita and GNP per capita grew even more slowly, with income per capita increasing at 3,4 per cent per annum and health expenditures at 2,5 per cent per annum.

In Table 6, the relationship between private health expenditure, and public health expenditure and public consumption expenditure is shown. The results of this table indicate that one reason for the declining proportion of national resources allocated to health [illegible]

Army to control north Zululand

Political Staff

THE South African Defence Force has taken over control of security in northern Zululand and will take an active role in curbing terrorist incursions across the Mozambique border, Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence, said today.

It is understood that with northern Zululand becoming an operational area 'hot pursuit' operations across the border will now be contemplated.

Mr Coetsee declined to comment on the possibility of 'hot pursuit' operations but referred to a Department of Foreign Affairs statement yesterday issuing a strong warning to the Mozambique Government.

The statement included the text of a message sent to the Mozambique Government following this week's terrorist raid across the Mozambique border into Zululand.

The Mozambique Government was warned that the South African Government reserved the right to take whatever steps 'may in their view be necessary, wherever and whenever, to protect South African life and property.'

Mr Coetsee said the warning 'is quite clear and its meaning will be understood in international diplomatic language.'

He said that the takeover of the area from the police meant that the defence force would now go on to an active footing whereas previously the army had only undertaken exercises in the area with the responsibility of control being left to the police.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said, in its statement that, in spite of assurance received from the Mozambique authorities: 'That terrorists and other subversive organisations do not operate from their territory against South Africa, recent events have produced conclusive evidence that terrorists who plan subversion in South Africa are being harboured in Mozambique.'

The terrorists were also 'conducting murderous operations and acts of sabotage against the Republic of South Africa from bases in Mozambique'.

ormously between countries.
and in countries where the
roportion of GNP spent on
onopoly factors may also in-
health products in certain

tures, the physical quantity
useful measures of physical capacity
are given by numbers of people per hospital bed, per doctor and per nurse.

Table 7 Indicators of Physical Quantity of Health Services Supplied by Countries at Different Levels of Development at 1970

Country Group by GNP per Capita	Population per Doctor	Population per Nurse	Population per Hospital Bed
	21 821	8 243	1 883 (a)
	8 879	2 980	1 228 (a)
	3 437	1 794	500 (a)
	1 729	1 508	406 (a)
	1 505	689	153 (b)
	2 500	549	154 (c)
	762	359	103 (b)
	764	255	98 (b)

able 1976, John Hopkins Press, 1976 pp. 518-520.

data from p. 496-502.

n health service data from Hospital and Nursing Southern Africa 1972 ed. H. MacCarthy, H. MacCarthy , p. 11; Census of Health Services 1972-73, op .1; and South African Statistics 1974, Table 4,2.

ng averages for countries with incomes over $1000 Arab nations have been excluded.

21/2/80

Buthelezi asks white students to uplift the 'destitute and dispossessed'

Help us, urges Chief

(107) (34)

CHIEF Buthelezi surrounded by students after his address.

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, yesterday appealed to white students to work for the upliftment of destitute and dispossessed people when they had completed their degrees.

Speaking on South Africa — a Christian Viewpoint during freshers' week at the University of Natal in Durban, the Chief said it would take generations before there would be enough black doctors to serve the black community in South Africa.

At present there was one doctor for every 44 400 blacks in South Africa. Not one of the outlying mission hospitals had its full complement of doctors; many had no doctor at all.

'The challenge that was for years taken up by missionaries is open to young white South Africans.'

Chief Buthelezi said that if the ravages of malnutrition among blacks increased at the present rate, then it was obvious that in the long run the damage would undermine efforts to equip blacks with technical skills.

It would ultimately be seen as enlightened self-interest for whites to halt this deterioration in black health.

Teachers

There was also scope for teachers in the field of black education. The white community had an abundance of qualified teachers, he said.

Referring to military service, he said blacks in KwaZulu were grateful to those white youths who worked in KwaZulu instead of going to the borders.

'But the insistence on the wearing of uniforms creates qualms of conscience for many blacks. To most blacks it appears as if the propaganda value of the exercise is a priority to military authorities rather than a genuine wish to help for humanitarian considerations.'

The Chief challenged his audience on the question of domestic servants.

'Does any one of you ever worry about how much your domestic staff at home earns?' he asked.

DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

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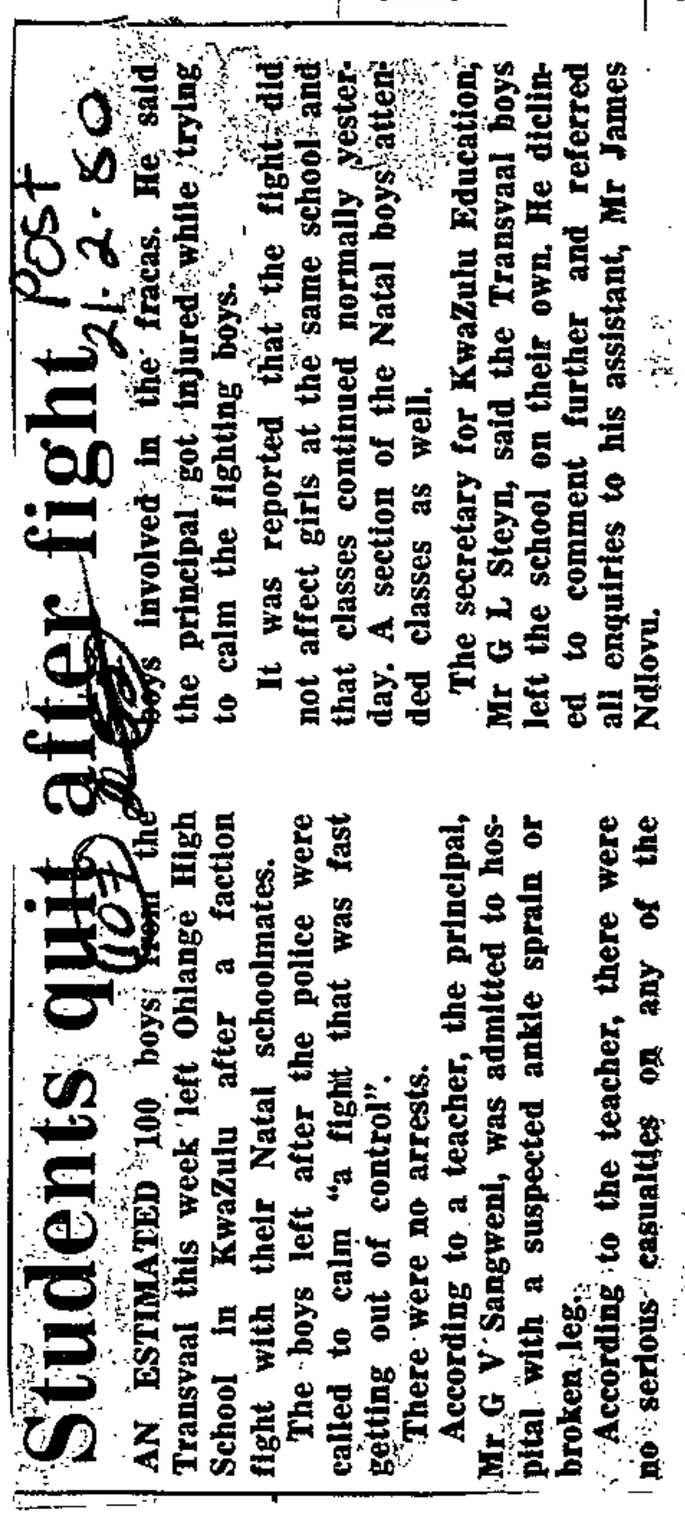
375 3,61 3,93 5,27 3,45 1,22 0,42 8,05 55,

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
				7,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
				2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
				804	3114	3140	2390	1921



Students quit after fight

Post 21.2.80

AN ESTIMATED 100 boys from the Transvaal this week left Ohlange High School in KwaZulu after a faction fight with their Natal schoolmates.

The boys left after the police were called to calm "a fight that was fast getting out of control".

There were no arrests.

According to a teacher, the principal, Mr G V Sangweni, was admitted to hospital with a suspected ankle sprain or broken leg.

According to the teacher, there were no serious casualties on any of the boys involved in the fracas. He said the principal got injured while trying to calm the fighting boys.

It was reported that the fight did not affect girls at the same school and that classes continued normally yesterday. A section of the Natal boys attended classes as well.

The secretary for KwaZulu Education, Mr G L Steyn, said the Transvaal boys left the school on their own. He declined to comment further and referred all enquiries to his assistant, Mr James Ndlovu.

E RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

F	C M	C F	B M	B F
,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
),69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
),11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
),33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
),79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
282	3270	2588	2858	1951

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

The Natal Mercury, 23/2/80 (107)

Servicemen seconded to KwaZulu schools

African Affairs Reporter

EIGHT members of the Defence Force have been seconded to teach in KwaZulu schools and have already been posted to various areas.

The soldiers are highly qualified teachers who will specialise in teaching science and mathematics. KwaZulu has a serious shortage of teachers for these subjects.

They reported at the offices of the KwaZulu's Department of Education last week where they were posted to schools. One of them was sent to the University of Zululand.

Two are teaching at Amanzimtoti Zulu Training College and the other one is teaching at Edendale Technical College while another has been posted to Umlazi Technical College.

Two are teaching at Mangwazana Senior School at Ubombo, another has been sent to Mpumelelo Junior School in Mahlabatini and one to Ubombo.

A spokesman for Natal Command said yesterday the men from the civic action section were badly needed by the KwaZulu schools to make up for the shortage there.

'The KwaZulu Cabinet approved of the postings and have indicated that more teachers are still urgently required,' the spokesman said.

88

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W	
	M	F
0-1	0,02	,06
1-4	0,01	,01
5-24	0,00	,01
25-44	0,01	,01
45-64	0,02	,03
65+	0,11	03
ALL	0,01	01
NO.	30	21

VI

	W	
	M	F
0-1	0,52	,20
1-4	0,05	,18
5-24	0,03	,07
25-44	0,03	,06
45-64	0,07	,07
65+	0,18	,15
ALL	0,06	,12
NO.	128	187

89

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

Army is mum on teachers

(107)

RDM 26/2/80.

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Colonel Kobus Bosman, South African Military Liaison Officer, would not comment yesterday on objections by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, to National Servicemen wearing uniforms while seconded to teach in black schools.

Inkatha's central committee has indicated that no more servicemen teachers will be accepted unless they stop wearing their uniforms. Eight are employed at present.

Chief Buthelezi said that if there was a genuine desire to assist with the teacher shortage, "why the uniforms for propaganda purposes?"

Colonel Bosman said the Army did not comment on Press reports. "If we were approached by the body concerned, we would reply."

THE FORUM Letters to the Editor

The despair of workers forced off farms

P. MERCURY 28/2/80

SIR, — The Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA) has been formed recently to investigate, among other things, the removal of African families from their homes in Natal. We have therefore read with concern Press reports that the Drakensberg Administration Board is pressing for the establishment of labour control boards in all the rural areas of Natal

These boards, consisting of the local commissioner and representatives of farmers, are empowered to limit the number of black families living on white farms in the magisterial districts in which they operate.

The Press reports say that these boards will help eliminate exploitation of black workers where the 'labour-tenant system' persists. Under this system a black family, often living on a 'labour farm', is expected to provide labour for the farm owner on a six-monthly basis, usually for a nominal wage, in return for the right to graze cattle and cultivate land.

Abused

That the labour-tenant system persists and is often abused there is little doubt. However, we very much doubt if the proposed creation of more labour control boards will do anything to alleviate the lot of the farm workers concerned. Our experience suggests that it will make it worse.

In Weenen, one area in which such a board operates, its activities have caused misery and upheaval to many black families. In some cases farmers have had to give notice to families they would have been happy to keep on their farms. In others, families now regarded as 'superfluous' are being forced to leave their homes no matter how long they have lived there

adjoining Weenen are grossly over-grazed, and some black families which have moved there from farms in the Weenen area are now engaged in a bitter conflict with their white neighbours because their cattle keep straying back to where they have come from.

Threatened

As for accommodation on trust land, we know of no such land which offers accommodation for the stock of ejected farm workers, certainly not Nondweni, to which people from Weenen are being told to go. There they are condemned to become migrant workers, if indeed they can find any way of making a living at all.

Faced with the activities of the Weenen control board many threatened black families have sunk into despair. Unable to find anywhere to move their stock and unable to face the prospect of life without them, they sit and wait, hoping for a miracle. The miracle doesn't happen. Instead, an official arrives and orders them to appear in court, a prosecution ensues, a sentence is imposed, and when the fine has somehow been raised, or the prison sentence served, there is still nowhere to go with the cattle.

Priority

Where else in the world do you give people notice to leave their homes and then make it all but impossible for them to take their most

they have given.

Is it fine?

The Chief Bantu Commissioner is reported to have said that people removed from farms by labour control boards can apply for accommodation in KwaZulu or on trust land. This sounds fine, but is it? People being forced to move by Weenen's control board invariably own cattle.

These are their one substantial asset, their one insurance against a rainy day. Experience shows that it is almost impossible for them to find a place to go to where they can take those cattle with them.

Those parts of KwaZulu

important assets with them?

We suggest that, if there are to be labour control boards, the first charge on them should be to find alternative and **similar** accommodation for the family and possessions of any farm worker they deem to be superfluous.

As for the Drakensberg Administration Board, it surely should insist on this — for is not its first charge to protect the interests of the black people who fall within its jurisdiction?

P M BROWN
Chairman,
Association for Rural Advancement
P O Box 2517
Pietermaritzburg.

Ten Mondlo town councillors resign

N MERCURY 29/2/88

African Affairs Reporter

TEN of the 11 councillors of Mondlo township, near Vryheid, resigned yesterday following accusations that the KwaZulu Ministry of the Interior was responsible for dividing the community over a recent rent increase.

Announcing his resignation, the Mayor, Mr P Nhlapo, said the KwaZulu Ministry of the Interior was to blame for 'creating hatred and confusion' among residents who were under the impression that the council had been instrumental in increasing rents.

A circular had been received from the KwaZulu Government stating that rents were to be increased.

The council had informed the Ministry of the Interior of the residents' objection to the rise 'but the ministry did not take any action and its officials were reluctant to visit Mondlo to explain the reasons for the increase,' he said.

Mr Nhlapo said that the ministry, which also regulated the council, had authorised the local residents' committee to solve the rent problem.

The committee was now using this as ammunition to canvas support in an attempt to unseat the council.

Ten Mondlo town councillors resign

NMKEUZ 29/2/80

African Affairs Reporter

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Mr Nhlapo said that the ministry, which also regulated the council, had authorised the local residents' committee to solve the rent problem.

The committee was now using this as ammunition to canvas support in an attempt to unseat the council.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

No. R. 373 29 Februarie 1980

DIE WET OP DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN ZOELOELAND, 1969

REGULASIES

Die Raad van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland het kragtens artikel 33 van die Wet op die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, 1969 (Wet 43 van 1969), met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding die regulasies in die Bylae opgestel.

GG 6867

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

107

No. R. 373 29 February 1980

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND ACT, 1969

REGULATIONS

The Council of the University of Zululand has, in terms of section 33 of the University of Zululand Act, 1969 (Act 43 of 1969), with the approval of the Minister of Education and Training, framed the regulations contained in the Schedule.

Black bus fare increase halted

Natal Mercury 1/3/80

107

Mercury Reporter

OSIZWENI Transport, which provides buses in the Newcastle area, has decided not to increase its fares on Monday.

According to a statement yesterday by the KwaZulu Transport Group, the fares will go up on a date to be decided after further consultations.

Osizweni Transport links the residents of Osizweni, Madadeni and surrounding areas in KwaZulu with Newcastle and neighbouring towns.

At a Press conference during a tour organised by KwaZulu Transport last month, a senior black spokesman said at Osizweni that commuters were not in favour of a fare increase unless they received a pay rise.

KwaZulu minister slams council over rents statement

NM 3/3/80 (107)

African Affairs Reporter

KWAZULU'S Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, has criticised Mondlo Town Council, which resigned last week, for saying that the ministry was dividing the community over rent increases.

In a statement released to the Mercury at the weekend Dr Mdlalose said it was equally untrue that his department had 'created hatred and confusion among the residents. No one from the department could be blamed or accused of creating the impression that the council had been instrumental in increasing rent,' he said.

He said, in fact, there was no rent at Mondlo as people had erected their own houses. What the community paid for were service charges.

The local members of the Legislative Assembly, the township manager, the secretary for the department and the Minister of the Interior had on many occasions informed the community that the council had nothing to do with the increase of service charges, as those were determined by Pretoria.

That had been explained in public meetings, over the radio and in the Press, he said.

NM 6/3/80

Buthelezi backs private enterprise in KwaZulu

(107)

Mercury Reporter

THE Government of KwaZulu firmly undertook to see that private enterprise operated in its territory free of the threat of nationalisation.

This commitment was given by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday when he inaugurated the Isithebe Division of the Natal Chamber of Industries.

To underline his point he said that even Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister Designate of Zimbabwe, had made an unexpected recognition of the economic realities facing his country.

'He has repeatedly stated as policy that he will not destroy the base of the economy of Zimbabwe, which he recognises to be capitalist, even in the interests of his nationalisation programme or his marxist commitments.'

Exploit

Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu Government firmly supported the free enterprise system provided that individuals and companies did not exploit KwaZulu.

Private enterprise should ensure that, wherever possible, KwaZulu citizens were enabled to purchase a share of the business and were trained to enter into the higher managerial and technical levels of companies operating in KwaZulu.

'In addition,' he said, 'the KwaZulu Government, while having no intention of trying to influence the flow of dividends, would like to see as much as possible of the profits made in the territory being ploughed back into it.'

Buthelezi plea for unity in Inkatha

ARGUS 10/3/80

(107)

Argus Correspondent

NEWCASTLE. — More than 10 000 people attended a meeting at Osizweni near here yesterday at which Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi tried to resolve the first major outbreak of factionalism in the 300 000 strong movement.

The feud, which has had repercussions throughout the movement, revolves around two medical practitioners and has become so serious that lives have been threatened.

Those involved are Dr Frank Ndlalose, Kwazulu's Minister of the Interior and national chairman of Inkatha, and Dr S P Maseko, a successful young doctor who is also a member of the Legislative Assembly.

UNSEATED

The trouble erupted when the sitting chairman of the local Inkatha region, Mr R Z Masondo, was unseated after delegates from Ulundi had found that he had not been properly elected.

New elections were held and Mr E M Khumalo was elected chairman. Mr Masondo's faction boycotted the election.

It was alleged at yesterday's meeting that Dr Maseko was backing Mr Masondo and that Dr Ndlalose was being maligned by this group.

Chief Buthelezi made an impassioned plea for unity, and the two doctors shook hands and embraced in front of the crowd.

Corporation has grand plans

(107) Post 13/3/80

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE KwaZulu Development Corporation Limited, run by the KwaZulu Government, hopes that by the end of their current financial year, they would have expanded breweries and erected shopping complexes at Umlazi, KwaMashu and Edendale.

In his annual report for 1979, the chairman of the corporation, Mr L P McCrystal, says the concern has set itself major goals in the current year. Some of these include:

- Further development of the tourist industry.
- Increasing investments in tripartnership companies.
- Increasing the number of business loans.
- Increasing the number of housing loans.
- Increasing the investment in construction activities.
- Development of peasant agriculture and related projects.
- The promotion of smaller industries, the development of the informal sector and the application of appropriate technology.

The corporation was established in 1978 with the purpose of making a real and lasting contribution to the economic and social development of the areas of KwaZulu. Its activities and interests include:

- Investment in buildings for breweries and distribution outlets.
- Hotels and tourism and investment in rental buildings.
- Construction work.

The report also shows that the total investment by the corporation in the fixed assets of their various undertakings is R11 587 made up by: breweries, beer distribution, hotels, holiday resorts, buildings for letting and administration and other assets.

It has two breweries at Kwelezana and Madadeni with their production capacities reaching 8,5-million and 2-million litres a month respectively. The entire production of the breweries is sold within KwaZulu and four other areas.

They also have the Executive Hotel in Umlazi and the Madadeni Hotel in Madadeni, the Umgababa holiday resort and business complexes in towns in KwaZulu under its wing.

During the 12 months under review the corporation managed to invest a total of R3,8-million in public and private companies by way of shares and loans.

The corporation has four regional offices in the major development areas of KwaZulu. They are at Ulundi, Umlazi, Ngwelezana and Madadeni.

The offices are adequately staffed by financial advisers, technical advisers and other experts to assist citizens by providing financial aid and administrative advice.

* Graduate H Dip Lib as she has passed BA

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU13-9 AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

14340 BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIAN. YEAR : 4

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* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

KwaZulu unemployment danger emphasised

NM 13/3/80

Assocom hits at Riekert report

(107)

JOHANNESBURG — If the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on influx control were fully implemented, they would drive a wedge between urban and rural blacks, according to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

In a document submitted during a meeting with Cabinet ministers in Cape Town last week and released here yesterday, Assocom said it agreed with the commission that the uncontrolled migration of blacks to urban areas would give rise to serious social and welfare problems.

But it feared that the measures proposed by the commission — and now implemented — would not solve those problems and were likely to give rise to further distortions in the labour market and to other dangerous economic and socio-political problems. They were also likely to result in substantially increased unemployment in the rural areas and black States.

'This factor is of particular significance in Natal because the borders of that province encompass the whole of the black State of KwaZulu,' the document stated.

'Assocom wishes to emphasise the dangers of increased poverty and unemployment in this particular homeland, which abuts on to Mozambique. The problem is not one merely of the control of migrant labour, but of the economic stability of the entire Republic and associated black States.'

Assocom said the creation of additional employment opportunities should be accorded priority by the Government and could not remain solely a responsibility of the governments of the various black States, which were not qualified administratively or financially to cope with it.

The document also stated that the present system of black labour bureaus should be terminated and official employment services established for all race groups under one Government department.

It said the Riekert Commission had suggested that black labour bureaus should still fall under the control of the administration boards acting as agents for the Department of Manpower Utilisation, so effectively maintaining the complete separation of employment services on a racial basis. — (Sapa.)

GROWTH POINTS

Isithebe flounders

107

42

FM 14/3/80

Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi understandably put in a plug for industrial decentralisation at last week's inauguration of an Isithebe division of the Natal Chamber of Industries. Perhaps unwittingly, he also showed that, on cost alone, it might be considered an exercise in futility.

Isithebe — some 80 km north of Durban — was started in 1971, and so far the 3 300 jobs created for blacks and 230 for whites have entailed an investment of R85,7m. Part of this (R13,8m) has been spent on infrastructure — though there is still no acceptable telephone service — and thus cannot be taken into account in assessing the costs of job creation.

Nevertheless, assuming full employment of 5 000 in the existing 42 factories, the cost per job works out at over R17 000 without taking tax and other incentives into account. This is considerably higher than the current Corporation for Economic Development (CED) norm of R7 000 to R8 000 per job.

Swelling labour market

Buthelezi estimates that 230 000 blacks will enter the labour market this year alone. No wonder then that, as Buthelezi put it: "Despite concentrated efforts at decentralisation, more than 80% of the Republic's industrial output is still produced by only 4% of its surface area."

Viewed as an exercise in job creation, Isithebe has fairly obvious shortcomings. It has attracted some industries — engineering is one — which are capital rather than labour intensive, and has a long way to go to support the 50 000 blacks in the immediate vicinity.

On the credit side, jobs have been created where none existed before. Relocation from the Transvaal of Apex group companies — Apex Implements, and President Engineering are now operating pilot plants at Isithebe — is expected to provide another 1 200 jobs. The CED is pouring R10m to R12m into this venture and Apex is planning exports to the US.

The KwaZulu government's Apprenticeship Act will allow blacks to acquire skills in a whole range of trades from boilermaking to plastering, from electricians to diesel mechanics. However, the area is outside an industrial council, and a predictable consequence is that, on qualification, blacks will stream to higher paid areas in much the same way as black miners move into industry, leaving employers to bear the costs of training a whole new set of apprentices.

Minister of Labour Fanie Botha is reported to be in favour of restoring border area concessions to places such as Pietermaritzburg. If this happens, it can only make it harder to develop Isithebe.

ay March 14, 1980 NM (107)

Into exile

Chief who fears for life moves out

Mercury Reporter

A ZULU chief fled from his home near Izingolweni on the Natal South Coast because he feared he might be killed in faction fighting.

Chief Zwelibanzi Ngcobo has asked Deputy Chief Nzoma, of the Botha's Hill area, to call a meeting of loyal tribesmen to raise funds to build him an 'exile kraal' at Botha's Hill.

According to Mr S E Blose, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and appointed induna of the Nyuswa area near Izingolweni — where most of the fighting has taken place — the chief's self-exile is the result of more than 10 years of friction in the tribe.

At least 25 people are reported to have been killed in faction fights in the area during the past 10 years. According to Mr Blose the fighting is primarily because of jealousy over the appointment of the chief and several indunas.

Mr Blose has also moved his family to the Botha's Hill area because he fears they might be harmed.

A Port Shepstone S A P spokesman said police in the area were aware of the faction fighting and had the situation 'under control'. He added that official figures for the number killed were 'much lower' than the 25 given by Mr Blose, but he would not elaborate.

According to Mr Blose the fighting began more than 10 years ago when tribesmen split into two factions over the appointment of Chief Ngcobo. Further bitterness developed when each faction appointed its own indunas.

He said more than 100 people were directly involved in the fighting and at least 90 huts had been burned down.

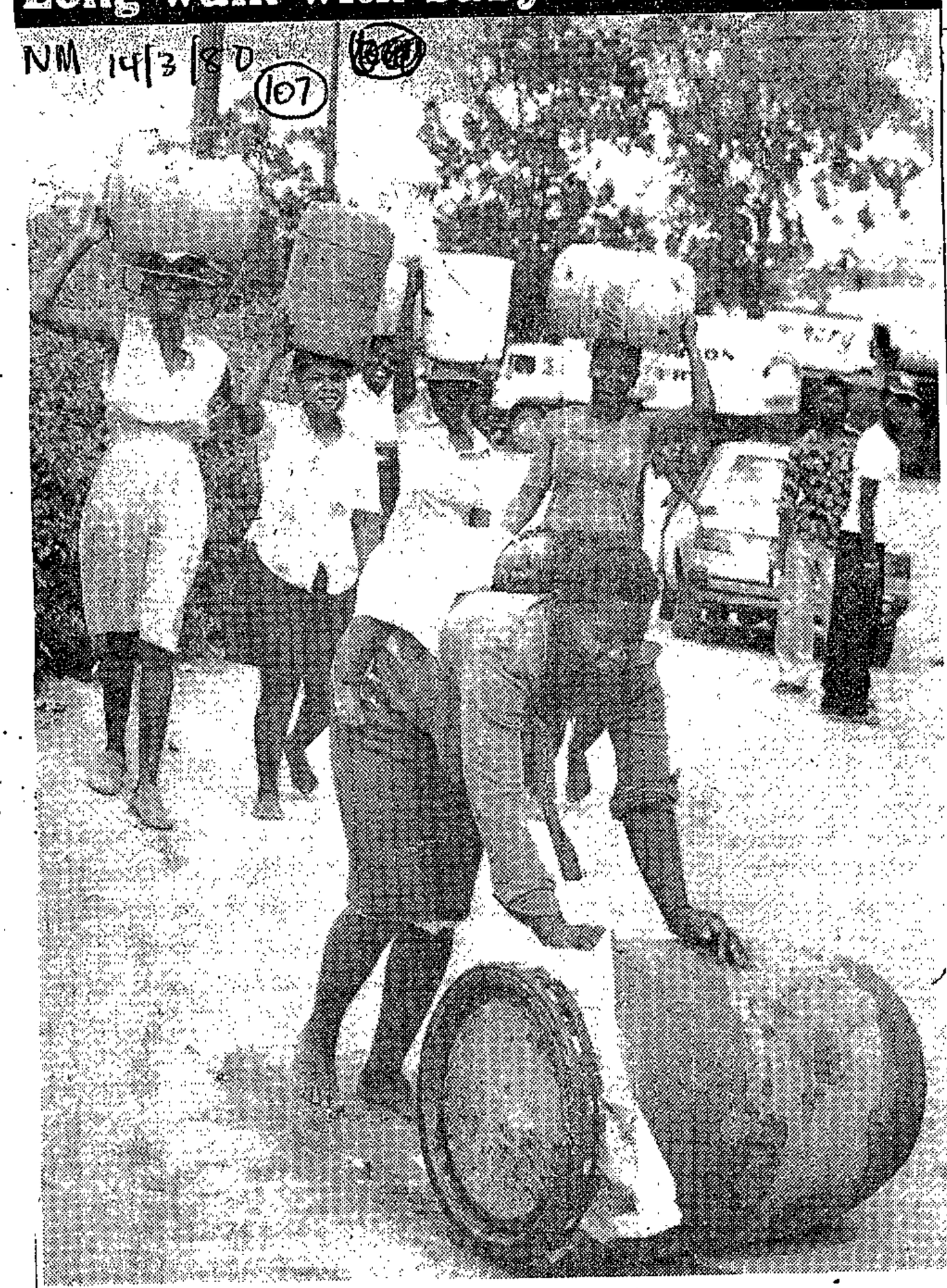
A local community leader — who did not want to be named for fear of repercussions — said there had been attempts to get the leaders of the factions to meet to resolve the problem, but nothing had happened.

According to Mr Blose, the Chief Magistrate of Izingolweni, Mr J P Jack, had attended a meeting of local leaders called to try to defuse the situation on March 8.

Mr Jack refused to make any comment. A KwaZulu Government spokesman said the Government was aware of the situation but was awaiting a report before any action could be taken.

Long walk with baby and barrel

NM 14/3/80 (107)



WHAT is a walk of 5km with a six-month baby on your back if it brings much-needed water to your household? Inanda resident Mrs Hilda Msinga begins the long walk to her home, rolling a drum of water.

Emergency plans for the temporary relief of drought-hit Inanda will be finalised today and tankers distributing water should be operating in the typhoid-stricken area by the weekend, it was learned yesterday.

At a meeting yesterday morning, 40 representatives of the various Inanda communities were told of 19 points where tankers would be distributing water. The representatives were also told to warn their people not to use polluted water for cooking or drinking.

The Regional Director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Alan Mountain, who was present at the meeting, said the lack of water and consequent health problems had prompted his organisation to conduct a feasibility study into laying a reticulated water system in the area last year.

A number of problems had been encountered.

A local authority ultimately would have been responsible for the capital outlay on the project, and there was none controlling Inanda. Another factor was the complicated land-ownership system in the area.

Mr Nigel Wood MP, NRP spokesman on health matters, said in Cape Town yesterday that the typhoid crisis was the result of neglect over the past two years and came as no surprise.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 7

STU13-9

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL YEAR : 1

~~152163V~~	~~VAN NIEKERK~~	~~DANIEL DIANNE~~	~~107101~~	~~ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)~~	~~3AK~~
159757Z	VAN AGGENINGEN	ANNEMARIE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (58) 1
~~155815P~~	~~VISSER~~	~~ANNELIZE~~	~~107101~~	~~ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)~~	~~2 (62)~~
153767N	WACHER	GUY STEVEN	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP (58) 1
~~160780L~~	~~WESSELS~~	~~CHARLENE~~	~~107101~~	~~ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)~~	~~3AK~~
158400Z	WHITAKER	ANDREW	909105	GEOLOGY IA (HALF COURSE)	UP (58) 1
~~115228Y~~	~~WHITING~~	~~[illegible]~~			

152163V	13010	159757Z	155815P	107780L	153767N
158400Z	115228Y	157399L	544008K	559858L	596973J

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

15016 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 1 15016

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
153982X	STRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	105104	LATIN I	F	(39)	1	153982X
156529Q	VISSER	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(50)	1	156529Q
153547Z	WAINE	VINCENT CHARLES	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	ABS		7	153547Z
			102101	AFRIKAANS	F	(28)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(44)		
156838B	ZACHERL	SABINE RUTH	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(39)	7	156838B
157915X	ZACKON	JEFFREY	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	157915X
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

DEAN

Buthelezi, Slabbert in talks

Mercury Reporter

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, met Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, for talks at Ulundi yesterday.

Dr Slabbert, who was accompanied by Mr Ray Swart, MP for Musgrave and national vice-chairman of the PFP, said last night the talks were at his request.

'I have wanted for some time to re-establish contact, he said. 'I hope to have contact with Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi on a regular basis in future in order to exchange views.'

UCT

(107)

To the rescue

LAUGHTER and tears accompanied Sister E Zulu wherever she went yesterday — tears from those on the receiving end of the vaccination gun, laughter from those who were watching. Their turn soon came, however. More than 20 000 people have been inoculated so far.

Tankers to help in relief of typhoid-stricken Inanda

Mercury Reporter

TANKERS carrying thousands of litres of much-needed water will be in Inanda from Monday, Brig Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding Natal Command and chairman of the emergency committee formed to organise relief of the typhoid-stricken township, announced yesterday.

Sites for the tankers will be levelled today and it is hoped water distribution will start on Monday.

At a Press conference held immediately after the emergency committee's final meeting, Brig Lloyd said the prime concern had been to plan emergency measures to defuse the immediate problems of the water shortage and the typhoid epidemic, and not to attempt any solution of long-term problems.

'The immediate problems in Inanda — drought and the consequent typhoid epidemic, aggravated by the fact that it lacks the basic services of an organised community — required emergency action by various departments and for that reason an inter-departmental committee was formed.'

The committee had drawn up plans for short-term relief and had formed a management committee, chaired by the District Magistrate and Commissioner of Verulam, to implement them.

Seventeen tankers had been loaned free to the Department of Co-operation and Development by the Port Natal Administration Board, Department of Water Affairs, NPA Road Services, the S A Development Trust at Ntuzuma, two civil engineering contractors and the Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery.

According to Mr James Rivett-Carnac, an engineer for the Urban Foundation and member of the management committee in charge of water, the tankers will be filled at five bulk-supply points in Phoenix and Ntuzuma townships and water will be distributed from 17 points along Inanda's main road.

Water will be free and there will be no rationing, although residents will not be allowed to fill more than one 25l container at a time.

Mr R N Blumrick, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development for Natal, said his department had sent R10 000 with which to foot fuel and water bills.

'This is the amount I estimated would be needed,' he said.

'If more funds are required I have only to ask.'

The Regional Director of State Health, Dr Johann van Rensburg, said his department had been aware it was 'heading for a disaster situation' when the typhoid epidemic showed signs of accelerating instead of diminishing.

While 158 cases had been reported there last year, 30 cases had already been reported this year whereas only nine were reported for the same period last year.

'Inanda's proximity to Durban, and the fact that typhoid only reaches its peak in the winter months, added to our concern.'

A massive immunisation programme had been initiated last week as a 'last resort' and teams of workers had systematically swept through the area.

'Immunisation is not considered an effective way of dealing with typhoid but it does keep the disease at bay.'

Dr Van Rensburg said the programme had been extended for another day and would end this afternoon.

So far, more than 20 000 residents had been inoculated, he said.

In response to a Mercury question, Brig Lloyd said long-term solutions of Inanda's water problems could only be dealt with at ministerial level.

According to Mr Blumrick, the Department of Co-operation and Development was already investigating the complex land ownership system in Inanda.

'If it was decided to lay a reticulated water system in the area, we would have to know who the land owners were,' he said.

The Urban Foundation completed a feasibility study into laying such a system in part of Inanda in June last year and submitted its findings to various authorities, including the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Durban's Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr Muriel Richter, said yesterday that while the situation in Inanda gave cause for concern, the threat to Durban was not as great as might have been expected.

Although Inanda adjoined Durban and supplied it and other urban centres with labour, there was no reason to panic, she said.

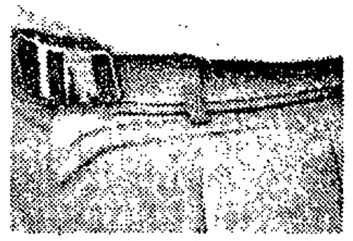
'Our Department has been inundated with calls from commerce and industry inquiring about this, but apart from those industries concerned with the sale and distribution of food there is no cause for alarm.

'Most major industries in Durban have highly effective medical services on the premises liaising with their medical officers.'

Typhoid, or enteric fever, is endemic in South Africa and Natal has the highest incidence. It is caused by an organism that breeds in human waste and has an incubation period of about 14 days.

Although difficult to diagnose, general symptoms to watch out for are a steadily-rising temperature, severe headaches and stomach discomfort — either constipation or diarrhoea.

'It is impossible to contract the disease if one is careful about personal hygiene,' Dr Richter said.



BRIG Lloyd . . . in command.

Rebel chief bans Inkatha gathering

S. Post 16/3/80 (107)

AN INKATHA meeting which was to have been addressed by two KwaZulu Legislative Assembly members at Mbambangane Location, near Table Mountain in Natal, was banned by the controversial Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, a long time opponent of the KwaZulu Government, SUNDAY POST learned this week.

This unprecedented move by the chief, who is also a Legislative Assembly member, was disclosed by the chairman and organiser of the Mbambangane branch of Inkatha, Mr Thomas Gcabashe this week.

Mr Duke Mkhize and Mr S I Nene, both MPs for Mpumalanga, were expected to address an expected 300 Inkatha members on the morning of March 2 at the Maqonqo Higher Primary School.

However shortly before the meeting was due to start, a group of about 40 Inkatha members were told by Chief Maphumulo to disperse. He said the meeting had not been authorised by him as the head of the 6 000 Maqonko tribesmen.

SUNDAY POST Correspondent

Chief Maphumulo said he had issued the ban after receiving a "scrap" piece of paper written by Mr Gcabashe informing him about the meeting only 48 hours in advance.

Chief Maphumulo said all future Inkatha meetings, would be banned in his area until Inkatha officials "learn respect and protocol."

"Any person belonging to my tribe who defies the ban will be fined a beast. Outsiders attending Inkatha meetings in my area will be prosecuted," he told the gathering.

The Inkatha members dispersed before the two MPs arrived.

Chief Maphumulo (30) was suspended by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in January 1978 for allegedly involving King Goodwill Zwelithini in politics.

He fought the suspension with a Supreme Court action. The suspension was recently lifted and the Assembly was ordered to pay all costs.

The Inkatha branch at Mbambagane was formed about a year ago, while Chief Maphumulo was under suspension.

Prior to the suspension there was a running battle in the Press between KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and Chief Maphumulo over the formation of his short-lived Inala Party, which was founded to oppose the Ulundi Government.

"I have nothing against Inkatha or any political movement which supports the black struggle. It might be the Azanian's People Organisation or whatever you name it, they are free to hold their meetings in my area as long as they seek my permission first," Chief Maphumulo told SUNDAY POST.

According to Mr Gcabashe, the Inkatha constitution does not stipulate that permission from a chief should be acquired before meetings are held.

"What is required of us is to report meetings before they take place," he said.

Approached for comment, the Secretary-General of Inkatha Mr Oscar Dhlomo said it would be difficult for him to comment until he had received a full report of the incident from the MPs connected with the matter.

He would then approach Chief Maphumulo and get his side of the story.

Chief Buthelezi . . . opposition in the rural areas.

Slum dwellers reject KDC housing offer

NM 17/3/89 (107)

Mercury Reporter

RESIDENTS of Malukazi slum near Isipingo Rail yesterday rejected a KwaZulu Development Corporation offer to take over their sites and grant them compulsory housing loans.

Angry residents said they were capable of erecting houses without loans from the KDC. They felt the KDC loans were too high. It would be cheaper to build by themselves, they believed.

The resolution to reject the KDC loans was supported by the local branch of Inkatha.

A delegation led by Mr Winington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and Mr T B Hlophe, chairman of the local branch of Inkatha, will inform the KDC office today.

Mr Sabelo told the residents that KwaZulu's Ministry of Interior had agreed to allocate sites to the residents where they could put up their own buildings.

Mr Hlophe told residents that officials from the KDC had told him Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had authorised the KDC to take over the sites and build houses for them.

Mr Sabelo said the Urban Foundation had conducted a survey in the area and had considered granting loans to the residents.

He said the KDC had blocked the Urban Foundation from doing this.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU13-9

13110 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	
135656C	BANTJES	EDUARD STEPHANUS	~~116120~~	DR
154249M	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DR
156762U	KRUGER	~~MEGAN~~	~~116120~~	DR
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DR
154826P	SAMUELS	~~ANDRE CURTOO~~	~~116120~~	DR

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5

DEAN

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2 15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(61)	1	133011C
134965B	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I	F	(41)	3	134965B
135195B	SMUTS	PETER WEBSTER	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	IUP	(54)	1	135195B
100311J	SNYMAN	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	IUP	(51)	1	100311J
132288R	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	UP	(66)	1	132288R
138545T	STRAUSS	JENIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I	UP	(62)	1	138545T
133262A	TEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I	F	(47)	3	133262A
139650U	THOMAS	HELEN CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		7	139650U
101563V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I	F	(40)	1	101563V

AL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Two die in hotel blaze

Crime Reporter

A BLACK woman and a child were burned to death when their home in the Kingsmead district, near the Wooltown at the weekend, was allegedly set alight by arsonists, said about 5 Shepstone, the woman, said about 2 children died.

According to police, the woman, said about 2 children died.

asleep in her hut with her children when the fire was started.

11 on Friday night when the fire was started. She was being

The woman and her youngest child died while

other one was seriously injured. She was being

at the Harding Hospital yesterday.

Police are now looking for the husband of the woman

to identify the bodies.

They are also searching for witnesses to the

arson but neighbours spoken to so far were

the fire started.

17/5/80 (PT)

UCT

An urgent matter

NM 18/3/80

IT HAS taken a particularly severe drought during recent months to expose the vulnerability of nearby African townships to outbreaks of typhoid. Inanda has been badly stricken because its rivers have dried up and there is no reticulated water supply. And as there are no organised health procedures in the township the disease has not taken long to exert its grip.

Understandably the emergency committee which has been formed to organise relief has concerned itself with the immediate problems, and it has moved with commendable speed to assist the township dwellers and minimise any threat to Durban, where many Inanda people are employed.

However the need for a long-term solution to the water problems of Inanda, and other black townships where water supplies are precarious in times of drought, has been heavily underlined.

A feasibility study into laying a reticulated water system in the Inanda area was completed by the Urban Foundation almost a year ago, and it is to be hoped that the various authorities who have been studying the matter since then will realise that there is a need for urgency.

One should not require an elaborate system to prevent a repetition of the present emergency.

AS AT 29 02 8

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
101834P	HACK	BRYAN CECIL	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL L
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL L
1143346	JACOBS	DENISE ELLEN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I
1030696	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDE
1003444V	LOWE	BRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDE
094440C	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDE
1022533V	WILLIAMS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDE

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

DEAN

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

15016 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 1 15016

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
154230R	ARP	HANS-ERIK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY			1	154230R
157795R	BARRETT	MICHAEL CONRAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	157795R
1535620	BUCHINSKY	GLENN BRUCE	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	1535620
156581X	COHEN	PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(57)	1	156581X
155002F	COOPOO	INDRAN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	155002F
157855G	DE KOCK	RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(56)	1	157855G
154395W	DREYER	NADINE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	154395W
155823Y	FISHER				F		1	155823Y
150196G	GIHWALA							
158314F	GORDON							
158503L	HANDCASTL							
038176W	HARRIES							
115449N	HENDRICKS							
159727R	KANE-BERM							
162529D	KEAY							
161080M	LEWIN							
157638R	MAHATEY							
155155X	MCQUEEN							
156583Z	MEIRING							
153752X	MORRIS							
158337F	NIEMAN							
154745B	POTTS							
156056B	RUSIN							
154272M	SHALALA							
154933F	SNITCHER							

Inanda gets a dozen tanks of water

FRESH water! That's all it needs to bring out the biggest smiles in Inanda where typhoid recently reached epidemic proportions.

Twelve water tanks went into operation yesterday for the first time and hundreds of happy residents queued up with containers of all shapes and sizes at various points in the township.

According to Mr Charles Pervis, District Magistrate of Verulam, who has been appointed head of the operation to get fresh water to Inanda, the residents may receive 25ℓ of water a day.

Officials have been appointed at the base depot in Inanda to ensure the conservation of as much fresh water as possible.

Most of the water tanks were installed in the north of Inanda where the typhoid epidemic seems to be at its worst.

The Natal Mercury, 18/3/80

Zimbabwe free, us next says Chief Buthelezi

107

Mercury Reporter

AFTER the achievement of freedom in Zimbabwe, blacks in South Africa should be inspired more than ever to achieve their own freedom.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, said this at the weekend when he addressed an Inkatha rally at Ceza.

He said: 'There are people who think that freedom will come about without any effort from us. This can never work. We must work for our own liberation from day to day and step by step.'

Chief Buthelezi said blacks were not suddenly going to get a spin-off, like manna from Heaven, from Mr Mugabe's triumph in Zimbabwe.

'If you no longer want to be in chains you can yourselves break those chains. This will not come about if you are not prepared to work tenaciously for its achievement.'

The Inkatha leader referred to the recent discovery of a cache of arms in the Ingwavuma district and said the KwaZulu border had been renamed Northern Natal.

'It is quite clear that the mass media has now been instructed, for logistic and other reasons, to call northern KwaZulu Northern Natal. That is what we will get for not behaving as expected vis-a-vis the grandiose scheme of setting up satellite so-called independent States within the present borders of the Republic.'

One voice

He maintained that anyone with common sense should appreciate that, even at the regional level of KwaZulu, blacks needed to speak with one voice. They were threatened as black people of that region and were also threatened as black people of South Africa.

When any people were threatened they clung together. This all pointed to the absolute necessity of black unity as the one and only key to black liberation.

In search of racial harmony...2

NM 18/3/80

(107)

Raw deal for kings and chiefs

IN the second article in this series A J TURTON examines the Zulu tribal system. Mr Turton is a former Chief Native Commissioner for Natal.

But Zulus kept peace in spite of snubs

AT LEAST two Zulu kings, Cetewayo and his son Dinuzulu, were given a raw deal by the various white governments.

Their descendants, whose titles were changed from king to paramount chief, were largely ignored by the South African Government. Officials again and again treated leading black men largely on their personal merits and achievements. They appeared to be ignorant of the fact that in black eyes a man derives his importance, status and power from being the heir to royalty or chieftainship.

For some unknown reason the government, about 30 years ago, caused the links between the chief commissioner, the district commissioners and the Zulu leaders to be severed.

When I assumed office in 1955 in Pietermaritzburg I found that the posts of chief induna and the five black constables working under him had been abolished. They were replaced by four cleaners.

This was at a critical time when strenuous efforts were being made to get the blacks in South Africa to rise in rebellion.

The post of induna had been held with great dignity and success by a man called Nongejeni Zuma. He was of the blood and known and respected throughout Natal. The constables who served under him were all from good families and proved extremely able and reliable.

At a time when there was unrest throughout the country, I found myself without any links with Zulu royalty or the Zulu public.

Natal well governed

I was not the only sufferer. In the districts constables - most of whom were of royal descent - were replaced by a motley crew recruited at the request of my department by the S A Police who naturally kept the best men for themselves.

District commissioners thereafter had no real contact with their Zulu chiefs.

Amazingly, Natal from 1910 was well governed in so far as the Zulus were concerned and one wonders how this could have happened so soon after the Bambata rebellion of 1906.

The answer lies in the fact that the Zulus are a law-abiding people and accustomed to discipline. This was provided by the 300 Zulu chiefs assisted by two or three thousand indunas.

The government itself provided in each district a magistrate, a policeman and a district surgeon. Little else was provided apart from a sound system of law. Schools and hospitals were supplied by missionaries.

There was of course the inevitable trader. Most of them came to be regarded with almost the same respect as the magistrate. They acted as a bank, gave extended credit during bad seasons and provided many services beyond the scope of the magistrate.

None the less, the efforts by this fine body of men would have achieved nothing without the loyal work of the chiefs and indunas.

The latter also were given a rough time by the government. Chiefs were paid a stipend of R24 a year and the indunas got nothing. Yet when these men asked for a fowl for their services they were accused by Pretoria of bribery. We in the districts thought otherwise and refused to take any action against them.

Hurt felt by whole nation

For some years before 1960 Chief Buthelezi's appointment to succeed his father as head of the tribe was withheld by the government should recognise the Rev Shembe of Inanda with his following numbering more than 100 000.

My advice was rejected on the recommendation of a junior clerk.

Opposed to violence

A point that I frequently made was that friendly relations with Zulu leaders would lessen the problmens of administration. Obviously this point was not fully understood.

Chief Buthelezi - I use his surname as it is in bad taste to call a Zulu by his first name - has claimed 100 years enjoyed the respect of the Zulus, and over this long period there was only one act of violence directed at the head of a district.

This occurred in 1906 on the north bank of the White Umfolozi River when the Magistrate, Mr Stainbank, was shot and killed while seated at his camp fire in the early evening. He had been on his way by ox wagon to the bank at Eshowe. A Mahlabatini man called Cakijana was later tried for the murder but acquitted for lack of sufficient evidence.

I first met Cakijana at

ernment. I was then Chief Commissioner and neither I nor the magistrate at Mahlabatini (the home of the Buthelezis) was ever called upon to submit a report. Presumably the government acted on the advice of some other person.

The hurt felt by the chief must have been felt by Zulu royalty and indeed by the whole Zulu nation. Matole, father of the present chief, apart from his birth and leadership of the very important Buthelezi tribe, was in his own right, a man of stature intelligence and wisdom.

It was an inspiring sight to see him arrive at the Mahlabatini magistracy on a formal visit.

He himself was mounted on a fine horse, smartly dressed in uniform with saddlery, leggings and boots and spurs gleaming in the sunlight.

This soldierly man, looking every inch a prince, was followed by about 200 well mounted men.

The heir of this man, this famous tribe, should never have been cold-shouldered.

He was not the only one. At that time I recommended that the government

from time to time that the Zulus are opposed to violence. I agree with him.

There are, however, a number of people who ask about the violence which took place at Cato Manor about 20 years ago. This was caused by the riff-raff numbering scarcely more than 1 000 or so among the tens of thousands of law-abiding Zulus who lived there.

The law breakers came from various parts of the country including the High Commission territories and foreign countries.

At that time it was reported that the Government feared a bloodbath in Natal. It was my duty as Chief Commissioner to submit regular reports on the security position.

I visited every district in the Province. I talked with district commissioners, magistrates, farmers, policemen, missionaries, traders, chiefs and indunas.

The general consensus was that in spite of an intensive campaign aimed at stirring the Zulus to revolt, there would be no uprising and I reported accordingly to Pretoria. Subsequent events proved us to be right.

District commissioners and magistrates have for

Mahlabatini before World War II. He usuallu called to pay his respects-but refused to discuss his trial. During 1960 while I was on an official visit to Mahlabatini he asked to see me in private, and this is what he said: 'I have always denied shooting the magistrate. Today I have not long to live and now wish to speak the truth. On that day at Umfolozi I did a bad thing.'

Shortly afterwards he died at the age of 80.

Lobola and polygamy

I would like to touch on two features of Zulu life - lobola and polygamy.

In Natal in 1891 the value of lobolo cattle was fxed at R10 per beast. From 1935 experienced magistrates have urged that the value be revised to be consistent with current prices. They were supported by many top men in the Department, but the gremlin intervened and today the value is still R10 per beast.

I have heard it said that an increase in value would lead to overstocking. If this is a joke it must be the joke of the century.

It has been said many times in official and other circles, that polygamy should be curbed as it leads to an unduly large increase in the population.

The truth is otherwise. It is the custom of most black tribes in Southern Africa to breast-feed babies for as long as possible, and while a mother is so occupied the husband is debarred from having sex with her.

In a polygamous household this offers little hardship and the average polygamous housewife usually falls preganant only once in two or three years.

In a monogamous marriage the husband is seldom able to observe this custom and the result is usually one pregnancy a year.

Unless other methods of birth control are used, a monogamous society is the chief cause of a higher birth rate.

'I don't make mileage out of the ANC'

107

Post 19/3/80

THIS is the final part of an interview JOE THLOLOE had with CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI.

Q: Are opposition parties banned in KwaZulu?
A: No, they are not. They just did not take off.

Q: I believe that at one time the assembly decided that opposition parties should be banned.
A: But you know what happened, the Bureau of State Security (Boss) paid R12 000 to set up a bogus opposition party. It was in that context the assembly was fed up.

Q: Now the teaching of Inkatha at schools. Can this not be interpreted as indoctrination of young children?

SYLLABUS

A: The Inkatha syllabus was done by some of the best educationists we have in Natal. In fact not Natal alone, I think that even some Atasa (African Teachers Association of South Africa) members were involved in it. It was worked out by the best university graduates, professors, lecturers and teachers.

Q: Who were members of Inkatha?
A: Some of them are, yes. Some are not. In fact the subject is called Ubuntu-Botho. If you say Inkatha syllabus we do not object.

It deals with all liberation movements — with the ANC, the PAC, with black leaders in the history of Southern Africa.

It is not Inkatha indoctrination in any sense. It may be the Inkatha approach to education.

Q: Are we not falling into the same trap of the Afrikaner indoctrinating their young? We are not giving our children — we are not allowing them to....
A: They have not been taught about the ANC or the PAC. They have not been taught about the history of the liberation struggle. Is it indoctrination to teach them about that? If that is indoctrination, let us fold up. I am not prepared to continue talking to you about it.

Q: There is an allegation that I cannot vouch for — I'll just put it — that in order to get, let's say, a teaching post in KwaZulu or to get a traders licence, you've got to be a member of Inkatha.

RUMOURS

A: But why are you members of Wasa (Writers Association of South Africa) and you members of Black Consciousness so vicious against us as your own brothers? Surely we can differ on ideology, but this character assassination is so low and so mean that I view it with the greatest contempt.

Why is it that there is not a single case that you can authenticate? Why must you mean di-

Q: The problem here, Sir, is that you seem to misinterpret my motives. I come with stories that are in fact circulating...
A: But you know they have been replied to... You'll find even at Ulundi some of the most senior people who are in top positions among the civil servants are not members of Inkatha. We never stop their promotion or penalise them for that.

ATTACKS

Q: Temkin, in his book, says that Oliver Tambo was involved in the ANC attacks against you.
A: It's quite possible. I accept it. In fact we discussed it when we were in London.

Q: I'm asking because every time you speak on your association with the ANC you seldom refer to the attacks against you.

A: Do you know that once I visited an African country — I will not name it because I respect the Head of State — and he arranged for Tambo to meet me.

And at that point Mr Tambo was saying to me: You know we are worried because we have no one at home except you. And he was saying: We think that at times you should even attack us.

I said I could not do that, it was against my nature.

You've got to understand the nature of poli-

the choice of colours and the choice of uniform?
A: Why don't you phrase your question and say: Is there any reason why KwaZulu and Inkatha recognise Nkosi Sikelela-Morena Boloka as the national anthems as the ANC recognises them. South Africa.

Q: Besides the colours, the very strong argument that you use about the association between yourself and the ANC in a way seems to suggest that you want to be seen to be very close to the ANC?
A: I feel very insulted by that.
Q: I'm sorry — I did not intend to be insulting.
A: Really, I have repeated the thing so much. Even your own editor, Dr Percy Qoboza, wrote in the column Personally Speaking when he returned from overseas, when you chaps were trying to make us liars saying that I am doing it for image building.

You saw my speech at Jabulani. You people accuse me of certain things and when I explain, you say: He went to a lot of trouble . . . to explain his connections with Mandela.

LEGEND

The African National Congress was founded by my uncle, you know. The man who founded it, Dr Pixley ka Seme, was married to my mother's sister. He is not a le-

cuss it? Indirectly, obliquely you are just trying to smear us because that has never happened.

I have said over and over again that it is a lie... but let us not discuss wild rumours based on hatred.

ties, the terrain in which we operate here and the terrain in which Mr Tambo operates.

I am not going to play off Tambo against myself, or play off myself against Tambo. I know the complexity — We've already covered this point about factions and I said I am not going to regale the security branch and South Africa by revealing some of the factions and the problems that Mr Tambo faces. It does not serve any purpose.

But I don't see why you should doubt my brotherhood and commitment...

Q: Inkatha wears the same colours as the ANC. Is there any reason for

gend to me.

I was close to Chief Luthuli right up to the end. I told you earlier that even when he was banned he used to come to my home at night. Even when he died his family and the ANC abroad asked me to deliver the oration on behalf of black people.

When some of you black consciousness people tried to kill me at Sobukwe's funeral, I was not trying to make any mileage out of Sobukwe. I was requested by A B Ngcobo, Nana Mahomo and others who were with Sobukwe.

I don't need to make mileage out of the ANC. I think that black people judge me on my own performance.

19/3/80

Inanda helped because it made people take notice'

NM 19/3/80

(107)

Mercury Reporter

THE potentially explosive situation at Inanda was now being defused but only because its seriousness and the health threat to Durban had caused the authorities to 'sit up and take notice', the Regional Director of State Health, Dr Johann van Rensburg, said yesterday.

He said departmental records showed that typhoid in Inanda had in fact showed a marginal improvement over recent years but that it nevertheless had presented a 'continuous health problem'.

Contaminated

He said: 'A recent survey showed that without exception, every natural source of water in Inanda is contaminated with human waste, which is no good at all.

'A proper water system, a refuse removal scheme, better roads — Inanda has been crying out for these for years but nothing could be done because there was no local authority to take charge.'

Gravity

Now, however, the authorities had been forced to realise the gravity of the situation and were looking into effecting a long-term solution of Inanda's problems.

One area to be improved soon is the health service in the area, for years hopelessly inadequate.

'The Department of Co-operation and Development has granted us funds to establish a permanent clinic there. Until now we have been able to run only a basic service from a mobile clinic based at Kwa Dabeka,' Dr van Rensburg said.

New clinic

Discussions were presently underway with community leaders to decide the best site for the new clinic.

'We hope to extend the service to health education,' Dr van Rensburg said.

'The recent rain also gave cause for concern, as it caused a run-off from polluted sources which in turn contaminated reservoirs and boreholes that were not properly sealed.

'But the people know now that there is fresh water freely available and I doubt they will be getting supplies from elsewhere.'

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

15016 S.A./U.S.B.

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~HANS-ERIK~~		~~105105~~	~~LATIN ELEMENTARY~~		~~1~~	~~1~~	~~1542308~~
MICHAEL CONRAN		117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(5959)	1	1577958
~~GLENN ARTHUR~~		~~102101~~	~~AFRIKAANS~~	~~UP~~	~~(5050)~~	~~1~~	~~1555620~~
PETER DAVID		117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(5757)	1	1565818
~~INDRAN~~		~~105105~~	~~LATIN ELEMENTARY~~	~~ABS~~		~~1~~	~~1550828~~
RODNEY JAMES		105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(5656)	1	1578556
~~NADINE~~		~~117101~~	~~POLITICAL SCIENCE I~~	~~UP~~	~~(5959)~~	~~1~~	~~1543958~~
MICHAEL ALEX		102101	AFRIKAANS	F		1	1558238
~~DEREK~~		~~117101~~	~~POLITICAL SCIENCE I~~	~~UP~~	~~(5050)~~	~~1~~	~~1541468~~
STEPHEN MICHAEL		105104	LATIN I	F	(3131)	1	1583148
~~JUSTIN FRANK~~		~~105105~~	~~LATIN ELEMENTARY~~	~~UP~~	~~(5050)~~	~~1~~	~~1585038~~
ROGER EZRA PAUL		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(6464)	1	0381768
~~ROBIN ARTHUR JUSTIN~~		~~105105~~	~~LATIN ELEMENTARY~~	~~ABS~~		~~1~~	~~1154498~~
DIANA LOUISE STUART		117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(5555)	1	1597278
~~[illegible] WALLACE~~		~~117101~~	~~POLITICAL SCIENCE I~~	~~F~~	~~(7777)~~	~~7~~	~~1625298~~
						1	1610808
						1	1574308
						1	1551558
						1	1565838
						1	1537528
						1	1583378
						1	1547458
						1	1560568
						1	1542728
				UP	(5050)	1	1549338
KANE-BERMAN		159727R					

In search of racial harmony . . . 3

The big land blunders

IN THE third article in this series A J TURTON, former Chief Native Commissioner, Natal, looks at the question of black land, and recalls the 'theft' of a large area of Zululand by the Government.

AS WAS to be expected the land question occupied the minds of the Republican Government of the Transvaal and the British Colonial Governments of the Cape and Natal in the early stages of colonisation.

Before the turn of the century large areas of land were set aside for the exclusive occupation and use of the black man. This land was owned by the governments concerned and to this day there has been no change in the laws prohibiting non-blacks from acquiring any of this land.

This was the first of the segregation laws and one which has never invited criticism from any quarter. In fact, if there were a general repeal of all segregation laws this is one that would have to be retained. The black man would justifiably rise in rebellion at the thought of whites and others buying up his land.

Stirring of conscience

The next segregation law was the Land Act of 1913 which confirmed the status of the black areas but which for the first time called a halt to the purchase of land by blacks in the so-called white areas.

Until 1913, with rare exceptions, the black man was free to buy land in any urban or rural area except the Orange Free State.

There clearly was a stirring of conscience when this Act was passed, and it led to the appointment of the Natives Land Commission which sat from 1913 to 1915 and reported in 1916. It's terms of reference were:

(a) To say what areas within the Union of South Africa should be set apart as areas within which Natives shall not be permitted to acquire or hire land, and

(b) To say what areas should be set aside as areas within which persons other than Natives shall not be permitted to acquire or hire land.

The Commission reported in 1916 and its report was the basis of the Land and Trust Act of 1936 which provided for an extension of the black areas by making available for purchase by the Black Trust, or a black tribe or person, of a number of farms owned by whites.

This was a recognition of the fact that the areas set aside in 1913 were insufficient for the needs of the black man.

When the question of independence arose in the 1950's the Act of 1913 and the report of 1916 were used as a basis for the proposed independent States.

I doubt that Parliament ever knew that it was being asked to define the boundaries of the new States, on an act and a report that were nearly 40 years old and never drafted with the object of independence.

With the exception of the Transkei - a compact area of land which had enjoyed a large measure of self-government for over 60 years - the areas described in 1913 and 1916 could never have formed a proper basis for the creation of independent States.

Incredible event

In considering the boundaries of KwaZulu the question of the Jozini Dam and the Makatini Flats would obviously be high on the agenda.

In 1895 the tribes occupying what later came to be known as the districts of Ingwavuma and Ubombo were an independent people and not part of the Zululand which was conquered by Britain in 1879.

These tribes, fearing the imperial aims of Germany and Portugal, asked the British Government to take them over as protectorates. This was done and in 1895 their land was added to Zululand and the districts of Ingwavuma and Ubombo came into being.

Nine years later there happened an incredible event.

In 1904 the Zululand Land Delimitation Commission submitted its report. One of its recommendations was that the central portion of the Ingwavuma/Ubombo block should be declared 'Crown Land' for sale to or occupation by whites.

The area concerned was a huge block of land straddling the Pongola River and stretching from Pongola Poort(now Jozini) to the Mozambique border.

At one shameful and illegal stroke of the pen the Swazis and Tongas were deprived of their only major river and a large area of rich land watered by the perennial Pongola river.

I will never believe that the Zululand Commission was unaware of the Treaty of 1895, nor do I credit that the 1915 Commission was ignorant of that treaty.

The Tongas and Swazis were not told of this great theft of land until after World War 1 when they were called upon to pay rent in respect of their residence on 'Crown Land'.

They immediately appealed to the Government and on many subsequent occasions, but all their representations fell on deaf ears, and the 1936 Trust Act put paid to their hopes.

Nature intervened

In the 1950's came the first ray of light. The Government stated that the northern portion of this area would revert to Native reserve. For the Tongas and Swazis of Ingwavuma and Ubombo this was the best news since 1904.

I am not aware of the proposals for the Jozini Dam and the southern area, but as this became part of South Africa by treaty and was not lost by conquest or by any act of rebellion, it must in justice be awarded to KwaZulu.

The whole area in the past was subject to drought and malaria and because of this the white man was reluctant to settle there. In fact he never did settle there. It would seem that Nature intervened to save this land for its rightful owners.

Most Governments make blunders from time to time and some of them are to be forgiven.

One of the great blunders in the field of black administration was the attempt to arrest soil erosion and to improve agricultural practices.

As late as 1960 agricultural officers would explain the benefits of contouring of land, crop rotation, fertiliser, rotation of grazing and fencing.

Each lecture wound up with the statement that on completion of contours and fencing there would be a cull of surplus and poor quality cattle.

This amazing blunder put paid to most betterment schemes. No black man would agree to it. He would rather die fighting against it.

No need for culling

There was in fact no need to talk of cattle culling. One of the leading magistrates in the Department, the late E N Braatvedt, slowly and painfully in 1933 introduced the idea of cattle sales to the Zulus of Nongoma, the home of Zulu royalty.

The sales were a great success and by the end of the war tens of thousands of cattle were being sold in various districts in Zululand every few weeks.

It was by then clear that there would be no need for forcible culling of cattle with the bloodshed that would follow.

Nevertheless in 1960 agricultural officers were still preaching culling to deaf and hostile ears.

The Department was not prepared to take any practical initiative other than to offer fertiliser at a reduced rate. It completely overlooked the fact that cropgrowing was women's work.

A number of officials thought that a man returning to his kraal from a spell on the farm of a white man would apply the farming methods that he had learnt on the farm to his own fields. These officials were apparently ignorant of the fact that when a man left his kraal for employment he went to the industrial areas and mines.

19/3/80

Self-help theory

How then was a black woman to improve her crop yield? Was she expected to arrange soil tests, to carry on her head a ton of fertiliser from the nearest magistracy 25 km away, select the best seed and find the money to pay for it all?

Experienced administrators advised the Department to move into each district with tractors, ploughs, fertiliser, seed and fencing materials and demonstrate on the spot what should be done.

It already had the necessary organisation such as a big staff of agricultural officers and black demonstrators, engineers and technicians.

The Department was adamant that the black man should do things himself, and this attitude has meant that crop production to this day remains at a low level.

This obsession extended to other spheres. In 1960 when the Magabeni Township on the Umkomaas river near SAICCOR was built, a clerk in Pretoria suggested that the question of sanitation should be left to each householder in order to teach him self-help.

Technical men warned that the soil was unsuitable for pit privies. They were overruled.

The householders dug their pits and when the first rains came the pits overflowed and sewage flowed along the streets of the township.

Unproductive areas

Experts were then ordered to install a suitable system. This was done at a fairly heavy cost. Yet workers earning a few rands a week were expected at the end of a day's work to plan and install a sewerage system costing thousands of rands.

I never heard the official reason for allowing large fertile areas of black land to remain unproductive. I have a suspicion that the Government believed that high maize and sorghum production would compete with white farmers.

I say this because I heard in Pretoria and elsewhere, dozens of officials say we could not do this or that because it would prejudice white farmers.

Shortly before my retirement as Chief Commissioner my senior agricultural officer took me on a trip to Estcourt, Winterton and Bergville. He pointed out white maize farms with yields of 60 bags per morgen and — adjoining these farms — black locations producing two bags per morgen.

How to check for typhoid symptoms

NM 19/3/80 (107)

WITH 30 cases of typhoid already reported in Inanda this year doctors say that women at home can play an important part in assisting in the arrest of the disease by keeping on the look-out for symptoms of the disease among their domestic workers and by telling them how to spot signs of the disease among their children.

The symptoms to watch for, according to a spokesman for the Durban Medical Association(DMA), are:

* Fever.
* Excessive perspiration.
* Explosive diarrhoea — pea-soup stools.
* Abdominal pains due to infection. These can be continuous or spasmodic.
* Dehydration — thirst, dry mouth and tongue.
* Mental confusion.

Because of the high mortality rate of typhoid, it is important to get the patient to a doctor or a hospital as soon as possible. The disease can only be treated successfully by the administration of antibiotics or intravenous rehydration.

There are, however, a few things that can be done to ease things for the patient until she can be taken to a doctor.

* Give fluids since rehydration can to some extent be done orally.
* Keep the patient lying down — walking around can spread the toxin more rapidly through the body.
* Sponge the patient down when she is feeling hot or perspiring.

The DMA warns that typhoid is a highly infectious disease. People could be infected before it becomes visible and to prevent the disease from spreading, it will be wise to follow the following precautions.

* Keep domestic workers out of the kitchen.
* Prevent them from handling any food for consumption by other members of the household, without washing their hands with an anti-septic soap.
* Care should be taken not to wash their dishes with those of the rest of the household. The best precaution would be to boil their dishes and cutlery.
* It would be wise to use a disinfectant in the toilet but even more importantly to supply domestic workers with disinfectants to use in their homes if water-carrying sewerage-systems are not in use.

E.B.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 3

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIP
101834P	HACK	~~BRYAN CECIL~~	~~60210~~	~~PUBLIC I~~
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	60210	PUBLIC I
114338E	JACOBS	~~DENISE ELLEN~~	~~60420~~	~~RUMAN PU~~
1030696	LEWIN	DIANE	60320	RUMAN LA
100344V	LOWE	~~BRIAN ANTHONY~~	~~60320~~	~~RUMAN LA~~
094440C	MAYO	HENRY	60320	RUMAN LA
102253V	WILLIAMS	~~MICHAEL DAVID~~	~~60320~~	~~RUMAN LA~~

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

DEAN

NM 20/3/80 (107)

Tragedy of the typhoid-stricken

The unwanted

Mercury Reporter

THE tragedy of Inanda's situation was that no one was prepared to take the responsibility of being the local authority for the area, the Regional Director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Alan Mountain, said yesterday.

Although action had been taken to remedy Inanda's immediate problems, 'a long look' needed to be taken at the long-term solutions.

'No upgrading of the area can take place until a local authority assumes control,' he said.

The Urban Foundation, prompted by Inanda's lack of water and proper sanitation facilities, had investigated laying a reticulated water system in Inanda as early as March last year, and after its completion had submitted a report to various departments, including the Department of Co-operation and Development, for consideration.

However, nothing was done.

This was because there was no local authority to which money for the scheme could be loaned. The cost of the scheme, taking into consideration inflation, would be about R2,5 million, he said.

According to Mr James Rivett-Carnac, who conducted the feasibility study for the foundation, the operating costs of supplying Inanda with water by tanker would be in the region of R144 000 a year.

'As it is, the costs of supplying Inanda with water in the short term are going to be exorbitant,' he said. 'Although the tankers have been loaned free of charge, and the Department of Co-operation and Development is meeting costs of fuel and water, other expenses will have to be borne by the various departments involved.'

This was why, in his study, he had rejected tankers as being a possible solution to the problem.

ALAN Mountain. .

Whose responsibili

Medical services in rural areas 'grave'

Mercury Reporter

The area commonly known as Inanda is about 20km from the Durban City Hall, adjacent to the Indian township of Phoenix and the African township of Ntuzuma.

Best schools

Settled for more than 100 years, the area boasts some of the best African schools in the Durban area, a number of shops and other local businesses, a police station and a new post office.

The land ownership of the area is complex. There are perhaps 400 black private landowners and 200 Indian landowners, while a certain amount of land is owned by the S A Development Trust.

Because it is so-called released land, it may be sold only to blacks. However, should it be necessary, the Department of Co-operaton and Development could buy it back.

The whole area apparently is earmarked to be incorporated into KwaZulu in terms of the proposed Homelands Consolidation Bill.

When asked who the local authority responsible for Inanda was, the Chief Commissioner of the Department for Co-operation and Development for Natal, Mr R N Blumrick, said there was none.

Health matters

Asked why, he said as far as health matters were concerned, the Department of Health assumed responsibility for the area.

However, the Regional Director of State Health, Dr Johann van Rensburg, said yesterday the Department of Co-operation and Development had already implied its responsibility for Inanda by supplying funds for the emergency relief of the area.

'In a released area the Department of Co-operation and Development supplies the funds and we act merely as their agents,' he said.

'The department now has to make a decision whether it is going to act as a local authority in the area or not.'

Dr van Rensburg said his department had no power to collect taxes, lay sewerage, build roads or houses in Inanda, and therefore there was a desperate need for a bona fide local authority in the area.

THERE was a grave shortage of doctors in the underpriviledged areas of South Africa, Prof Ian Spencer, head of the Department of Community Health at the University of Natal, said in his inaugural lecture last night.

Prof Spencer is the first incumbent of the newly created Chair of Community Medicine and is regarded as the most highly qualified South African in his field.

'Insufficient attention has been focused on the medical needs of communities in rural areas such as KwaZulu,' Prof Spencer said.

'In 1979 the South African Medical Association

PROF Ian Spencer

issued a form to 1 200 members asking for volunteers for one month's service to the desperately pressed hospitals and clinics of KwaZulu. Two replied,' he said.

The King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban was grossly overloaded because of the lack of primary health care in the rural areas.

'The education of a single doctor costs South Africa approximatley R30 000. It should become law that before a doctor can be registered he does a stipulated period of service among those communities such as KwaZulu which are in great need of medical attention.'

NM 20/3/80 (107)

In search of racial harmony . . . 4

The drift to the towns

IN the fourth article in this series A J TURTON, former Chief Native Commissioner, Natal, looks at the urban picture.

BY 1920the Government knew that things were bad in the urban areas and in the following year a commision's report showed the picture to be even worse. Parliament was then called upon to pass the Urban Areas Act of 1923 later to be re-published with intervening amendments as the Urban Areas Act of 1945.

The Act placed the responsibility for governing the black man fairly and squarely in the hands of the Government and the 400 city and town councils.

Managers and superintendents were required to be licensed by the Minister and revenues had to be paid into special accounts controlled by the minister.

Local authorities were given power to raise loans, buy land for housing and build houses.

There was, however, little activity until 1950, the excuse being:

1 Depression 1920 — 1925.

2 Depression 1929 — 1935.

3 The approaching war 1936 — 1939.

4 The war 1939 — 1945.

5 The aftermath of war 1946 — 1950.

In one direction there was some activity when in 1936 the new head of the Department, D L Smit, appointed a number of urban commissioners to inspect and report upon conditions in all the urban areas of South Africa.

Their reports revealed an appalling state of affairs, a hundred times worse than in 1923. There was no housing, sanitation, drinking water or rubbish removal.

The few bucket latrines provided by a small number of municipalities were unusable as inside the latrines were mounds of excretement several feet high. The surrounding areas were disgusting and a disgrace to the authorities concerned.

assistance.

Getting moving with the building of houses was, of course, no easy matter. In fact some of the obstacles were alarming.

Johannesburg City Council told the Department to go to Hell. Parliament immediately passed a special Act which quickly brought the council to heel.

The late Cyril Milne, then Mayor of Durban, was very hostile but the Government won in the end.

In 1949 I was instructed to call on the Benoni Town Council with the object of persuading it to embark on a major housing scheme for blacks. The Council said that it was a United Party Council and was not prepared to listen to a representative (me) of a Nationalist government.

The Mayor, Mr Bill Davey, took me aside and said: 'No more meetings with the Council.'

He then asked me to come to Benoni every Wednesday afternoon when he would arrange a game of golf with some of the leading councillors.

After two months of Wednesday golf the Mayor asked me to attend a full meeting of the Council which, by unanimous vote, agreed to spend R12 000 000 on a black housing scheme.

So came into being the very smart township of Daveyton (a combination of Davey and Turton).

Influx control

The passing of the Urban Areas Act saw the registration of service contracts, the imposition of a services levy on commercial and industrial employers and the coming of influx control.

Employers paid the levy willigly and within a short time large sums accrued to the leading municipalities enabling them to provide services that could not otherwise have been afforded.

I suppose a whole story could be written about influx control. Nobody likes it although no government has hitherto been prepared to face the consequences of lifting it.

I concede that a sudden lifting would probably cause chaos but I would say, with all the emphasis at my command, that immediate steps be planned urgently for the eventful lifting within the next five or six years.

First and foremost the potentially powerful Black Trust, which came into being in 1936, must move into the black areas with equipment and fertiliser to revolutionise the production of food, especially maize and sorghum.

There will be no need to worry about sports fields, radio, television or cinemas in the rural areas.

It was hunger which caused the drift to the towns. It will be food and food alone that will keep the black man at his rural home.

Here in Durban, where my main task was to preside in the criminal court, the only men I sent to jail were those who returned to Durban in deliberate defiance of an order to return home and who had no serious intention of taking up employment.

The soft approach

I did not send tax defaulters to jail. Those who did not pay because of unemployment could not pay. Those in employment were given time to pay and they invariaably did so within a reasonable time.

The idea that commissioners' courts in the urban areas fill the gaols is quite erroneous. I am now speaking, of course, for Durban.

If it were left to my court the Durban jail would have gone out of business five years ago.

I have an uneasy suspicion that some of my ideas did not find favour in certain quarters.

My soft approach did not, however, cause the heavens to fall and I believe that conditions in Durban are as good as in any comparable centre.

As far as the bad men were concerned I had no hesitation in sending them to a farm colony for two years with the object of rehabilitation and not as a punishment.

Urgent attention

There is a major matter that calls for urgent attention. Here in Durban the only persons with a right to seek work are those residing in Kwamashu, Umlazi, Lamontville or Ntuzuma. People from elsewhere are usually refused a permit to seek work.

I will cite a theoretical example. A lazy, incompetent man residing at Kwamashu has a permanent right to employment in Durban. A matriculant from Mahlabatini, a top chef from Umzinto or a chauffeur from Richmond are barred for life from taking up employment in Durban or in any other urban areas in South Africa.

They are forever limited to employment as labourers on the mines or in the rural areas.

This injustice, this strange state of affairs, must be sorted out forthwith.

I am sorry for the Zulu workseeker. A few can get employment at Richards Bay and Isithebe (near Eshowe). The rest, who number untold thousands, can only look to Durban which is closed to them.

Immediate action

20/3/80

Then about 1950 came the appointment of C A Heald as head of the urban areas branch. He had come from England as a youth and joined the Department of Native Affairs where he served as a magistrate in the Transkei and Natal.

He was a mild, pleasant-mannered man with penetrating vision and dynamic drive. Backed by those of us who knew what the true state of affairs was, persuaded Dr Eiselen and Dr Verwoerd that unless the Government spent R300 to R400 million on urban housing there would soon be disaster and probably bloody revolution.

Verwoerd demanded immediate action and so came into being huge modern (by 1950 standards) black townships in all the cities and major towns. Durban saw the clearing of the Cato Manor slum and the growth of Kwamashu and Umlazi with the promise of freehold and leasehold ownership.

Many years were to pass before the first move in this direction was made. I do not know who held this up or why.

This delay froze out thousands of would-be owner builders who had the necessary funds without calling upon State

Coal mining plans well advanced, says chief

NATAL MERCURY 21/3/80 (107) (245)

Mercury Reporter

PLANS for the exploitation of millions of tons of coal deposits in the Nongoma area of KwaZulu are well developed and employment will be created on a massive scale.

This disclosure by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, is contained in the first issue of Action, a new journal for the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

Chief Buthelezi says the known coal reserves in the Nongoma district total many millions of tons.

He points out that Nongoma will be developing at a greatly increased rate. At least 1 500 new houses will be built there in the near future.

The KwaZulu leader says the climate is right for investment in the territory. The area has the facilities the industrialist or financier seeks and it also has stability.

He continues: 'My personal philosophy is that KwaZulu should always be regarded as an integral part of South Africa. It is this total commitment to have KwaZulu remain inside South Africa that I offer as a guarantee to industrialists who wish to invest here.

'It is the carrot that my Government dangles before foreign as well as South African investors. We will not jeopardise their investment by creating the circumstances for violent confrontation in which the economy will be destroyed.'

'From our side, we would like to ensure that projects undertaken in KwaZulu will be not only viable but also financially attractive. Therefore a number of concessions will have to continue to be made for the foreseeable future.

'These include loans, rebates on plant and the black wage bill, assistance in moving plant to the new site, housing concessions for key staff from outside, transport concessions and advantages when tendering for Government purchases.'

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (107)

Getting it together

FM 21/3/86

Traditional attitudes towards farming and land tenure in KwaZulu are generally considered rigid. Now Dr John Erskine, assistant GM, agriculture, of the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC), tells the *FM* that an integrated rural development scheme is being planned in the tribal area of Chief Charles Hlengwa at Umbumbulu near Umkomaas on the upper south coast.

"We had a meeting with the chief and his people recently to outline our ideas," he says, "and they were accepted unanimously although it was made quite clear to them that people might have to be shifted around.

"The KDC has also been approached by a group of Zulu farmers in the Empangeni area for help with a block farming scheme they have devised. It will involve loan finance, advice and managerial skills towards setting up a sort of co-operative."

Umbumbulu is being treated as a pilot scheme, and experts from Kenya, the US, China and elsewhere with experience in rural development are being consulted. Erskine is at pains to emphasise that "we are working with the people themselves, and nothing will be done without their consent."

There are about 600 people employed in the area, and small factories producing school clothing and other goods, cottage industries, and crops suited to the district are likely to feature in the final plans.

The KDC's training centre at nearby Umgababa will teach elementary management skills. The idea is to show that even in a rural community life can offer more than bare subsistence. Those with industrial skills can be fruitfully employed, leaving those with farming talents to work the land.

In a recent policy document, the KDC's approach to rural development is spelled out. At subsistence level, savings clubs are being promoted with good results, and higher up the scale integrated commercial farming schemes and ultimately agricultural industries will be promoted. Large scale projects are now handled by the Corporation for Economic Development, but Chief Minister Buthelezi noted in an aside to a recent speech that the PM was planning to rationalise the development corporations soon.

Black schoolchildren . . . why

This will be welcomed in KwaZulu, where divided responsibility has almost reached the stage of retarding urgent development.

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Zimbabwe, SA and the future

Controversial Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Gatsha Buthelezi, expresses his views to the *FM* on Zimbabwe and Robert Mugabe, the future of KwaZulu and other vital political matters.

***FM:* Is there a lesson for SA from Robert Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe?**

Buthelezi: Firstly, I think that people must realise that there is nothing better than contact between people. The image of Mr Mugabe was that of a political ogre, something he has never been (I have known him since 1949). Contact and communication between the people of SA is absolutely vital, otherwise it is human to hate what you do not know. In this country there is fear because we do not know each other.

Secondly, when people make their own choices, they are often not those that white SA thinks they should make.

How have developments in Zimbabwe affected your thinking? Will you move in a more radical direction?

On the contrary, it will surprise you to know that, when I met Mr Mugabe in London at Lancaster House, he and those with him were very warm about the efforts we are making already, because they realise, and said so, that the SA political solution need not necessarily follow the same lines as the Rhodesian/Zimbabwean solution.

Although they were faced with a minority government just like us, I don't think, personally, it is quite the same, because we have an indigenous white population of almost 5m who are not settlers like the Rhodesians. I couldn't be simplistic and say, because it happened that way in Zimbabwe, therefore I must follow Mr Mugabe's stance.

Have you been invited to attend the independence celebrations in Zimbabwe next month?

No.

Is it likely that you will be invited?

I don't want to appear to be courting an invitation, or perhaps courting what people might interpret as a snub. If invited, I would consider it; if not, I wouldn't take it amiss.

Would you say that the ANC is the main agent for change or liberation in SA?

It's one of the agents for change. I wouldn't say it's the main agent. I think even they themselves realise that, because what they do is important. But they're not so simplistic as to think only what they do will solve the problem. That's why last year they asked us to set up that meeting with them in London, so we could exchange notes, because they realised that we need a multi-strategy approach. What they do is important, but what we do from within SA is equally important.

What role, if any, do you see for the Pan-African Congress?

Well, it isn't for me to say. But I know that, at the moment, they are in disarray, and have been ever since Mr Sobukwe died. Their position, which is actually the situation with most exile liberation movements, is the problem of fragmentation. With the death of Mr Sobukwe, this problem was compounded.

But I wouldn't write them off. After all, internationally they are recognised as one of the liberation movements of SA, so at international diplomatic level one cannot dismiss them. But here in the country itself, that's another matter.

Could you comment on the Labour Party's call for the scrapping of the CRC, and how does this affect the Black Alliance?

It doesn't, because the Alliance was not formed with the CRC, but with the LP, so, from my point of view, it doesn't make any difference because the Alliance had nothing to do with the CRC as such.

But it does mean that this channel of contact with the government is now closed.

Buthelezi . . . contact is vital if fear is to be overcome

I regret it very much myself. I know that my brothers in the LP did in fact call for its scrapping, because, as an end in itself, they didn't accept it. Nor do I accept the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA) as an end in itself. I accept it as a means, only, to an end. Therefore, the scrapping of the CRC, as the destruction of a means, is regretted.

Could you comment on the infighting in the National Party?

I think it may be a healthy thing for SA. We do need a separation of the sheep from the goats. And, in this respect, it might even strengthen, perhaps, the resolve of the Prime Minister to move in a different direction from his predecessors, who made a mess of the country.

Have any factions in the NP approached you?

No, but of course I do talk to Mr Botha and his Minister, Dr Koornhof. We also talk through the Inkatha think-tank with the NP. We have these conferences/consultations — we've had about three, the last one being in January. But this was with selected members of the party as such.

Will you ever accept independence for KwaZulu?

No. The KLA, which is at Ulundi at present, was elected on the basis of rejecting independence — so that I'll never accept it under any circumstances.

What, then, is the future of the KLA to be?

We have always regarded the KLA merely as a regional administration. The historical existence of the Zulu people has nothing to do with whether one accepts a role on the basis of an independence from Pretoria.

The fact that such people as Zulus are located in this region has nothing to do with apartheid, and therefore, the ordinary, grass-roots problems of development, of health, etc, have to be faced — apart from the broader political issues.

Have you changed your attitude on foreign investment in SA?

No, why should I? In fact, Mr Mugabe's attitude strengthens my arguments; President Machel strengthens my arguments: they deal with SA. Not because they are puppets of SA, or fools, but because, if any leader is worth his salt, he will know that his first job is to see to it that there is food in the bellies of his people . . .

Is Inkatha a Zulu party or a national party.

This question has been dealt with long ago. Our constitution does not even refer

to KwaZulu anymore, as it did in the past.

How many non-Zulu members are there?

I don't believe in breakdowns.

It would be a terrible thing if we have to divide Africans on an ethnic basis.

Are there any coloured or Indian members?

No.

What is your attitude to black trade unions?

Inkatha is closely aligned to trade unions and has provision for unions to join it. When we met Fanie Botha, we were told politics should be kept out of the unions. I made it clear that provided they didn't interfere, we wouldn't.

Will Inkatha contest community council elections, such as in Soweto?

This depends on whether our people in Soweto want us to, and the decision of the central committee.

Could you, briefly, describe your economic philosophy?

I have said that I know of no better system than the free enterprise system for promoting development. However, the free enterprise system as it is practised in SA will have to be diluted with African communalism if all our people are to benefit from it.

24/3/80 (107)

N. Mercury

Chief still awaits Dr Piet's reply

N. Mercury 24/3/80

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is still waiting to hear from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, following a complaint to him after allegations that the Chief's letters had been opened by the former Department of National Security.

This was disclosed yesterday when Chief Buthelezi addressed a rally at Umlazi which was organised to coincide with the election of Inkatha branch committees for the area.

Speaking to more than 5 000 supporters, the Inkatha leader said he had protested to Dr Koornhof after newspaper allegations by a former Dons employee, Mr Arthur McGiven, that his correspondence was being read.

The minister had promised to inquire from the department concerned, he said.

'I am still waiting to hear from the minister after he has made those inquiries.'

Chief Buthelezi said he found himself in a quandary after having been asked by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to serve on a committee to draw up a statement of intent.

One of the reasons for his dilemma was that the Prime Minister's responses to the call for a national convention had been just as negative as those of his predecessor.

He pointed out that the Zulu people were wary of being pushed in the direction of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda type of independence.

'We hope the Prime Minister will understand that, while he has made some encouraging statements on some of the burning issues, we feel that his stand on the crucial issue of sharing power has not been made clear to us.

'That is what creates a problem for me. That is why I told the Prime Minister that I would have to consult blacks to find out if I should have anything to do with a committee to draft such a statement of intent concerning any political programme for the country if the goal is not joint power-sharing.'

The KwaZulu leader said he would be grateful to know through Inkatha branches what the feelings were on this particular matter. He also hoped to have a full debate on it in the KwaZulu Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi was of the opinion that the fundamental question of power-sharing should be deferred if it only resulted in confrontation at this stage.

'When we think of things like the dismantling of influx control regulations and pass laws, disparity in what is spent per head for white and black pupils, the bridging of the gap for white and black civil servants, and creating more employment opportunities, then we have more than enough to occupy us.'

Drought in Natal tightens its grip

N. Mercury 26/3/83

Mercury Correspondent

FEARS of wide-spread starvation in KwaZulu for the coming winter have again been expressed as the drought in Natal tightens its grip.

Reports from Zululand indicate that the harvest for black farmers has been very poor this season.

An Eshowe sugar cane grower, Mr Leif Dahl, who is closely associated with the Africa Co-operative Action Trust, said yesterday the drought was 'very serious'.

He said late plantings had wilted and died and only those farmers who had followed the advice of Acat had reaped crops.

Mr Dahl said streams had virtually dried up and the position was worse than in winter.

He said cane farmers also had been badly hit with cane growers in the Ntumeni area having their yields cut by 50 percent.

A spokesman for the South African Cane Growers' Association said in Durban yesterday that the association's board would be meeting later this week to discuss the cane estimate for the coming season. The sugar harvest is expected to be well below previous estimates.

A spokesman for the Natal Parks Board said yesterday that grazing in game reserves had improved.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT

YEAR : N/A

FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
~~BARBARA LOUISE~~	~~011141~~	~~MATHEMATICS I~~

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

MERAE

SURINAME

EOUS ARTS

That's what Acat is teaching —black homeland farmers

NATAL MERCURY 27/3/80 (107)

Peter Sutton
Agricultural Correspondent

AN AGRARIAN revolution has begun in Zululand and is likely to have far reaching consequences not only for Natal but for the whole of South Africa's impoverished black homelands.

The seeds of the revolution were sown last year when an organisation calling itself the Africa Co-operative Action Trust (Acat) first became active in Zululand and set about teaching black peasant farmers not only to feed themselves but to produce a surplus of food to feed others.

Acat's purpose is to promote peace and prosperity in Africa through a process of rural development based on food production coupled with Christian teachings. It was founded last year by a group of 12 professional and business men who are all committed Christians and have set about their task with missionary zeal.

The organisation has established its headquarters in Pietermaritzburg and is already actively promoting rural development in several areas of KwaZulu. The aim of Acat is to train rural farmers to increase their food production and to develop other local services such as water supplies, home improvement, arts and crafts, literacy and other programmes.

Savings

The cutting edge of Acat's programme is the formation of savings clubs among peasant communities. The concept was first introduced some years ago in Rhodesia where it was tremendously successful until disrupted by terrorist activities.

Acat gives no money and takes no money from the people it serves. What it aims to do is to mobilise existing resources of land, money, know-how and effort that would otherwise be dissipated unproductively.

The organisation believes that when people put their own money in the ground in the form of improved cultivation techniques, fertiliser and seed, they are far more likely to look after it than if these are supplied free.

Acat field officers work within the community and encourage its members to form savings clubs. What money they have available is saved by buying savings stamps and certificates. Each club is run by a committee elected by members.

Targets

The object is to save for some specific objective: either the planting of a crop such as maize or beans, or a community development project. Members can then collectively or individually buy all the materials needed. Purchases are co-ordinated by the club to simplify distribution and to take advantage of quantity discounts.

A trained demonstrator assists the club throughout the growing season with all aspects of production from soil preparation to harvesting and storage or marketing. In the case of specialised projects, such as water supplies, a trained agricultural engineer will give technical advice.

In one community near Pietermaritzburg villagers had to walk long distances to fetch water. The community appealed to Acat for help. The problem was investigated and a water reticulation scheme designed.

Own money

The cost of the scheme ran into thousands of rands but so desperate was their plight that the community agreed to contribute their own money and raised the cash for a pump, piping and storage tanks. Under the guidance of Acat the project was built and the community shown how to administer the scheme. The village now has a water supply.

Acat's training director, agriculturalist Dr John Hill who emigrated to Canada some years ago but returned to South Africa last year to dedicate his life to the organisation, said there are hundreds of thousands of hectares in KwaZulu on which crops could be grown. He scoffed at prophets of doom who claimed that the territory could not feed itself.

Since new techniques were introduced last year the increase in yields has been dramatic. In some areas they have risen from a paltry few bags a hectare to 40 bags or more. Results with beans and vegetables have been equally encouraging.

Response

The response to the example shown by Acat has been overwhelming. In only a few months about 3 000 people have been shown how to improve crop production, and requests for help are pouring in from South West Africa, Transkei, Swaziland and other black States. Acat, however, says it will first consolidate itself in KwaZulu before expanding further.

Acat is dependent for its funds on donations from people and organisations who support its objectives. The organisation's current budget runs at about R10 000 a month and it is hoped that this will increase to R60 000 a month in a few years time.

Acat was founded by Mr Von van der Linde, a farm mechanisation specialist. Other trustees of the organisation are Mr L H Dahl (sugarcane farmer), Mr K J Fourie (agricultural engineer), Mr R T Mazibuko (organic farming specialist), Dr Lawrence McCrystal (consulting economist), Mr J P Schroeder (financial planning consultant), Dr R N Stephenson (medical doctor and farmer) and the Rt Rev L Zulu, Bishop of Zululand.

POLICE READY FOR RIVAL TALKS

Sun Trib 30/3/80

(107)

By Bruce Page

POLICE are ready to deal with any violence at meetings addressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and an opponent, Chief Mhabunzima Maphumulo, near Pietermaritzburg today.

Chief Maphumulo urged 6 000 of his tribesmen in the Table Mountain area last week not to attend the Inkatha leader's meeting, but Chief Buthelezi announced over Radio Zulu that he would go ahead with his address.

Chief Maphumulo has any "illegal" meeting in

Chief Buthelezi

his area would cause a rift between people.

Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo was reported to have said the cultural liberation movement's "full might" would be unleashed against Chief Maphumulo since it had become clear he was "intent on waging war against Inkatha."

Chief Maphumulo has called a meeting at the Maphumulo Tribal Court — only a kilometre from the school — at the same time.

The officer in charge of the Pietermaritzburg riot squad, Colonel Daan Joubert, told the Sunday Tribune yesterday the Bishopstowe police station strength had been doubled to 10.

Gatsha sees Natal as pilot project

DD 29/3/80

CHIEF GATSHA three-prong plan.

JOHANNESBURG — A three-way partnership between blacks, industry and Government is essential in South Africa, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

Speaking to the Anglo American Corporation business community dinner here this week, Chief Buthelezi proposed that industry and blacks take the initiative in establishing an Inkatha institute to define national problems and to formulate black responses.

He also suggested the establishment of a commission of key white representatives and experts to consider the political future of Natal which he regards as an ideal pilot political project for South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said he had proposed that the initial steps be taken by black society and industry in the light of the government's narrow party political limitations.

Calling on commerce, industry and foreign interests to support him, he outlined the type of work the institute could carry out in such fields as community development, creating jobs and assisting small businesses.

Because it would be operating beyond the recognised scope of the homelands, the institute would be in a position to formally tackle such questions as the "marginal" problems arising from the system of migrant labour, he said.

He raised the prospects of a service corps for young blacks aimed at community and environmental projects, to help solve youth unemployment.

Subject to endorsement by the Inkatha Central Committee and the KwaZulu assembly, the commission would also consider the type of planning and development which the future of Natal required.

"My commitment to working for a multiracial political solution for all of South Africa remains unqualified, but I do see the need to begin somewhere. In Natal, the interlocking of black and white interests, while it is complete everywhere, is most visible.

"The whites in Natal in relative terms are the tiniest minority. In geographic terms, Natal is the province in which separate development makes least sense.

Drought-stricken Northern Natal farmers face tougher times

Things will get worse

SUN. TRIB 30/3/80

107

The next few months will be hard fo farmers in the drought-hit KwaZulu homeland

By BRUCE PAGE 30/3/80

GREYTOWN extension officer Dan Thiebaud sums up the plight of Natal farmers with an Afrikaans saying: "Augustus is die droë maand, maar September is die dooie maand." (August is the dry month but September is the dead month.)

Farmers in his area, which is one of the hardest hit in the province's worst drought this century, agree that is when they are likely to experience the most hardship.

But none is likely to feel it more keenly than the peasant farmers in neighbouring KwaZulu.

Their harvests have been very poor this season and there are fears of famine in the homeland.

Traders say their customers are buying exceptionally large amounts of staple foods normally home-grown.

"I just don't know where they're getting the money as there are no jobs for the people to go to. We're fearful of what is going to happen this winter," said a trader.

Many people are carrying and carting domestic water long distances and farmers on the KwaZulu borders report increasing fence cutting and poaching of grazing.

Mr Thiebaud said stock farmers would have to do without winter grazing unless April rains come.

"Frankly, the maize farmers are worried and they're living on credit from the co-ops.

"Stock farmers are better buffered. Most of them have either sold stock or found grazing in other parts of the country."

He said some Kranskop farmers had been forced to plough in their maize and sorghum crops. Yields in the Kranskop area would be about 50 percent below last year's.

Sevenoaks farmers expect their yields to drop by 30 percent or 40 percent.

John Harty, of Muden, said he had bought an extra tractor to cart water from the Mooi River to his 3 000 pecan nut trees.

"So far it's cost me about R3 a tree. Admittedly I'll recover about R4 000 when I sell the tractor after the drought, but still it means considerable expense."

He said the Itshakane stream, a tributary of the Mooi River, had dried up for the first time in memory.

Labourers on many farms had not bothered to plant their maize stands, realising it would be pointless.

Greytown stock farmer Leo van Rooyen said he expected his thornveld grazing lands to take "a few years" to recover.

Cane farmers also have been badly hit and some yields in the Ntumeni district are reported to be down 50 percent.

Black-white power plan for Natal

ARGUS 1/4/80

107 264 22c

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Inkatha's central committee has recommended the establishment of a joint commission comprising black leaders from KwaZulu and whites representing Natal to work out a political future for the region, based on power sharing, that could serve as a model for the rest of South Africa.

The decision to call for the creation of the commission was taken here at the weekend after Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had spoken to the central committee about his plans for power sharing in Natal.

Chief Buthelezi said: 'Natal, I believe, is ideal as a province of South Africa in which experimentation on racial harmony and power sharing can start.

CHALLENGE

'I now also believe that we are reaching a time when we should challenge the whites of Natal as far as the future of South Africa is concerned. Do they accept a black-white future or not?

'If they say they do, what prevents them from aligning themselves with blacks in clamouring for and also working with us towards that future?' Chief Buthelezi asked.

In terms of the decision taken by the central committee, Chief Buthelezi will introduce a motion for the setting up of the joint commission during the session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi next month.

The committee has suggested that the commission consist of 'key representatives of KwaZulu the white community together with selected experts, to consider the political future of Natal and the type of planning and development which the future of Natal, as a region of South Africa, requires'.

NRP VISIT

The decision came on the eve of a visit by New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, to Chief Buthelezi. He is scheduled to see the Chief together with Senator Warwick Webber and Mr Frank Martin MEC, at Ulundi today.

Chief Buthelezi said that while some thought it worthless to talk to the NRP, he did not agree because the party governed the province of Natal.

'Lowest rate' for black homes

2/4/80 (107)

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Development Corporation is offering loans to black homeowners at the lowest rate attainable — 8,5 percent.

In a statement yesterday, the KDC said the rates offered by building societies and other financial institutions were considerably higher.

The corporation was reacting to a report in The Natal Mercury that residents of Malukazi near Isipingo Rail had said that 'KDC loans were too high' and 'it would be cheaper to build by themselves'.

The report mentioned that residents of Malukazi had rejected a KDC offer to 'take over their sites and grant them compulsory housing loans'. The KDC pointed out that it did not grant 'compulsory loans' and did not take over sites.

Authorised

It was alleged that the KDC had been authorised by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, to 'take over' the sites and build houses.

But the corporation said it had never had such authority. It was the function of the KwaZulu Department of the Interior.

In the report it was alleged that Mr Winnington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, had said the KDC had blocked the Urban Foundation from conducting a survey in the Malukazi area and from granting loans to the residents.

This has been denied by the director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Alan Mountain. Mr Sabelo has also denied that he made such a statement.

TABEL 2.4B: GROOTTE VAN ONDERNEMINGS

SEKTOR	< 10	< 30	< 50	< 50
322 Kleraslie	37	64	50	
311 Voedsel	55	57	29	
321 Tekstiel	30	26	28	
000 Motorlawens	569	335	69	
381 Metaalprodukte	169	151	38	
383 Elek.Masjine.	46	35	12	
342 Drukkerye	45	53	21	
331 Houtprodukte	113	71	18	
356 Plastiekprd.	30	32	20	
352 Chem. Prodte.	19	22	9	
324 Skoeisel	14	12	3	
390 Juweliersware.	54	38	12	
385 Vervoertoerst.	37	19	5	
341 Papierprodte.	3	9	6	
332 Meubels	37	17	11	
384 Motorvoerte.	26	20	5	
382 Masjinerie	45	50	13	
369 Nie-met.prodte.	30	35	6	
313 Drankwerhede	6	7	6	
361 Erdewerk ens.	6	6	3	
310 Diverse Voedsel	18	14	5	
323 Leerprodukte	14	11	12	
362 Glasprodukte	8	7	1	
351 Nyw.Chemikalieë	5	5	3	
371 Bas.Ysteer & Stl.	1	1	3	
314 Tabakprodukte	1	0	0	
355 Rubberprodukte	7	18	7	
386 Wetensk.Toerust.	12	9	4	
372 Nie-ysteer prodt.	2	1	1	
312 Gaarsels/Veevoer	0	1	1	
TOTAAL	1440	1139	406	

% FREKWENSIE-INDELINGS VA

SEKTOR	< 10	< 30	< 50	< 50
322 Kleraslie	.96	1.66	1.29	2
311 Voedsel	1.42	1.48	.75	
321 Tekstiel	.78	.67	.73	
000 Motorlawens	14.73	8.67	1.79	1
381 Metaalprodte	4.38	3.91	.98	1
383 Elek.Masjne.	1.19	.91	.31	
342 Drukkerye	1.17	1.37	.54	
331 Houtprodukte	2.93	1.84	.47	
356 Plastiekprd.	.78	.83	.52	
352 Chem. Prodte.	.49	.57	.23	
324 Skoeisel	.36	.31	.08	
390 Juweliersware.	1.40	.98	.31	
385 Vervoertoerst.	.96	.49	.13	
341 Papierprodte.	.08	.23	.16	
332 Meubels	.96	.44	.28	
384 Motorvoerte.	.67	.52	.13	
382 Masjinerie	1.17	1.29	.34	
369 Nie-met.prodte.	.78	.91	.16	
313 Drankwerhede	.16	.18	.16	
361 Erdewerk ens.	.16	.16	.08	
310 Diverse Voedsel	.47	.36	.13	
323 Leerprodukte	.56	.28	.31	
362 Glasprodukte	.21	.18	.03	
351 Nyw.Chemikalieë	.13	.13	.08	
371 Bas.Ysteer & Stl.	.03	.03	.08	
314 Tabakprodukte	.03	.00	.00	
355 Rubberprodukte	.18	.47	.18	
386 Wetensk.Toerust.	.31	.23	.10	
372 Nie-ysteer prodt.	.05	.03	.03	
312 Gaarsels/Veevoer	.00	.03	.03	
TOTAAL	37.29	29.49	10.51	9.71

FREKWENSIE-INDELING

SEKTOR	< 10	< 30	< 50	< 50
322 Kleraslie	37	64	50	
311 Voedsel	55	57	29	
321 Tekstiel	30	26	28	
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381 Metaalprodte	169	151	38	
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382 Masjinerie	45	50	13	
369 Nie-met.prodte.	30	35	6	
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361 Erdewerk ens.	6	6	3	
310 Diverse Voedsel	18	14	5	
323 Leerprodukte	14	11	12	
362 Glasprodukte	8	7	1	
351 Nyw.Chemikalieë	5	5	3	
371 Bas.Ysteer & Stl.	1	1	3	
314 Tabakprodukte	1	0	0	
355 Rubberprodukte	7	18	7	
386 Wetensk.Toerust.	12	9	4	
372 Nie-ysteer prodt.	2	1	1	
312 Gaarsels/Veevoer	0	1	1	
TOTAAL	1440	1139	406	

- FREKWENSIEVE

PER ONDERNEMING IN NYWERHEIDSHOOFAFDELINGS

KTOR	SONE IN OIENS	INRIGTINGS	WERKNEMERS	GEMIDDELDE AANTAL WERKNEMERS PER INRIGTING
	999<	358	42227	118
	3	219	27554	126
	7	152	19858	131
	2	1044	19724	19
	0	433	16007	37
	4	118	9948	84
	3	152	8957	59
	2	230	6324	27
	1	116	6176	53
	0	71	6049	85
	4	44	5772	131
	2	129	5326	41
	0	70	5121	73
	2	41	5068	124
	0	92	5023	55
	2	64	4915	77
	1	131	4387	33
	0	90	4336	48
	1	28	4013	143
	2	32	3992	125
	0	48	2316	48
	0	46	2239	49
	1	23	1806	79
	0	19	1673	88
	0	10	1298	130
	1	2	1060	530
	0	37	1020	28
	0	29	630	22
	0	9	567	63
	0	3	275	92
	21	3862	224503	58

SONE IN OIENS	999<	INRIGTINGS	WERKNEMERS	GEMIDDELDE AANTAL WERKNEMERS PER INRIGTING
322 Kleraslie	.08	9.27		
311 Voedsel	.18	5.67		
321 Tekstiel	.05	3.94		
000 Motorlawens	.00	27.03		
381 Metaalprodte	.00	11.21		
383 Elek.Masjne.	.05	3.06		
342 Drukkerye	.03	3.94		
331 Houtprodukte	.00	5.96		
356 Plastiekprd.	.00	3.00		
352 Chem. Prodte.	.03	1.84		
324 Skoeisel	.03	1.14		
390 Juweliersware.	.00	3.34		
385 Vervoertoerst.	.03	1.81		
341 Papierprodte.	.00	1.06		
332 Meubels	.00	2.38		
384 Motorvoerte.	.03	1.66		
382 Masjinerie	.00	3.39		
369 Nie-met.prodte.	.03	2.33		
313 Drankwerhede	.00	.73		
361 Erdewerk ens.	.00	.83		
310 Diverse Voedsel	.00	1.24		
323 Leerprodukte	.00	1.19		
362 Glasprodukte	.00	.60		
351 Nyw.Chemikalieë	.00	.49		
371 Bas.Ysteer & Stl.	.00	.26		
314 Tabakprodukte	.03	.05		
355 Rubberprodukte	.00	.96		
386 Wetensk.Toerust.	.00	.75		
372 Nie-ysteer prodt.	.00	.23		
312 Gaarsels/Veevoer	.00	.08		
TOTAAL	.54	100.00		

Gatsha, NRP plan power sharing

(107)

Star 2/4/80.

DURBAN — kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has described his talks at Ulundi with the New Republic Party as "frank and worthwhile," but has also identified major areas of disagreement.

Chief Buthelezi said the NRP had said it was willing to co-operate with Inkatha in its plan for the creation of a joint commission between Natal and kwaZulu to work out a political future for the region based on power sharing.

"A major point in difference between us is that I sensed that the NRP conceives of Natal and kwaZulu as separate entities. This makes no sense to Inkatha. Natal and kwaZulu are the same thing. They are not separate and simply form a region of South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

Ex-ANC leader returns, joins Inkatha

W/E ARGUS 5/4/80

107

Weekend Argus Bureau

DURBAN. — A former senior official of the African National Congress, Mr Jordan Ngubane, returned to Durban from an 18-year exile yesterday to join forces with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

Mr Ngubane, who worked closely with former ANC president Chief Albert Luthuli, fled South Africa to Swaziland in 1962 under threat of being banned.

After nine years, he was employed at Howard University in Washington for a year. He has spent his time since lecturing in the USA and writing three books.

He said yesterday he had been offered a R32 500 job at Howard University, but had not hesitated to come home.

He travels on a British passport, and has been given a South African visa valid for a year.

Chief Buthelezi said last night that Mr Ngubane would work both for Kwazulu and Inkatha.

'REAL TALKS'

'He is going to be very valuable in the days ahead, now that we are beginning to see the beginning of real talks in this country.

'It is wonderful to have him back. He will be a concrete demonstration of a link between the founding fathers of the African liberation movements and our own efforts in Inkatha.'

It had taken almost three years to persuade Mr Ngubane, who had been declared a prohibited immigrant, to come back.

The new Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P J Koornhof, had been instrumental in the negotiation, Chief Buthelezi said.

TABEL 3.2b: KLEURLING-INDIENSNEMING : 1977-1978

- PROPORSIONEEL PER SEKTOR EN AKTIWITEIT, UITGESONDERD LANDBOU.

AKTIWITEIT	TOTALE INDIENSNEMING		KLEURLING WERKNEMERS		
	'000	%(a)	Aantal	%(b)	%(c)
PRIVAAT SEKTOR	3137	71,56	354419	11,30	71,38
- Fabriekswese	1238	28,24	204900	16,55	41,27
- Kleinhandel	362	8,26	46700	12,90	9,41
- Konstruksie	393	8,96	45500	11,78	9,16
- Groothandel	209	4,77	22800	10,91	4,56
- Motorhandel	109	2,49	11900	10,92	2,40
- Mynwese	670	15,28	8474	1,26	1,71
- Hotelwese	49	1,12	6900	14,08	1,39
- Versekeringswese	34	0,78	3898	11,46	0,79
- Bankinstellings	59	1,35	2915	4,94	0,59
- Bouverenigings	14	0,32	432	3,09	0,09
OPENBARE SEKTOR	1247	28,44	142097	11,40	28,62
- Sentrale Regering	313	7,14	53875	17,21	10,85
- S.A. Spoorweë & Hawens	267	6,09	24087	9,02	4,85
- Plaaslike Besture	228	5,20		10,48	4,81
- Provinsiale Adm sie				9,61	4,58
- Poskantoor (Komm kasie)				9,45	1,39
- Plaaslike Bestur (Handelsafd.)				10,81	1,35
- Elektrisiteit				6,10	0,50
- Ander Statutêre I				4,79	0,22
- Beheerrade				9,07	0,05
GROOTTOTAAL				11,33	100,00

(a) = VAN GROOTTOTA

(B) = VAN INDIENSNE

(C) = VAN TOTALE KL

Police check Msinga 'terror link'

Mercury Reporter

THE possibility that migrant mine workers in the Msinga reserve in Zululand would be ideal couriers to take terrorist arms into the major centres was to be investigated, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday.

He was commenting on a report in yesterday's Sunday Express which probed the 'Msinga connection' after police discovered part of the biggest African National Congress arms cache ever found in South Africa on the border of the Msinga reserve.

The report said that there was no way of preventing any prospective terrorist from signing up as a mine worker, that there were no restrictions on what mine workers could carry as luggage and that there were no security checks on the mine workers' journey by bus to Dundee and from there by train to the mining centre of their choice.

The police spokesman said: 'Whenever information comes to us relating to possible routes by terrorists, we investigate them.'

Undertakings

Cape Western

Eastern Transvaal

Natal

Rand and OFS

The above figures provide ... ration, maintenance and administr...

27. There are considera... acteristics of the demand for electr... rent distribution undertakings. Th... es in the costs of distribution an... al indication of the range of var...

28. The circuit in ki... cation of the range of variation of t... lectricity. The operating costs per... on but this is largely attributable... er GWh sold. This figure is the highest for the Cape W... Table 5.

Mix of consumers

29. The mix of consumers, i.e. whether ... tly to a few very large consumers or to a large number... s, has a vital influence on the costs of an underta... n in respect of consumers is analysed in Table 6.

Load factor

31. The load factor of an undertaking h... ect on the cost per unit consumption (i.e. per kWh). Th... actor the lower the cost per unit consumption will be bec... s, i.e. loan charges, transmission costs and capacity ... ated from the CGU are distributed over higher consumpt...

Inkatha next Govt, says exile

(107) NM 2/4/80 (243) (327)

African Affairs Reporter

A DURBAN journalist and author of international fame who fled South Africa and has lived in exile overseas for the past 20 years is back home as the result of secret negotiations between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and the South African Government.

Mr J Ngubane

The former vice-president of the defunct Liberal Party in South Africa, Mr Jordan Ngubane, was welcomed by Inkatha members when he landed at Louis Botha Airport on Saturday.

Among the people who met him was his brother, Mr R Ngubane.

Mr Jordan Ngubane is to be the editor of the Nation, the mouthpiece of Inkatha. He will be based at Ulundi, the capital of KwaZulu.

Predicted

At a Press conference at the airport, Mr Ngubane predicted that Inkatha would form the next Government of South Africa.

He recalled his dramatic escape from South Africa, after receiving news that he would be served with a banning order within four hours.

Without the knowledge of his family he had driven to Swaziland where he stayed for nine years 'under the constant watchful eye of the South African police'.

Mr Ngubane said he had feared that he would be abducted by South African agents and brought back to South Africa. He was advised to apply for British citizenship, which was eventually granted.

Opposed

Before leaving South Africa, Mr Ngubane edited the Indian Opinion and Inkundla newspapers.

Both journals were widely read and were opposed to Government policy. He was a staff member of Ilanga and the World.

While in Washington he lectured on apartheid.

News that he would be allowed to return to South Africa came as a surprise to him and he was taken aback when Chief Buthelezi told him that the Government had agreed to his return from exile.

Kwazulu short of jobs for new workers

(107)

C.T. 9/4/80.

Staff Reporter

KWAZULU generated jobs for only 13,7 percent of the 29 700 Kwazulu citizens who came on to the labour market last year, according to the Kwazulu Development Corporation's annual report for 1979.

This is a source of great concern and "implies that a far greater measure of success will have to be achieved in creating employment opportunities in the future," says the report.

The corporation's income for the year was R491 000. This was below expectations.

The main object of the corporation, according to the report, "is to make a lasting contribution to the economic development of Kwazulu."

This is being achieved by "direct investment in the corporation's own ventures, as well as the provision of financial aid to Zulu entrepeneurs and housing loans to individuals."

Beer brewing

The corporation's ventures include beer brewing and distribution, hotels, holiday resorts, shopping centres and buildings for rental.

A total of 10.5 million litres of sorghum beer were manufactured every month at the corporation's two breweries. The entire production is sold in Kwazulu and four adjacent townships.

The two hotels belonging to the corporation are the Executive Hotel in Umlazi and the Madadeni Hotel in Madadeni. According to the report, the occupancy rate for both hotels was below expectation.

During 1979, loans totalling R3,9 million were granted to entrepeneurs.

The corporation's policy is to promote the development and growth of small businesses. It has a special unit which seeks out potential small entrepeneurs who have an established market for products that could be manufactured by small industrialists.

No long-term plan yet for Inanda

Mercury Reporter

A CONVOY of trucks is delivering 2 000 ℓ of water a day to Inanda — the 'no-man's land' occupied by about 100 000 blacks west of Durban — where at least three people have died and 30 have been admitted to hospital this year after an outbreak of typhoid.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is paying for the delivery of the water until a long-term plan is devised to supply the area with a permanent supply of fresh water.

Mr Charles Pervis, Chief Magistrate and Commissioner of Verulam, said the tankers delivered the water to collection points in the area.

The tanker-supply route was established as an emergency measure to fight the threat of a massive typhoid epidemic in March this year.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is investigating the complex question of land ownership in the area. No long-term plans to supply Inanda with a permanent water and sanitation system can be implemented until this question is decided.

Mr R N Blumrick, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Community Development, is on leave and was not available for comment yesterday.

Tariff policy in respect of consumer groups

2. Escom has three classes of consumer tariffs, i.e.:

   (i) Large user tariffs, generally applicable to loads in excess of 100 kW or kVA (Tariff A);

   (ii) small user tariffs, generally applicable to loads not exceeding 100 kW or kVA (Tariff B); and

   (iii) domestic tariffs, applicable to proclaimed townships or within an area considered by Escom to be similar to such a township; this tariff does not apply to domestic use on a farm (Tariff C).

Principles of Escom's tariff policy

1. In terms of the Electricity Act (section 14) Escom's tariff policy is based on three principles:

   (i) Escom's undertakings should not show any surpluses or difficits;

   (ii) separate accounts must be kept of the expenses of each undertaking and the electricity tariffs should be in line with the costs involved in electricity supply; and

   (iii) one consumer group should not subsidise another.

ESCOM'S TARIFF STRUCTURE

Escom's tariff policy and calculation: A comparison of the Western Cape area with other areas[1]

BYLAAG 6

Investigation into the economic situation in the Western Cape

S K E D U L E V A N V O L G O R D E

ONTWIKKELINGSPOTENSIAAL [redacted]

10h00 1. Inleiding:

1.1 Verwelkoming van teenwoordiges
1.2 Die Wes-Kaap

1.2.1 Geografiese omskrywing
1.2.2 Besondere kenmerke van groe
1.2.3 Aard van wanbalans in die s
1.2.4 Vooruitskouings insake natu

1.3 Die BEO ondersoekprojek tans in pr

1.3.1 Doelstellings
1.3.2 Ondersoek strategie
1.3.3 Tydsfasering
1.3.4 Die navorsingroetine

(i) Voorbereidend

- Statistiese bronne
- Statistiese ontled
- Literatuurstudie

(ii) Die voorondersoek

- Sleutel-onderhoude
- Nominale groepses
- Die vrye bespreki

(iii) Die intensiewe onder

- Memoranda van sek
- Implikasies van o proses
- BEO veld-opnames e
- Konsolidering van/ kommissie

11h00 TEEPOUSE

11h30 HERVATTING

2. Besprekings-onderwerpe:

2.1 Plaaslike fisiese bronne

- Natuurlik
- Menslik
- Ligging
- Klimaat
- Kultuur
- Ontspanning

2.2 Vervaardigings-insette

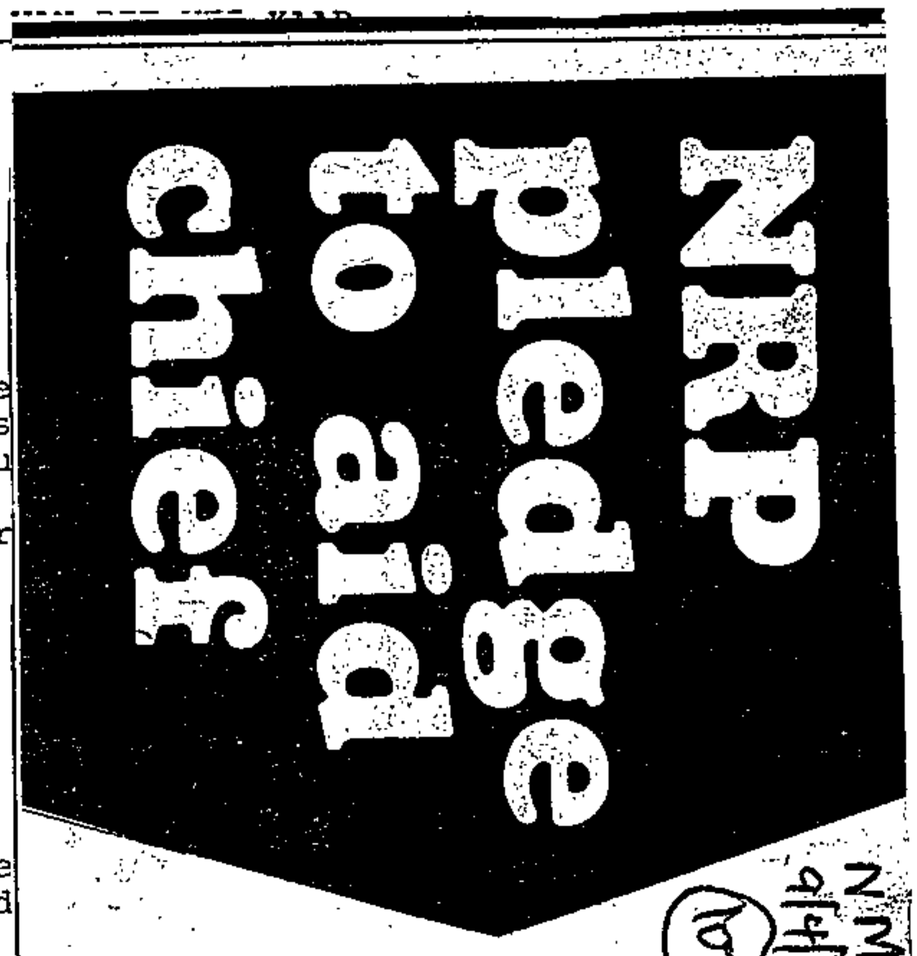
- Grondstowwe
- Intermediêre goedere
- Nuts-insette:

- Vervoer

- Goedere
- Arbeid

- Water
- Elektrisiteit

12h45 LIGTE MIDDAGETE : By Langenhoven Studente Sentrum Restaurant
(Met komplimente van die BEO)



NM 9/4/80

(17)

Political Reporter

THE combined caucus of the NRP has pledged to 'co-operate to the maximum extent within its competence' with KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in his plan to appoint a commission into the political future of Natal on the basis of power sharing.

The caucus met at the weekend, a week after the leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, held talks at Ulundi with Chief Buthelezi.

A statement released yesterday on behalf of Mr Bill Sutton, MP, the party's federal council chairman, reads: 'The meeting heard reports from delegations which recently visited Soweto, the Indian areas of Johannesburg, and Ulundi.

'The visit to Johannesburg confirmed the crying need for action on black housing and hospitals and the cessation of pressure on the Indian community in that area.

'Members were also advised of contact with other black leaders in which wide areas of consensus were identified. Differences were frankly discussed and many misunderstandings were eliminated. In all cases where these meetings were held, it was agreed that the talks had been fruitful and would be continued.

'The caucus heard with interest of the proposal by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu to appoint a commission to consider the political future of Natal within the wider context of South Africa.

'As the party which administers and controls Natal and which launched the Natal indaba and the discussions with Indian and coloured groups on local administration, the party is intensely interested in negotiated solutions. A close and cordial relationship already exists with the KwaZulu Government.'

Soweto election: Inkatha may stand

STAR 11/4/80

(107) (44) (343)

By Derrick Thema

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, whose membership is believed to exceed 300 000, is likely to take part in the Soweto Community Council elections later this year.

Chief Buthelezi said it was necessary to use existing civic organisations to turn the tables against the Government.

"There is no principle involved in participating in such elections and I am for my Soweto branch taking part but then, the final decision will have to come from them," he said.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister also rejected Prime Minister P W Botha's idea of a constellation of states if it were based on a confederal formula.

REJECTED

"If this is the position, I will not touch it with a bargepole because it will mean opting for independence, which I have vehemently rejected because it will entail the fragmentation of the country," he said.

He said that although he was prepared to continue talking with the Government, he would not be party to implementing its sectarian policies of apartheid.

Chief Buthelezi, who arrived in Johannesburg today for rallies in Vosloorus tomorrow and Soweto on Sunday, said that he would be speaking on the challenges of the black liberation struggle and the strategies for liberation, 20 years after Sharpeville and five days before Zimbabwe's independence celebrations.

section, consisting of 5 films and 5 lectures, will be
van Zyl of Witwatersrand University who recently
U.S.A. studying ethnographic film. The cinéma
presented by Mr Freddy Ogterop of the Provincial
ne of the most knowledgeable experts in this field.
comprises carefully selected films and lectures
up-to-date information available in this exciting

M:

one society to another may be regarded as an
film which reveals the texture of human life on as
the appearance of a people and their surroundings,
e quality of their interpersonal relationships, the
and their values, is not only a valuable historical
ases society's knowledge of the present. There is,
of this kind of film material in South Africa.
some of the strategies and problems involved in
g.

he need for context. Film: *The Nuer* (70 min.)
hole acts. Film: *Rivers of Sand* (88 min.)
istory as it happens. Film: *Chulas Fronteras*
9 min.)
ackyard Ethnography. Film: *Daguerrotypes*
8 min.)
e local scene. Film: *Bushmen of the Kalahari*
0 min.)
R a selection of local films

inéma-vérité, or direct cinema, as a modern
that is, recording life as it is lived by means of
tural sound. It was, interestingly, a film style
developments and then evolved into a social
e to documentary film-making, the phrase was
Rouch and Edgar Morin's *Chronique d'un*
plied to many films that employed the tech-
subscribing to the philosophy. The first 2
xplore the idea of cinéma-vérité as it emerged
United States and the third will discuss possible
ecent development, the committed, local-issue

observer: The fly-on-the-wall approach
Film: *Chiefs* (20 min.) or *A happy Mother's Day* (26 min.) *Running fence* (57 min.)

Lecture Two The catalyst: Acknowledging one's presence
Film: *The moontrap* (84 min.)

Lecture Three The militant: Fighting the good fight
Film: *It's ours whatever they say* (39 min.)

NOTE: Additional films related to this course will be screened each afternoon at 5.30 p.m. It is advisable to see as many of these as possible. Fee: 50c per session. The programme will be available in the final Summer School programme.

The organisers may change some of the film material listed above, depending on what is available from abroad.

NRP: Kwazulu talks fruitful

CAPE TOWN — Talks between the New Republic Party and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had been fruitful and should continue, according to a statement released here yesterday by Mr Vause Raw.

The NRP leader said: "After frank talks lasting five hours had cleared many misunderstandings reflected in the aide memoire prepared by Chief Buthelezi before our discussions last week, it was mutually agreed that the dialogue had been fruitful and should continue.

"It was also agreed that it should include contact between the NRP and Inkatha's "think tank".

"I have, accordingly, asked the existing constitutional consultative committee in Natal to form the contact group for this purpose, together with the MEC's who are not already members.

"The contact group will comprise Mr W. M. Sutton, MP (chairman), Sen W. T. Webber and Mr Frank Martin (Natal leader and chairman ex-officio), Mr G. Bartlett, MP, Sen A. Bozas, Mr R. Haslam, MEC, Dr J. Jonsson, Mr Ron Miller, MP, Mr A. Pyper, MP, Mr Hylton Smith, MPC, Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, and Mr Derick Wattersen, MEC with Mr Hennie Brink as secretary.

"The contact group will seek to find consensus on remaining points of difference not resolved last week. These will be general and broad-ranging talks on a "party to party" basis as distinct from possible official co-operation with the commission expected to be appointed by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on a "government to government" level with the Natal Provincial Administration and whose terms of reference we will await with interest." — SAPA.

POST, Friday, April 11

Buthelezi in ER, Soweto

Post 11/4/86

By MAZIKAYISE EDOM

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, arrived today for a two day visit to the East Rand and Soweto.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Gibson Thula, chairman of Inkatha's Publicity Committee, who said Chief Buthelezi will be in Vosloorus, Boskburg, tomorrow and in Soweto the following day.

He said Chief Buthelezi will address East Rand members of Inkatha at the Vosloorus stadium at 11 am tomorrow.

Mr Thula said: "On Sunday, he will attend Holy Mass at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Orlando at 9 am and then proceed to the Jabulani Amphitheatre at 11 am".

8. International Monetary Issues.
H.G. Johnson. "Towards a General Theory of the Balance of Payments" also Theoretical Problems of the International Monetary System in R.H. Cooper (ed.) Penguin Readings in International Finance, Chaps. 11 and 14.
B.J. Cohen, Balance of Payments Policy (Penguin).
H.G. Grubel, The International Monetary System (Penguin).

Chief's proposals for Natal's future

12/4/80

107

Mercury Reporter

A PROPOSAL for the appointment of a multiracial commission to consider the political future of Natal 'within the context of one South Africa' will be put to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi later this month.

This was disclosed yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, when he spoke at the annual prayer breakfast of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Durban.

Chief Buthelezi suggested that the commission should comprise whites and selected experts of all races.

He said: 'I would suggest that such a commission should investigate the type of planning and development which the future of Natal within South Africa calls for.

'We in Natal are, in a sense, the most cosmopolitan region of South Africa, which is ideal for a pilot project in good human relations, and also good for experimentation in gearing attitudes towards one common destiny for all South Africans.'

SUNDAY TIMES, April 13 1980

-107 339

Use the councils, urges Buthelezi

By EUGENE HUGO

INKATHA president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday called on South African blacks to use the system of community councils to their own advantage in the liberation struggle.

His comments cut across the views of most urban black leaders — especially in Soweto — who have tended to brand those who take part in community councils as "sellouts".

Signalling his 300 000-strong Inkatha movement's entry into community-council elections in Soweto and elsewhere on the Reef, Chief Buthelezi stressed that the black liberation struggle should be conducted by democratic means.

Addressing about 5 000 people at an Inkatha rally in Boksburg's Vosloorus township, the KwaZulu leader said people should not be ashamed to "enter the fray" at the level of community councils.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and supporters arriving at rally in Boksburg township

And in setting out his strategy for victory he said: "Community councils are not the vehicles of individual enrichment. They must be turned into chariots which rush us into battle."

Blacks had to organise themselves, and as they organised themselves into greater and greater strength, they needed more political battles in which to exercise themselves.

"Are we so ashamed of being black that we cannot triumph in turning the tables of white ambition?" he asked.

Black politicians could outwit white politicians in the community councils.

"We can do that in the community councils as we can do it anywhere, and as in fact we have already done in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly," he said.

"I can see in the short and medium term blacks pouring their strength into the community-council system of South Africa and so joining one council to another so that the very structures of division are turned to mechanisms of unity."

He could also see no reason why community councils individually could not become members of the South African Black Alliance.

"I see no reason why we should not evolve national structures linking our cities and our towns and our villages into a coherent disciplined whole."

"It is imperative that we create political platforms and evolve political machinery which gives every black South African a constructive role to play in destroying apartheid forever," said Chief Buthelezi.

Nonviolent methods at blacks' disposal had not yet been exhausted.

"We as blacks have have not yet even begun to use our worker and consumer power."

Economy

Although he understood that at some time in the future there may be a need for an armed struggle, the black people of South Africa would do everything human, and perhaps even more than human, to avoid it.

Battle lines drawn by whites over the decades were crumbling one at a time. Whites came to treat blacks as barbarians only to find that after 70 years the total economy rested on their shoulders.

The National Party was losing its granite-like edifice and crumbling into disarray because white skulls had been cracked as they bashed their heads against reality.

"If we honour democracy we must establish constituencies, and if we cannot establish viable constituencies, then we must shut up and let others who can get on with the job."

He said blacks had only two choices:

- To join the armed struggle.
- To fight a democratic battle at home.

Blacks and white liberals who pooh-poohed everything but the armed struggle but had not the guts to support it verbally, let alone support it by crossing the borders for training, had to now shut up.

"The time has come to stand up and be counted. We must all be counted either as somebody within the armed struggle or somebody within the democratic struggle."

Those who gave an "exclusive heroism" to people involved in violence were more than stupid. They were treacherous.

And he posed the question whether Mr P W Botha's invitation to black leaders to serve on his committee to draw up a statement of intent was not a step towards such a convention.

"Let me say quite bluntly that those who adopt a total noncooperative stance towards the South African Government are living in a fool's paradise."

(Report by Eugene Hugo, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

t were for sale it would be bought
on who was more optimistic about
atch, or who thought he knew bet-
ne else how to use the boat so as
est catch—or maybe the best kind

al Property

of our saga opens with the public
ffiscating the boat owner's rights.
eclared public property for public
than some owner's personal profit.

Army won't stop growth of black power — Buthelezi

STAR 14/4/80

107

a masses at the Jabulani Amphitheatre yesterday. © Picture: By Alf Kumalo.

By Jon Qwelane and Carol Mathiane

Kwa Zulu's Chief Minister, Chief Buthelezi, said yesterday it did not concern him how strong the South African army was because it could not inhibit the growth of black power in the country.

Chief Buthelezi told Jabulani Amphitheatre, which has become the venue for his annual Inkatha rallies, that the army would also not prevail against black power which, in the end, would achieve victory.

"It does not ultimately matter what the white man does, because victory is ours.

"Ours is the responsibility of exercising power, not groping for it as though we did not have power.

"Black power is in our hands. All that remains is for us to employ it. We will only employ it if the fratricidal strifes at leadership level cease forthwith," he said.

"Those who present white terror as necessitating violent action and violent action only, insult you and the crucial role you have to play in reconstructing South Africa.

"It is the ordinary people who provided the sweated labour that made South Africa's economy strong," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Mr Botha's dream of a constellation of states is a non-starter if he does not start by abandoning apartheid.

"No black state worth its salt can soil its hands with any relationship with Mr Botha's constellation if apartheid remains. South Africa's policy," Chief Buthelezi said.

Whites knew this and the sheer weight of black numbers would make it increasingly difficult and ultimately impossible for whites to subjugate blacks politically.

"(Whites) cannot run their firms without blacks, and to tell the truth most of them cannot run their homes without blacks. Their wives cannot even cook mielipap.

"White dependency on blacks is total, and that dependency spells political power to blacks. Black victory in the struggle for liberation is inevitable," Chief Buthelezi said amid loud applause.

Blacks had to grasp the political and democratic struggle in South Africa with their own hands.

"At crucial times there is a tendency for people to organise themselves spontaneously but if there is one thing this country has shown, it is that there is a need for an ongoing and sustained political struggle," Chief Buthelezi said.

"I believe the time will come when civilisation will be joined with labour action and consumer group action to produce a political front which will in the end, dictate events and bring South Africa to a point where there is no recourse but to hold a national convention and discuss formulae for power sharing," Chief Buthelezi said.

Contrary to reports in a Sunday newspaper, Chief Buthelezi will not serve on the committee envisaged by the Prime Minister to be the basis of a constellation of states.

The crowd unanimously roared back a "No" to his question as to whether they would have him serve on the committee.

He angrily denounced the newspaper for "telling lies."

On Saturday, Chief Buthelezi urged people to join community councils and warned against individual enrichment.

"Community councils must be turned into the chariots which rush us into battle.

"I can see in the short and medium term, blacks pouring their strength into the community council system and so joining council to another so that the very structure of division is turned into a mechanism of unity," he said.

Buthelezi plan 'capitulation'

STAR 14/4/80 (107)

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's strategy for the black liberation struggle was described as "capitulation" today by Committee of 10 member Mr Tom Manthata.

Mr Manthata was reacting to the Inkatha president's weekend call on blacks to use homeland assemblies and community councils as part of a multi-faceted strategy in the struggle for liberation.

Chief Buthelezi had said nothing creative and constructive about the need for change or the liberation struggle, said Mr Manthata.

The Inkatha president, who is also Chief Minister of kwaZulu, had not brought about any changes in his homeland, apart from the negative one of getting homeland citizen-certificates issued to people in kwaZulu.

Resettlements and removals were taking place in kwaZulu just as they were elsewhere in the country, said Mr Manthata.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said he agreed with Chief Buthelezi's argument that the strategy should be a multi-faceted one. He said there was no single way in which the necessary fundamental change could be brought about in South Africa.

● Page 7: Army won't stop black power.

Kwa-Zulu's nod 'pays off'

Post 17/4/80 (107) (30)

THE acceptance of the tri-partnership concept by KwaZulu has resulted in the injection of R9-million into the area's economy over the past two years.

This was said by Mr Chris Groenewald of the KwaZulu Development Corporation in its No One Journal this year.

He says the Zulu people's acrimony at having big white owned businesses in their area has largely disappeared since traders in KwaZulu have realised that these giant white establishments benefit them. In 1977 there was resistance to the first tri-partnership project established in KwaZulu — the Checkers supermarket, because businessmen there believed they were going to be put out of business.

Since the establishment of Checkers, the people of Madadeni stopped flocking to the boom industrial town of Newcastle outside the boundaries of KwaZulu.

And since then, nine tri-partnership companies have been established in the area and another dozen companies, including three one-stop shopping centres, are in the pipeline.

Mr Groenewald says the capital injection into KwaZulu will be doubled to something like R18-million in the next two or three years.

Already close on 400 employment opportunities, ranging from cleaners to management level, have been created in the fields of insurance, retailing, manufacturing, construction, advertising, the hotel industry and garages. On the fringes of these, another 300 wage-earning jobs were created.

The tri-partnership concept was only recently introduced to KwaZulu but, it has already manifested itself as a considerable economic force. The concept provides an injection of outside capital into KwaZulu, but at the same time enables Zulus to obtain the necessary skills to be in a position eventually to manage these businesses themselves.

Mr Groenewald says one of KwaZulu's most important economic objectives is to develop the economy to a position where growth is "self-sustaining" and the manpower and capital to achieve this are substantially generated from within.

This can be achieved by:

- Building up an export base.
- Raising the level of savings so as to generate capital.
- Reducing the outflow of manpower.
- Developing the necessary skills of the labour force.
- Attracting entrepreneurs to invest in KwaZulu.
- Call upon and utilise the know-how and expertise so badly needed in the distributive and production sectors of the economy.
- Introduce capital inter alia in the form of shares with superior bargaining power to purchase goods to their best advantage.

I'LL JOIN PW'S TALKS — CHIEF

S Post 13/4/80

Nats have abandoned apartheid --Buthelezi

S Post 13/4/80

• From Page 1

the latter should protest about the exclusion and demand involvement.

Chief Buthelezi defended his continued support for dialogue through Government-created channels such as community councils, saying these could be used for the benefit of the black liberation struggle in South Africa.

"The black man can do battle on the very fronts designed by Pretoria," he added.

One council could be joined to another so that the very structures of division were turned into mechanisms of unity.

Blacks who decided to stay in the country had a duty to join the political liberation struggle based on democratic principles.

"Whites, whether on the left or right, enjoy infighting within black South Africa.

"Let us stop this and get on with the liberation struggle," Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Buthelezi . . . prepared for talks.

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he is prepared to serve on Prime Minister P W Botha's proposed council of states — the body at which leaders of a "constellation of states" (including independent homelands) would meet to discuss matters of "mutual concern".

Chief Buthelezi, speaking to over 8 000 Inkatha members at Vosloorus, Boksburg, yesterday, said that the National Party had abandoned its belief in apartheid, and announced that he had come to the East Rand for a mandate on whether to accept or reject Mr Botha's invitation to join the council.

He also hinted strongly that Inkatha would participate in the coming community council elections.

Under Mr Botha's proposals for the council of states urban black people participating in the council are to be treated as a separate group from rural black people, a move which observers believe is in line with the Nationalist Government's attempt to create an urban black elite.

Mr Botha has also said that although black, white and "brown" people would meet in the council to decide on matters affecting South Africa, the Government did not envisage a system of one man, one vote as black people "would suffer under such a system".

National identities would be preserved, he said.

Speaking at yesterday's meeting, Chief Buthelezi said two fundamental questions had to be answered before he could decide: Would Mr Botha's move enable blacks to assist democratically within the national interest and would such a committee hasten the formation of a national convention, which was necessary for a return to democracy in South Africa?

He said blacks could outwit whites. They could do that in community councils, as in fact Inkatha had already done in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He said: "I say to you, do not be ashamed to enter the fray at the level of community councils. I can see blacks pouring their strength into the community council system of South Africa and so joining one council to another, so that the very structures of division are turned into a mechanism of unity."

He said he saw no reason why community councils individually could not become members of the South African Black Alliance.

"Those who adopt a total non-co-operative stance towards the South African Government are living in a fool's paradise.

"They themselves will one day have to enter into dialogue or discussion, unless there is a military overthrow of the government — if they want to be relevant that is," Chief Buthelezi said.

He and other black leaders he had spoken to rejected the idea of military success against South Africa as unrealistic.

However there were white decision-making bodies considering the future of black people, and

• To Page 3

'Apartheid must go for white survival' says chief

NM 14/4/80

(107)

JOHANNESBURG—South African whites could not survive in Africa if they continued with their apartheid policies, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and leader of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Soweto yesterday.

Speaking at a prayer meeting at Jabulani amphitheatre, Chief Buthelezi told about 12 000 that in order for the white man to safeguard his survival in this part of Africa, he would have to agree to serious talks with the country's black population at a national convention.

'The white man is terribly concerned about his survival. The world at large, neighbouring States and Africa are necessary for white South Africa.

'South Africa cannot have increasing access to southern Africa and the world if it persists in its apartheid policy.'

Chief Buthelezi said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's 'dream' of a constellation of States was a 'non-starter' if he (Mr Botha) did not start by abandoning apartheid.

'No black State worth its salt can soil its hands with any relationship with Mr Botha's constellation if apartheid remains South Africa's policy.'

Chief Buthelezi said white South Africa stood condemned by the international community. The condemnation was reaching new levels of ferocity.

'White South Africa cannot return to African and international favour without us. Any attempt they make to do so will fail.'

The Chief Minister said blacks should be 'fortified by the wisdom which the struggle for liberation over the decades had taught them.

'We are a people who have struggled. We have suffered and we have evolved a wisdom which in the end will triumph over every adversary.'

He urged blacks to reject 'new-fangled and instant solutions by political upstarts'. — (Sapa)

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ON 17 APRIL 1980

107

KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ADDRESS BY

THE HONOURABLE T.N.H. JANSON, M.P.

MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

OPENING OF THE THIRD ORDINARY SESSION

OF THE

THIRD KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ON THURSDAY 17 APRIL 1980

AT ULUNDI

ISSUED BY THE INFORMATION SERVICE OF SOUTH AFRICA AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 17 APRIL 1980 PLACE: CAPE TOWN

107

ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE T.N.H. JANSON, M.P., MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 17 APRIL 1980 AT ULUNDI

Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Paramount Chief of the Zulus, the Honourable the Chief Minister and Members of the Cabinet and of this Legislative Assembly: I am deeply conscious of the honour of opening this session of your Legislative Assembly. To visit this beautiful area and to renew old acquaintanceships is always a pleasure.

Since you gathered here last year, much water has flowed under the bridge. You will recall the visit to Ulundi of the Prime Minister, the Honourable P.W. Botha and Dr. the Honourable P. Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in August last year and the message of hope that the Prime Minister brought to all of us. These were not mere words, and the various initiatives that have been taken since then are

ample ... 2/

ample proof of my Government's honest intentions. You are also aware of the further discussions held on 15 February 1980 at Cape Town between the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Co-operation and Development, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and the Honourable the Minister of the Interior of KwaZulu. This meeting was of great importance and formed part of a series of discussions held with all Black State Leaders on the same day. I think our national goals are clearer now than ever before and what is needed more than anything else is for men of goodwill from all sides to work together in a spirit of understanding for the common good of us all. By now it should be clear to even the most sceptical among us that those nations which so loudly decry our efforts to solve our domestic problems are motivated only by self-interest. To some it is important that chaos be encouraged

to make ... 3/

to make stable government impossible and to create a climate which will favour the imposition of a foreign doctrine and which in time would ensure that, with the exclusion of the party elite, all the people would become part of an alien regime. To others, we are of value only as a market for their goods and a source of scarce minerals. Should better markets or sources become available, then we may, as far as they are concerned at least, become expendable. The importance to the world of stability in Southern Africa seems to escape some people. We have seen many examples of governments obtaining outside military help (economic help is, of course, not so readily forthcoming), always with predictable results. There can be no doubt that for stability in South Africa it is we ourselves who must find the solutions to our national problems.

However ... 4/

However, it should not be overlooked that political stability and employment practically go hand in hand.

Although unemployment has not increased much lately, it is for this reason that this matter continues to give cause for grave concern, as much to the politician as to the economist. We must look to the lessons of history and realise that vast numbers of men and women without employment or income will always remain a threat to the very political stability which we all so earnestly seek.

My Government has approached your Government with an offer of financial and practical assistance in an effort to assist in solving this problem and it is understood that your Government has a committee of senior officials and Inkatha members engaged at present in working out various

projects ... 5/

projects to absorb as many of the unemployed as possible. This is a commendable effort.

Furthermore, in view of a considerable improvement on the economic front, my Government was able to make, in various ways, more money available to the consumer and this has had a ripple effect which includes increased employment opportunities.

Insofar as industrial development is concerned and in particular as regar the question of energy, I was delighted to learn that positive steps are being taken in the exploration of coal deposits and other minerals. If mining activities could be undertaken, it would be invaluable for your country and its people and you are encouraged to pursue this matter with might and main. It is pertinent to mention here that the fuel situation continues to give cause for concern particularly the unnecessary use of

diesel ... 6/

for non-productive purposes but the South African Government has intensi= fied research into other possible sources of fuel. Certain areas of KwaZu may be suitable for crops from which ethanol can be produced and this is being investigated. KwaZulu might be the pioneer in this field. In the long term the indications are that South Africa, with its National States, will be completely independent so far as the production of fuel is concern

A year has sped by since you tabled your White Paper on economic developme and, while there has been progress, you will agree that it has not met the requirements of your development strategy. Consequently, the ultimate achievement of your goal of the development of KwaZulu is placed further from your reach. Insofar as the economic field is concerned, agricultural development in KwaZulu is a matter which needs a great deal of attention.

You have a ... 7/

You have a large population to support. The recent drought has high= lighted the urgent need for sound agricultural planning to make the optimum use of your farming land and to ensure that this valuable natural asset is conserved for generations to come. The land, which is your most precious heritage, must not be allowed to be destroyed. In your White Paper on the economic development of KwaZulu, great emphasis is, rightly, placed on the important role that agriculture will have to play in achieving your goals, on which I want to congratulate you.

Agricultural development is a very complex undertaking requiring massive inputs of capital, technological skills, machinery, trained staff and so on, but all of these will be to no avail if the attitude of the people is not geared to development. All these problems can be overcome and my

Government ... 8/

Government is always ready to assist wherever possible. You can draw also on the financial and managerial resources of your own national development corporation, but the attitude of the people is a difficult problem with which only you can deal. In other words, the agricultural development of KwaZulu is a social or human problem which you will have to solve. Each of you is in a leadership position and is able to influenc the attitude of the traditional farmer.

Although agriculture will have to make the major contribution towards rural development in KwaZulu, the role that forestry can play in this respect is not insignificant. Not only are work opportunities created at plantations in outlying areas, but wood derived from woodlots and used as firewood can only play an important role in fighting the energy crisis by providing fuel and conserving your indigenous trees. Not only are such

woodlots ... 9/

woodlots valuable as a source of supply of poles and firewood, but properly planned they can be sited so as to form windbreaks for arable allotments and residential areas. I therefore appeal to you to encourage the establishment of woodlots in your areas.

As we enter this decade I fear far more the threat of widespread famine than the consequence of internal upheavals and wars on the African continent. It is estimated that in 1977 food production per head of population in Africa was 10% below the 1965 level. According to the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation the number of under= nourished people in the world grew from 400 million in 1971 to 450 million in 1974. The present figure is undoubtedly proportionately larger.

South Africa ... 10/

South Africa is the largest exporter of food on the continent and one of the world leaders in this field. The growing population and lack of proper utilisation of farming land in the Black areas will make it more and more difficult to produce a food surplus. Present indications are that by the year 2000 South Africa will consume its own production. The solution is in your hands and you cannot afford to delay action on a massive scale. Among other things that you will have to consider, is whether you are making sufficient financial provision for agricultural development in your budget. Are you giving sufficient attention within your system of education to the teaching of agriculture and the correct attitude towards it?

It is noted that KwaZulu has budgeted for an amount of R88 462 388,00 for Health and Welfare services this year and is now responsible for the

administration ... 11/

administration of 28 hospitals. The shortage of doctors and other medical personnel is a never-ending problem and, of course, is not peculiar to KwaZulu. South African medical qualifications are highly regarded in other countries, and there is consequently a great demand for our doctors and even nurses. We will always remain grateful for the dedication of medical personnel who are prepared to accept the challenge of working in remote areas far away from the amenities and luxuries of the city.

It has been necessary for the KwaZulu Government to postpone the take-over of the remaining mission hospitals because of the shortage of experienced staff to train mission hospital staff in administrative procedures. As a result, only the Ekupumuleni Mission Hospital (in October 1979) and the Appelsbosch Hospital (transferred from the

Republic's ... 12/

Republic's Department of Health in April 1980) have been taken over during the past financial year. It is expected that the four remaining mission hospitals (Assisi, Bethesda, Manguzi and Montebello) will be taken over during the present financial year.

Although large hospitals will continue to be provided in KwaZulu in the future, the emphasis now is more on using available funds for the improvement of clinics, the provision of rural health facilities and the development of a school nursing service.

Apart from health services, there was also progress on other spheres of administrative functions.

The KwaZulu Government has now taken over the police function, and as from the beginning of this year eight commissioned and non-commissioned

officers ... 13/

officers assumed duty at Ulundi to form the nucleus of your own police. Negotiations for KwaZulu to take over the prisons function are well advanced.

Insofar as the administration of justice is concerned, it is noted that because of various administrative problems the proclamation of KwaZulu magisterial districts and the promulgation of courts have not yet been possible. The number of legally qualified Zulus in the Department of Justice increased during 1979 from 78 to 91, despite losses to the private sector.

The function of the registration of births, marriages and deaths was taken over by your Government on the 2nd of March 1979. An average of

8 000 births ... 14/

8 000 births, 500 marriages and 2 000 deaths are currently being registered per month. In the interests of good administration it is essential that all births, marriages and deaths be registered. This is basic to an orderly society.

In no other Black state or self-governing area do we find as many town= ships as in KwaZulu. The number stands at 24 at present, 13 of which already have their own town councils. In view of the large proportion of Zulus living in these townships, their efficient administration is of the utmost importance not only to KwaZulu, but also the the Republic of South Africa. It is essential that the law governing the administration and control of townships be regularly amended to keep pace with changing living conditions and circumstances in KwaZulu. The initiative of this Assembly in appointing a special committee to investigate and suggest

amendments ... 15/

amendments to Proclamation R293 of 1962 is particularly commended.

My colleague, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, is at present giving serious consideration to the suggested amendments.

I have read the last annual report of your Department of Education and Culture. What immediately strikes one is the large scale on which education is being undertaken in KwaZulu. The number of pupils is in excess of 850 000 and there are over 16 000 teachers and 2 226 schools. It is gratifying to note that you have managed to increase the supply of free books in primary schools and also reduced the backlog in supplying furniture. It is noted that one of your greatest education problems is the shortage of qualified teachers, especially in the sciences. Although you already have six teacher training colleges with an enrolment of over

3 000 students ... 16.

3 000 students, it seems that you are unable to provide sufficient teachers to keep pace with a population increase of 3%. Your future depends on the present quality of your education and it would appear that you would be wise to adjust your priorities to make provision for an increased input of qualified teachers. The progress you have made in the field of technical education is noteworthy and I would particularly like to congratulate you on the opening of the Mangosuthu Technikon. The assistance given KwaZulu by public corporations and religious bodies to finance the building of educational institutions is quite remarkable. The donors are to be congratulated on their generosity and investment in the future.

I know ... 17/

I know that the matter of more realistic consolidation is a burning issue to your Government. As you know, the South African Government has an open mind on the subject and a special commission appointed to hear representations from interested parties is still busy preparing its report. It is sincerely hoped that a solution acceptable to all concerned will result.

Maintenance of law and order is essential, not only for good government but also for the development and progress of the people. In the report of the Commission of Enquiry in regard to the riots in Soweto and elsewhere it was found that less violence occured in Natal than any= where else and the following reasons were furnished by witnesses namely that the Zulu as a people is a conservative one who stuck to their

traditions ... 18/

traditions and maintained discipline on their children. Other reasons were the good relations existing between the Zulu people and the officials the influence of aid centres and the Urban Councils and consultation between principals, teachers and parents, arranged by KwaZulu officials.

The aforementioned reasons will redound to the credit of the Zulu people, its leaders and officials and I think it is justified that this be made universally known. I pay tribute to you for this and wish to make an urgent appeal to you to take all possible measures to assure that these virtues will not dissapear from the life of the Zulu people but will be maintained.

The need for co-operation between governments in every possible way becomes more apparent and urgent every day. There are further examples

of fruitful ... 19/

of fruitful co-operation between the South African Government and your Government. I am very pleased that the old controvery regarding the building of the Woodstock Dam on the Tugela river in the Okahlamba District has now been amicably settled. This was achieved through high level consultations and co-operation between our Governments which resulted in the decision that the farm Oliviershoek be purchased by the South African Development Trust for the settlement of the people who will have to move as a result of the construction of the dam. You are also aware of the fact that shortly after the 1979 session the Commissioner-General retired after serving with distinction in that capacity for nine years and was succeeded by the present incumbent of the post. I understand that the co-operation between your Government and the present Commissioner-General is excellent. This can only be to our mutual

advantage ... 20/

advantage and I look forward to our Governments working together even more closely in the future.

The settlement of displaced persons could cause emotional outbursts if not handled properly and sympathetically.

I am fully aware of the problems which exist as a result of your people being evicted from White-owned farms for various reasons and that your Government saw the need for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the living conditions of such displaced persons. This was a mammoth task and the preliminary report tabled in the Legislative Assembly during its ordinary session in 1979 will come up for discussion during this current session. The appointment of this Select Committee is further proof that your Government is doing everything in

its power ... 21/

its power to improve the conditions of your people.

May our mutual aim to live in harmony in Southern Africa as children of Southern Africa, as nations of Southern Africa, with a common patriotism, be fulfilled. May we look forward to the day when all the peoples of the various nations, all the Black States in South Africa, will be free from prejudice and hatred, and as individual states in Southern Africa orbit safely and soundly within a constellation of Southern African States, each with its own citizens within its own orbit and in such a manner that none will clash with the other, nor explod and be scattered, but be bound and held together by the gravitation of a common, strong, flourishing and interdependent economy as well as a common trust and nationalism, cemented together by a common patriotism within the constellation which will grow into some form of confederation - a model to the world.

Mr. Speaker ... 22/

Mr. Speaker and Honourable members, may your work in this Assembly be fruitful and have God's blessing. It is now my privilege to declare the third session of the third KwaZulu Legislative Assembly duly open.

---oOo---

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of we
cal damage (such as from fire o
people often insure. They *share* lo
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insurance premium. These acc
miums are supposed to be large
sufferers of any insured, actual los
Insurance trades each person's sm
large loss for the certainty of a s
insurance premium.

Insurance also may induce peo
the probability of the contingent e
sured person is often required to
precautions as a condition of getti
Otherwise, precautionary incentives
duced with insurance; for without i
may devote more resources and care
to protection than with it. So insuranc
decrease or increase total social
losses. Yet even if total losses are s
insurance than without (as they may v
avoidance of precautionary resource-u
reduction of anxiety may exceed the
accident losses.

Some accidental losses are not ins
cause they are not accidental enough.
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hazard diminishes the feasibility of i
Claims for indemnity against losses wou

insurance premiums an insurance company
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Allocation by
ership Allocation

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r methods are used to escape the risks. You
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or *not* finding gold on your land, or having
people's tastes and demands shift away
your services, or divorce, or dull children,
arital infidelity. You can't *buy insurance*
st these risks, yet you can *insure* for some
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unexpectedly drying up can be transferred
neone else. Just sell the well to him. You
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expect is there. If the oil well does dry up,
er bears the loss, not you; if it lasts longer
the profit.

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of those goods. With a private-property
risks can be transferred to the most will-
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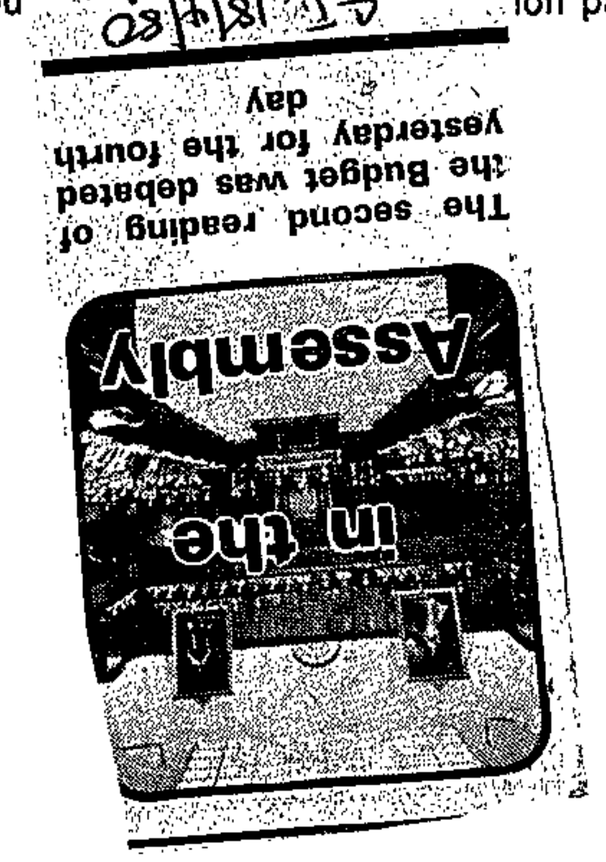


The second reading of the Budget was debated yesterday for the fourth day

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was turning Inkatha into a "Malia" instead of uplifting his people, the Nationalist MP for Parys, Dr Willie Kotze, said.

He attacked black leaders for using "excessive" language when whites were being told to promote good race relations.

Chief Buthelezi spoke of a freedom struggle, while he could get his freedom and independence tomorrow if he wanted it. "But, he wants South Africa." That was what his so-called freedom struggle involved.

Chief Buthelezi should rather impress on the Zulu nation that it was not the primary function of men to conceive children, sit around the beer mug and shift around the hut with the sun while the women worked in the fields. The world of today demanded that a man should work and that laziness no longer hid behind "tradition". It was not a scandal for a man to work.

Chief Buthelezi should stop making so many trips and well-meant speeches of peace and rather go and see how his people and land looked. Some of the country's best agricultural land no longer contributed to the economy.

Ct. 18/4/80

Buthelezi, Mafia (107)

NATAL POLITICS (107) FM 18/4/80

Toenadering

A significant, though tentative step towards an experiment in mixed government in Natal was taken in Durban last week.

Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi announced that in the current KwaZulu Legislative Assembly session he would propose the appointment of a multiracial commission "to consider the political future of Natal in the context of one South Africa." This is the first real step from KwaZulu towards the idea of a free association which the NRP-ruled Natal Provincial Council has been punting for some years.

Even without any government interference, there are unlikely to be dramatic developments — such as representatives of KwaZulu sitting in the Provincial Council, or whites taking their seats at Ulundi. The more likely road is shared administration, which can well be justified on purely practical grounds leading gradually to shared political control.

It is no secret that KwaZulu education needs all the help Pietermaritzburg can provide, although black education falls outside the provincial capacity.

Then, again, there are matters such as roads. It is ludicrous to allocate the construction of a single road in small segments between two authorities. A far better arrangement is to leave construction to one authority and have it send a bill to the other for its *pro rata* share.

This is the type of arrangement the *FM* understands is presently being considered.

Senior Natal MPC Frank Martin points out that with a black government in Zimbabwe the idea of power sharing is no longer unthinkable. In a small province such as Natal any "consolidation" would be unworkable, and therefore sharing an administration can have only one logical outcome.

Meanwhile the province is coming under pressure from unexpected sources. Martin tells the *FM* that provincial hospitals at places such as Port Shepstone, Matatiele, and Ladysmith are being inundated with patients from Transkei, Lesotho, and even Swaziland. At Matatiele over 90% of patients are from beyond Natal's borders. The cost of treating these patients is about five times the amount allocated for the purpose from State funds. It appears that not only do we have international hospitals, but that healing our neighbours is an expensive business.

Buthelezi 'turning Inkatha into a Mafia'

NM 18/4/80 (107)

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was turning Inkatha into a 'Mafia', Nationalist MP for Parys, Dr Willie Kotze, told Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during the Budget debate, Dr Kotze said he backed the Prime Minister's initiatives and thought there had to be fair and meaningful change in the country.

Chief Buthelezi spoke of a freedom struggle while he could get his freedom and independence tomorrow if he wanted it.

'But he wants South Africa. That is what his so-called freedom struggle involves,' said Dr Kotze.

'He is not satisfied to govern only his own Zulu people. Is he scared that he will not make the grade in a free and independent Kwazulu and that he will expose his inability?'

Chief Buthelezi should do everything in his power to impress on the Zulu nation that it was not the primary function of men to conceive children, sit around the beer mug and shift around the hut with the sun while the women

● TURN TO PAGE 2

NM 18/4/80

Buthelezi

● FROM PAGE 1

were working in the fields.

The world of today demanded that a man should work and that laziness could no longer hide behind 'tradition.'

Chief Buthelezi should stop making so many trips and well-meant speeches of peace and go and see how his peoples' land looked.

It was bitterly disappointing that some of the country's best agricultural land no longer contributed to the economy.

'It is an absolute scandal that it is being destroyed,' he said. 'How does Chief Buthelezi want to govern South Africa if he cannot even see these things as if he is powerless to do anything about them.

'Instead, he stands with cupped hands asking for more and makes demands about the redistribution of wealth.'

Dr Kotze said that nobody should accuse him of disturbing race relations because he did not speak in the same 'blatant' language as Chief Buthelezi.

'He talks of uprising, revolution and blood-letting and I talk of uplifting his people' said Dr Kotze.

Baasskap will destroy SA, says Buthelezi

National Party not Inkatha being turned into a Mafia, doctor told

NM 19/4/80 (105)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI-Representatives of white baasskap in the National Party such as Dr Willie Kotze, MP for Parys, were the ones who would destroy South Africa.

This was said here yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and chairman of Inkatha, in reply to an attack made on the Chief Minister by Dr Kotze in Parliament on Thursday.

Dr Kotze had maintained, inter alia, that Chief Buthelezi was turning Inkatha into a 'Mafia'.

The KwaZulu leader said yesterday: 'It is the Nationalist Party which, through the likes of verkrampte types such as Dr Kotze, is being turned into a Mafia because it is apartheid which will cause bloodshed here, not me or Inkatha, which believes in human rights for all South Africans.'

Polecats

He said he pitied Mr P W Botha for having the likes of Dr Kotze in his party.

'They are the political polecats who give the Nationalist Party such a negative image even when Mr Botha is trying to turn over a new leaf.'

Chief Buthelezi declared that he had a right as a South African to propagate his ideas in the marketplace of ideas.

'I am amazed that a Nationalist with a doctorate should have so little understanding of human rights that he should have such sinister interpretations of my human right to seek human dignity. This Dr Kotze and his people reserve for those born with white skins — an act of God.'

Oppressive

Chief Buthelezi said it was not for the Kotzes of this world to tell him who he could govern.

'If the Nationalist Party rules over me and my people I think that I have the right to share that power which they arrogate only to themselves.

'Dr Kotze must tell us how many black children die because of oppressive rule and malnutrition. Then he can tell us who are Mafias — Inkatha or the Nationalist Party.'

Mr Y S Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party and vice chairman of the Black Alliance, said Dr Kotze's statements were inflammatory and unwarranted.

'Dr Kotze's address is disturbing the existing good relationship between races.

Unheard of

'It seems Dr Kotze is unaware of the following Chief Buthelezi has, not only within his own community, but also from a large section of brown and white people,' Mr Chinsamy said.

Chief Buthelezi drew crowds of 50 000 to 60 000 people at meetings, which was 'unheard of' in other sections of the community.

He wondered whether Dr Kotze feared Inkatha's 300 000-strong membership.

'As a matter of fact, we should be grateful to people such as Chief Buthelezi, who was able to assist in quelling the riots in Soweto in June 1976.

'I want to appeal to Dr Kotze and others to stop attacking leaders who are doing everything in their power to assist the Government in finding a solution to the political problems of South Africa.'

Sweeping

Chief Buthelezi was an intelligent person who was capable of handling the affairs of his people without advice from people like Dr Kotze, Mr Chinsamy said.

Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC in the Natal Provincial Council, said even with his knowledge of Natal he could not make sweeping statements such as Dr Kotze had.

While Dr Kotze was protected by Parliamentary privilege, he doubted Dr Kotze would repeat such a statement outside.

Mr Austin Gird, the Progressive Federal Party's regional director in Durban, said the statements could only make the position in Natal more difficult.

He was sure that if Dr Kotze knew anything about Natal he would realise Chief Buthelezi was an extremely important person.

KwaZulu 'taking over from Police, Prisons'

NM 19/4/80 (107)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Some small steps towards the taking over by the KwaZulu Government of functions previously arrogated to the central Government are described in the annual report of KwaZulu's Department of Justice.

The report, tabled yesterday in the Legislative Assembly in Ulundi by the Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mtetwa, indicates that finality has been reached on the question of KwaZulu taking over the functions of the Police.

Negotiations for taking over the Prisons function have reached the stage where only the lack of housing prevents it, says the report.

The report points out that 34 percent of approved legal posts in the Justice Department are not filled by legally qualified Zulu officials. And many officials, while legally qualified, are still very inexperienced.

(107)

Wave of protest . . . the Umlazi uproar over crazy water costs

UP TO THEIR NECKS!

Tribune Reporter

ANGRY residents of Umlazi are growing increasingly bitter over the chaotic water-billing system in the giant township near Durban — which has resulted in hundreds receiving staggeringly high water accounts.

They are disturbed because the accounts reflect far higher average monthly consumption than for households in other black townships; and because the problem, despite promises by the authorities, has been continuing since the first massive accounts were received — and protested against — in 1978.

Negotiations between the Umlazi town council and KwaZulu and central government bodies have so far failed to resolve the situation in which some families recently received accounts demanding sums up to R1 200 for their water consumption.

Mrs Winnie Dladla, struggling to support a crippled husband (who receives a disability pension of R40 a month), her elderly mother and four school-going children on the R60 she earns each month as an outdoor furniture salesman, received an account for R223,86 — payable within 14 days.

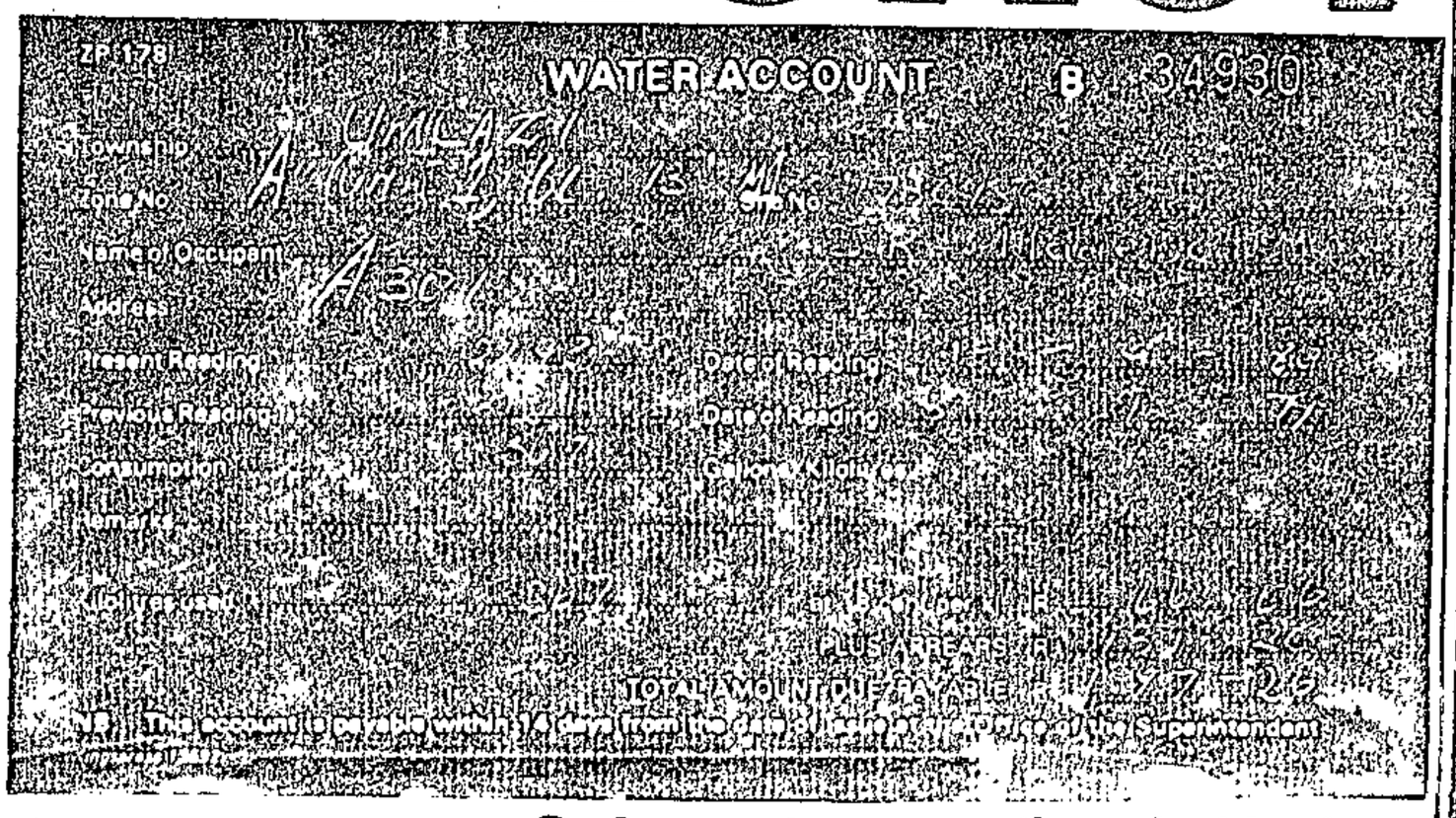
"Many people fear we will be thrown out of our houses if we do not pay — but where do we find the money?" she said.

Other residents who had received similarly high bills voiced the same fear.

A senior Port Natal Administration Board official, responsible for the water-billing system in Lamont and Chesterville townships described the situation in Umlazi, administered by KwaZulu, as showing "a lack of control".

"All kinds of problems — fictitious meter readings for example — can arise unless there is a good system properly administered," he said.

Lamont and Chesterville residents paid 17,4c per kilolitre of water and were billed each month, he said. Average monthly consumption for a household



distourage users from involving the KwaZulu Government in capital expenditure of millions of rands for additional water."

A recent account for R197,26 received by Umlazi widow Mrs Sybil Hadebe

than double the average for other black townships

TOP: Umlazi residents —

was 28 kilolitres costing R4.87.

Accounts at Umlazi, however, reflect an average monthly consumption of almost three times as much. Also, meters are not read monthly — some accounts showed an 11-month lapse since the previous meter-reading.

Opposed

The situation has been deteriorating since 1973 when meters were first installed. At the time, residents were vigorously opposed to their installation, asking that leaking pipes and toilets first be repaired before they were charged for water.

Previously, a flat rate for water had been incorporated in rentals.

But, despite residents' protests, meters were installed and the first huge accounts issued in 1978, leading to widespread dissatisfaction and an investigation by the KwaZulu Department of Works.

Following the investigation, the KwaZulu Minister for the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, announced that in future 51 percent of Umlazi residents would be charged for water on a minimum-usage basis "to

Families using less than 1 137 litres a day would not be charged, he said, while those using more would pay only for the excess.

In December of that same year, inflated accounts were either cancelled or drastically reduced after it was found meter-readers had made errors in their calculations.

But in April 1979, after further exorbitant accounts were received, protesting residents converged on the township manager's office. They were told to report to their section superintendents.

At present the only recourse residents have is to lodge a complaint and pay a R2 levy to have their meter tested. If no fault is found residents are held liable for their full account.

The KwaZulu Secretary for the Interior, Mr A. M. J. Van Rensburg, said the matter had been receiving attention "for some time".

Certain recommendations had been submitted to the Department of Co-operation and Development, including requests for more meter-readers and the employment of controllers.

The time-lapse between meter-readings spans seven months and reflects a monthly consumpton of more than 52 kilolitres (R9,36) — more most of them widows, pensioners or unemployed — have all received water accounts far exceeding their monthly incomes

20/4/80

Buthelezi hits back at MP's 'mafia' attack

SUN TRIB 20/4/80 (44) 22c 107

Go jump in a lake, Dr Kotze!

Tribune Reporters

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi has launched a slashing counter-attack on the National Party's Dr Willie Kotze, who has accused him of turning Inkatha into a mafia.

"It is such white arrogance as displayed by the Willie Kotzes of this world which will cause a bloodbath in South Africa," the Inkatha president and Chief Minister of KwaZulu said yesterday.

In an extraordinary attack on the Chief, Dr Kotze, MP for Parys, said in Parliament, he should "bring home to his people that it is not their primary task to father children, to sit around the beer pot and to follow the sun around the huit while the women till the fields."

Blatant

"No one must say I am busy damaging relations between white and black because I don't use the same blatant language as Chief Minister Buthelezi," Mr Kotze said.

"He talks of uprisings, revolution and bloodshed while I speak of raising people. He should do that instead of organising Inkatha into nothing else but a mafia."

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Kotze could "forget about us co-operating in our own emasculation" if he took change to mean blacks' compliance with stipulations of the apartheid regime.

"He must go and jump into the lake."

"Whites have governed blacks for 70 years and have on the whole made a mess of the country."

Blacks wanted to share power in the government of South Africa.

"What right have whites to govern us without our participation? South Africa's economy is as much a product of the black man's effort as it is of white effort."

Zulus had contributed with their brawn and the sweat of their brows.

Crude joke

"We have conceived children amongst our own people unlike whites who have produced children from black women, the Coloured people whom they have disenfranchised."

Dr Kotze's presentation of blacks as lazy people was a crude joke when our people work on white farms as slaves who are paid in kind to produce food for South Africa".

The white man denied blacks free and compulsory education and the use of land banks and other facilities for overdrafts.

"Who is a mafia — Inkatha or the Nationalist Party?" asked Chief Buthelezi.

Recalling the events in Sharpeville in 1960 and Soweto in 1976 and 1977, he said the Nationalist regime kept blacks in oppression at gunpoint.

"Inkatha does no such thing."

I.S 28/04/80 (107)

Buthelezi calls Kotze arrogant

ULUNDI — White arrogance as displayed by the "Willie Kotzes of this world" would cause bloodbaths in South Africa, KwaZulu's Chief Minister and President of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here.

He was reacting to a statement made by Nationalist MP for Parys, Dr Willie Kotze in Parliament on Thursday. In his statement Dr Kotze attacked Chief Buthelezi saying he was turning the Inkatha movement into a "Mafia."

"If by chance Dr Kotze understands compliance by blacks with stipulations of the apartheid regime he can forget about us co-operating in our own emasculation. He must go and jump in the lake. I am a South African and South Africa is my 'homeland' just as much as it is Dr Kotze's 'homeland,' " the chief said.

He said the people of KwaZulu had rejected the fragmentation of South Africa in order to make KwaZulu into a satelite state of South Africa under the grandiose scheme of apartheid.

Whites had governed blacks for 70 years and had made a mess of the country.

"We want to share power in the government of our country, which is South Africa. What right have whites to govern us without our participation? South Africa's economy is as much a product of black effort as it is of white effort.

"We have conceived children amongst our own people unlike whites who have produced children from black women, the Coloured people whom they have disenfranchised although they have the same culture and language as the whites. The majority of Coloured people are of Afrikaner extraction," he said. — SAPA.

Gatsha criticises ANC tactics

DD 22/4/80

(107)

ULUNDI — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday he regretted the attitude of the African National Congress in exile in influencing the international community to recognise only their efforts and to ignore the role of black patriots in the struggle on South African soil.

Delivering the Chief Minister's policy speech in the Legislative Assembly, the KwaZulu leader made the point that Inkatha had "kept the flame of the struggle alive in South Africa."

Inkatha had engaged the forces of oppression in this struggle, Chief Buthelezi declared, even on the grounds which those forces had chosen.

As a result of the attitude of the ANC in treating the struggle as their own property and not that of millions of black people of South Africa, Inkatha's effort in the struggle on South African soil was often dismissed in most diplomatic circles.

Chief Buthelezi said in spite of the failure of his "brothers in the ANC" to reciprocate the recognition he had always given to their existence, he had no intention of crossing swords with them.

"I have identified with the struggle they are engaged in, despite our differences on strategies. If there is no identification between us on ideals, I think the liberation struggle in South Africa will suffer." — DDC.

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Inkatha 'kept the flame of the struggle alive in South Africa'

Buthelezi hits at ANC

NM 22/4/80 (107) (11A)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday he regretted the attitude of the African Nationalist Congress in exile in influencing the international community to recognise only their efforts and to ignore the role of black patriots in the struggle on South African soil.

Delivering the Chief Minister's policy speach in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the KwaZulu leader made the point that Inkatha had 'kept the flame of the struggle alive in South Africa'.

Inkatha had engaged the forces of oppression in this struggle, Chief Buthelezi declared, even on the grounds which those forces had chosen.

He continued: 'That is why we have halted KwaZulu being pushed by Pretoria towards so-called independence. We have prevented millions of blacks from being made aliens in their own land.'

He explained that, as a result of this attitude of the ANC in treating the struggle as their own property and not that of millions of black people of South Africa, Inkatha's effort in the struggle on South African soil was often dismissed in most diplomatic circles. These represented the international community in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said that, in spite of the failure of his 'brothers in the ANC' to reciprocate the recognition he had always given to their existence, he had no intention of crossing swords with them.

'I have identified with the struggle they are engaged in, in spite of our differences on strategies. If there is no identification between us on ideals, I think the liberation struggle in South Africa will suffer

Nusas president under attack for ANC move

NM 22/4/80 (107) (11A)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The President of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine, came under attack by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi during the Chief Minister's policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He said he was perturbed that a concession to whites to join the banned African National Congress in exile should be taken as licence by white radicals in South Africa and abroad to create divisions among blacks.

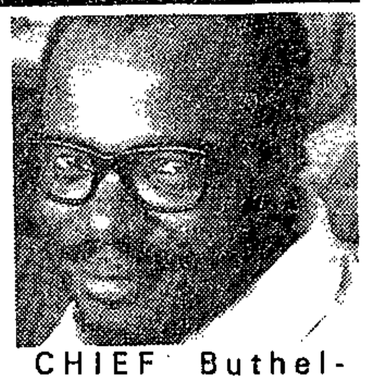
In South Africa this breed of politically empty-handed radical, he asserted, operated particularly at the white universities.

'An example of this type of young radical is the present president of Nusas, Andrew Boraine. I do not want to make him more important by dealing in any depth with some of his pontifications on black organisations and black politics,' he added.

Chief Buthelezi said the activities of the radicals represented a new form of white intellectual colonisation of the black man.

'There is this battle for the black man's mind. The Nationalists have won some black minds for apartheid to the extent that some of our people have given up the democratic opposition against white domination which the ANC initiated in 1912, and has accepted independence à la Pretoria.

'We now have these so-called young radicals trying to define a destiny for us as blacks in South Africa.'



CHIEF Buthelezi ... improve economic plight.

West's standards sicken me, says chief

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Western countries were determined to be all things to all men, if they were to be judged by the personnel of some of the embassies and consulates in South Africa. And their double standards were sickening.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi made these observations in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday in the course of delivering the Chief Minister's policy speech.

He continued: 'The West plans that they will not support the armed struggle. At the same time they make something out of empty and meaningless cliches such as that we here in this Assembly are operating "within the system".'

But he pointed out that these countries were heavily involved with South Africa. They had embassies and consulates operating within the racist system of the country.

'They do business with South Africa in spite of her racist policies. Industrial and commercial empires which we see in South Africa — both local and multinational — were built up on the backs of the black man and on black exploitation.'

There had been development even through the regrettable exploitation that had taken place. This was grudgingly conceded, he said.

It made sense, therefore, to improve the economic plight of the black man rather than to advocate withdrawal of investments.

He said that hardly any countries in the West supported Inkatha projects or gave humanitarian aid to black people wherever they were, as Britain had pledged herself to do.

DD 23/4/80 (107)

Inquiry into future of Natal, KwaZulu govts

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, yesterday announced the appointment of a commission of inquiry to investigate the future of the KwaZulu Government and the white provincial government in Natal.

Chief Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly during the reading of his policy speech that the commission would tentatively be known as the Buthelezi Commission.

The Chief Minister said the inquiry — subject to the ratification of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly — was not a joint effort between his government and the Natal Provincial Council.

"We will have to be very patient in getting whites to accept the commission and I plead to whites to understand the need for this black initiative and to work with the commissioner who will be appointed."

The aim of the commission was to bridge the long-standing political chasm between black and white.

Chief Buthelezi said the initial task of the commission would be to consider the collective destiny of all people in Natal, and to make proposals which would add a new dimension to the political evolution of South Africa.

For the proposal of the commission to compel acceptance by the South African Government, they must be sufficiently representative to be supported by all responsible major organised interests in Natal.

He wanted to make it clear that it was a black initiative and not an ethnic one. This would require that the commission be a large one.

Besides the chairman, who will be selected irrespective of race, representatives from 40 other organisations will be invited to sit on the committee.

Among these will be the banned African National Congress, who, he said, had been invited so that he could not be accused of not inviting them despite the attitude of the South African Government.

Other representatives include two members of the National Party, one each of the PFP and the NRP, one of the Coloured Labour Party, the Indian Reform Party and the South African Indian Council.

Chief Buthelezi said no advance time limit could be set to the sitting of the commission. He suggested the commission deliver an interim report to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly after a year.

The terms of reference of the commission would be very wide and would consider the degree of economic, social and administrative interdependence of Natal and KwaZulu and make recommendations about them. — SAPA.

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Campaign 'damaged talks'

S. Post 27/4/80

THE "Free Mandela" campaign had seriously damaged delicate negotiations which could have led to Nelson Mandela being released from Robben Island, Mr Gibson Thuta, chairman of publicity for Inkatha, said in Stellenbosch.

Answering a question from the floor during the SAAK congress Mr Thula said he had not mentioned it before but the matter had been a subject of discussion "as far back as when Mr Vorster was Prime Minister".

As recently as February this year Inkatha had held "eyeball to eyeball discussions with the Prime Minister. These discussions had gone far when the "Free Mandela" campaign started, he said.

"Word then came back to us that the feeling was that to free Mandela now would be bad politics. I feel very bad about it," Mr Thula said. — Sapa.

Buthelezi blueprint

NM 23/4/80 (105)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The initial task of the proposed multiracial Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry will be to consider the destiny of all people in Natal, with a view to making proposals that will add a new dimension to the political evolution of South Africa.

This point was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Giving details for the first time, the chief said that one of the reasons for this initiative by Inkatha was a realisation that the present political impasse in South Africa could not be circumvented by protest.

'Inkatha also sees very clearly that the time has come for a formal black initiative in planning the collective political future,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi emphasised that the envisaged venture was not a joint effort between the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the Natal Provincial Council, although this was a conclusion some people were jumping to.

'South Africa stands on the threshold of a new era as the sole remaining white-ruled territory in Africa, with signs of impending internal change, yet with all formal initiative for change occurring within the white, National Party-dominated political framework.

Self-evident

'That this is inappropriate to the times is more than self-evident.'

The KwaZulu leader said that while political affairs in South Africa had been dominated by concerns relating to blacks, policy formulation had been narrowly restricted to white perceptions of possibilities and alternatives.

White politics were dominated by white constructions of what black political participation could mean. But the Chief emphasised that South African politics of privilege or white identity were the politics of unrecognised possibilities.

The proposed commission would be a black initiative, taken on behalf of all the people of Natal, as an example to the rest of the country.

40 members

Chief Buthelezi announced that the full commission would consist of 40 members, consisting, inter alia, of representatives of the economic, political, agricultural, industrial, commercial, educational and religious sectors in Natal. Representatives of the Press would also be invited to serve, he said.

In addition, provision had been made for an overseas representative of the African National Congress to sit on the body.

He suggested that the commission should deliver an interim report to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly after one year.

'In the interim report, the commission may recommend that the interim report be regarded as the final report and that its task be seen as complete.

Final report

'Failing such a recommendation, however, the commission will continue its investigation with a view to producing a further and final report, unless, of course, the Legislative Assembly should decide otherwise.'

In matters relating to high-level communications between the commission and the South African Government, the services of the Commissioner-General of KwaZulu would be sought.

Letter attack on Inkatha criticised by Chief

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—A well-known letter-writer to the Natal Mercury, Mr W O W Schroeder, was criticised in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Delivering his policy speech, Chief Buthelezi attacked Mr Schroeder for referring to Inkatha, in a letter to a Durban Sunday newspaper, as 'busy with a flirtation with those presently in power'.

The Chief Minister said Mr Schroeder had added in his letter: 'One can thus understand Inkatha's "new love". What reasonable men will find reprehensible though is that some members of Inkatha should find it necessary in their new involvement to be unnecessarily and excessively harsh and nasty to what was their "old love".'

The Chief Minister made it clear that the 'old love' alluded to in the letter was a reference to South African liberals such as Dr Alan Paton.

The KwaZulu leader said this was 'grossly insulting'. He felt the South African public should judge for themselves.

'While I respect liberals as the conscience of white South Africa, they have no power that they can use to bring about change in South Africa. This is no denigration. This is just a fact.'

Liberals had to play a constructive role or shut-up if they had nothing constructive to contribute, the Chief Minister maintained.

Inkatha chief in slashing attack on white liberals

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24/9/80

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — White liberals were subjected to a slashing attack in the Assembly here yesterday and denounced by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi dealt at length with what he termed 'super liberals' and said they were determined as ever to do the thinking for 'us kaffirs'.

The attack was prompted by a letter from a correspondent, W O Sschroeder, in the Sunday Tribune in which he accused Inkatha of a flirtation with the Afrikaner.

Mr Schroeder said in the letter that 'reasonable men would find it reprehensible' that some members of Inkatha had become 'harsh and nasty' to their former friends, the liberals.

HIGH REGARD

Chief Buthelezi also mentioned Dr Alan Paton and Mrs Helen Suzman and said he held them in high regard, but could not understand their present activities.

'My Zulu psyche cannot quite take it that people one respects and loves as those and whose friendship one has taken for granted for so long would be the first to write one off at the first ripple in the political pen. I was deeply hurt by such conduct from friends of so many years.'

Chief Buthelezi said both Dr Paton and Mrs Suzman had written off his leadership in urban areas after a 'black consciousness clique' had nearly murdered him at Graaff-Reinet.

Inkatha commission gets new backing

24/4/80 Political Reporter NM (107)

INKATHA's initiative in suggesting a multiracial commission of inquiry to probe the joint political destiny of all the people in Natal was welcomed yesterday by leaders of the Reform Party and the Labour Party.

Mr Y S Chinsamy, leader of SA Reform Party and vice-chairman of Black Alliance, said: 'I welcome the proposed multiracial Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry to consider the destiny of all people in Natal.

'I am very pleased that he has taken the initiative in setting up this commission which is long overdue.

'Over the past few years black leaders have called on the South Africa Government to hold a national convention to which all South Africans, whether black, white or brown, be invited to sit together and map out a charter for a non-racial community and a new constitution for South Africa. In view of the Government's failure to do so, we strongly support Chief Bethulezi's commission of inquiry.

'I am also pleased that this commission will have 40 members consisting of people involved in every facet of the community to bring out a report acceptable to all sections of the South African population.

'I would be only too happy to serve on the commission, because I feel my 43 years of political experience in the struggle of the South African non-white community for some political say will be of some value.'

Mr Norman Middleton, deputy chairman of the Labour Party, said his party would support any movement or individual which worked towards giving everyone a say in South Africa. The Labour Party had been working towards the same goal for years.

He said he would be prepared to sit on the commission provided he got the go-ahead from the party executive.

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Busy session for Provincial Council

NRP views on De Jong plan may be aired by MEC

Political Reporter

NRP theories on KwaZulu's role in the Natal political arena may be aired by senior MEC Frank Martin and by Mr Dering Stainbank MEC during the session of the Provincial Council which opens on Monday.

The NRP leadership has adopted a low profile on the plan by Mr Gerrie de Jong MP for a 'Natal alliance' which involves power-sharing at provincial level with KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. The chief has proposed the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate a new dispensation for Natal involving all races.

It is not altogether unrealistic to infer that the NRP has some form of power-sharing plan involving KwaZulu, although Mr Martin refused to be drawn on the issue yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi held talks with Natal's Executive Committee well before meeting leaders of opposition parties recently at Ulundi. As the political party currently in control of Natal, NRP ideas on power-sharing with KwaZulu are important, coming after the agreement with Indian and coloured leaders last year on a form of power-sharing at local government level.

Mr Martin will steer through the council the new Horse Racing and Betting Control Consolidation Amendment Ordinance which is aimed at stamping out horse-doping and illegal betting. Tighter controls governing bookmakers are also envisaged.

Mr Derrick Watterson MEC will introduce draft legislation incorporating new fees for businesses. Huge increases gazetted in February for comment were heavily criticised by commerce and Mr Watterson reacted by saying Exco had no intention of approving the 'monstrous' hikes recommended by a committee of inquiry.

Natal's budget, to be tabled on Tuesday by the Administrator, Mr Stoffel Botha, is unlikely to contain any surprises and the total of R329,5 million last year should be surpassed, if only to keep pace with inflation.

Mr Ray Haslam MEC will be responsible for three amendments, the most important of which will permit the Provincial Library Service to accept affiliation from administration boards and community councils. It would appear the amendment will allow the Province to lend books to libraries in areas such as KwaZulu, which are in effect outside the jurisdiction of the Province.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 178] PRETORIA, 25 APRIL 1980 [No. 6958

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 75, 1980

EXCISION OF CERTAIN LAND FROM RELEASED AREA AND SUBSTITUTION THEREOF BY CERTAIN OTHER LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF LOWER UMFOLOZI, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Whereas I am satisfied that it is in the public interest that the land described in the accompanying Schedule A, in extent 944,5156 hectares, which forms part of the Released Area in the District of Lower Umfolozi, Province of Natal, should be excised from the Released Area;

And whereas land in the District of Hlabisa, described in the accompanying Schedule B, in extent 1 032,3540 hectares, being land referred to in section 10 (2) (c) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), has been acquired by the South African Development Trust in substitution for, and is of pastoral or agricultural value at least equivalent to, the land described in the said Schedule A;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the said Act, I hereby declare that the land described in the said Schedule A is hereby excised from the Released Area and that the land referred to in the said Schedule B be added to the Released Area in substitution thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twentieth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE A

PROVINCE OF NATAL

District of Lower Umfolozi

Description.—The area comprising the following properties:

Subdivision 2 of Lot 279 No. 12778, Subdivision 1 of Lot 309 No. 13050, Subdivision 1 of Lot 310 No. 13252, remainder of Farm 282 and remainder of Farm 311.

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 75, 1980

WEGNEEM VAN SEKERE GROND UIT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED, EN VERVANGING DAARVAN DEUR SEKERE ANDER GROND IN DIE DISTRIK LOWER UMFOLOZI, PROVINSIE NATAL

Nademaal ek daarvan oortuig is dat dit in die openbare belang is dat die grond beskryf in bygaande Bylae A waarvan die totale grootte 944,5156 hektaar is, wat deel uitmaak van die Oopgestelde Gebied in die distrik Lower Umfolozi, provinsie Natal, uit die Oopgestelde Gebied weggeneem word;

En nademaal grond in die distrik Hlabisa, beskryf in bygaande Bylae B, waarvan die totale grootte 1 032,3540 hektaar is synde grond waarvan in artikel 10 (2) (c) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), melding gemaak word, deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust verkry is in die plek van, en van minstens 'n gelyke veeteelt- of landbouwaarde is as, die grond beskryf in Bylae A;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) van genoemde Wet, hierby verklaar dat die grond beskryf in genoemde Bylae A hierby, weggeneem word uit die Oopgestelde Gebied en ter vervanging daarvan die grond beskryf in genoemde Bylae B by die Oopgestelde Gebied gevoeg word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Twintigste dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE A

PROVINSIE NATAL

Distrik Lower Umfolozi

Omskrywing.—Die gebied bestaande uit die volgende eiendomme:

Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 279 No. 12778, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 309 No. 13050, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 310 No. 13252, restant van Plaas 282 en restant van Plaas 311.

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Border industries 'in reverse' outlined

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Border industries in reverse — a totally new concept for providing employment opportunities for dormitory towns in Natal — have been outlined by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Addressing visiting newspaper editors, the KwaZulu leader said Natal could be one jump ahead of Soweto by providing industries on the periphery of townships such as Umlazi.

The labour was already there. It was only the expertise which had to commute daily from the white area.

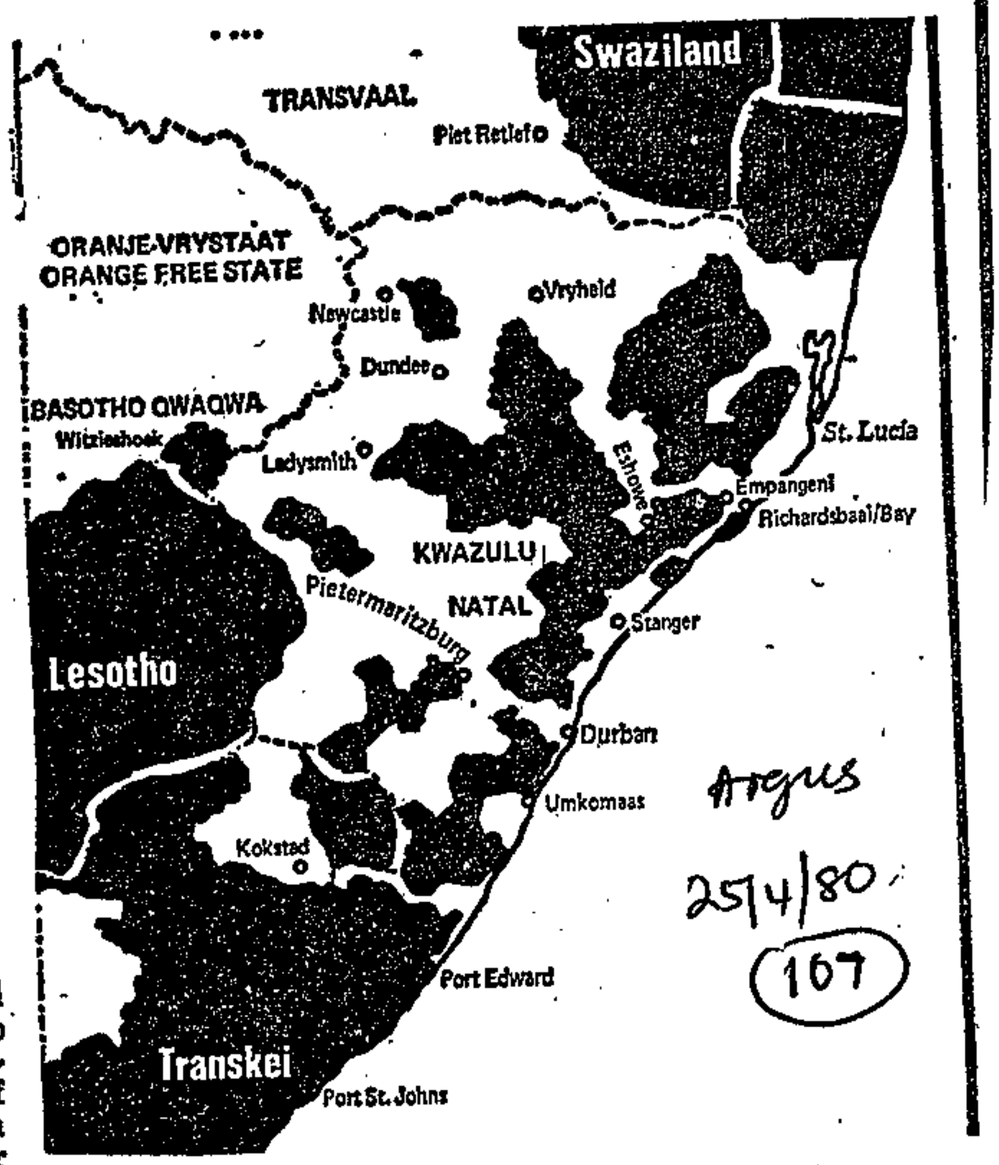
'I have no qualms about whites moving into KwaZulu as entrepeneurs in these areas or even about their doing so in partnership with black entrepeneurs, providing the necessary safeguards are built in to ensure that my people are trained not only to acquire the skill but also in management and all that it entails,' the chief pointed out.

This concept would provide an industrial base and would convert the dormitory towns in normal urban areas where employed men were seen on the streets between daybreak and sunset. Then, too, the proposed development would relieve the burden of the Government subsidising daily commuting between the dormitory towns and the places of employment of the workers.

Chief Buthelezi said that, in order to encourage this new movement, the Government should grant entrepeneurs who wished to make use of these opportunities the same concessions applicable to border industries and growth points such as Isithebe.

Background

GATSHA MAY BE FORCED INTO EXILE



Argus 25/4/80 (107)

By GRAHAM LINSCOTT

AS an Inkatha-inspired commission takes shape to investigate the future constitutional position of Natal in relation to a greater South Africa, Mr Gerrie de Jong, independent MP for Pietermaritzburg South, has enlarged on why he sees further consolidation of Kwazulu as a dead duck.

Mr de Jong caused a stir in Parliament recently with a speech in which he called for Natal to become a confederate state of South Africa, jointly ruled by white, Zulu, Indian and coloured, with representation of the non-white groups at central level as well.

This corresponds closely with what Chief Gatsha Buthelezi now appears to be advocating.

Mr de Jong has now issued an analysis of the situation, the nub of which is that further consolidation is pointless because the Zulus have explicitly rejected taking independence, while consolidation would also dislocate the region's economy, including the vital sugar industry.

He also warns that unless the Government comes to terms with this and negotiates, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, 'a fine man with a big heart, and a Christian' could either lose his leadership position or be forced to leave the country and conduct the liberation struggle from outside, a la Mugabe.

'And if that happened it would be a calamity of the greatest magnitude. Natal at present has more racial goodwill than elsewhere. But it is also a potential powderkeg.'

Mr de Jong makes the points that:

- Natal/Kwazulu is not just a localised, regional problem. It is the Achilles heel of South Africa. No national settlement could stick without Natal's problems being solved first.
- Natal has the country's major ports, communications and an oil pipeline. It is absolutely vital that it remains stable.
- Natal has a unique population make-up of 4,2-million Zulus, 660 000 Indians, 520 000 whites and 87 000 coloured.
- White/Indian capital and expertise is as vital to the region's prosperity as Zulu labour — though Zulus should be encouraged to enter the management/capital field as well.
- At least 96 percent of the total population of Natal support a power-sharing arrangement which would be acceptable to all groups but would safeguard them from domination.
- The Mugabe victory in Zimbabwe has hardened the attitude of blacks significantly since a few months ago and there is increasing political pressure on moderate leaders.
- The best the Van der Walt Commission could achieve would be to produce a Kwazulu in three fragments. This would be unacceptable to the Zulus and the cost to South Africa would be prohibitive.
- A hostile, fragmented and independent Kwazulu would border on at least three independent black states, and this would pose a military and strategic nightmare, along with a loss of common loyalty in the defence of South Africa.
- At least 80 percent of the Zulu workforce would still be working in 'white' Natal.
- Natal and Kwazulu already share so many common services that it would be impractical to attempt to separate them.

'If you just look at the map it is obvious that Natal, with its Zulu majority intermeshed throughout and hemmed in as it is by Transkei, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique, cannot logically, practically or morally be divided into an independent Zulu state and a "white" area.

'But I believe the Zulus don't want that, neither do the whites, Indians and coloured.

'The only alternative is the sort of joint control of Natal as a whole I have suggested. In the interests of peace I can only implore the Government to abandon the old theories, that have so obviously failed, and take a fresh look and take into account what the people of Natal themselves want.'

BLACK HOUSING FM 25/4/80

Third World answers

(123) (107)

While ministers plough doggedly on, propounding the fiction that all blacks can be housed in the foreseeable future without lowering standards, those closer to the problem know differently.

One is KwaZulu's Development Corporation housing manager Dries Venter, who has come up with some suggestions for solving, or at least alleviating the problem.

It is, as he points out, primarily a cash problem. On the basis of 1975 KwaZulu development plan figures, and using 1975 prices, now hopelessly below reality, R480m would be needed to wipe out the housing backlog in KwaZulu, and another R3 627m to supply current needs to the end of the century.

Venter's approach is primarily to cut the coat according to the cloth available. "Is it really necessary," he asks, "for the infrastructure of KwaZulu towns to match the very best standards in any town and any country? Should we not differentiate? The very low income groups could still have rudimentary services with minimum health standards."

Like others, he questions the validity of minimum housing standards, and suggests one might even go as far as allowing a suburb of traditional huts if necessary.

He also takes a swipe at rigid adherence to the grid system of town planning, and suggests topography might "make it easier to service clusters of sites instead of doing so by way of a grid."

Venter believes "squatting should be accepted as a fact of life and squatter areas should be condoned, providing they are organised in an orderly fashion, even if no services could be provided, beyond the bare essentials preventing them becoming health hazards to neighbouring communities."

However: "Any effort to alleviate the housing shortage is doomed to failure if other facets of development are ignored. No man can afford a house if he is not suitably employed."

This implies providing an economic base for the "dormitory towns", without which there is no tax base to provide

Fin 25/4/80 (107)

KWAZULU

A bush alternative?

Is Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and chairman of the SA Black Alliance, about to become the Robert Mugabe of South Africa?

Opening his fragmented homeland's Legislative Assembly in Ulundi last week, he said this: "After a year I cannot say, in spite of the hopeful utterances of the Prime Minister, that I know exactly what is in store for me as far as living in SA is concerned."

If there was no dismantling of the apartheid system, he would have to consider "crossing the borders" — by implication setting up a government-in-exile.

How real is this threat by Buthelezi? MP Gerrie de Jong (Independent, Maritzburg South) says: "We are only months away from a very serious crisis."

Buthelezi, it seems, is under pressure on two fronts: government pressure for him to take "independence"; and militant Inkatha youth who point to Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe.

Unless government moves much quicker to conciliate Buthelezi — who could, for example, close Durban port if he rallied the 5m-odd Zulus to action — he will undoubtedly be forced closer to the radical option.

Optimists point out that Inkatha will involve itself in the Soweto and other community council elections to be held later this year: a token of moderation, they insist. And indeed, Buthelezi's stance has been consistently non-violent.

But there are, after all, his open contacts with the exiled Oliver Tambo and the ANC. And he has of late been making his peace with community leaders such as Bishop Tutu and Nthato Motlana, obviously broadening his range of contacts beyond ethnic considerations into "black consciousness."

If Buthelezi is not to "cross the border" — a threat being viewed with alarm by senior political figures — what are his alternatives?

Firstly, the *FM* understands, government would have to accept the failure of the bantustan concept in Natal. De Jong's mooted multi-ethnic autonomy for Natal — by which the province would stand in relation to the other provinces, much as one US state does to another — is one way in which this could be done.

Give autonomy to Natal, and there would be no such entity as KwaZulu: planning could be done on a proper regional basis, and there would, for example, be no further damage inflicted on the sugar industry through the continued consolidation of the homeland.

A Natal Turnhalle made up of ethnic components *may* satisfy Buthelezi. It would certainly be a step forward in his national ambitions.

But will government buy the concept, or reject it as an opposition ploy to destroy homelandism *in toto?* The *FM* understands that the idea is by no means a non-starter.

Buthelezi has said he will do "anything" to support his people. The strategy of working through government institutions is merely a component of his own "total strategy." The risk is that if Pretoria does not move fast to satisfy at least some of his grievances and aspirations, he could take the Mugabe path.

Buthelezi, De Jong . . . months away from a crisis?

Another factor that could sell KwaNatal to the Nationalists is that, in one fell swoop, they would rid themselves of some 4,2m Zulus, 660 000 Indians, 87 000 coloured people, and 520 000 whites, most of whom don't vote for them.

And the traditional Afrikaner-Zulu rivalry (with its roots deep in history) will have been defused.

For the whites of Natal, it must be said that while many are *verkramp*, theirs is a *laissez faire* version. If Chief Buthelezi was given a share in Natal, they might not like it — but would almost certainly learn to live with it.

● An official reply from Ulundi to this article says Chief Buthelezi is not about to become SA's Robert Mugabe: the two men's strategies are different and adapted to different situations.

By leaving the country, the reply says, Buthelezi "would remove from the political scene the most effective and influential advocate of dialogue and a peaceful solution."

SA, the reply continues, would then drift into economic confrontations in which the militants would paralyse the economy with strikes which would shut down the mines.

"The chances are that the whites would most probably not resist the temptation to shoot the blacks . . . Chief Buthelezi has asserted leadership initiatives to move blacks and whites by calling for a national convention to hammer out a solution which will be acceptable to all races," the reply says.

The first step to this has been the setting up of a commission to inquire into acceptable forms of land consolidation.

The second is Buthelezi's belief that "African control of the community councils will give the black people political control of urban locations . . .

"He started by defining goals, moved on to strength-building and now asserts leadership initiatives to move blacks and whites along safer routes to a better future."

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The 'brown

KwaZulu member warns of 'hungry masses'

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—If the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, continued to make bread, especially brown bread, inaccessible to 'the hungry masses' of South Africa, then he would trigger off a full-scale revolution.

This warning was issued in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Mr E S Sithebe, a member for the Emnambiti electoral division.

Speaking during the debate on the Chief Minister's policy speech, Mr Sithebe severely criticised the increase in the price of maize meal.

'It is no surprise that Sen Horwood has unleashed full and not even selective economic sanctions against the voiceless and dispossessed people of South Africa,' he said.

In spite of the gold bonanza of 1979, or perhaps because of it, Sen Horwood had continued to impose tax on the basic elements of life.

Bread and maize meal were commodities which every human being needed.

'If this is not an economic act of attrition against the black man, what is?' he asked.

Mr Sithebe quoted from a newspaper report which claimed that a number of children had died each day from kwashiokor in one Natal hospital alone.

Many more had died at home without anybody reporting it, he said.

He commented on a speech in the House of Assembly on April 17 by Dr Willie Kotze, MP for Parys.

Dr Kotze had alleged that blacks regarded the production of children as their main function to the exclusion of other work.

'I want to remind him that the Afrikaners pulled themselves out of economic poverty by producing a mass of children. It was these children who allowed them to win the General Election in 1948,' said Mr Sithebe.

'We cannot regard production of children as a vice. We regard our numbers as our strong and powerful weapon,' he said to murmurs of agreement.

bread revolution'

(107)

NM 5/4/80

(107)

Buthelezi commission 'a chance for peace'

SEN Horwood ... 'sanctions against voiceless'.

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—South Africans living in Natal and KwaZulu were being given an opportunity to decide in peace — 'without the sound of machine-guns in the background' — what type of future they and their children would like to see.

This was said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture for KwaZulu. He was referring to the proposed Buthelezi commission of inquiry, details of which were announced in the Assembly on Tuesday.

Dr Dhlomo said very few nations in the history of mankind had been blessed with the privilege that awaited the people of Natal and KwaZulu.

He appealed to his 'white compatriots' in Natal to accept the commission in the spirit in which it was being proposed.

Dr Dhlomo pointed out that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, was a very rare gift to the people of South Africa, both black and white.

With the tremendous power, prestige and following at his command, the Chief Minister, through Inkatha, had nevertheless chosen to walk 'each and every mile of this lonely and arduous path of non-violence'.

He added: 'I therefore call upon all people in this region to participate fully in this historic joint partnership so that history may not judge harshly people who foolishly squandered a God-given opportunity.

Buthelezi hits back at 'pathetic' PAC for 'pouring venom on me'

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) was in pathetic disarray and today existed only in name, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Reacting to an attack on him in a bulletin published by the PAC information bureau in Maseru, the Chief Minister said he had waged a fight in South Africa on behalf of blacks ever since 'his brothers in the PAC skipped the borders' 20 years ago.

'We should be sharing wisdom with them on better strategies for liberation than those we have employed in the past 20 years, instead of their pouring the venom of their frustrations and failures on me,' the KwaZulu leader said.

He saw that it was easier for the PAC to snipe at him rather than challenge the ANC with whom they were still at daggers drawn — 20 years after they had split with that organisation.

Chief Buthelezi said he had never ridiculed the PAC for their armed struggle having failed to pay dividends for black people in the past 20 years. He realised that the logistic problems they faced were enormous.

'But I will now appeal to black South Africa to judge whether these people are contributing anything to our common struggle,' he concluded.

KwaZulu minister slams 'lunatic fringe' of exiles

(102) (105) NM 26/4/80

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Minister of Health and Welfare in KwaZulu, Dr Dennis Madide, yesterday criticised the 'lunatic fringe' among South African exiles abroad who tried to portray Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as somebody who operated within 'the system' and therefore as someone who was a 'puppet of the system'.

Speaking during the discussion period following the Chief Minister's policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Madide said the same line was then adopted by 'some political deviants within the country hoping to earn accolades for bravery from this lunatic fringe abroad.'

The minister said that those who had allowed the system of apartheid to run to its logical conclusion of so-called homeland independence had asked for whatever condemnations they received.

However, he pointed out, the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly had been elected on a ticket of opposing apartheid and of opposing the imposition of so-called separate development to its logical conclusion of pseudo-independence.

'Now I ask with tears in my eyes, can this be called working within the system in the sense of promoting the system?' he queried.

Take path to Ulundi, P W urged

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—If the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would take the path to Ulundi there would be peace in southern Africa.

This observation was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Dr B S Ngubane, member for Enseleni, during discussion on the Chief Minister's policy speech.

Dr Ngubane said that the Statement of Intent drawn up by black leaders on February 11 showed a wonderful sense of moderation. Both this statement and the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry were a 'way out' of the impasse faced by South Africa.

THAT BLUEPRINT FOR POWER SHARING IS ACID TEST FOR BOTHA

Prime Minister Botha

SUN TRIB. 27/4/80

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Work with us pleads Buthelezi

Tribune Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's commission to provide a blueprint for power sharing in Natal and KwaZulu — announced in the Legislative Assembly at Ulundi this week — will be the acid test for his moderate policies and for Prime Minister P. W. Botha's declared commitment to change.

Its success, depending on whether Mr Botha and his administration are prepared genuinely to negotiate without window-dressing, will prove to the Chief's critics that he can change a Pretoria-devised system from within and approach his ideal of a national convention.

Its failure will increase the possibility of his move into exile about which he warned Mr Botha during the Assembly's opening last week.

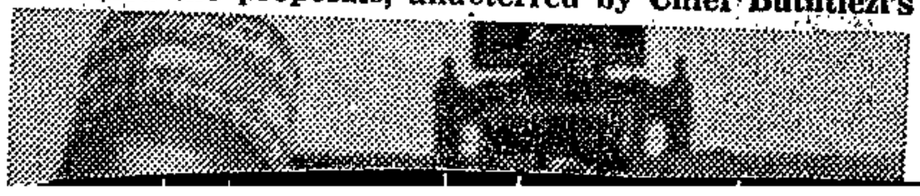
Chief Buthelezi's message to the Prime Minister was: "As each day passes without a clear commitment on his part to bring about fundamental changes, I am filled with gloomy foreboding for our country and all of us.

"As I see each statement the Prime Minister makes to placate verkrampte elements in the National Party, the more I despair about our finding a solution peacefully in South Africa.

"I plead for whites to understand the need for this black initiative and to work with the commissioners who will be appointed in due course in the spirit that must prevail in a liberated, free, democratic and beautiful South Africa," he said.

The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party will have one representative each on the commission. The National Party, from which two delegates will be invited, is still studying the proposals.

The NRP's Natal leader, Senator Warwick Webber, welcomed the proposals, undeterred by Chief Buthlezi's



declaration that the commission was a black initiative and not a joint one between Inkatha and the party.

Mr Webber said: "When the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Administration launched the Natal Indaba it did not have the powers to negotiate with KwaZulu. The Provincial Council's jurisdiction does not extend to the KwaZulu Government.

"By taking this step Chief Buthelezi has overcome the problems we were experiencing. It's a logical extension of the Natal Indaba."

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC and leader of the Provincial Council, said: "We welcome the commission announced by Chief Buthelezi. This has been our thinking for a number of years."

The PFP's national leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said: "If we want to ensure a peaceful future for this country and for our children, then the only way to do so is by taking decisions together and not for each other.

"The commission with its wide and comprehensive terms of reference is a step in the right direction.

"Because its members will be experts from all sectors of society the final report should reflect the wishes of as many of the people who will be affected as possible."

Mr Gerrie de Jong, independent MP for Pietermaritzburg South, called on the National Party not to reject the proposals but to join the commission and put its case.

"The terms of reference are excellent and could solve the problems of Natal as well as the rest of the country."

The leader of the Reform Party and vice-chairman of the South African Black Alliance, Mr Y. S. Chinsamy, said he was "very pleased".

"Over the last five years black leaders have called upon the South African Government to hold a national convention . . .

"In view of the Government's failure to do so, we strongly support Chief Buthelezi's commission of inquiry."

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, Director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at Natal University, said Natal and KwaZulu were territorially and economically interdependent.

It was clear Chief Buthelezi was not seeking confrontation with the Government but rather making a constructive contribution to the idea of a constellation of states.

The Prime Minister's Press secretary, Mr Neville Krige, said Mr Botha would not make a statement about the commission this week.

27/4/80

Gatsha plan is a 'golden chance'

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S. Times 27/4/80

By WYNTER MURDOCH

THE initiative by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, to set up a commission to investigate a new political future for Natal had given the Government a "golden opportunity" to put real content into its proposed constellation of states.

This is the view of Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at Natal University, who is one of the country's leading political analysts.

He said this week the Buthelezi blueprint — which was concerned with stability, growth and cooperation — was in accord with the spirit of the constellation-of-states idea.

Chief Buthelezi has proposed a commission whose terms of reference cover the entire range of political questions covering Natal from constitutional reform to land ownership to housing and education and economic development.

Transcend

"The plan should not be seen as an exercise in confrontation, but rather as a blueprint to transcend our problems. For this reason I think the initiative by Chief Buthelezi is timeous.

"Whites and blacks in Natal are coming to recognise that they are in a no-win situation."

Professor Schlemmer said Natal and KwaZulu were locked in a position where the homeland, despite all efforts, was getting poorer and the rest of Natal richer, especially in terms of growth and growth in employment.

He said people in the common areas were becoming more vulnerable, and businessmen, community leaders and some politicians had recognised this.

"People are coming to realise that there can never be cooperation where there is growing regional inequality. Whites in Natal are overwhelmingly dependent on the cooperation of black people.

"Their position is that of being in corridors and growth points surrounded by a sea of blacks.

"The rational conservative thing to do is look intelligently for a plan that is going to create the greatest stability for the future. I think this lies with Chief Buthelezi's proposals."

Fleur de Villiers reports that Chief Buthelezi's plan for a commission on the political future of Natal has presented Natal Nationalists with a serious dilemma.

If they accept Chief Buthelezi's invitation and nominate two MPs to sit on the commission, they will effectively accept a development which runs counter to Government policy.

A snub, however, could spell the end to future constitutional cooperation between Government and South Africa's most powerful black leader.

It would certainly wreck the Government's attempt to involve him in its projected declaration of intent on South Africa's constitutional future.

Natal Nationalist MPs are believed to have caucused in Cape Town this week in an effort to find a way out of the dilemma — but so far have apparently failed to come up with an answer.

Whites would be in the overwhelming majority on the Buthelezi commission with only a possible 14 of the 40 members black.

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 27, 1980

RESOURCES EXPERT SAYS KWAZULU'S FUTURE LIES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT — NOT INDUSTRIALISATION

This land loss must stop

Tribune Reporter

THE greatest single threat to the long-term stability of South Africa is the extent of rural poverty and unemployment associated with environmental degradation and the exploding human population, says Professor John Hanks, director of the Institute of Natural Resources.

And the future of KwaZulu's rural areas does not lie in industrialisation but in a carefully co-ordinated plan of rural development.

"Recent studies have shown that of 30 industrial undertakings in KwaZulu involving a total investment of R63-million, employment was given to 2 500 people — at a cost of R25 000 a job," he said.

Professor Hanks said the Institute of Natural Resources — the first of its kind in Africa — had been set up at the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg to help the people of Natal and KwaZulu tackle the problems of rural poverty, environmental degradation and unemployment.

"Priority will be given to the development of a positive land use strategy which recognises the prime importance of food production and safeguards soil, habitat and wildlife at the same time," he said.

Professor Hanks, a well known conservationist, said:

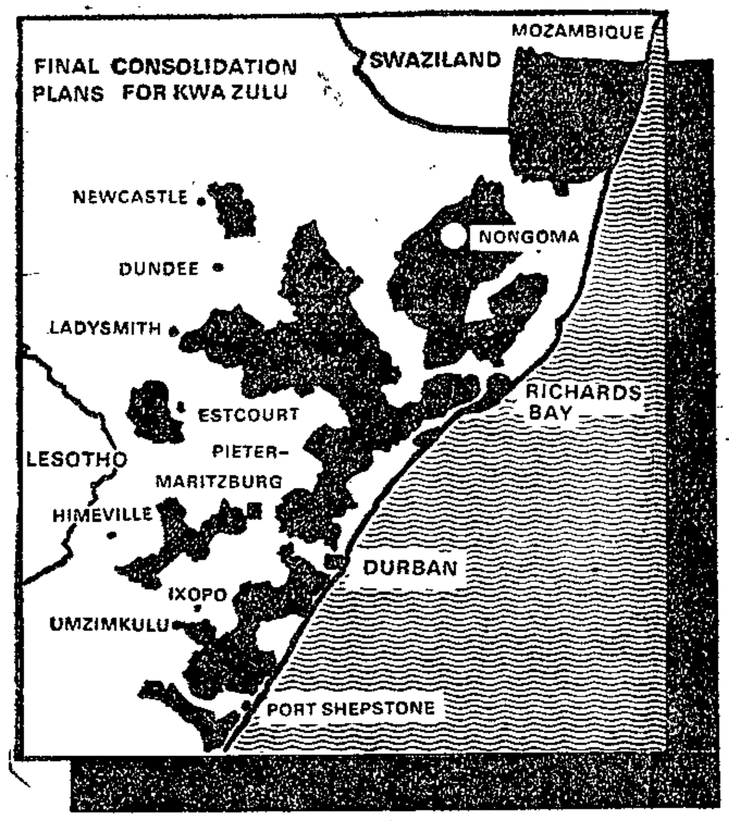
"Most people think of Natal as lush green valleys, Drakensberg resorts, beautiful long sandy beaches and rugged, picturesque escarpments.

"The truth is that that is totally unrepresentative of what the majority of the province is really like."

Professor Hanks said Natal and KwaZulu contained about 20 percent of South Africa's population — in a mere 7,5 percent of the total land area.

And, he warned, aggravating the situation was the fact that only about 40 percent of KwaZulu was arable land of a high potential.

Professor Hanks



The map shows the final consolidation plans for KwaZulu — a homeland which has grave ecological and socio-economic problems

Already vast tracts are virtually ruined

"Already vast tracks of KwaZulu are virtually ruined and have exceeded their carrying capacity," he said.

"Continual fragmentation of land holdings in rural areas in order to accommodate rapidly increasing numbers of people means huts are replacing arable land and cultivation is extending into marginal and fragile eco-systems, thus causing disruption of natural areas.

"And cultivation of hilly areas, with their fragile soil, plus too many people and domestic stock in too small an area, are the main contributors to the appalling erosion apparent in many parts of the province."

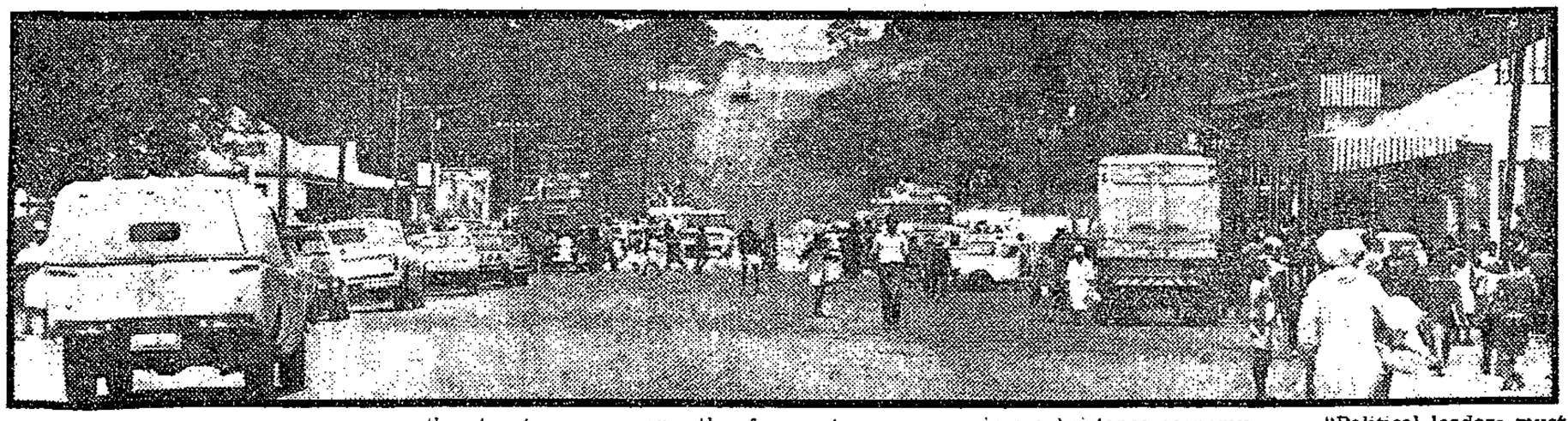
Professor Hanks said millions of tons of soil were being washed into the sea every year and warned that soil loss was far greater than soil genesis.

He said total soil loss throughout the world amounted to half a ton every year for every person on the planet.

"Then we have other problems too, in that the human population growth is outpacing the growth of new trees — and indigenous forests are being stripped bare for firewood.

"The average person in a subsistence economy uses over one ton of wood a year and World Bank estimates indicate that the unreplaced clearance of Third World

"Political leaders must recognise the fact that no country in the world can afford to maintain a high rate of growth of its human resources an



The main street of Nongoma in KwaZulu . . . many people come to the towns to work but soon leave again to build huts on valuable arable land

the rate of 50 acres every minute."

Professor Hanks said there was already a "firewood crisis" in certain areas of Natal and KwaZulu.

It was time everyone took a long, hard look at land use throughout South Africa, and particularly in Natal and KwaZulu.

"But an extensive analysis of the land's capability is required before a land use strategy can be formed.

Data bank

"This is one of the major functions the Institute of Natural Resources will perform.

"We will initiate the required surveys and store the information gathered in a computer-based data bank which will include data on human population distribution and density, soils, geology, mineral potential, land use, land ownership, forest cover, agricultural potential, conservation potential, water and transport facilities," he sad.

He said studies would consider aspects such as consumption of natural resources with the ultimate objective of defining an optimum human population and a "Population Policy" for the area as a whole.

courage to overcome the objections and problems that lie in the way of introducing a population policy.

"They must be able to work towards maintaining an optimum population for the area concerned," he said.

Professor Hanks warned that with the current rate of population increase, South Africa, at present one of only 11 food-exporting countries, will, by the year 2000, experience an annual grain shortage of more than 7-million tons.

"An integrated approach to rural development is long overdue in South Africa as the most desirable and effective means of raising the standard of living for the majority of the population and thus reducing the migration from rural to urban areas," Professor Hanks said.

The estimated unemployment figure for blacks in Durban alone at present stood at 80 000.

"Every day there are 1 500 new workers leaving the rural area to seek employment in the cities. And when these people return home to their farms and villages, having failed in their search for work, they merely swell the pools of destitution," he said.

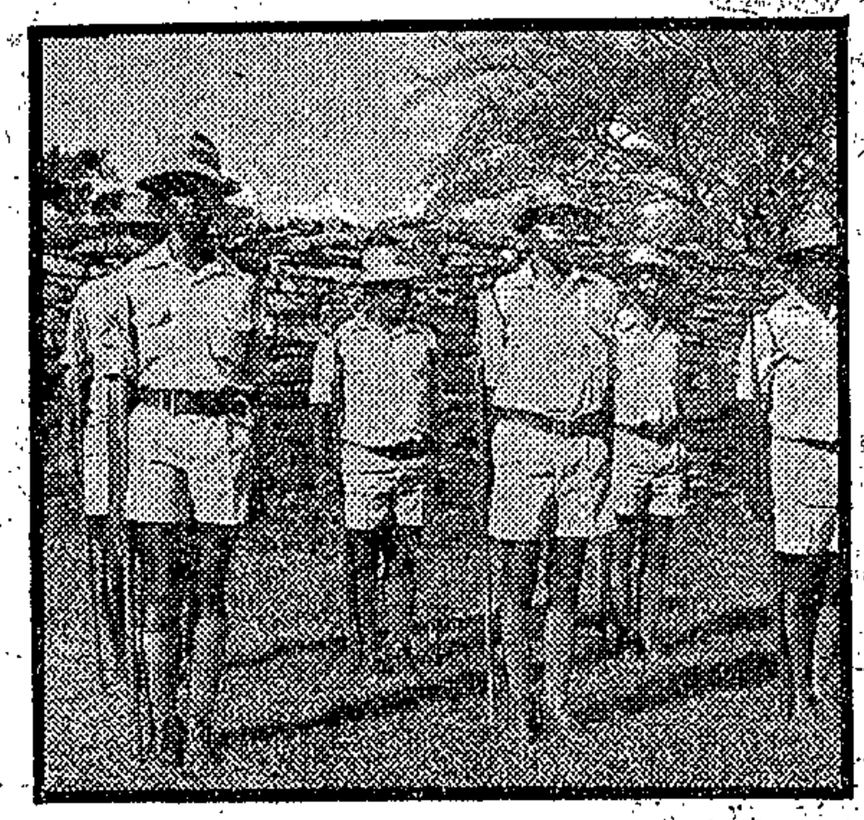
27/4/80

107

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 27, 1980

Poachers Beware! these men are after your blood

Nick's Army



An impi of Zulu game guards stand proudly to attention

Zulu impis are winning their war against the poachers

By TIM O'HAGAN

IMPIS of highly-trained Zulus, armed with assegais and knobkerries, are dealing a death-blow to poaching in Natal and giving a new lease of life to fauna and flora.

These Zulu members of an elitist regiment of game guards trained by the Natal Parks Board are willing to risk their lives to conserve wildlife and ensure that farmers throughout the province sleep easier at night.

They are the brainchild of NPB conservator and author Nick Steele, and from the backbone of a concept which could revolutionise South Africa methods of conservation and help stop the inestimable damage caused by poaching annually.

The conservancy concept has been introduced to encourage landowners to work collectively with their neighbours to conserve wildlife and indigenous plants on their farmlands.

Natal farmers, frustrated and fed up with frequent incursions by roving bands of poachers with hunting dogs, a proliferation of snares on their lands, stock theft and bark-stripping have linked arms with the NPB and each other and have come up with the solution.

Since the establishment of conservancies in Natal — there are five, ranging in size from 1 600 hectares to 28 000 hectares — farmers report that:

- Thousands of snares have been picked up by the game guards;
- Dozens of hunting dogs have been destroyed;
- Dangerous weapons, including firearms, have been seized.
- Arrests have been made with resulting convictions and imprisonment for the offenders.

Farmers also report a spectacular drop-off in vandalism, theft of flora, bark-stripping and shellfish poaching.

Doug Wood, an Eston farmer and chairman of the conservancy in that area, told a meeting of 16 farmers this week Zulu game guards in the area had been responsible for picking up 400 snares, the destruction of 28 dogs that had been poaching game and the seizure of several dangerous weapons.

Another Eston farmer, Peter Briscoe, told of weekend sorties between game-guard "impis" and

Conservator Nick Steele

27/4/80

organised gangs of poachers with dogs, where the poachers invariably came off second-best.

"The Zulu game guards are doing a remarkable job for us," said Mr Briscoe, "and represent a massive saving in terms of conservation and money."

Parks Board Zone Officer for the Eston area, John Devy, spoke of the Zulu game guards as a dedicated group who still maintained the traditional Zulu respect for discipline and order.

Nick Steele says that of all forms of poaching, snaring is the most insidious and difficult to eradicate.

"Convictions are difficult to obtain since the offender has to be caught with his hand on the snare before he can really be accused of being guilty.

"Great patience and much time is consumed by patrols trying to combat snaring."

Mr Steele said a lethal snare could be found almost anywhere and that they are set for anything from dassies to rhino.

"Preventive patrols and warnings to communities of the consequences of snaring probably help more to combat it than actual arrests," said Mr Steel.

Although Mr Steele's conservancy concept has probably saved the lives of thousands of indigenous animals, and thousands of hectares of indigenous plants, his underlying principle is to spread the idea of conservancy on a national basis.

"We would like to see conservancies set up in the suburbs and the cities, where there could be a group involvement without necessarily being affiliated to any particular organisation."

Natal land plan inquiry

NM 28/4/80 (102)

Mercury Reporter

THE South African Sugar Association is sponsoring a team of academics to look into an alternative land consolidation plan for Natal.

The association's representitive on the Eastern Regional Commission into the Consolidation of KwaZulu, Mr Anson Lloyd, said in Durban yesterday: 'At present the committee is looking at consolidation that follows the traditional lines which adds and takes away land from KwaZulu.

Better solution

'The Sugar Association believes that before defining new geographical boundaries to reduce the fragments of KwaZulu, more thought should be given to negotiations between all parties concerned to see whether there is a better solution. We asked Prof Jan Lombard of the University of Pretoria to head a team of academics to investigate the situation and to come up with an alternative.'

The Sugar Association and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry have budgeted R65 000 for the project.

The chairman of the Sugar Association, Mr Ian Smeaton, said yesterday: 'We want to emphasise that the Sugar Association is strictly a non-political body. We are looking at the situation of consolidation purely from an economic point of view. Consolidation would be detrimental to the stability of the sugar industry and because it is the major industry of Natal, it would therefore be bad for the province as a whole.'

Instability would lead to a drop in sugar production.

The team includes Prof Gerrit Olivier, Dr J A du Pisani and Prof Charles Nieuwoudt of the University of Pretoria; Prof P C Fourie of the University of the Orange Free State; Prof Ben Vosloo of the University of Stellenbosch and Prof Jan Dekker of the University of Zululand.

They will report back to the Eastern Regional Commission into Consolidation of KwaZulu by mid-May, which will report to the Central Consolidation Commission which will report to the Government by the end of May.

The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport said yesterday that Government circles were aware of the project and looked forward to receiving an acceptable alternative solution.

Constellation

Their plan for Natal would be formulated within the framework of a constellation of southern African States.

Prof Lombard said that because Natal had only four ethnic groups it would be easier to find a solution than for the rest of the country which had 16.

He emphasised that Natal was not looking for a type of independence similar to that of Zimbabwe. It was rather searching to see if the province could find a solution for itself which would also serve to help the rest of South Africa.

Stop the insults, Chief urges

NM 28/4/80

107

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at the weekend that it was time black leaders stopped trading insults.

Chief Buthelezi, who was addressing a meeting of the central committee of Inkatha, said he had never pretended that blacks were a monolith.

He added, however: 'We can debate methods we propose using in the struggle without being as acrimonious as we have been in the past. This acrimony is not new in the black community.'

The Inkatha leader said acrimony still existed between the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

He said: 'While they are in exile, it is incomprehensible to me why the ANC and PAC leadership remain as two different entities in exile.'

He made the point that, once he had dealt with insults hurled at him, he did not really nurse grudges against any of his 'brothers and sisters in the black family'.

But he maintained that there was such a thing as self-respect.

He was leader of millions of black people and he could not degrade himself by swallowing uncalled-for insults since this was not just a personal matter.

'Whenever I am insulted I am conscious of the fact that each and every one of my followers feels grossly insulted.

Sell-out

'Whenever I am, by implication, presented as a "sell-out", then each and everyone of my followers is also by implication tagged a "sell-out" with me,' he said.

The Inkatha president said that quite often, because he was not in the 'good books' of certain of the mass media, he was often presented as quarrelsome and as though he liked trading insults with other black leaders.

'I am not quarrelsome even by nature,' he said.

Natal land body 'dominated by Broederbond'

STAR 29/4/80 107 ~~261~~ ~~220~~ 186

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Mr Graham McIntosh, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, has accused the South African Sugar Association and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of "foisting a Broederbond-dominated land consolidation commission" on the province.

The Natal Land Plan Commission, sponsored by the two bodies at a cost of R65 000, includes academics from most of the Afrikaans universities.

The chamber and SASA's move, revealed in an Afrikaans newspaper, seeks to find an alternative consolidation scheme for kwaZulu and Natal.

"SASA and the chamber appear to have done a disservice to Natal by operating within the framework of Government policy and seeking a solution to consolidation which must per se produce a conflict between organised agriculture and kwaZulu," Mr McIntosh said.

"It is also astonishing that apart from one academic all the other commission members have only tenuous links with Natal, and as most are Broederbonders they can be trusted to come to the commission with a hidden agenda."

NO BLACKS

Mr McIntosh said it was "mind-boggling" that there were no blacks on the commission.

"It is also strange that the existence of this commission, should come to light through the columns of an Afrikaans newspaper," he said. "The public of Natal is entitled to know whether this commission was to be made public or not."

One feels that the recommendations of this commission could well be a rubber stamp of the undefined 'constellation of states' of the Prime Minister," he said.

Mr McIntosh concluded by saying the R65.000 would have been better spent in supporting the multi-racial commission appointed by the kwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Bid to counter an NRP move in Natal

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Memo by Buthelezi aids us, Nats say

29/4/80 (107)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A document prepared by one of the National Party's staunchest critics, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is to be used as the party's trump card in its battle against the majority New Republic Party in the current session of the Natal Povincial Council.

Tucked into the briefcaes of most Nationalist MPCs are copies of Chief Buthelezi's mini-page aide memoire which was used in the recent talks between Inkatha and NRP leaders at Ulundi.

The document is known to have severely embarrassed the NRP because of the KwaZulu leader's assessment of the role the party could play in the future political process.

National Party MPCs claim it contains enough ammunition to counter any attempt by the ruling NRP to pilot a motion for co-operation between Natal and KwaZulu for the new political dispensation for the province.

One said: 'It will also probably be the first time I will be agreeing with Chief Buthelezi.'

CAUTIOUS

While the National Party is still studying Chief Buthelezi's plan for a commission to investigate the future of Natal and KwaZulu, the party's MPCs have been cautious in their reaction to the move.

The leader in the Provincial Council, Mr Thys van Lingen, MPC, said he and his colleagues would 'play it by ear' if the matter were raised.

NRP MPCs however, appear confident they can outmanoeuvre the Nats on any issue likely to be raised 'because of the present disunity within the NP.'

'VULNERABLE'

Mr Frank Martin, MEC and NRP Natal chairman, said: 'The Nats are disunited and very vulnerable at present, and there is no solid ground on which they will be able to attack us.'

The NP is, however, expected to come out strongly against draft legislation on new business licence fees. It has been made clear that Exco has no intention of approving increases recommended by a committee of inquiry.

Another draft ordinance likely to take up much debate is the lengthy Horse Racing and Betting Control Consolidation Amendment Ordinance.

Post 30/4/80 (107)

Chief Buthelezi warns govt

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday issued a stern warning to the Government not to "pull the rug from under my feet" amid indications that top men in the National Party were gearing themselves for a possible rejection of the Buthelezi commission to examine the future of Natal.

He told the Assembly in Ulundi that if there was "mayhem" in Natal one day, it will not be the responsibility of Gatsha Buthelezi."

Chief Buthelezi read a detailed memorandum to the Assembly that had earlier been "hastily telexed" to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P J Koornhof, in Cape Town.

Chief Buthelezi said he wished to make it very clear that his suggestion of a commission was not motivated by "a felt need for confrontation." He had tried to avoid confrontation all his life because confrontations made a negotiated settlement unattainable.

"I am aware of the extent to which so-called white Natal is in fact dependent for its future stability on my leadership.

"It would be erroneous judgment on my part to try to exercise that leadership on their behalf without proper consultations.

BALLOT

"The normal consultation through the ballot box has been denied me, and in the name of Christian leadership I must exercise what reconciliatory role I can by such steps as the establishment of this commission," Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Buthelezi said he had suggested the inclusion of the African National Congress in the commission because he felt it to be "political correct and proper." But, he said, he had never discussed the matter with the ANC and had no idea whether it would accept a seat on the commission or not.

The South African Government was free to take its own decision on the matter. "If they refuse them participation, that is their indaba".

Chief Buthelezi again warned that the idea of a constellation of states "would become a millstone around the neck of South Africa like apartheid," because it would mean that the poor "black" areas of South Africa would depend economically on the richer and more developed "white" regions.

No matter how it is phrased, the idea of a constellation of states will be seen internationally as representing this kind of unequal inter-dependence."

Addressing himself to Dr Koornhof, he said: "I would ask you, sir, to assure the South African Government that I did not undertake this very important political step in the spirit of playing a party political game.

"I want to score no points off the Nationalist Party, and I would deeply appreciate their full involvement in the ongoing work of the commission so that wherever it is possible we may share a common vision and search for a proper solution."

MORRIS COH

ECON 17

As a judgmental forecaster, I
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SECTORAL FORECASTING

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Pretoria, Kwazulu row looming

Argus 30/4/80

(107)

Political Staff

A ROW is looming between the Government and Kwazulu over the National Party's refusal to serve on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's commission about the future of Natal and Kwazulu.

The Government yesterday used a junior backbencher to announce that the National Party would not take up the two seats offered to it on the commission by Chief Buthelezi. The MP also strongly criticised the commission's terms of reference.

Senator Owen Horwood, National Party leader in Natal, today confirmed in an interview that the National Party would not serve on the commission but did not want to say whether the Government would try to block the commission.

GIVE CHANCE

Senator Horwood said the Schlebusch Commission and the Consolidation Commission were still in force and these two commissions should first be given a chance to see what answers they could find.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, warned that if this was to be the attitude to dialogue 'the Government itself will become the most single important source of racial polarisation in the country.'

The NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, said the decision was 'most irresponsible' and 'is bound to harm relations between the Government and Kwazulu.'

SECTION B

Row looms as Nats snub Natal plan

STAR 30/4/80 (107)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Serious confrontation is looming between the Government and kwaZulu over the National Party's refusal to serve on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Commission about the future of Natal and kwaZulu.

Breaking point could come if the Government attempts to block the commission.

The Government yesterday used a junior backbencher, in what appeared to be a snub for Chief Buthelezi, to announce that the National Party would not take up the two seats he offered it on the commission.

Horwood

The MP also strongly criticised its terms of reference.

The back bencher, Mr Mias van der Westhuizen, was at the centre of a major race controversy last year when he said germ counts in a South Coast hospital operating theatre were higher because they were used for operations on blacks.

Senator Owen Horwood, National Party Natal leader, today confirmed that the party would not serve but did not want to say whether the Government would.

Chief Buthelezi

It is expected that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will give the Government's definitive view on the issue when he winds up the debate on his vote in Parliament this afternoon.

Senator Horwood said that the Schlebusch Commission and the Consolidation Commission should first be given a chance to see what answers they could find.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said that if this was to be the prevailing attitude to dialogue and negotiation "the Government itself will become the most single important source of racial polarisation in the country."

Breaking point may be near

He found the Government attitude "depressing and sad."

"This is simply another manifestation of the Government's go-it-alone attitude and it also illustrates the arrogance and contempt with which any person or organisation that does not completely fall in with their plans is treated."

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said the decision was "most irresponsible" and "is bound to harm relations between the Government and kwaZulu.

"This is typical of Nat arrogance."

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, said he was disappointed.

"Not only is the Government going to regret this step but it is also unfortunately going to be regretted by the people of Natal.

"Why is it that the Government must first receive a hiding before it will do anything?"

In his speech in Parliament yesterday Mr van der Westhuizen said South Africa was an independent country and could not have other countries telling her what to do.

Debate

In Maritzburg Mr Derrick Watterson, MEC, has set the scene for a heated debate between the NRP and opposition National Party in the provincial council on Chief Gathsa Buthelezi's commission.

He gave notice yesterday that he is to move that Council support the initiative.

While the NRP has already come out in support of Chief Buthelezi's initiatives, the NP has still to commit itself.

The leader of the NP in the provincial council, Mr Thys van Lingen, MPC for Newcastle, has already said that he and his colleagues are awaiting a directive from the party's leaders in Natal.

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able. Red or green ink may be used 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.

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 plan gets blessing

(147) (107)

DM. 30/9/80

DURBAN. — Mr Ray Swart, MP and deputy-chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, has welcomed the KwaZulu initiative in setting up an all-party commission to examine the structure of political relationships between the people of Natal.

He told a meeting in Durban that the initiative offered an "exciting new option" for people committed to peaceful change. It was exciting because it came from the largest single ethnic group in South Africa — and the majority in Natal.

Also, in the growing atmosphere of frustration and militancy, it was a calculated manifestation by the majority to seek accommodation for all and bring about change through peaceful means. — Sapa.

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly

NM 30/4/80 (107)

Watch white intake says black

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Government should rethink its strategy of increasing the number of whites in South Africa by increasing the intake of foreigners.

This comment was made last night by Dr B S Ngubane of Ensleni when he spoke in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Dr Ngubane said the question of immigration was a source of great bitterness to the black school leaver, who found that a foreigner of 'very inferior quality' was given preferential treatment in the allocation of jobs.

He maintained that one could never be sure of the loyalty of these people or of their political persuasion.

'We should train our own people to fill up areas where expertise is needed. We will at least have people who are loyal to the country and who are prepared to use their money inside the country,' he said.

Dr Ngubane also pleaded for blacks to have freehold title in all urban areas to take full advantage of the facilities offered by financial institutions such as banks and building societies.

The 99-year lease was not adequate as an incentive, he declared.

Whereas black people in the rural areas needed protection in terms of the land tenure system, those working on the open labour market in the urban areas should be allowed to participate in the economy in every available way.

'Don't always blame the councils'

Show more interest in municipal affairs, minister urges

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—THE Minister of the Interior for KwaZulu, Dr Frank Mdadlose, yesterday appealed to residents of townships in KwaZulu to be more concerned about municipal affairs.

Addressing the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Mdadlose said it was disappointing that there was little interest in municipal affairs, taking into consideration the low percentage poll of the last three council elections.

The Minister pointed out that Wembezi township near Estcourt, for example, was divided into six wards of which only two were contested.

'The returning officer reported the result of the poll in one ward as 26 votes against 21, and the result of the poll in the other ward as 19 votes against no votes at all,' he said.

Dr Mdadlose said he sincerely hoped that this lack of interest from voters could not be attributed to the weak election campaigns of aspirant councillors.

One complication of such a low poll was that when a council met with problems the people turned around and asked: 'Who elected them anyway?'

Dr Mdadlose referred to the recently-publicised issue of high water accounts. He said residents complained very quickly when they received high water or electricity accounts. However, they seldom considered the possibility that the members of their family could, through sheer negligence, have caused the excessive water or electricity consumption.

April 30, 1980

Yesterday in Parliament

Nats snub Buthelezi plan

NM 30/4/80 (107)

Others can't tell us what to do says MP

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The National Party will not serve on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's commission about the future of Natal and KwaZulu.

This was finally made clear yesterday by Mr Mias van der Westhuyzen, Nationalist MP for South Coast, who said that the Government's attitude was a clear and definite 'no'.

Speaking during the Prime Minister's debate, Mr van der Westhuyzen said that the NP would not be represented on the commission because its terms of reference went outside of KwaZulu.

South Africa was an independent country and could not have others telling her what to do. South Africa could not prescribe a new constitution for Swaziland, he said.

However, the Government was prepared to co-operate with Chief Buthelezi and would try to help and assist KwaZulu in its development.

Mr van der Westhuyzen also questioned the latest inquiry into Natal initiated by the Sugar Association. Had the association asked its members if it could spend money on the inquiry and would the committee submit its findings to the Schlebusch Commission?

Earlier in the debate Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Musgrave, criticised the Government for pretending that the non-independent homelands were separate countries and not an integral part of South Africa.

DD 30/4/80 (107)

Reconciliation a possibility — Buthelezi

ULUNDI — South Africa had reached a point where reconciliatory politics might just be possible, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here.

In a memorandum to the Commissioner-General of KwaZulu about the appointment of a commission to look into the future of KwaZulu and Natal, Chief Buthelezi said he was deeply concerned about the relative absence of reconciliatory political moves in South Africa.

"We have political divisions which could give rise to a state of affairs which could develop in a very unChristian direction.

"My understanding of the meaning of the Gospel in the country's political life, is that this leads to increasing the possibility of consensus between all groups and to provide structures for the achievement of the consensus," the Chief Minister said.

He said the South African Government had faced the reality that urban blacks could not be repatriated to the homeland areas and that homeland politics should necessarily spill over into urban areas.

He believed he had a constructive role to play in achieving a working solution to South Africa's problems. It was the same judgment which led him to call for the support of community councils and also led him to establish a commission.

"While I have been a vigorous opponent of apartheid for many years, I can see quite clearly that politics proceeds from one reality to another.

"I must necessarily turn my attention to the interrelationship between various groups in the country which have been given a substantial degree of political reality by years of institutionalised behaviour," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said homelands and the so-called urban blacks had become constituted political regions which had to be related to each other within a national framework.

The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, understood that but had seen fit to call for a constellation of states.

"It is my belief that a constellation of states as conceived by him, will become a milestone around the South African Government's neck if it is conceived in terms of the central economy's benefits being surrounded by dependent satellite units.

"Natal and KwaZulu are political realities which are related in a symbiotic way. What direction this symbiotic relationship will take has yet to be determined," Chief Buthelezi said.

Meanwhile, Mr Ray Swart, MP and deputy chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, has welcomed the KwaZulu initiative in setting up an all-party commission.

Mr Swart said the initiative offered an "exciting new option" for those people committed to peaceful change in Natal.

He said the initiative was all the more exciting because it came from the largest single ethnic group in South Africa and because it came from the majority of the people in Natal.

'It was a calculated manifestation by the majority of the people to seek accommodation for all in society, he said. — SAPA.

KWAZULU

HOMELANDS – ~~TRANS~~, ~~MARKET~~ – GENERAL

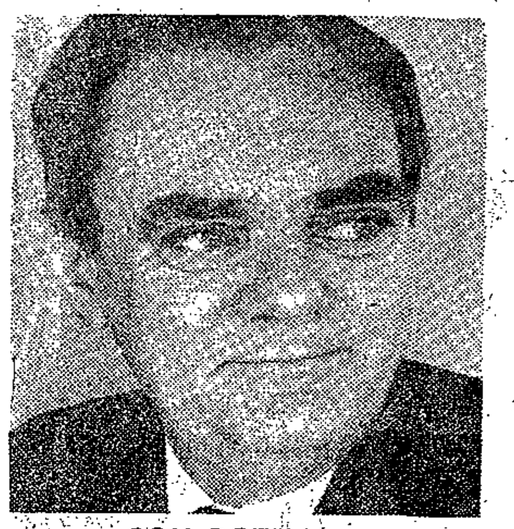
1 May 1980 —— 31 August 1980

'These men are killing your policy'

(107)

1/5/80

NM 1/5/80 (107)



CON BOTHA.

VAN der Westhuyzen.

KwaZulu's message to Prime Minister

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—It was high time the Prime Minister realised that the people who would kill his so-called total stategy were the Con Bothas and the Mias van der Westhuyzens who were in his party.

This comment was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, referring to statements in Parliament by the Nationalist MP for Umlazi and the Nationalist MP for South Coast that the National Party would not serve on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's commission about the future of Natal and KwaZulu.

Speaking during a snap debate on these responses to the Buthelezi commission, Dr Dhlomo said that South Africa under a white minority government could never be an effective barrier to communism. On the contrary, experts agreed that the very persistence of white minority rule destabilised southern Africa and provided an excuse for Soviet involvement.

'As long as white minority rule persists and as long as our peaceful attempts to stabilise our region are rejected out of hand by "verkrampte nonentities" such as Mr Botha and Mr van der Westhuyzen, then we should not be expected to support the Prime Minister in his stand against communism,' he said.

Dr Dhlomo said he wondered whether the Prime Minister had ever considered the adverse consequences that would flow from the Chief Minister's decision that it was futile to talk to the Government. For many years, Chief Buthelezi had stood alone as a source of stability in black politics in South Africa.

'I appeal to the Prime Minister, his Cabinet and all his followers — especially from Natal — not to make it possible for Chief Buthelezi to decide that armed struggle is the only alternaitve at his disposal. 'Once that happens, then we would have come to the end of an era of peaceful black opposition to apartheid in South Africa,' he added.

The KwaZulu Minister moved a motion, which was adopted unanimously, rejecting 'with contempt the irresponsible statement uttered by Mr Con Botha and Mr Mias van der Westhuyzen where they rejected the idea of the Buthelzi Commission.'

Wheelbarrow

The Prime Minister's noises regarding change in South Africa were like a 'wheelbarrow full of tins trying to overtake the Buthelezi Commision of Inquiry', the member for Umbumbulu, Mr R Mbongwe, said during the debate.

'We have seen this wheelbarrow being pushed. We have heard the noise of the tins. This wheelbarrow has never reached its destination.'

Mr C J Mtetwa, Minister of Justice, referring to the apartheid policy of the National Party said this policy was just at the stage 'where a beast is allowed to die'.

'No one comes close because if you do come close when it takes its dying breath it will kick all your teeth out. This beast is busy taking its last breath,' he remarked.

POLITICS

DD 1/5/80 (107)

Botha firm on KwaZulu talks

THE ASSEMBLY — Negotiations between the administrations of Natal and KwaZulu will have to be approved by the government in future.

This was made clear yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, who said negotiations could take place as long as the government was informed before they started. He spelt this out yesterday during the debate on his department.

Mr Botha also revealed that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was to discuss his plans for a constitutional commission with the Minister of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town.

Opposition members later said Mr Botha could not stop them negotiating with KwaZulu in an individual capacity and Mr Ray Swart, MP for Musgrave and the opposition's chief spokesman on the homelands, said he hoped Chief Buthelezi would continue with his commission on the future of Natal.

Moves to find a constitutional dispensation for Natal formed an important part of yesterday's debate.

Mr Botha said in reply to Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, who had asked him his opinion on the Natal indaba, that there was a parliamentary select committee dealing with the country's future constitution.

The government's doors were always open to Chief Buthelezi if he wanted to discuss KwaZulu's independence and machinery had been created to deal with land consolidation.

Mr Botha said, he could not allow the institution of Parliament to be undermined.

Mr Botha said he was awaiting a proper discussion between Chief Buthelezi and the Minister concerned. — PS.

Today's business

THE ASSEMBLY — Today's business: resumption, committee stage Appropriation Bill (Defence Vote). — SAPA.

PM threat to curtail Buthelezi 'deplored'

ARGUS 1/5/80

(107)

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has threatened to curtail Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's commission which is to investigate the future of Natal and Kwazulu.

While warning there could be serious consequences to the stance taken by Mr Botha, opposition spokesmen however feel there is very little Mr Botha could do to prevent Chief Buthelezi going ahead with the commission with its present terms of reference.

Meanwhile Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, would not comment on an appeal from Chief Buthelezi to him to act as intermediary and to get Government assistance on the issue.

In a brief telephone interview today D rKoornhof said: 'We are dealing with the matter,' after being asked if and when he would be meeting Chief Buthelezi. He then put down the receiver.

ATTENTION

It is however understood a message was relayed to Chief Buthelezi through the Commissioner General of Kwazulu saying the appeal was receiving attention.

Mr Botha told Parliament yesterday that if Chief Buthelezi was planning to deal with matters under the control or jurisdiction of the central Goevrnment 'I say no'.

However Chief Buthelezi was discussing the issue with Dr Koornhof and a final decision would have to await the outcome of these discussions.

In reply to a question by Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Botha said he would not allow negotiations between the Natal Provincial Administration and Kwazulu.

After another question Mr Botha said he would have no objection but 'only with the full knowledge and control of the Government.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on homelands, who has been maintaining close links with Chief Buthelezi on the issue, warned in an interview: 'There could be very serious consequences as a result of his (Mr Botha's) attitude.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

ARROGANT RESPONSE

'His arrogant response to Kwazulu is to be deplored. He has claimed the monopoly of knowing what is good for Natal and Kwazulu and he has shut down yet another option for reasonable consultation and another avenue for peaceful change.

'The handling by the Government of this matter is reprehensible. Before any formal response was made to Chief Buthelezi at top level the Prime Minister let loose his backbenchers in Parliament to repudiate the initiative in the most unreasonable and discourteous terms.'

Mr Raw said the Government could not prevent any person or party co-operating or discussing 'any matter at all' as the New Republic Party and Chief Buthelezi had last month.

'We agreed to continue our talks and we intend to do so.'

Talks: Govt must be informed

GT 1/5/80 (107)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Negotiations between the administrations of Natal and KwaZulu will have to be approved by the government in future. (See article, page 10).

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The government's doors were always open to Chief Buthelezi if he wanted to discuss KwaZulu's independence and machinery had been created to deal with land consolidation.

If Chief Buthelezi wanted to establish a commission to investigate matters concerning his own country that was his right.

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston): "What is his country?"

Mr Botha did not reply.

Chief Buthelezi could enlist the support of outsiders to help him.

"But, if the idea is to deal with matters falling under the jurisdiction of the South African Government I say no," said Mr Botha.

However, the Zulu leader was to discuss his plans with the minister in Cape Town and it might be better to wait until he had before dealing with the matter.

Mr Vause Raw: "May I ask whether the competence of KwaZulu includes ngotiations on matters which affect both KwaZulu and the Natal provincial administration and which are handled jointly between those administrations?"

Mr Botha: "I have no objection if they do, provided that they do it with the concurrence of the central government because the NPA and KwaZulu are not independent. They must therefore abide by the final ruling of the central government."

Later Mr Raw asked, "for the sake of absolute clarity", whether his reply that KwaZulu and the NPA could negotiate matters which concerned them both, and which they handled together, meant that "his qualification about the concurrence of the central government applies only to final decision and does not bar negotiations"?

Mr Botha: "The central government must be properly informed before they start. They cannot deliberate on matters which they are not allowed by the government to deliberate."

He could not allow the institution of Parliament to be undermined.

Mr Botha said he was awaiting a proper discussion between Chief Buthelezi and the minister concerned.

"After I have received a report on that I shall take a final decision. But, if it means that he is going to interfere in the affairs of the central government, affairs over which the central government alone has the final jurisdiction, I say 'no' already at this stage," said Mr Botha.

Buthelezi seeks a constitution for Natal

CT 1/5/80 (107)

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has announced a plan to establish a multiracial commission to work out a new constitution for Natal, declaring the time has come for blacks not merely to protest, but to make a formal contribution to the political process. The Political Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, MARTIN SCHNEIDER, reports.

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI has chosen a particularly dramatic way to demonstrate his intention to rise above protest and perhaps even prove to his critics that his use of the government's apartheid system can generate change.

The KwaZulu leader and president of the Inkatha movement has announced that he is to establish a multiracial commission to plan a new constitution for Natal — an initiative, he said, blacks were taking on behalf of all the people of that province as an example for the rest of the country.

His announcement in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly came exactly a week after he had again challenged his critics' commitment to armed struggle and total withdrawal from government-created institutions as the most legitimate way to secure freedom.

Twenty years of armed struggle by the African National Congress, he told a meeting in Soweto, had not set the stage for the sudden overthrow of the government.

Multi-faceted

Blacks, he said, should instead adopt a multi-faceted strategy to bring concerted political pressure to bear on the government and force it to call a national convention.

Believing that mere protest can achieve little to end apartheid, Chief Buthelezi took his first step towards the long frustrated opposition ideal of a national convention with his announcement of a 42-member commission to plan a new constitution for Natal.

"Since the time of Union blacks have had no formal share in the shaping fo the constitutional, administrative and economic structure of South African society," he noted.

"The time has come for a formal black contribution to the political process, not simply to resist or challenge the present order, but to rise above it and provide new concepts and to give whites new perceptions of possibilities which will add to the security and prospects of all South Africa's people."

But Chief Buthelezi made it clear he had no intention of allowing his plan to become yet another dust-laden blueprint for change. He not only wants to involve the whites of Natal in a joint venture to plan a new future — his real aim, it seems, is to engage the government.

Already, Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, the largest organized black political movement the country has known, has been holding talks in camera with a group of National Party MPs.

Inkatha has also been one of the few black organizations to give evidence before the government's all-white Schlebusch commission planning a new constitution for whites, coloured people, Indian and perhaps even blacks.

Chief Buthelezi has even tried to win the confidence of the new Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, a youthful and verligte former Nationalist MP who is in charge of the New Republic Party-dominated Natal provincial council.

He reminded Mr Botha during their first meeting late last year that he was a relative of the former prime minister, General Louis Botha.

"To me and many Zulus," Chief Buthelezi told the new Administrator, "General Botha occupies a very special place in our hearts owing to his act of kindness in releasing my grandfather, King Dinizulu, from jail and offering him asylum on a farm in Middelburg in the Transvaal, where he died with at least some dignity."

But having established a family connection, Chief Buthelezi also reminded Mr Botha that the New Republic Party in Natal had for long been trying to involve other groups in the planning of the province's affairs — attempts the government has so far rejected.

The whites of Natal, said Chief Buthelezi, had been prepared for "political experimentation as a distinct possibility in this part of South Africa".

"I believe white South Africa flounders in its confusion over where to go and what to do," he told Mr Botha. "There is no national plan and national politics revolves around fighting by-elections for the sake of winning seats."

The people of Natal, he told Mr Botha, occupied a distinctive area of the country. They had been "thrown together by history and geography".

"We would like to see you being on our side in eliminating discrimination piece by piece (in Natal) until we are left with the bare bones of discrimination which are enshrined in our country's constitution," he said.

"That discrimination we can then attack at the national level. That discrimination will be made untenable by the elimination of local, regional and provincial discriminatory practices."

Two seats

Finally, Chief Buthelezi has also attempted to engage the white Nationalists by offering them two seats on his commission.

His critics, however, may be tempted to accuse him of naivete in his attempts to persuade white Nationalists to share power when their clear aim is to secure an agreement to divide power.

Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi, however, sees this clearly himself.

"The prime minister has outlined a broad commitment to the establishment of a constellation of states for Southern Africa, a confederal form of inter-territory linkage with a dominant economic content," he told the KwaZulu Assembly last week.

"No indications have been given of any intention to deviate from the central concepts of separate development."

How then, does Chief Buthelezi believe he could achieve his eventual aim of persuading the government itself to call a national convention which would do away with apartheid?

He gave only a brief — and, for some people, clearly an implausible — answer in his speech to the KwaZulu Assembly.

If the people of Natal could actually work out a new plan for political and economic co-operation, he argued, "then no government in Cape Town and no administration in Pretoria will be able to deny for too long Natal and KwaZulu the right and the facilities to begin implementing the proposals".

He continued: "In order that the proposals themselves compel acceptance, gradually or otherwise, by the government, they must be sufficiently representative to be supported and prescribed by all responsible major organized interests in Natal."

Chief Buthelezi gave four reasons why Natal was the most appropriate choice for what one could call a mini national convention.

- Differing white political interests and party preferences were the most evenly balanced in the province.
- It was the province in which whites were in the smallest minority and in which the dependence on black labour and the need for inter-race co-operation was the greatest.
- The administration of areas controlled by the Natal provincial council and the KwaZulu government had become so interrelated and complex that no single region could be planned or administered without taking dual administration into account.
- While black workers had shown discipline during the 1973 Natal strikes, the stay-away had nevertheless shown that stability in the province was "very shallow".

The 42-member commission would be financed by the KwaZulu Assembly.

It would be asked "to exercise its imagination and to translate the most venturesome political and economic possibilities into practical proposals for co-existence, co-operation and increased prosperity for all".

It would be large in order to accommodate the most widespread views, but it would contain a smaller, working group.

The chairman would be a person chosen "irrespective of race, whose intellect, interests, objectivity and public position will lend stature to the body".

The commission would include a Natal historian, a political scientist and constitutional expert, a development economist, a black social scien-

tist, two church representatives, two Inkatha representatives, and representatives from the Inkatha Institute, the KwaZulu Development Corporation, Natal's secondary-industry, and its sugar, agricultural, banking, industrial and commercial industries.

It would also include two representatives of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, two people nominated by Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Dr Anton Rupert, representatives of the English- and Afrikaans-language press, the black labour movement, the Natal provincial town and regional planning commission, and the KwaZulu planning, co-ordinating and advisory committee.

Also invited as members would be two representatives of the National Party, one each from the Progressive Federal, New Republic, Labour and Reform Parties, an overseas representative of the African National Congress, a black attorney and representatives from the black teachers' union.

The commission would be asked to make an interim report to the KwaZulu Assembly within a year of its establishment.

The noted Natal University social scientist, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, said he believed Chief Buthelezi's commission would be positively received.

"The govenment is of couse unlikely to see his plan as an appropriate action at this stage," he said. "But Chief Buthelezi has said he wants to rise above confrontation, and sooner or later the government will have to consider implementing on a regional scale new alternatives, which could be broadened later."

1/5/80

From the Bible

"Why am I so sad? Why am I so troubled? I will put my hope in God . . ."

(Psalms 42:11)

'They're killing total strategy'

STAR 1/5/80

(107)

ULUNDI — It was high time the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, realised that the people who killed his "so-called total strategy" were the "Bothas and the van der Westhuizens of this world," the KwaZulu Minister of education and Culture, Dr O D Dhlomo, said here last night.

Dr Dhlomo was reacting to a statement by the National Party MP for Umlazi, Mr Con Botha, in which he (Mr Botha) said that Natal was no "guinea pig," and that outside attempts to prescribe a new constitution for it were unwarranted

Mr Botha was commenting on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's proposed "Buthelezi Commission" to look into the future of Natal and KwaZulu.

Mr Dhlomo said he regarded the comment by Mr Botha and the National Party MP for the South Coast, Mr van der Lesthuizen, as "extreme diplomatic discourtesy which does not augur well for future relations between the Prime Minister and our Chief Minister. — Sapa.

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PM threat to curtail Buthelezi 'deplored'

ARGUS 1/5/80

(107)

Political Staff

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Meanwhile Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, would not comment on an appeal from Chief Buthelezi to him to act as intermediary and to get Government assistance on the issue.

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ATTENTION

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Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

man on homelands, who has been maintaining close links with Chief Buthelezi on the issue, warned in an interview: 'There could be very serious consequences as a result of his (Mr Botha's) attitude.

ARROGANT RESPONSE

'His arrogant response to Kwazulu is to be deplored. He has claimed the monopoly of knowing what is good for Natal and Kwazulu and he has shut down yet another option for reasonable consultation and another avenue for peaceful change.

'The handling by the Government of this matter is reprehensible. Before any formal response was made to Chief Buthelezi at top level the Prime Minister let loose his backbenchers in Parliament to repudiate the initiative in the most unreasonable and discourteous terms.'

Mr Raw said the Government could not prevent any person or party co-operating or discussing 'any matter at all' as the New Republic Party and Chief Buthelezi had last month.

'We agreed to continue our talks and we intend to do so.'

'Don't snuff out my plan'

Buthelezi replies to PW's comments

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday he did not think Mr P W Botha would like to go down in history as the Prime Minister who precipitated a situation where people 'collected the ashes'.

Delivering his reply to statements by Mr Botha on the proposed Buthelezi commission, the KwaZulu leader said the Prime Minister should not 'pull the rug from under my feet' by making it impossible to believe there was any chance for peaceful change in South Africa.

Referring to Mr Botha's remarks that he was not in favour of the KwaZulu Government interfering in affairs over which the central Government alone had jurisdiction, Chief Buthelezi said: 'If I stake my credibility as a black politician and co-operate with him, he must not try to snuff out my initiative when he knows that my people, who are in the majority, are not represented in the Government.

'At some of the meetings I had recently on the Reef a lot of young people openly said "why shouldn't we fight it out now?".

'It is important for the Prime Minister to realise that this boldness is increasing.'

Emphasising that the entry of Mr Botha into the political scene had raised a lot of hopes, he said he hoped that the Prime Minister would not deviate from his past because of the 'barking of puppies' in his party who had criticised his plan.

The Chief Minister said that he also had his Con Bothas and Mias van der Westhuyzens and it was Mr Botha's duty, as much as it was his duty, to deal with them.

Noises

The KwaZulu leader said he could not reconcile the Prime Minister's 'noises about change' with the statements he had made regarding the Buthelezi commission in Parliament on Wednesday.

He appreciated the difficult position in which the Prime Minister found himself in that he was under pressure from 'small men' and back-benchers in his party.

Chief Buthelezi said the question put by Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, regarding the Natal 'indaba' was 'mischievous'.

He said: 'The leader of the NRP is a Zulu linguist. He knows the meaning of indaba in Zulu. He had no business to interpret "commission" to mean "Natal indaba". These are two separate concepts.

'From the Prime Minister's point of view, Mr Raw's questions were couched in such a way that they represented a "red rag to a bull" and were calculated to extract the kind of responses which they did extract from the Prime Minister.'

All-white

The Prime Minister had referred to the fact that constitutional matters were already being dealt with by the Schlebusch Commission. On the other hand, the Inkatha representations to the commission had made it clear that the Schlebusch Commission was an all-white commission, the Chief said.

He congratulated Mr Botha for recognising publicly that KwaZulu regarded itself as an integral part of South Africa.

'We have stated very often that the question of independence is not negotiable. It is one of our non-negotiables.

'When the Prime Minister spoke to me last year he said he had no intention of forcing me to take independence,' the KwaZulu leader said.

Five white towns to go in land grab

NM 2/5/80 (107)

Political Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG—Ixopo, Eshowe, Creighton, Melmoth and Babanango would go black in terms of the Government's consolidation proposals, Mr Dering Stainbank told the Provincial Council yesterday.

In the first disclosure of Government proposals on the future of the province, Mr Stainbank quoted rumours — 'which I believe to be 100 percent correct' — that an area west of Ixopo as far as Donnybrook would become part of KwaZulu and thousands of blacks living in Drakensberg Locations 1, 2, and 3 would be moved there.

He pointed out the proposals would involve 'the mass uprooting of people from their present homes to new and unfamiliar areas'.

Eshowe and Ixopo were two of the most productive farming areas in Natal.

Mr Stainbank said Nationalist members of the Provincial Council could afford to be complacent over consolidation because Northern Natal, a Nationalist stronghold, would be virtually untouched.

Unaffected

The districts unaffected included Vryheid, Paulpietersberg, Newcastle, Klip River and most of Dundee.

However, two black enclaves near Ladysmith and Newcastle would be retained to provide a pool of labour. It was also rumoured that Northern Natal would be incorporated into the Transvaal 'and the rest of Natal would be left to look after itself'.

He was able to comment on consolidation because he had taken no part in the investigations and was not bound by an oath of secrecy.

Mr Stainbank complained that public representatives giving evidence to the commission were unable to tell the people who had elected them what was envisaged for Natal.

Speaking in support of a KwaZulu commission of inquiry into the future of Natal, he posed the possibility of joint responsibility by all races in Natal for administrative matters affecting the province.

These could include roads, traffic and hospitals. The Government could have responsibility for national roads, State health and matters of national concern.

Natal land grab plans

NM 2/5/80 (107)

[illegible] the White initiative launched by the Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, a strong warning to complacent Natal towns to submit arguments against consolidation came from Mr Peter Miller (NRP, South Coast) yesterday.

He had led a delegation from East Griqualand which had given evidence before the consolidation committee in East London last week rejecting incorporation into Transkei.

[illegible] that many Natal towns, when given the opportunity to submit a memorandum, have turned down the chance because they feel they are safe.

'I want to warn them that no one is safe until the Cabinet decides on the final guidelines.

'It is most unwise for anyone not to make a detailed and positive contribution on the premise that their area is not up for grabs.'

Mr Miller said it should be of great significance for the rest of Natal that East Griqualand — which had been 'up for grabs for generations' — had prepared a strong case against incorporation.

The reaction of the consolidation committee to his deputation's evidence was so positive he was confident East Griqualand would remain part of Natal.

Short

If Natal accepted the Government's consolidation proposals 'we would let down the Zulus. We do not want a division of different peoples in Natal'.

The NRP had shown its heavy commitment to the KwaZulu initiative by having three of the most senior members of Exco speak in support of the motion, including the Leader of the Council, Mr Frank Martin.

Mr Derrick Watterson, MEC, said the NRP had no thoughts of seeking separation from the rest of South Africa in supporting the KwaZulu commission.

The Nationalist reluctance to serve on the commission could damage the credibility of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and lead to war.

Mr Neil Rossouw (NP, Umlazi) said the National Party rejected the commission for several reasons, including the fact that the banned ANC had been invited.

His party chose to sup-

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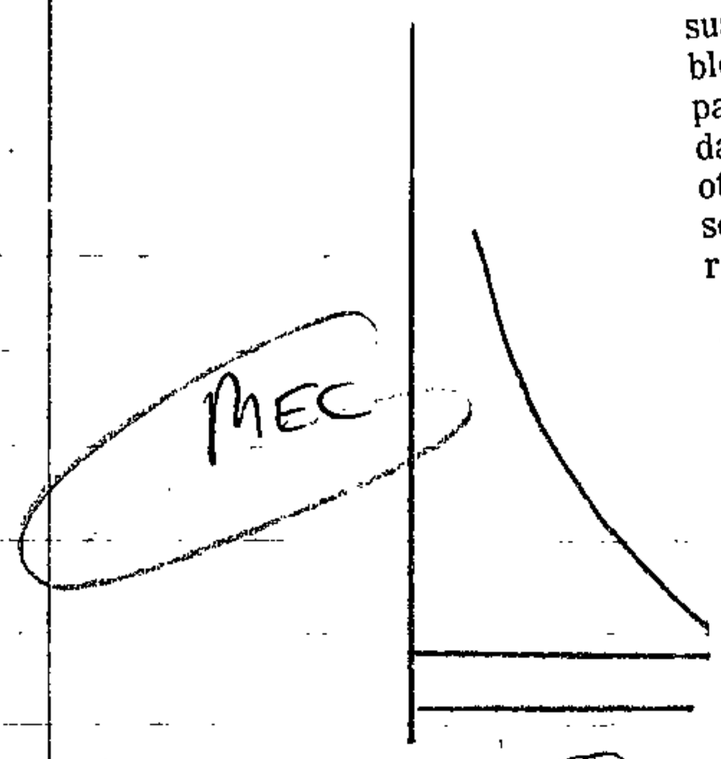

NATAL — 1

Gatsha's gamble

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's proposed commission to draw up a blueprint for Natal's future says much for his initiative. Whether it can produce a workable compromise is another thing.

We have yet to hear from the Schlebusch Commission whose findings could change the base from which the KwaZulu Commission starts. That is not necessarily an insuperable difficulty and the concept is flexible enough to allow adaptation.

A problem which promises to be more intractable is to gain consensus. The strength of any commission lies not only in the quality of its work but in the degree of unanimity of its conclusions.

To be fully representative, the commission's membership is necessarily diverse and it may be asking too much of commissioners appointed in representative capacity to "place wisdom and expertise above sectional interests."

Two Nationalists were to have served on the commission, but this has already been vetoed by the party, lessening its representation from the white political spectrum. While there is to be a representative of the black labour movement there is no provision for the rest of the labour movement which is not insignificant. It would not be difficult to appoint a representative of say, the sugar industry, but selecting one representative each to represent the English and Afrikaans language press is quite another matter.

Furthermore, the constitutional consequences of any blueprint will be enormous. Under its present constitution KwaZulu has the power to make laws on certain subjects which are repugnant to the voters of the Republic — something which the provinces may not do. It would hardly settle for less in any new arrangement which looks like a formula for disposing of union and endorsing a federation.

Nevertheless, this Buthelezi-style national convention does have the great virtue that even if it cannot reach consensus, it will show what issues are negotiable and how far the participants are prepared to compromise. At the end of the day, they will have learned to talk to each other and those are the conditions that can sometimes produce the most surprising results.

Sharing of power

The commission is to report within a year and, at the end of that time, if it wants to continue, it may do so. PFP's Ray Swart, the Party's only Natal MP, believes the Buthelezi Commission is important and significant.

"In Natal, more than in any other province, meaningful land consolidation with the existing KwaZulu is totally impossible and undesirable. It means uncertainty for whites as well as for blacks. It threatens unsettlement and breeds insecurity and can never satisfy the aspirations of the majority of the people. There must be a realistic sharing of power in this province without these impossible land contortions."

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NATAL — 2 2/5/80

A farcical issue

The issue of consolidation in Natal is becoming increasingly more farcical. While the eastern regional committee plays cartographic games in secret, neither the blacks nor whites involved want any part of it.

KwaZulu rejects its basic premises and most whites believe a chopping and changing of boundaries can only be for the worst. Now the Sugar Association has appointed a committee of academics, led by Professor Jan Lombard of the University of Pretoria, to look at consolidation from the economic point of view and see if they can propose some acceptable solution.

His aim is that, if the Government persists in the consolidation exercise, it will at least know beforehand the economic havoc likely to be caused.

The sugar industry is particularly sensitive to changes in boundaries. To operate economically its mills require maximum cane throughput. If tracts of white cane land are handed over to blacks, cane production will inevitably fall off if only because blacks, through no fault of their own, lack capital and expertise.

It is notable that in the committee of academics not a single representative of the University of Natal has been included.

The Lombard team is expected to submit at least preliminary findings by the end of May.

With the Buthelezi commission, the NRP plan, the Consolidation Committee and now the Lombard investigation, there must be a danger that the wood in Natal will be lost among the trees.

Pretoria University's Lombard . . . proposing economic solutions for consolidation

2 (b)(i) 18

FM 23/5/90 10P

NATAL — 3

Buthelezi's scheme

The novel prospect of Durban's whites commuting to KwaMashu and Umlazi was raised by KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi in a speech at Ulundi last week.

He suggested a scheme of "trans-border" industries on the edge of major black townships within KwaZulu. They could be started by whites either alone or in partnership with blacks, the only condition being that blacks be given training at all levels.

Buthelezi has "no qualms about whites moving into KwaZulu as entrepreneurs in these areas" and suggests they be encouraged to do so by the same concessions on offer at the growth points. As he is referring to what are residential areas, light industries are implied.

The logic of the scheme is straightforward. Development at the growth points has been painfully slow and quite inadequate to generate the jobs required. Recently drought has caused a huge influx to the townships from rural KwaZulu and "these newcomers," says Buthelezi, "are now competing for jobs that simply do not exist."

Argument in favour of the scheme are that such industries would provide the townships with a revenue base to finance their needs and there would be savings in transportation subsidies. It would obviously be cheaper to bring in a handful of skilled whites daily than to finance the present system of transporting the entire workforce.

On the other hand, such a system places entrepreneurs in recognised white industrial areas at a competitive disadvantage.

Availability of land for industrial purposes in the black townships is also limited.

The scheme is certainly not an immediate panacea for unemployment, if only because factories take time to build. But even building with black labour would provide invaluable jobs and it is a logical move towards a solution.

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Inflationary Gap

$AD = G + C + I + (X - M)$

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f gap, the multiplier
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nd the multiplier is 2
the deflationary gap is 1 million, and so G must rise
by 1 million

(2) An alternative way of closing the deflationary gap would to increase AD by decreasing taxes However this method will require a larger govt deficit than would occur if G was increased, because part of that money available

2/5/80

Zulu Minister slams Nat MP

(107)

ULUNDI — It was high time the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, realised the people who killed his "so-called total strategy" were the "Bothas and the Van der Westhuizens of this world," the KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr O. D. Dhlomo, said here.

Dr Dhlomo was reacting to a statement by a National Party MP for Umlazi, Mr Con Botha, in which he (Mr Botha) said: "Natal is no guinea pig, and outside attempts to prescribe a new constitution for it were unwarranted."

Mr Botha was commenting on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's proposed Buthelezi Commission to look into the future of Natal and KwaZulu.

Dr Dhlomo told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly he was "shocked" to hear a National Party back-bencher "has taken it upon himself to reject out of hand the idea of a commission for the Natal and KwaZulu region.

"If there is any single weakness that the National Party will yet regret, it is the failure to distinguish between party interests and national interests.

"It is clear that Mr Con Botha thinks this matter can be used by petty politicians like himself to entrench their positions with their voters.

"I wish to warn Mr Botha that we who live in Natal are interested in the progress and future of this region.

"If he prefers to die clutching his white minority rights and privileges, let him perish alone — he should not drag us along to his certain demise."

He regarded the comment by Mr Botha and the National Party MP for the South Coast, Mr Van der Westhuizen as "extreme diplomatic discourtesy which does not augur well for future relations between the Prime Minister and our Chief Minister." — SAPA.

2/5/80 NM

'Stop boycott' plea by KwaZulu

(107)

Mercury Reporters

THE KwaZulu Government was not in favour of black children being used to fight the battles of teachers or any other groups and has appealed to Kwa Mashu pupils to keep calm and go back to classes.

The Assistant Secretary for Education of KwaZulu, Mr J E Ndlovu, made this statement yesterday when he commented on the boycotts.

He said if there were any grievances, they should be stated. There was no need for the pupils to demonstrate.

'If the whole thing is being triggered off by incitement by coloured and Indian pupils who are already demonstrating, then this becomes a political affair which will be dealt with at a higher level,' Mr Ndlovu said.

Police yesterday asked the KwaZulu Government to intervene in the increasingly violent school boycott involving black pupils in Kwa Mashu.

Yesterday hundreds of pupils — most of them aged about 16 — went on the rampage in the township and Kwa Mashu police, reinforced by police from Durban North and Durban, were called to disperse them.

In Kwa Mashu yester-

● TURN TO PAGE 2

NM 2/5/80 'Stop boycott' plea

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Five Natal towns to 'go black' says MEC

STAR 2/5/80

(107)

Political Reporter

DURBAN — Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, stirred a political hornet's nest here yesterday by disclosing reports that five white Natal towns are to go black, and northern Natal will be incorporated into the Transvaal in the terms of the current consolidation programme.

Speaking in the provincial council in support of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's commission for a future Natal, he said areas rumoured to be earmarked for blacks included the towns of Eshowe, Melmoth, Creighton, Babanango and all areas to the west of Ixopo as far as Donnybrook.

On the other hand most National Party-controlled areas like Klip River, Newcastle, Vryheid, Paulpietersberg and most of Dundee would be left untouched by consolidation.

"And that is why the NP is pressing ahead with its consolidation plan. In fact, all members across the floor, with the possible exception of the member for Eshowe, will not be affected."

FEARS

He earlier told council that his disclosure represented real fears of many Natal farmers at present, and he believed them to be "hundred percent correct."

In terms of the consolidation plan, he said, thousands of black people from the Drakensberg Locations One, Two a Three, would be m near Ixopo, while black enclaves nea smith and Newcastle would be left to provide labour in the white areas.

Mr Stainbank said the consolidation proposals — which the NRP rejects — kept the people of Natal "in the dark" about what was to happen to their province.

The Government's consolidation programme would involve the mass uprooting of thousands of people from their settled homes to totally new and unfamiliar surroundings, he added.

Dhlomo hits at 'verkramptes'

Post 21/5/87 (107)

IT was high time the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, realised that the people who killed his "so-called total strategy" were the "Bothas and the Van Der Westhuizens of this world."

This was said by KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr O D Dhlomo.

Dr Dhlomo was reacting to a statement by a National Party MP for Umlazi, Mr Con Botha, in which he (Mr Botha) said that "Natal was no guinea pig, and oustide attempts to prescribe a new constitution for it were unwarranted."

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DISCOURTESY

He regarded the comment by Mr Botha and the National Party MP for the South Coast, Mr Van der Westhuizen as "extreme diplomatic discourtesy which does not augur well for future relations between the Prime Minister and our Chief Minister."

Dr Dhlomo said Mr Botha and Mr Van der Westhuizen did not represent the majority of Natal people.

"We cannot allow two verkamptes to trigger off a bloody revolution in Natal which will consume all of us. It is high time that the advocates of white baasskap stood aside and let the people themselves decide their future," Dr Dhlomo said.

Gatsha to invite ANC

AD 3/5/80 (107)

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said yesterday he intended inviting the ANC to take part in his commission of inquiry on South Africa.

Asked whether it would be legal for the ANC to take part in the commission, he said he would extend the invitation and not do the government's "dirty work" for it by excluding the ANC.

Chief Buthelezi is considering sending representatives from Inkatha to attend a one-day conference on South Africa, organised by the extra-mural studies of London University on May 17.

"We are very busy organising our own commission of inquiry here in KwaZulu," Chief Buthelezi said at Ulundi yesterday, "but we recognise that the conference could be important, so we are thinking of sending spokesmen to attend it."

Chief Buthelezi's urban representative in Johannesburg, Mr Gibson Thula, and one of his ministers, might attend the conference.

The ANC and the Black Consciousness Movement have been invited to attend the one-day symposium in London, but the ANC, after initially accepting the invitation, has now turned it down.

The ANC's view, it appears, is that it has more important matters to attend to than to participate in a conference in London.

The BCM accepted the invitation, but voiced doubts when it heard that Inkatha had been invited. It has now agreed to attend on the understanding that its presence at the conference will not be interpreted as indicating solidarity with Inkatha.

At the first plenary session, Mr Colin Bundy, of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Oxford, will speak at the conference on internal changes in South Africa and their implications.

(101) 4/2/80

Options are shrinking, PFP warns Government

By PETER MANN

THE Government is being hammered for its "appalling" response to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's proposed commission into the constitutional and political future of Natal and KwaZulu.

In Parliament this week the Government chose to use one of its most junior MPs, Mr Mias van der Westhuyzen, to announce that the National Party would not accept the two seats it was offered on the commission.

Mr Van der Westhuyzen was a poor choice. He is resoundingly disliked by blacks who remember his remarks that germ counts in operating theatres used for black patients were higher than those used by whites.

And there were also serious misgivings about Mr Botha's insistence that while Chief Buthelezi can talk about matters affecting "his" country he cannot deal with matters under the control of the central government.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, supported Chief Buthelezi in saying that Mr Botha should not "pull the rug out" from under the initiative.

"The Government is systematically driving into a corner the people who are prepared to talk to them. They are going to be left with no-one to negotiate with. Chief Buthelezi's warning on this is apt and should be listened to," Dr Slabbert said

Mr Ray Swart, PFP spokesman on homelands, said he was "appalled" at the Government's response to the KwaZulu initiative.

The idea had widespread support among a cross-section of Natal people and was an "exciting and welcome manifestation of the desire for dialogue across the colour line.

"At a time when the options are shrinking, the KwaZulu Government initiative is a highly significant option which deserves the enthusiastic support of all responsible elements. The Government's reaction has been totally reprehensible."

Mr Swart said that although Mr Botha said he was waiting for the outcome of a meeting between Chief Buthelezi and Dr Koornhof before taking a final decision, he had already said the commission could not deal with matters relating to central government.

"Chief Buthelezi has repeatedly said his country is the Republic of South Africa and his views should be respected," Mr Swart said.

NRP leader Mr Vause Raw said the Government could not stop Chief Buthelezi talking to whom he wished.

RACE REGARDLESS

4/2/80

4/2/80

A Pretoria professor's plan for Natal's future

By PETER FABRICIUS

THE scrapping of race-based segregation is likely to be one of the key proposals in a report on Natal's constitutional future, commissioned by the South African Sugar Association.

The report — an alternative to consolidation of KwaZulu — is being drawn up by a group of mainly Pretoria university political economists.

It will probably suggest that the Group Areas Act — the basis of present geographical segregation — make way for a Development Areas Act based solely on economic criteria.

This is the brainchild of Professor Jan Lombard, head of economics at the University of Pretoria, who is in charge of the Sugar Association team looking at Natal's socio-economic future.

Prof Lombard originally proposed the development areas idea for the Cape Peninsula. And judging by the general hints he has given about his thinking on Natal, he will apply much the same ideas again.

The Development Act will incorporate two important principles:

- There will be no compulsion to live in a particular area; and
- The administration of the act will be taken out of the hands of Pretoria and given to Natal itself.

Under Prof Lombard's proposed act, present "non-white" areas will become development areas set aside for those who require financial help from the state which will be provided, for instance, in the form of subsidised wages, housing and training.

Those who do not require this help will be free to live where they like — regardless of race.

Pillars

In this way — without a drastic sudden shifting of present populations — the criteria for population distribution will be changed from race to economic status.

This is only one of the likely pillars of the professor's new plan for Natal.

On the question of power-sharing the thinking is more difficult to divine: The main problem they face will be how to give political expression to the Zulu while retaining the confidence of the minority groups.

The report was commissioned by the Sugar Association because it felt consolidation of KwaZulu along the traditional government homeland policy lines would be disastrous for both groups, and for the economy of Natal.

In Prof Lombard the Association has chosen a man opposed to Verwoerd-style completely separate racial states; yet who also opposes any political system based on a common society.

Education

He believes some power should devolve from central government to regional, administrations and private enterprise. He also believes ethnic differences should not be stressed.

"These differences are a fact of life. But we should not elevate them to the status of the foundation of a political ideology," he says, adding that the proper place for these differences was at the cultural level, for instance in education.

He also emphasises he will not be proposing Natal go it alone politically; devolution will stop short of that. He sees decentralisation of power as a way of guaranteeing minority rights.

In his book, **Freedom, Welfare and Order**, which was published in 1978 but which he still regards as the basis of his philosophy, Prof Lombard drew a distinction between "order" and "welfare" functions in the state.

The "order" functions — the more political — will remain centralised. They will consist of things like justice, territorial police, defence, external affairs and territorial finance.

The remaining "welfare" functions — which he says are the more important — will devolve to lower levels of government, from which blacks will not be excluded.

It is not clear how he envisages the tier structure of government, but it appears that he sees no intermediate level between central government and what he calls "sub-regions".

Economic

These are more like metropolitan administrations than the present provincial administrations. The basis for defining the units is more economic than political. Examples given of sub-regions are the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area, the Cape Peninsula and the Durban-Pinetown area.

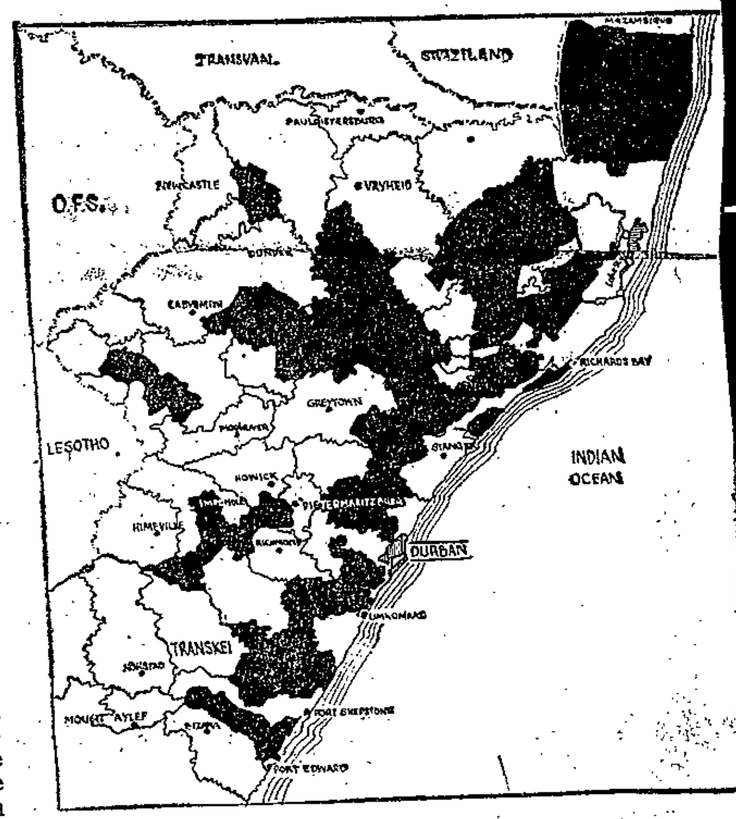
But these sub-regional governments, though smaller than the present provincial areas, would have more powers, including all the race questions, like who lives where, influx control and open facilities.

Whether this will answer the burning question of the Zulus' need for a say in the running of the state is a moot point.

Transition

In his book — published very shortly after the government announced plans to alter the constitution to give Indian and Coloureds a say in central government — Prof Lombard still recognizes the need for separate sovereign nations within the greater South Africa.

On the transition from lower to higher government from the point of view of race: "One sees black people either together with everyone else, or, where appropriate, in institutions of their own, up alongside the hierarchy of government, until their interests can no longer be accommodated without.



This will probably seem to many blacks as not much better than the constitutional plan, and will be spurned as a euphemistic way of denying to blacks.

For basically it seems recognising the principle of separate sovereign nations."

Will blacks be convinced? Especially the Zulus, who have no desire for an independent homeland? Perhaps Prof Lombard has some other plan in store for them.

Prof Lombard's idea is to retain the institutional structure envisaged by the government in its constitutional plan.

Most people still left in the dark

4/2/80

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

NATAL'S future and the consolidation of KwaZulu is now being investigated by a number of bodies and commissions. But the people most affected by the proposals — the majority of blacks and whites in the province — are still in the dark.

And in at least once instance a report of vital interest and concern to both population groups has not been brought to the attention of senior provincial authorities in Natal.

The Eastern Regional Committee, under the chairmanship of Nationalist MP Mr Val Volker (Klip River) is heading the official Government investigation into the consolidation of KwaZulu.

This committee forms a part of the Central Consolidation Commission which is expected to report to the Government at the end of this month.

A number of bodies have submitted memoranda or given evidence to the committee, but Mr Volker is steadfastly refusing to divulge the contents of these reports.

It is known the Natal Chamber of Industries has submitted its own study to the committee, but Chamber members have been sworn to secrecy.

It is believed this report is of vital concern to the province. But the senior MEC in Natal, Mr Frank Martin, said it had not been submitted to the Executive Committee for comments or perusal.

Individual Chamber members approached by the Sunday Tribune have declined either to comment on or disclose the report's findings.

Earlier this week it was learned the South African Sugar Association — with the Durban Chamber of Commerce and the Natal Chamber of Industries assisting financially — has launched its own investigation of consolidation in Natal.

After conflicting reports the association made it clear it would not be submitting the completed report to the Eastern Regional Committee.

Instead, it said, the report would be submitted to the Buthelezi commission which will investigate the future of Natal.

Obviously the consolidation and the political future of Natal are intertwined, as demonstrated by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi when it was first reported that the Sugar Association report would go to the Government commission.

The Chief Minister hit out at the Sugar Association, accusing it of attempting to pre-empt his commission.

While the Natal Provincial Council is likely to support the commission, the Government is insisting it must first approve any negotiations between Natal and KwaZulu.

The latest bombshell as far as consolidation is concerned was dropped in the Natal Provincial Council this week by Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC.

He said five Natal towns — Ixopo, Eshowe, Creighton, Melmoth and Babanango — would go black in terms of the Government's consolidation proposals.

Mr Stainbank declined to name the source of the "rumours" or to elaborate on his claim. But no details have been released.

I will invite the ANC — Gatsha

S Times 4/5/80

10

By WYNTER MURDOCH

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, has revealed why he proposes to appoint a commission to plan the political future of Natal — and he has disclosed that he will invite the banned African National Congress to take part.

'There might still be time'

Chief Buthelezi has also told the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that he is "deeply concerned" about the absence of conciliatory political moves in South Africa.

The message was contained in an urgent telex sent to Dr Koornhof the day before the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in Parliament that he would not permit KwaZulu or Natal to deliberate on matters "which this Government will not allow them to decide on".

At issue was Chief Buthelezi's proposed commission to investigate the political future of the two territories.

In his telex to Dr Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi set out his reasons for proposing the commission.

He said he believed that South Africa had reached a point where conciliatory politics might just be possible, and he regarded his moves to establish the commission as idiomatically proper and correct.

"The commission is in fact an extension of the thoughts I expressed in my recent speeches in Boksburg and Soweto, where I called for black involvement in community councils.

"The South African Government has faced the reality that urban blacks cannot be repatriated to homeland areas and that homeland politics must necessarily spill over into urban areas.

Role

"I believe I have a constructive role to play in achieving a working solution to South Africa's problems and the same judgment which led me to call for the support of community councils leads me to establish a commission.

"I must see my political role as a whole and I therefore seek your assistance in conveying to the South African Government that it is just not politically possible for me to adopt the stand I did in Soweto and Boksburg if I do not successfully take such initiatives as establishing the commission."

Chief Buthelezi said that homeland areas and urban black areas had become constituted political regions which had to be related to each other within a national framework.

"Mr Botha perceives this. He has seen fit to call for a constellation of states.

"But it is my belief that a constellation of states will become a millstone around the Government's neck if it is conceived in terms of the central economy's benefits being surrounded by dependent satellite units.

"It is now fully accepted by all international bodies concerned with development and international relations that the economic dependence of poorer regions on richer, more developed regions, distorts the development of the poorer region and leads to growing inequality between them.

"No matter how it is phrased, the idea of a constellation of states will be seen internationally as representing this kind of unequal interdependence.

Unhealthy

"It will come to be seen as neo-imperialism and as such will be as severely criticised as separate development.

"Unless the unhealthy aspects of interdependence between regions are counteracted by positive steps to combat inequality in the constellation of states, this policy will become as large a millstone round the neck of South Africa as apartheid.

"The commission is one way in which these problems can be considered and steps proposed to avoid them."

Chief Buthelezi asked Dr Koornhof to assure the Government that he did not propose the commission to score points off the National Party.

He said he would "deeply appreciate" the NP's full involvement in the commission, so that wherever it was possible, "we may share a common vision and search for a common solution".

He said the political principles underlying the appointment of the commission would be nullified if he had made arbitrary choices as to who should serve on it.

"I have therefore adopted an inclusive approach and, among others, I will be inviting the African National Congress to participate in the work of the commission.

"I made this decision without any discussion whatsoever with the ANC and I have absolutely no idea what their response will be.

"Even the possibility of establishing such a commission has never been mentioned to the African National Congress. I do feel however, that it is politically correct and proper that the commission itself be left to decide whether the ANC has anything to offer.

He urged Dr Koornhof to undertake the "very important responsibility" of being the person through whom the commission would liaise with the Government.

Dr Koornhof this week declined to comment on the appeal, but it is understood that a message was relayed to the Zulu leader saying that the matter was receiving attention.

Mr Botha, meanwhile, told Parliament that if Chief Buthelezi was planning to deal with matters under the control of the Government: "Then I say no."

(107) (2) Post 6/5/80

Cable to Zulu LA on fights

AN urgent telegram has been dispatched to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly asking the chiefs whose subjects are involved in a bloody faction feud to come up and quell the fighting.

The telegram was sent yesterday after a meeting at the KwaZulu government offices in Tembisa. The meeting was convened by Mr Gibson Thula who is a high ranking official of Inkatha in the Transvaal.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was not available for comment as it was said he was busy in the Assembly. His secretary, Mr E N Ngubane, however, said news about the faction fighting was already known to them. He said everything was being done to control it.

"The chiefs are being kept informed of the developments and I expect someone will be sent up to deal with the situation. But we have also asked Mr Thula to try and intervene in the dispute," he said.

Mr Thula said at the meeting it was decided that only the chiefs will be able to settle the raging faction fighting. And since they are attending the Legislative Assembly, it was decided to send the telegram there. He said he was waiting for the response of the chiefs before deciding what next to do.

FACTION

Faction fighting is between Amabomvu Asenhla from Msinga under Chief Khetheyakhe Ngubane and Amabomvu Asenzansi from near Kranskop under Chief Ntando Ngubane. The other faction fight involves subjects of Chief Bhekabantu Mabaso from Msinga.

Since the faction fighting intensified many hostel dwellers have fled their hostel rooms to seek sanctuary at their places of employment. All say that only the chiefs or their indunas will be able to stop the fighting.

People ma... rates are rising, and relative to ...ng, that they feel it is worth ... price of the bond is at its lowest ... start purchasing large quantities ...nts, when they think that it will ...d increases. Ie. they may wa... ...ch to use their purchasi... ...antage.

Then pe... ...y irrational reasons for holding ... "stingy" - or thrifty, they mig... ...y day or putting money towards ... for their old age.

The Ms... ...at MU = PT

where M = quantity demanded (or stocks of money) demanded
V = Velocity of transactions ie. how quickly the money turns over.
P = Price of Money
T = Volume of the transactions.

This equation can be rewritten as $P = \frac{MV}{T}$ or $M = \frac{PT}{V}$ where T and V are assumed to be fairly constant; because money "turns over" at a fairly constant rate in a given economy (which is fairly stable) over a given period of time.

67,5 + 40 = 107,5 54%

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Govt is looking for a 'humane' passbook

RDM 8/5/80

255 226 107 201

THE CO-OPERATION VOTE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Government is trying to formulate an identification system for blacks without the humiliating elements of the passbook system, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Replying to the debate on his Budget Vote, he said there were elements in the present system which greatly disturbed him and which he was committed to alter.

"My Department is presently engaged in talks with the governments of various national states in this regard, as certain legislation is necessary from their side," he said.

"Talks then have to be held with the industrial and commercial sectors."

If the practical problems of the 72-hour restrictions were ironed out, "we will be much closer to the ultimate solution to our problem", he said

"There are 16-million people carrying passbooks. It is a delicate issue and has to be treated with the utmost care. We are not playing dolls. It is important that I get the co-operation of everyone and a necessary degree of patience must be shown."

Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave) said the Government should spell out clearly the future of black states which did not accept independence, and whether KwaZulu was regarded as an integral part of South Africa.

"What does the Government see as the future constitutional development of these regions, whose people opt not for the Government's brand of independence, but to remain part and parcel of the Republic of South Africa under the sovereignty of this Parliament?" he asked.

"What will be the future economic and political stake of these people who live in these non-independent states, in the South Africa of which they are part?"

When the Government produced its constitutional plan before the last election, it expressly excluded blacks from participation in the proposed Council of Cabinets, although it included representation from both the coloured and Indian communities.

"When the question was asked then, what if the coloureds and Indians were to withhold their cooperation in the implementation of the plan, the National Party had said: 'They will then be in exactly the same position as the homelands which are rejecting independence. They remain where they are. We lay the table and those refusing to sit down shall do without'.

"Is that still the Government's attitude?"

Mr Swart said Government Press reports had stated clearly that blacks would be excluded from the proposed President's Council.

"I want to warn the Government and the Minister that if these reports are true, and if this is their intention, they will be setting South Africa on a final disaster course — to quote the former Prime Minister, 'with consequences too ghastly to contemplate'.

"It will be a calculated and deliberate slap in the face of millions of black South Africans who are entitled as much as any coloured, Indian or white South African to participate jointly in deliberations relating to the future constitutional development of this country.

"It will cut the ground from under the feet of homeland leaders and other blacks who have exercised considerable patience and restraint in their quest for peaceful change in South Africa in the face of mounting demands and denigration from the militants among our black population.

In the field of race relations Dr Koornhof was the biggest, if not the only, asset which the Cabinet had, and his personal reputation with homeland and other black leaders was high.

"But I must warn him that he is the last tenuous link of credibility between the Government and the mass of the black population of South Africa, and unless he and the Government produce the goods with urgent and meaningful changes, that link will soon snap.

"The exclusion of the mass of blacks from equal and joint participation in the discussions of immediate constitutional changes, and affronts to homeland leaders, must surely snap that thin and slender line of credibility."

He urged Dr Koornhof to clear up the Government's position in relation to the KwaZulu initiative concerning the establishment of a commission to discuss the relationship between KwaZulu and Natal.

"Is KwaZulu an integral part of South Africa or is it not, and if it is not, what is it?"

He referred to speeches by NP MPs in the Assemby last week, and to one made by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in this regard.

"The Prime Minister, on two or three occasions, said it was the right of Chief Buthelezi to establish a commission to investigate matters concerning 'his country', but went on to say: 'If the idea is to deal with matters falling under the jurisdiction of the South African Government, I say no'.

"Chief Buthelezi has steadfastly indicated that he does not want independence for KwaZulu. What then is his country? Surely it is the Republic of South Africa just as it is the country of the Minister and all of us in this House.

"For a long time it has been evident that there is a campaign among sections of the NP to denigrate Chief Buthelezi at every opportunity. It is disgraceful, hurtful and totally irresponsible," he said.

Dr Koornhof said South Africa was undergoing a process of profound reform and anyone who said the initiatives of last year had become bogged down did not know what was happening.

"I do not want to create false expectations among the black people because I am here to look after their interests," he said

He wanted to give the assurance that steps, once started, would be carried through to the end and that all recommendations would be considered and implemented at the earliest possible date.

In following up his earlier announcement to take action to eliminate "hurtful discriminatory provisions" he had appointed the retired former Chief Commissioner of the Witwatersrand to identify such measures and to make recommendations.

"I want to assure this House that much has already been done in this connection," the Minister said, but added he did not want to identify all the points on which recommendations had been made as they were subject to consideration by his own Department but by outsiders. — Sapa.

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

EDSON

Ethanol plant will fuel KwaZulu growth

JUN TRIB (Fin) 11/5/80

~~183~~ (107)

By JACK BRICKHILL

THE first large-scale ethanol plant to be built, probably at Kosi Bay, signals a development that will transform much of KwaZulu and give jobs to more than 20 000 people.

The project, which still needs the official blessing of the KwaZulu Government, will cost R20 million and will produce 40 million litres of ethanol a year. The Government's Corporation for Economic Development in Pretoria has applications to build another four ethanol plants using cassava as a feedstock.

Ethanol, which is a higher energy fuel than methanol, can be mixed with either petrol or diesel. The large-scale production of ethanol in KwaZulu from 1983 is another important step in the country's progress to self-sufficiency in oil products. Ethanol from the Sasol 2 plant will be blended with petrol and sold in the Transvaal in July.

The KwaZulu production of ethanol from cassava in the undeveloped Makhatini Flats could eventually be more than 500 million litres a year but development on this scale depends on plans for land use in the area.

There is also a possibility of large-scale timber development on the land which can be used for cassava and a decision will have to be made by the KwaZulu Government on the allocation of land which is not generally suitable for other crops.

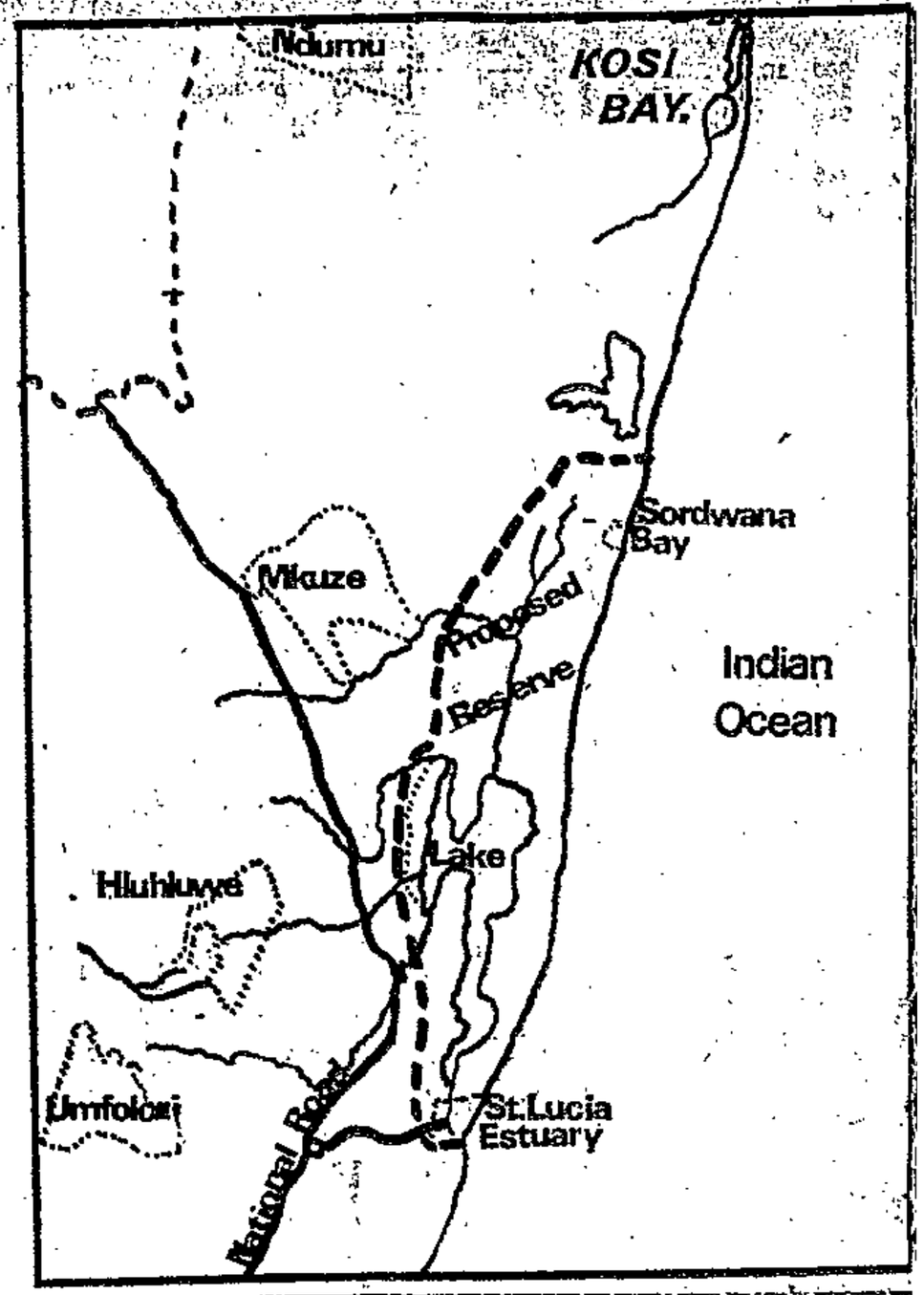
The first enthanol plant can be built in two years and should be in operation by 1983. The names of the South African and Austrian companies which have applied to build the plant have not yet been disclosed.

Dr Koos van Marle, general manager of the CED's agricultural division, says he is satisfied so far with the experimental work on cassava production. By the end of next year the CED will have a complete picture and will be able to take a decision on commercial production.

Work is being done on 60 cassava cultivars of which half are from Australia, where yields have been collated for different climates and soils. The CED started experimental work seven months ago and it will take another 15 months to establish growth patterns.

Cassava samples are sent to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and to Sentrachem for analysis of the starch content and the ethanol yield.

Initial yields of 30 tons a year a hectare are being obtained at experimental plots at Kosi Bay.



Chiefs meet to defuse faction fighting

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE chiefs of the clans involved in the Msinga faction fights met members of the KwaZulu Assembly behind closed doors at a Johannesburg hotel yesterday.

The purpose of the meeting was to defuse the war which has broken out between the Amabovu asenhla and Amabovu asenzansi. The feud has claimed 17 lives recently.

The five chiefs at the meeting were Chief A K Ngubane and Chief E N Mthembu of Msinga, and Chief S Mcunu, Chief M S Gumede and Chief N Ngcobo, of Maphumulo.

The members of the KwaZulu Assembly were Mr S C Conco of Msinga and Mr E V Mhlongo and Mr N A Hlatswayo of Maphumulo.

Mr Congo said the meetings would continue today at Dube Hostel at 10 a m and at the Jabulani Hostel at 2 p m.

At the hostels they are going to meet the tribesmen from the factions involved in a bid to settle the matter once and for all.

Mr Congo said the circumstances under which the fighting had broken out were still being investigated and some people have been called in to give evidence.

"At this stage we cannot divulge details of our talks because there is still more to do," he said.

22 held as cops stop impi

Post 13/5/80

(107)

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

POLICE arrested 22 Zulu tribesmen after a confrontation during the faction fight at Tugela Ferry in Natal at the weekend.

Colonel H Mellet, for the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said yesterday that they were held under the KwaZulu Proclamation Act.

The faction fight started last weekend and seven men were killed. They were stabbed with assegais and battered with knobkieries.

This weekend, the police were summoned to the area where another fight was reportedly planned to take place.

On Saturday at about 6 am, an impi of about 50 were confronted by police while on their way to the spot.

The impi charged the police with kieries and assegais.

Police opened fire then, said Col Mellet. They fired eight shots and the impi retreated and fled.

Police cornered 22 of the impi.

Two of the men were stopped by Constable C S Ntshangase and one attacked him with an assegai.

The constable fired a shot and the man was hit in the right leg.

He is in hospital at Tugela Ferry where he is reported not seriously wounded.

13/05/80 ARGUS

Tough action on walkout pupils

(107)

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Kwazulu Legislative Assembly will attend a mass meeting of Kwamashu schoolchildren at 8 am next Monday that will be addressed by the Inkatha President and Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Pupils will be expected to return to school after the meeting at the soccer stadium. Those that do not will face tough action from the Ministry of Education and from Inkatha.

The decision to hold the meeting with students was taken after the Assembly had debated the boycott yesterday for almost five hours.

The debate was marked by anger seen rarely. Immediately after the debate all Durban members left for home on the instructions of the Chief Minister, to try to defuse township trouble.

Chief Buthelezi described the boycott as 'a carefully orchestrated international campaign against Inkatha, my leadership and this Assembly.'

He reminded members that a threat had been made 'to tear me to shreds if I come to Kwamashu,' and said the whole problem was traumatic to him, because at Graaff-Reinet he had already survived one attempt to murder him.

Members of the 130-strong assembly will attend a mass meeting of parents and residents in Kwamashu on Sunday where Chief Buthelezi will be the main speaker.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Dr O D Dhlomo, issued a stern warning to pupils who were thinking of defying Inkatha.

'We must not be blamed for any action we take against those who are not in school on Monday. We must not be blamed if we lose patience with them,' Dr Dhlomo said.

80-year feud of the blood

(276) (107) STAR 13/5/80

On Sunday, May 4, five people died in a bloody attack on inmates of the Dube Hostel in Soweto. They were the latest victims in a month-old feud between Zulu migrant workers from the Msinga and Maphumulo locations of Natal. Running concurrently is a feud involving the Mabaso tribe, also from Msinga, which has claimed ten lives since the New Year. Mr Jonathan Clegg, of the Department of Social Anthropology at Wits, looks at the background to Msinga feuding which has spanned 80 years.

The people of Msinga have an astonishing record of rural and urban violence. Faction fighting has steadily increased in the area since the early 1920s.

Four tribal groupings constitute the people of Msinga: the Chunu, Tembu, Majozi and Mabomvu. These four tribes have accounted for more than 60 percent of deaths caused by faction fighting since 1922.

Feuding is not a traditional Zulu custom and to understand how it developed so rapidly in Msinga we have to look at a complex interplay of historical, political and cultural factors.

The Msinga people arrived in Natal during the 1830s and settled along the Klip, Mooi and Tugela rivers which flow through the Msinga Reserve. According to magistrates' reports by at least 1880, sections of the people were beginning to experience a shortage of land as the population grew and more Zulus living on crown land outside the reserve were "resettled" in Msinga.

By 1884 the traditionally friendly relations between the Tembu and Mabaso had soured into open hostility as both tribes encroached on each other's land.

Between 1887 and 1922 the two tribes constantly petitioned the British Government to define boundaries and alleviate the land shortage, which the government failed to do.

The Tembu resorted to "self-help:" Taking the law into their own hands. Pushed by a land hunger they could no longer control, they attacked the Mabaso, killing their chief and most of his councillors and burning down nearly every Mabaso hut in the location.

The government declared a state of emergency in the reserve, Tugela Ferry was evacuated and troops moved in from Durban and Dundee to quell the disturbances. The two-month war set a precedent for present-day feuding in Msinga.

The response of the government to this Tembu aggression was to confiscate existing Tembu land — a desperately short commodity — and cede it to other adjacent tribes as punishment for taking the law into their own hands.

This meant that the Tembu were worse off than before. Between 1922 and 1940 the population increased and this together with overgrazing promoted soil erosion, aggravating in turn the shortage of good grazing land.

Between these years literally hundreds of skirmishes and minor clashes occurred and the tradition of the blood feud developed — where men revenged the deaths of their comrades and fought to secure control over land.

In 1944 the biggest battle ever fought since the Anglo-Zulu war took place outside Weenen where the Tembu and Chunu people each fielded more than 3 000 warriors and in a twenty minute clash with guns, battle axes and spears, left nearly 100 dead and hundreds of wounded.

Although it is quite clear that land hunger was the initial cause of the feuding, other factors added momentum to the establishment of a feud society in Msinga. The first was a cultural one in which a warrior tradition found a distorted outlet in the feud.

The second was the migrant labour system, which undermined the rural economy by making people dependent on cash remittances.

Migrants are marginal people straddling many worlds, none of which are completely secure and the Msinga people confront the system with a tradition of self-help and brute courage. The system emasculates them and in the city, where one is in a transient and sometimes degrading situation, feuding becomes a statement of displaced agression against the system and an affirmation of one's worth and capability as a man.

The third factor is the legal system which since its very first dealings with feud killings has accepted the warrior world view of the Zulu as a mitigating factor. Even today it is uncommon for a migrant to get a stiff sentence for a feud murder.

Thus the legal system itself has reinforced the feud by accepting cultural background as a mitigating factor. But in other cases such as murder, rape, theft and treason culture no longer becomes a mitigating factor.

Lawyers: 'We'll sue'

Post 14/5/80

107

By PHIL MTIMKULU

TWO Durban lawyers have described an attack on them in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as false and irresponsible and have threatened to sue if the remarks are repeated outside the Assembly.

Mr Griffiths Mxenge

They are Mr Griffiths Mxenge and Mr Justice Poswa.

They were attacked together with advocate Mr Louis Skweyiya during the debates by a MLA, Mr Stephen Sithebe.

He accused them of being those responsible for the "orchestration" of the African schools boycott in KwaMashu.

Mr Skweyiya said he would issue a statement about the accusations.

Mr Sithebe said Inkatha could see those who were "standing behind the school uniform of our children".

And, after quoting lines from Shakespeare, he said: "It smells like Poswa, like Mxenge and Skweyiya standing behind the uniforms of our children. This is very dangerous. We say hands off our children".

"They have not initiated anything. They just want to destroy so that they can scavenge on what is left."

Speaking for himself and Mr Poswa, Mr Mxenge said it was regrettable that the words were said in "their" Parliament which appeared to be protected.

"If the remarks are made outside their Parliament, we will definitely sue them.

UNJUST

"We feel it was absolutely unjust that we should be attacked professionally without an opportunity to defend ourselves. We are [illegible] by the tribalism and we don't even want to comment on it."

The continuing school boycott in Kwa-Mashu by students who are defiant of orders issued by Inkatha has also been blamed on a journalist, Mr Murimuthu Subramoney, who was also attacked in the Assembly.

Mr R R Mdongwe said Mr Subramoney must be very careful as he is close to the Indian Ocean and the Inkatha current is very strong.

Earlier the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had said that "foreign representatives" were also responsible for organising the boycott.

The Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide, said those behind the strike had deliberately fomented the trouble to try and convince the world the youth was spurning the leadership of Inkatha and of Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi warns pupils

107

ULUNDI — The idea that bloodshed was necessary before liberation could be achieved was being infused into the minds of African schoolchildren in Umlazi and KwaZulu, KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned here yesterday.

Speaking in the Assembly, he said that pupils from KwaMashu had last night sought to influence pupils from Umlazi to join the boycott, but they had failed.

"I have been reliably informed that the idea that bloodshed is necessary before liberation can be achieved, is now being infused into the minds of these schoolchildren."

Chief Buthelezi warned the children that more often than not those people who indulge in "blood and thunder rhetoric" were not prepared to have their own blood spilled.

"They only advocate that the blood of others should be shed."

WISE

He said he could not say for certain that there would not be bloodshed in South Africa one day, "But a wise South African could start now to build bridges of reconciliation."

Black and white South Africans were inextricably intertwined "and it is only fools, both black and white, who say we must destroy all that we have built up over centuries."

Chief Buthelezi said: "That is why we negotiate — we want future generations to enjoy what we have built up together. Only fools would want to destroy something so extraordinary that we have built up here together."

"I must warn children not to get caught up in this type of mania — to want to die regardless of whether it changes anything," Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . only fools want to destroy.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANS

No Natal people in KwaZulu inquiry

(107)

CPT 15/5/80

DURBAN. — The Lombard Committee investigating the consolidation of KwaZulu for the South African Sugar Association did not include members from Natal or the homeland so as to maintain impartiality, Mr Peter Sale, general manager of the association, said yesterday.

Mr Sale said the association had appointed Professor J Lombard from the University of Pretoria to make the investigation and he had appointed the members of his team.

The role of the association in regard to the investigation was explained in a statement issued on Tuesday by the chairman, Mr I G B Smeaton.

He said: "Professor Lombard and his colleagues were chosen by virtue of their influential position, their independence from the specific problems in Natal and their ability to objectively analyse these problems in relation to possible national policy initiatives." — Sapa.

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in	4
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Surname Hawkins
(In block letters)

First Name(s) Frank Damie

Date 17/10/78

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B

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(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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.

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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

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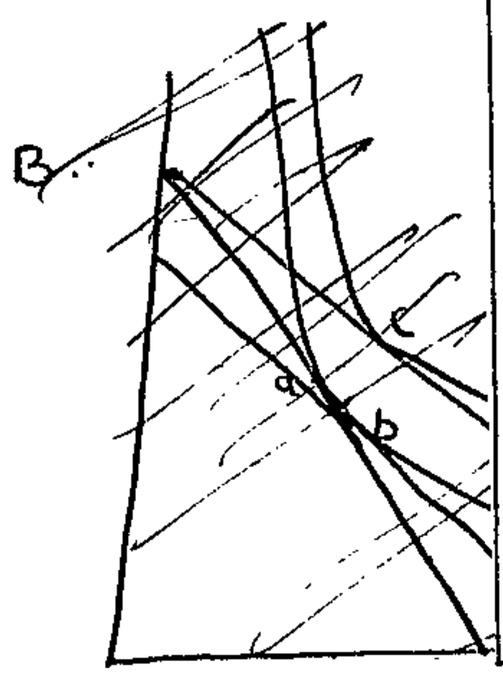

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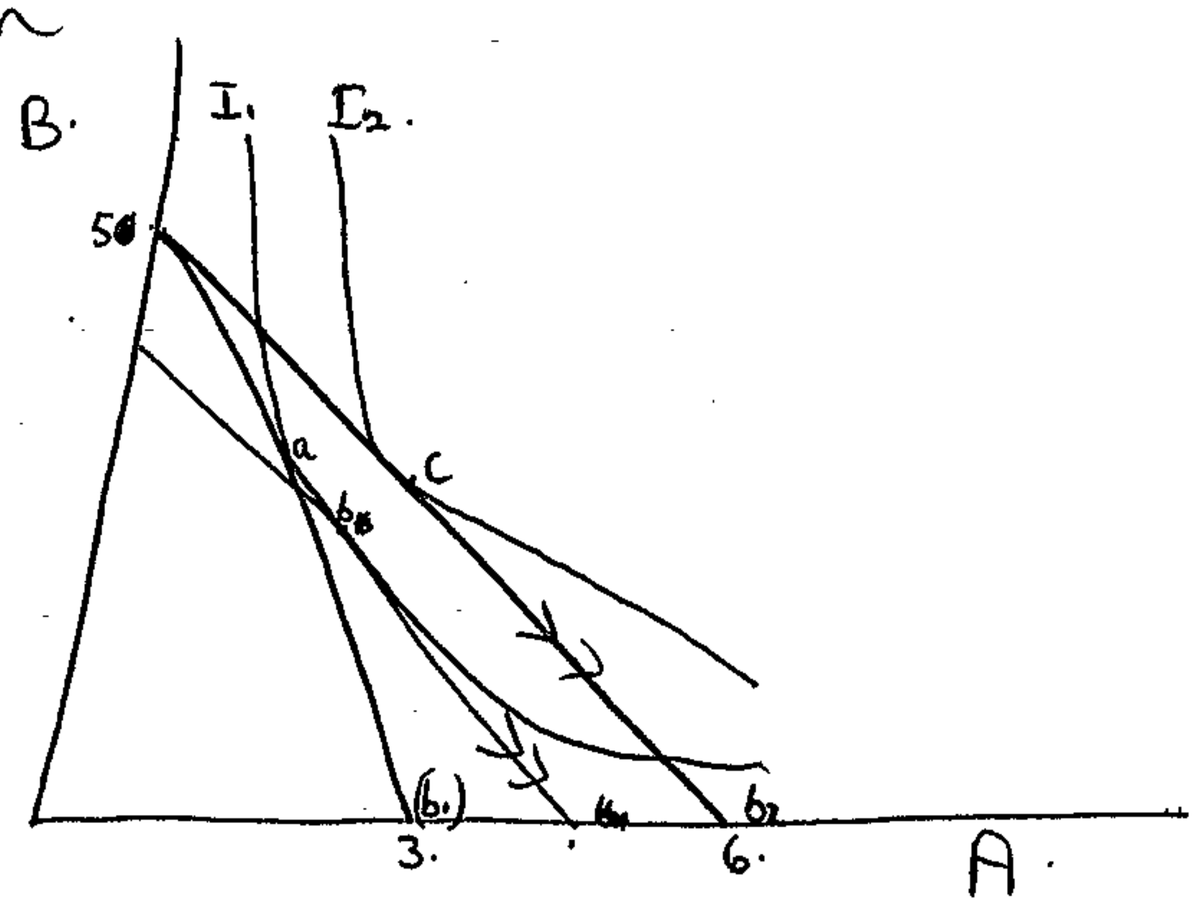

16/5/80

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For immediate release

STATEMENT BY DR. THE HONOURABLE P.G.J. KOORNHOF, M.P.
MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. the Honourable P.G.J. Koornhof and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, met this morning and discussed the principle and appoint= ment of the Buthelezi Commission. The Chief Minister was accompanied by the Speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr. A.H. Zulu and the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr. F.T. Mdlalose.

The discussions took place in a frank and cordial spirit and various points relating to the matter were thoroughly discussed. The points arising out of today's discussion between the Minister, his two Deputies and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu will now be reported to the Honourable the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, then to the Cabinet for Cabinet reaction. The Cabinet's reaction to the points discussed today will then be conveyed to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu for his information.

Others present were the Commissioner for KwaZulu, Mr. P.N. Hansmeyer, the Secretary for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr. Raath, and a Senior official, Mr. Lambrechts.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

PLACE: CAPE TOWN

DATE: 16 MAY 1980.

Buthelezi meeting to have strict security

STAR 17/5/88

107

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Strict security measures are expected at the meeting in kwaMashu tomorrow when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, will urge the boycotting children back to classes.

The measures are expected following an allegation by Chief Buthelezi that certain people had made threats of physical violence — if he went to kwaMashu.

Chief Buthelezi is also expected to be protected by his own Inkatha guards.

WARNED

The Chief Minister, who is also president of Inkatha, early this week came out strongly against the school boycott and warned children and parents not to be used as instruments by enemies of the "black liberation struggle" being waged by Inkatha.

He also warned parents who had formed support committees to order their children to return to school or stern action would be taken against them.

In pamphlets distributed in kwaMashu and Umlazi, the kwaZulu Government said that Inkatha had a strategy for change in South Africa and that "breaking of school fences and window panes and boycotting classes" was not part of that strategy.

It directed parents and children to attend the meeting tomorrow when the boycott issue would be discussed and a "solution sought."

Sapa reports that riot police dispersed about 600 stone-throwing youths with teargas in kwaMashu yesterday after a meeting in the township cinema to discuss school boycotts was apparently disrupted by kwaZulu officials.

APPEALED

At Robertson yesterday the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, appealed to coloured headmasters and teachers to return to schools and use the "channels" to meet shortages of equipment in their schools.

Although basic grievances in the schools did exist, he said, "political vultures and opportunists" had played their part so that the boycott later concerned everything except education.

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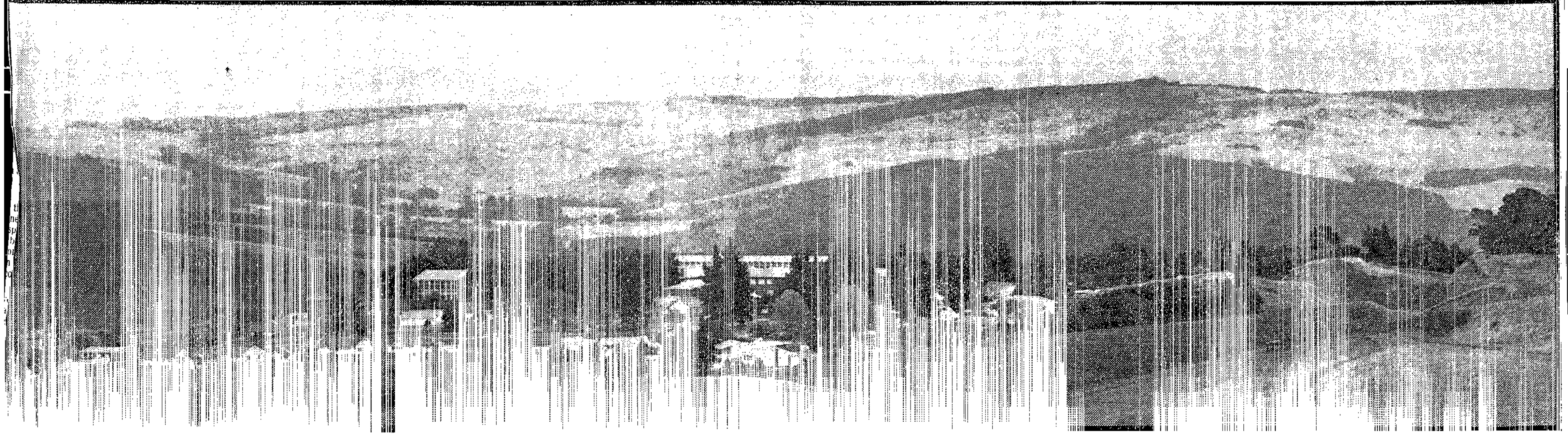
IXOPO, HIGHFLATS, CREIGHTON AND DONNYBROOK COULD GO TO KWAZULU

Tomorrow they may give away this land of milk and honey



A view of Ixopo, the village that will be surrounded by KwaZulu if the Government's incorporation plans go through

18/2/80

By MAUREEN GRIFFIN

TOMORROW a group of men meets in Durban to set in motion a process that will, in terms of the Government's Homelands Consolidation Plan, decide the fate of the thousands who make up the Southern Natal communities of Ixopo, Highflats, Creighton and Donnybrook.

This group is the Eastern Regional Consolidation Committee, headed by Nationalist MP Tino Volker, and appointed by the Government to recommend to the Central Consoldiation Committee of the Van der Walt Commission proposals for KwaZulu's consolidation.

These proposals include the incorporation into KwaZulu of an area stretching from Donnybrook south east to Highflats and westwards to Umzinkulu and Creighton. It is also proposed that the town of Ixopo, on the northern age of the area, should emain white.

The proposals are believed to include the resettlement in the affected area of about 100 000 black people presently living in the Drakensberg Locations 1, 2 and 3.

To assist their deliberations tomorrow the group will have a hastily-prepared, intensive memorandum with supporting documents from leaders of the estimated 3 000 whites who will be uprooted should the proposals become reality.

These whites include farmers whose forebears settled in the district as far back as in the 1820s to build up what are today among South Africa's most productive farms.

Their memorandum was prepared in haste because they only became aware of the proposed incorporation of their homes into KwaZulu when Dering Steinbank MEC, broke the news in the Natal Provincial Council two weeks ago.

Since then the entire area has been thrown into confusion.

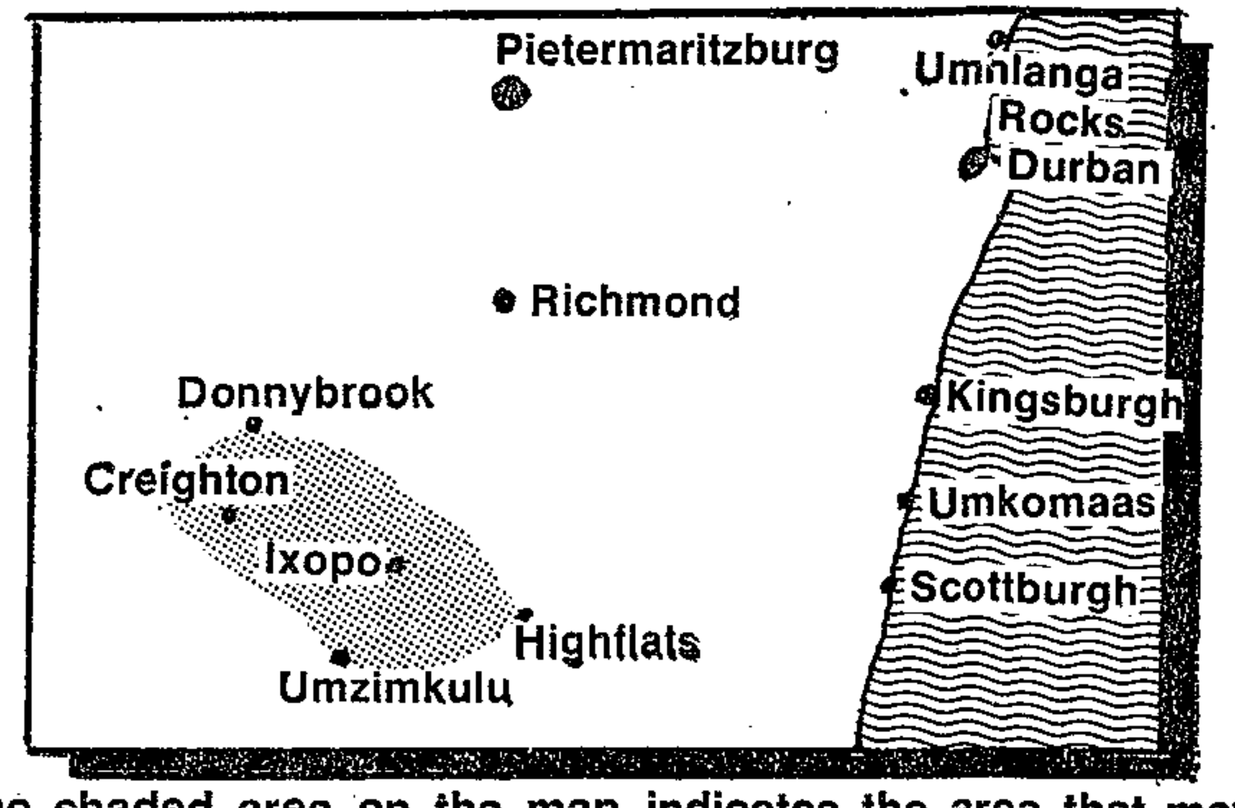
According to Derek Broom. farming consultant and head of the committee charged with compiling the memorandum, its success or failure in the fight against incorporation will not be known until the Commission for Co-operation and Development releases its final blueprint.

According to Michael Johnson, chairman of the Ixopo Health Committee, projects which must now necessarily be held in abeyance pending certainty regarding the district's future include.

- A coloured town-township which will initially cost about R1,5-million on land (already zoned in terms of the Group Areas Act) now earmarked for inclusion in KwaZulu.

Planned for the past three-and-a-half years by the Ixopo Health Committee, the design and layout are complete for 91 houses plus building sites, a community centre, library, creche and public hall. Development costs already incurred, which must be met by the Health Committee, are an estimated R10 000.

- An old-age home in Ixopo, for which R12 000 has already been raised by the local community towards the initial cost of R60 000;
- A black township adjacent to Ixopo, presently in the planning stage;
- A supplementary scheme for the town's main water supply point, Roelton Dam, costing about R500 000 and presently being investigated.



The shaded area on the map indicates the area that may be incorporated into KwaZulu

Also affected will be the Little Flower School, regarded as the top coloured school in South Africa (with an insured value of over R2-million), which stands just outside Ixopo in the area proposed for incorporation into KwaZulu.

White schools in Ixopo, Highflats, Creighton and Donnybrook will also suffer from any reduction in the number of white families on the farms, with schools in Highflats and Donnybrook, already very small, probably having to close.

According to Mr Johnson, the Electricity Supply Commission, whose Ixopo depot falls within the affected area, has large-scale expansion plans in the area for 1980/81 amounting to altogether about R1 840 000.

Following Dering Stainbank's bombshell announcement, farmers' associations and other interested parties were invited to submit their views regarding the proposals to the Eastern Regional Consolidation Committee who, they were told, would meet in Durban on May 19.

A working committee of the combined farmers' associations of Ixopo, Creighton, Donnybrook and Highflats immediately set about compiling a memorandum, a condensed version of which they have released exclusively to the **Sunday Tribune** on the eve of the regional committee's meeting.

TOP: Michael Johnson. BELOW: Derek Broom

Among their arguments against the inclusion of any land from the Ixopo district is the fact that the district's present contribution to Natal's agricultural markets is —

- 25 percent of the milk (37 percent of the greater Durban area's milk);
- 10 percent of the beef;
- 20 percent of the seed potatoes;
- 20 percent of the timber.

The area also supplies mutton, pork, maize, sugar cane and vegetables to Natal markets and, most important, provides the bulk of Transkei's winter vegetables requirements.

They contend that expropriation of the area under consideration would not only reduce incentive, investment and long-term development, but would also reduce the number of farms in the district by 54 percent, the area of farms by 45 percent, the production of milk by 60 percent, of beef by 38 percent, maize by 58 percent, potatoes by 45 percent and vegetables by 58 percent.

Another argument is that the area has the potential to almost double its present agricultural output. Its high rainfall, the progressive contingent of young farmers — the average age of the 242 farmers in the district is 42 years — and the capital the area generates are given as assurances that food supplies from the area will keep pace with the ever-increasing demand.

Further arguments are that —

- The loss in farmers would cause the overall infra-structure's collapse and would break the distributive link the district forms between Pietermaritzburg and Durban and some of the remoter areas of KwaZulu and Transkei;
- The devastating effect on community morale would result in immediate demotivation, a freeze in outside investment and the gradual disintegration of a formerly thriving and productive district;
- The watershed of two of South Africa's largest rivers, the Umkomaas and the Umzimkulu, would be threatened.

The Ixopo and Natal Southern Districts Chamber of Commerce has submitted a supporting document with the farmers' memorandum stating: "We endorse total rejection of the proposed incorporation of the Ixopo district into KwaZulu as we envisage an immediate decline in the economic viability of Ixopo due to a reduction in spending power and loss of currently successful businessmen.

"Commerce in Ixopo is a major link in the Natal economic grid and the severing of this bond would have a detrimental effect on the economies of Natal/KwaZulu."

Ixopo has a municipal rateable value of R8 436 423 and a population of 2 000 whites, 350 coloureds, 600 Asiatics and 1 000 blacks, according to figures supplied by Mr Johnson.

He was not able to supply population figures for the other towns concerned, but told the **Tribune** the municipal rateable value for Highflats is R750 000, and for Creighton is R895 705.

Referring in the Provincial Council to those towns which he said were being considered for incorporation into KwaZulu, Mr Stainbank also mentioned Eshowe, Melmoth and Babanango.

Spokesmen for the first two towns said this week they will take action only when they receive official confirmation of Mr Stainbank's statement from the Eastern Regional Consolidation Committee.

The Harpers know they will have to go ... but they don't know where or when

18/2/80

FOR the Harpers, the painful process of being thrown off their farm has lasted eight long, frustrating years.

Allan and Tiny Harper first heard rumours 12 years ago that the Southern Natal area of Highflats, on which their farm stands, was to be incorporated into KwaZulu.

The rumours became fact in 1972 when a newspaper report, which they confirmed through the Natal Agricultural Union, told them theirs was one of 18 farms in an area that was to go black.

But they were only told officially three years later by a Government representative who visited the area.

Last year the valuators came, but to date no offer has been made for their 485,5 ha farm. Allan's father started the farm when he returned from World War 1 and built the farmhouse that Allan was born in and saw his sons grow up in.

Tiny and Allan Harper ... they heard eight years ago that their farm would go. Allan's father built the house when he came back from World War 1

Ian Stoute ... "I know why they won't improve the police station." He's been fighting for years to have the place improved

Why the delay?

Allan Harper, now 60, asks: "I would like to know what is the delay once our farms have been valued? Why has it taken nearly seven months for an offer to be made?

"I never thought the day would come when I would want to get out. But we are absolutely stumped. All Tiny and I can do is wait until they make us an offer before we can start afresh somewhere else.

"To date we have never had even a letter from anyone in the Government."

A valuator himself, he recalls that a widow was forced to sell her farm he's valued at R100 000 for only R40 000 when she got into debt after her husband's death. That was during the long wait that followed the news that they were to be incorporated into KwaZulu.

With the new talk of further incorporation, it is now the turn of those farmers in Highflats who were not affected by the last upheaval to face the same uncertainty and frustration.

According to hotelier Ian Stoute of Highflats: "I've been fighting for years for improvements to the local police station. Now I know why these improvements haven't been made."

Others recall bitterly that nearly 20 years ago the Government bought about 8 093 hectares in the district for resettlement purposes, and that to date the land is still unoccupied.

"Basically that land is now used as a game farm for civil servants," one farmer said.

Others want to know whether, if their land is taken from them, the Government can compensate them adequately. "Do they have the money?" they ask.

None of them wants to be identified in the Press. "We don't want to get anyone's back up," they say fearfully. "We still hope to persuade the Government not to take our land.

"We hope to persuade them to just leave things as they are."

SUNDAY POST, May 18, 1980

8/5/80

(107)

BUTHELEZI BLASTED BY DURBAN LAWYERS

(107)

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THIRTY-ONE Durban-based lawyers and the internationally recognised Democratic Lawyers Association have strongly denounced members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for accusing "certain black lawyers" of being behind the boycott of classes in KwaMashu.

The African lawyers and the executive committee of the lawyers association rejected the KwaZulu claims and those of its chief minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, at two separate meetings in Durban this week.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also president of Inkatha, accused "certain black lawyers" of also agitating among the pupils.

He went on to say that "those lawyers" received foreign money for cases that arose from incidents like the school boycott.

One of his colleagues, Mr Stephen Sithebe, named three lawyers as "orchestrating" the school boycott in KwaMashu.

He said they were Xhosa-speaking and then went on to list them as Mr Griffiths Mxenge, advocate Louis Skweyiya and Mr Justice Poswa.

In a strongly worded statement after the meeting, the African lawyers said the utterances in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly against black lawyers were "puerile, scurrilous, unwarranted and irresponsible."

They said they rejected with contempt the puerile attempts to divide African lawyers along "tribal lines".

They added: "We accept the denials by the lawyers who were specifically singled out, and we deplore that fact that these attacks were made from the apparent safety of a forum created for the purpose of dividing the African people along ethnic and tribal lines.

"If the makers of these statements believe in them, then we trust that they will be manly enough to repeat them outside the apparent protection of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, or any other such forum.

"These utterances are dangerous and inflammatory and are calculated to discredit African members of the legal profession and to create social disorder similar to the incident when certain people disrupted a meeting at the Durban Teachers' Centre and tarred and feathered an innocent man."

They added that the students and pupils did have genuine grievances and the problems in black education arose out of the discriminatory policies "of our rulers". These problems were a thorn in the flesh of all black parents and children.

"We reject this system unreservedly. We believe that this is a time for constructive efforts to eradicate the common evil in our educational system.

"It is not a time for a sterile exercise in tribalism and for a searching for scapegoats by people who are in no position to provide a solution.

"We deplore the accusations that certain members of the legal profession deliberately incite school children to commit offences so as to benefit financially from defending children," they said.

Petty disputes can bring out the guns

"IT'S NOT easy to say why these people are fighting. The reasons appear so ridiculous very few people would believe them," said Chief Bhekabantu Mabaso.

He stopped in mid-sentence to ask reporters where they spend the night.

"Even the local people no longer feel safe in their own homes; they spend nights in the mountains," he said.

Chief Mabaso is one of the chiefs in the Msinga district whose subjects are at 'war'.

"We have had faction fights for all kinds of reasons — even long before I was born — but the latest fights started only in January this year over a piece of land," he said.

One group wanted the chief to redefine the existing boundaries which would mean more land on its side.

"It's hard to imagine that the score will ever be settled. People have laid down their lives and it seems they will continue to do so.

"The sad thing though is that even if they got this piece of land, they wouldn't be able to use it. It's so dry nothing grows on it," he said.

But a settlement in Chief Mabaso's area would not necessarily mean peace for the Msinga people.

"Our people often take up arms at the slightest provocation," said a chief who for three years struggled to quell faction fights in his area.

TODAY'S 'WAR' IS OVER A PIECE OF USELESS LAND

"Sometimes the fights are caused when a girl from one area falls in love with a young man from a rival area. We have had cases of people who have been killed simply because they were suspected of stock theft," he said.

But while reasons for the faction fights appear petty, the methods of fighting are by no means primitive. The weapons used are rather sophisticated for the apparently sleepy rural community.

"If we were to count the number of people who died from assegais there would be very few, if any. The commonly used weapon is the gun. But where these guns come from is a mystery," said a chief who did not want to be identified.

"But one thing is certain, the people involved mean business. Once they've made up their minds about who their next victim should be they don't rest until they've found him. Cars are often hired from urban to rural areas on special killing missions," he said.

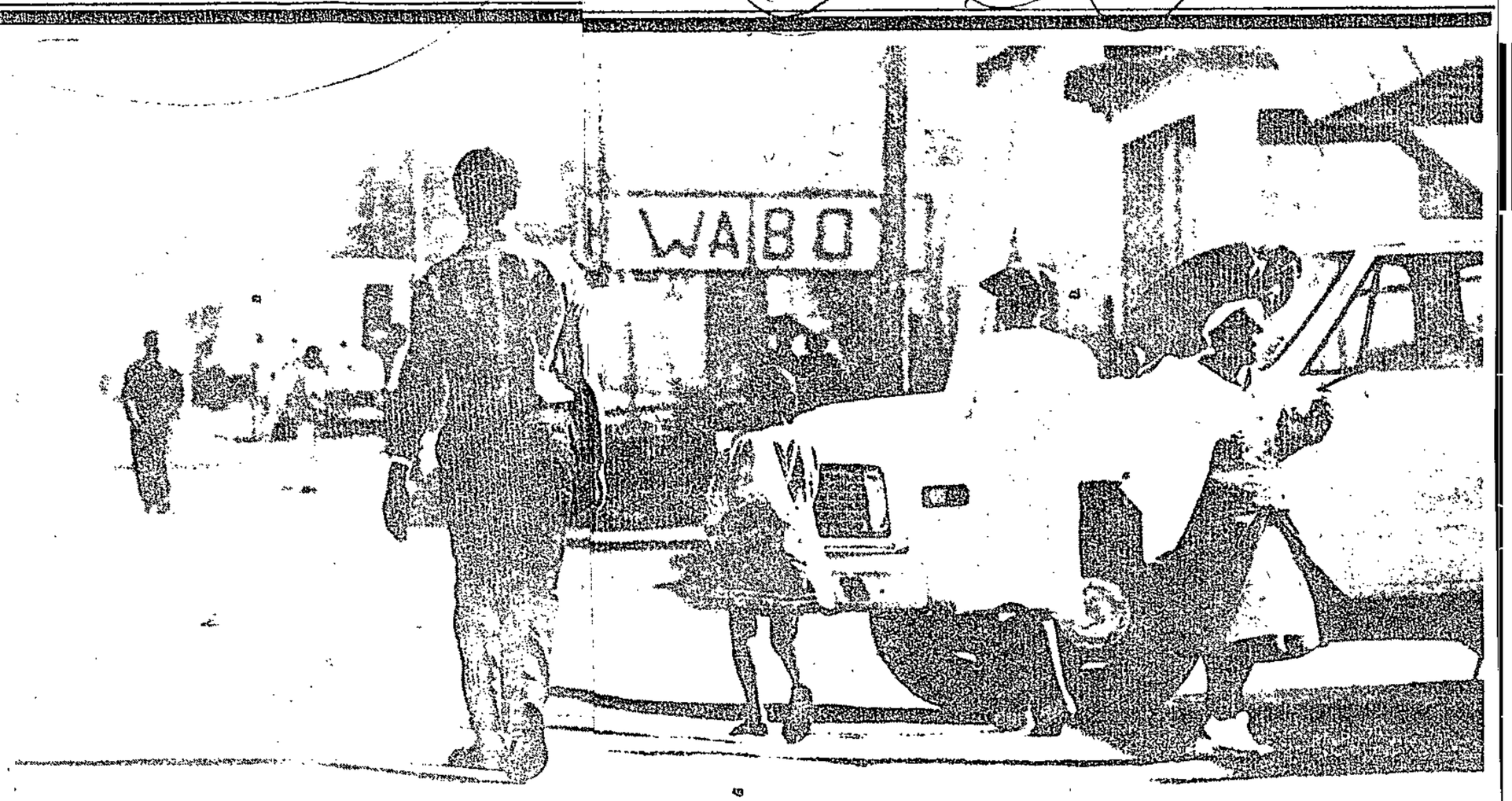
But while the current state of affairs would normally warrant a declaration of a state of emergency, there seems to be apathy among some chiefs.

One said he did know the number of people who were under him. He did not have the names of families affected by the faction fights and did not even know where to find them. He seldom ventured into the community and depended on his "indunas" for information.

"But even my righthand men often fear for their lives. It sometimes takes two or three days before it is safe for them to come out of their hiding places and tell me about a death resulting from a faction fight," he said.

A social worker at a local hospital said she did not handle any cases caused by the faction fights.

"No case of that nature has come to my notice. I am aware that several people have been killed as a result of these fights but none of their families has come to me for help," she said.



Msinga's business area of Pomeroy . . . beneath the everyday life runs the strong currents of bloody tribal feuding.

A bloody

TO the visitor Natal's trouble-torn Msinga district is deceptive.

At first glance this typical black reserve is a picture of tranquility. There is little activity except in the one-street business area of Pomeroy and the bustling Tugela Ferry area with the prominent Church of Scotland Mission Hospital, police station, shops, taxis and the magistrate's court.

A number of residents, predominantly women in tribal regalia and bare-breasted maidens from the outlaying kraals, cross the

His features become pained as he tells of the latest flare-up, two weeks ago, between the clans from Esidakeni and Esampofu. When the fighting stopped, 17 people lay dead.

"What is heartbreaking," continues the headmaster, "is that on the Sunday that these people lost their

It seems there will be no end to the faction fights which have bedevilled this drought-stricken area. Even the R200 penalty for any person found guilty of provoking fights has not helped (two years ago the penalty was R40).

rently gripping the area is mirrored in the headmaster's face as he flatly refuses to be quoted by name or to have his picture taken: "Oh, no, you people want me shot!" he pleads.

Lieutenant V A Dube of the Tugela Ferry

Reports by ZULUBOY MOLEFE and

gela) River to buy necessities or attend to other business.

But beneath the surface of everyday activities runs a strong current of bloody tribal feuding which has lasted more than 80 years.

A local headmaster says: "This fighting started long before I was born. Since then we have never enjoyed peace."

lives I had called a meeting with the village elders in a bid to stop the fights. We were too late with our efforts."

One of the people who died was a preacher and chairman of the school committee.

"These people are fighting for nothing. Their reward is only death or imprisonment," says the headmaster.

MATHILDA MASIPA
Pics by MACDONALD MOGOROSI
14/5/80

Stern warnings from the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the Msinga member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Z Chonco have fallen on deaf ears.

The fear that is cur-

police station is tight-lipped. "The situation is tense," he says, "but I cannot comment."

The local magistrate refers inquiries to the Legislative Assembly at Ulundi. Mr Chonco and Chief Buthelezi are not available.

The residents are suspicious of strangers says Chief Bhekabantu Mabaso, head of the feuding clans: "I wouldn't advise you to talk to the people about the fighting. It would not be safe for you to do that."

From speaking to a cross-section of the residents an ugly picture of the causes of the fighting emerges. Land grabbing, stock theft and fights over women are the main reasons for the feuds. Also, the Msinga tribesmen working in urban areas like Johannesburg and Durban are involved in gun trafficking.

One trick the fighting clansmen use, according to a spokesman of one royal kraal, is that the men working in the urban areas form death squads.

The men usually hire special transport to bring the death squads to Msinga. This gives the clansmen the alibis that when the murders were committed they were at work. "Even the employers will stand by their employees," says the spokesman.

The people of Msinga are formed into four tribal groupings — the AmaChunu, Amabomvu, Abakwa-Majozi and AbaThembu.

In the mid-1880s the friendly relations between the AbaThembu and the Mabaso clans broke into open hostility as the clans encroached on each others' land. This was the beginning of boundary disputes in the area which have led to the killings up to this day.

Chief Mabaso tells his story.

Msinga, land of bloodshed

THE MSINGA district of KwaZulu is a land of bloodshed where a death promise is not made to be broken. Here rival clans have been feuding for more than 80 years and hundreds of people have been killed. But the faction fighting is not confined to the Msinga area — the feuding often spills over to the streets of Soweto and Johannesburg.

The reasons for the fighting range from land-grabbing, stock theft and the migrant labour system to disputes over love affairs. Each ease leads to a new outbreak of violence in which death squads ruthlessly hunt their "hit-list" targets and gun them down.

The latest flare-up, two weeks ago, was over a useless piece of land and the fighting between the warring Esidakeni and Esampofu clans left 17 people dead. SUNDAY POST this week spoke to Msinga people . . . See Pages 2 and 3.

7 PAC MEN CHARGED WITH SIBEKO MURDER

SEVEN members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa (PAC) will be tried for murdering PAC leader David Sibeko in Dar es Salaam last June, the Tanzanian government newspaper reported yesterday.

A trial date has not been fixed.

The Daily News said that the Director of Public Prosecutions had decided that 12 other PAC members, also detained since the killing, be released on grounds of lack of evidence. A judge endorsed the order this week.

Sibeko, a member of the PAC's three-man Presidential Council and its director for foreign affairs, was shot in the head in his apartment on June 11, 1979.

To be tried are Titus Soni (24), Daniel Nhlanha (24), Reuben Zwane (21), James Hlongwane (21), Ingram Maabel (25), Shindo Mahlangu and Abraham Tatu. — AFP.

19/05/80 ARGUS (101)

Boycott planners 'may get skulls cracked'

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday he would eradicate the 'stupidity of school boycotting' in Natal and warned those behind the boycotts that they risked 'having their skulls cracked.'

He was speaking at a rally attended by about 10 000 people, who listened to speakers from the Inkatha leadership for more than seven hours in an intermittent drizzle.

Intense anger was displayed by big sections of the crowd throughout the meeting and large numbers of parents made public appeals for action to be taken against people organising children to stay away from school.

Chief Buthelezi again said that the boycotts had nothing to do with the education system, but was the work of 'evil political forces who thought in their stupidity that they could attack Inkatha by mobilising children. There is a total onslaught against Inkatha.'

Chief Buthelezi spoke of those allegedly behind the boycotts as 'political witches that stumble around the streets of Kwamashu at night.

'These nocturnal operators have started nefarious activities that are nothing more or less than sheer political witchcraft,' he said.

Inkatha's plans did not include the burning of schools or doing anything that would prejudice the education of youth.

'We are a people who know how to deal with witchcraft. We will destory this evil among us, and I am here today to stand with you and to eradicate this stupidity of school boycotting from our midst,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Buthelezi said 'the forces of the so-called Black Consciousness movement, which disrupted Soweto and many other parts of South Africa, accomplished nothing and are smarting under the achievements of Inkatha.'

A Kwamashu minister of religion, the Rev W E Mbambo, was hurt after he had been set upon by an impi for allegedly being one of those behind the black schools' boycott in the township.

The assault came after the crowd had listened to Chief Buthelezi.

Mr Mbambo's life was saved by Inkatha secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, and the movement's administrative secretary, Mr Zakhele Khumalo, who fended off a group of men who had felled him with stick blows to the head and were mercilessly beating him on the stage.

It became clear that an impi numbering about 200 men were determined to get at Mr Mbambo shortly after Chief Buthelezi had left the stage.

Kwazulu's Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mthetwa, was on the stage soon afterwards and order was restored while Inkatha officials attended to Mr Mbambo.

Fort Hare is closed as the boycott goes on

STAR 19/5/80

54 107 50

By Derrick Thema

The University of Fort Hare, in the Eastern Cape, was closed today because of the continuing boycott of lectures.

Students were warned to leave the campus by 10 am.

In Durban, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu has threatened to close KwaMashu schools if students continue boycotting classes.

Chief Buthelezi warned: "We cannot afford to have empty schools and I am not joking when I say we will close them down if the boycott continues this week."

He would eradicate the "stupiditey of school boycotting" in Natal and warned those behind the boycotts that they risked having their skulls cracked.

Speaking at a rally attended by more than 10 000 people at the KwaMashu stadium yesterday, he said the boycott had nothing to do with the educational system but was the work of "evil political forces who think in their studpidity that they can attack Inkatha by mobilising children."

Coloured and Indian pupils on the Reef returned to school today to end their four-week-long boycott of classes — but have warned they will stage another mass walk-out if their demands are not met within three weeks.

They said their return today should be viewed only as a postponement of the boycott.

At a meeting of the Transvaal Students' Council yesterday, the pupils made short and long-term demands. They said the short-term demands would have to be met within three weeks.

A spokesman for the council which claims to represent all local coloured pupils, said the pupils wanted:

- More books
- Improvement of school facilities
- The release of detainees (those detained during the boycott)
- The abolition of the need for Ministerial consent before black students can attend white universities
- No intimidation of the students by parents, teachers or police.

The pupils' long-term demands were for equal education for all and equal subsidies for all students, by the beginning of 1981.

Pupils at schools in Guguletu and Nyanga continued with a stayaway from classes.

The chief inspector for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said reports he had received indicated that class attendances at schools in his area were back to normal.

REPORTS

Students and schoolchildren at most Peninsula schools, colleges and the University of the Western Cape returned to classrooms and lecture halls after a month-long boycott.

Pupils at schools in Guguletu and Nyanga however continued with a stayaway.

The chief inspector for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said reports he had received indicated that class attendances at schools is his area were "back to normal."

Legae higher primary school pupils in Bloemfontein boycotted classes yesterday morning and marched through Mangaung township streets demanding that a teacher at the school, Mr Tebogo Godfrey Sejanamane, who was detained recently under the Terrorism Act should be released immediately.

The pupils — more than 500 sang Senzeni Na? (What have we done?) waved placards which expressed solidarity with their detained teacher.

Buthelezi defied

Gas on students

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POLICE used teargas to disperse about 350 students who tried to convene a meeting while Chief Gatsha Buthelezi addressed about 40 000 people at Kwa-Mashu Stadium, Durban, yesterday.

The students had earlier tried to hold another meeting in a local hall which was dispersed by Inkatha later joined by police.

About 200 police were involved.

According to reports, Inkatha members confiscated Free Mandela placards displayed by the students.

Batons were used on the students. The Inkatha members had used umbrellas and sticks to disperse the students.

The students' attempts to convene their own meeting appeared to be in direct defiance of a huge meeting convened by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, to discuss the schools boycott in Kwa-Mashu.

This apparent confrontation between the students and Chief Buthelezi is over the boycott by the students.

Meanwhile Chief Buthelezi had addressed thousands of people who came from all parts of Natal and KwaZulu.

The stadium was packed to capacity with more crowds outside.

A well-known Natal personality, Mrs Albertina Mnguni, was assaulted by Inkatha Women's Brigade members at the stadium.

Mrs Mnguni, a KwaMashu councillor, and chairman of the Natal branch of the YWCA, was badly bruised and her clothes were torn.

The women accused Mrs Mnguni (52) of addressing meetings of boycotting students.

● Chief Buthelezi's mass meeting resolved that another meeting be held today at KwaMashu Cinema and any student still out be manhandled by Inkatha members.

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LEASURE READING - Cape Town City Libraries

ALEXANDER, Marc — rageous Queens"
graphical sketches of 12 English queens
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BILLINGTON, Rachel — n's Age"
905-1975 – a delightful novel about a

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3 shot in faction violence

(107) STAR 20/5/80 (343) 278

Three more men were shot, one fatally, in Johannesburg yesterday in the latest outbreak of violence in the Msinga district Zulu faction feuding.

One of the men was shot near the Westgate Station while the other two were gunned down at a nearby cafe yesterday afternoon.

The three men are said to be from the Weenen district in kwaZulu which is near the Msinga area that has sparked numerus Zulu blood feuds which have spread to the Reef.

Earlier this month Zulu clan chiefs met in Johannesburg to try to settle the local feuding which had claimed many lives, but since then more people have been shot.

Railway police are investigating.

KwaZulu wants to adopt Natal school syllabus

(107)

20/5/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE KwaZulu Government is negotiating with the Natal Education Department (NED) for KwaZulu schools to follow the province's syllabuses instead of those of the Department of Education and Training, the KwaZulu Secretary for Education, Mr G L Steyn, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a radio report quoting the KwaZulu Minister of Education, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, as saying a decision had been taken for KwaZulu schools to switch to NED syllabuses.

The decision was broadcast after the weekend meeting on the controversial boycott of schools in the KwaZulu township of KwaMashu, but Mr Steyn said the switch had been in the pipeline for at least two weeks.

The KwaZulu move comes almost exactly a month after Transkei decided to revert back to Department of Education and Training (DET) syllabi from those of the Cape Education Department.

Last year the Transkei adopted the Cape syllabuses in a bid to phase out the "inferior" DET system.

The Secretary for the DET, Mr G J Rousseau, yesterday declined to comment on the KwaZulu and Transkei moves. However, he emphasised that DET syllabuses gave recognition to the cultural background of the different black peoples.

One clear manifestation of the way in which "core syllabuses" were adapted by DET, was the provision enabling blacks to take an African language as their first language.

Mr Steyn said yesterday that he had written to the Natal Director of Education, Mr G A Hosking, to arrange a meeting to discuss some of the practical implications of KwaZulu's decision to substitute Natal syllabuses for those of DET.

Natal syllabuses were generally "more differentiated" and geared to the NED matric rather than the National Senior Certificate, he said.

One problem of immediate importance would be be status of the Zulu language under NED syllabuses — in particular its non-recogintion as a first language, although it is taught as a third language on a par with, say, French or German.

More pupils go back in kwaMashu

STAR 20/5/80

Boycotting pupils in kwaMashu, Durban today trickled back to class after incidents of intimidation yesterday on Umlazi pupils who refused to join the boycott.

The number of pupils returning to class today was slightly higher than yesterday.

According to sources, kwaMashu pupils yesterday went to Umlazi and tried to intimidate pupils into joining. But angry parents thrashed the would-be intimidators.

At Fort Hare University, which was closed yesterday after boycotting of lectures by students, a special senate meeting was held this morning to discuss the situation.

And, while classes at coloured Eastern Cape schools have been reported to be back to normal from yesterday, an African schools boycott is spreading rapidly in Port Elizabeth.

Police reported today that pupils at eight schools were boycotting classes in Port Elizabeth and at two in Grahamstown.

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960                     MOVE 'NO' TO SOURCE-MATCH-FLAG.
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Youth shot at KwaMashu

By ALINAH DUBE

ONE YOUTH was shot dead, three policemen were injured and another youth shot in the jaw when 800 youths demanded to have talks with Chief Buthelezi in KwaMashu at the weekend.

Lieutenant Colonel Leon Mellet of the Police Directorate for Public Relations, said the dead man, Mr Vusumuzi Dladia (23), was found with a bullet wound in his head.

The injured are Constables Nkabinde, Zondo Sergeant Lobanjana and a youth, Richard Nduli (19).

Lt Col Mellet said trouble started when the youths, who came to Princess Magogo Stadium to hear Chief Buthelezi addressing students on school-boycotts, saw an armed Inkatha impi outside the stadium. The youths would not enter but gathered outside the local cinema.

A member of the Durban security police, Col H Stadler, spoke to the youths and said it was unlawful to gather in the open.

But the youths, in return, said the Chief Minister of KwaZulu should come and address them in the local Enkanyisweni hall.

It was therefore decided that a delegation of two be selected from the youths so that police could escort them to see the Chief Minister.

Through the KwaZulu Minister of Justice, the children were asked if they would not rather come to the stadium but they rejected the request. They demanded to meet the president of Inkatha personally, failing which the school boycott would continue.

While the negotiations continued, some of the students became aggressive and started throwing stones. Teargas was fired to disperse them.

Sixteen police vehicles were damaged and a private bus was stoned.

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22/5/80

A new date for fight case

THE faction fight case in which 17 men are appearing on charges of public violence, will now be heard in the Johannesburg Regional Court on May 30.

The men, who were this week remanded in custody by an Orlando East magistrate, are: Mr Zamiyahle Mzila (28), Jabulani Hostel; Mr Mpiyamathe Mzila (30), Jabulani Hostel; Mr Mduduzi Dlamini (28) Jabulani Hostel.

Mr George Phungula (36), Hillbrow; Mr Mfanizeni Mgxongo (30), Industria; Mr Leonard Mzila (42); Mr Thembitshe Dlamini (36), Jabulani Hostel

Mr Mshandeni Dumakude (21), Thokoza Hostel; Mr Mhlolodelwa Dlamini (24), City; Mr Mpeni Jali (28); Mr William Robb Mama (30), Zone 4 Meadowlands; Mr Vilayiphi Mpungose (26), Jabulani Hostel.

Mr Elias Dumakude (28), Mnizi Hostel, Germiston; Mr Mfanizana Dlamini (34), Diepkloof Hostel; Mr Mgabandleni Ngubane (39), Dube Hostel; Mr Bhekokwakhe Dlamini (28), Jabulani Hostel; and Mr Mese Mncube (28), Kliptown.

Their appearance is a sequel to the faction fighting at the Dube Hostel in which several people were shot dead, and others injured. This was two weeks ago.

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newsletter of the Constructive
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the Council of your municipality.

We enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

Yours faithfully

S. A. Turner.

Mrs Shirley Turner
Projects Officer
Constructive Programme for Sound Intergroup Relations

Schools boycott

From Page 1

with parents that this in effect means that the government may be prepared to close schools.

The statement from the police regarding Bloemfontein said "Black schools have been boycotted and students have formed themselves into groups that acted lawlessly. Various buses, police vehicles and administration board vehicles were stoned and damaged since 11 a m Wednesday.

"Bus services have been stopped and police have offered protection to students who wish to attend school from Thursday 7 a m. A couple of stone-throwers have been apprehended."

According to police, an unidentified man was found with bullet wounds in his lower limbs but police had not fired any shot. It could last night not be established if the man was alive or not.

Students stone buses

THE schools situation worsened yesterday when buses, police and administration board vehicles in Bloemfontein's black townships were stoned while most schools in KwaMashu, Durban, were almost deserted.

The stoning of vehicles was announced by the Police Directorate for Public Relations last night and a spokesman said riot police were in control of the situation and protecting life and property.

Youths had barricaded roads and stoned vehicles. Several have been apprehended.

Our correspondent in Durban said almost all classrooms were deserted in boycotting KwaMashu, even lower primary schools. The children at lower primary schools were sent home by teachers after threats had been received from boycotting students.

In the Northern Transvaal students at the Dr C N Phatudi school were reported to have been sent home but this could not be confirmed late last night.

According to Brigadier H A Mouton, Police Inspector for Port Natal, the situation at KwaMashu was quiet yesterday and there was a boycott at some schools.

"Not all were involved but three were definitely empty while attendance at some was from poor to good," he said.

There are now fears

To Page 2

Don't turn graduation into Inkatha rally say students

DURBAN — Students at the University of Zululand are afraid that the graduation ceremony to be held on Saturday, may turn out to be a political rally.

According to SRC chairman, Mr Mike Hadebe, students at Ngcye are looking forward to a graduation ceremony of a totally academic nature.

With this in mind students this week adopted a resolution calling on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to restrain uniform garbed Inkatha supporters from attending the ceremony. The student resolution also appealed to Inkatha to attend the ceremony unarmed.

The point the students are trying to make, according to Mr Hadebe, is that academic issues ought not to involve political groups.

"Students would like to attend an academic ceremony on Saturday, and not a political rally . . . Therefore students appeal to supporters of Inkatha to refrain from attending the function in traditional garb or as an armed force."

RDM 22/5/80 (107)

From class to shebeen

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Some teachers in KwaMashu leave school early in the afternoon to run their own shebeens.

This allegation was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this week by Chief E T Xolo, Member for Izingolweni.

He was supporting a motion calling for action to be taken against teachers drinking during working hours and driving around in government cars.

Chief Xolo accused certain school inspectors of using government vehicles after hours, which were seen parked at shebeens.

He claimed that some inspectors could be found in drinking clubs with teachers. After a drinking session they might have a big "do" which could last the whole night.

The motion was withdrawn after objections by a number of Ministers.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dlomo, said a clause of the KwaZulu Education Act provided for breathaliser tests if teachers were suspected of drinking on duty.

He said the motion would have disturbed loyal members of the teaching profession not guilty of the alleged offences.

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FM 23/5/80

KWA NATAL 107 ~~204~~

Nuts and bolts

There is a touch of "ever the twain shall meet" about Natal and KwaZulu. That being so, it is only sensible to order their affairs accordingly.

First moves to this end, announced in the Natal Provincial Council, are sound rather than dramatic. Natal wants to set up a joint Roads Board with KwaZulu, and is to invite the KwaZulu government to nominate two representatives to the new Natal Parks Board directorate to be appointed in December.

The Roads Board will probably have five members, two from each side plus a chairman, and will be a policymaking body to determine priorities and generally avoid the chaos attendant on two similar departments going their own way, not to mention possible savings.

The NPB appointments are of a more political nature and Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi has been quick to respond enthusiastically. Certainly there is a case to be made out for rationalisation of conservation activities and in practice there is close co-operation between the NPB and KwaZulu's Conservation Department.

Any other policy would be absurd, particularly as some reserves such as Ndumu are in designated KwaZulu territory and others may well be incorporated in the future.

However, lack of facilities for blacks in Natal parks is an old grievance which is being remedied. Dering Stainbank, MEC in charge of roads and the NPB tells the *FM* that no government permission is required to implement changes towards multiracialism.

A peculiarity of the reform is that Indians are being excluded on the grounds that they have no conservation authority — a fact, but hardly their fault. As Indians use public resorts it would seem simple commonsense to have an Indian representative to consult.

Buthelezi warns of violence on varsity campus

(HA) (107) RDM 23/5/80.

ULUNDI. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday told the Legislative Assembly he had been reliably informed that some students at the University of Zululand were seen "buying knives in preparation for the graduation ceremony on Saturday".

According to Chief Buthelezi, the knives were allegedly going to be used against Inkatha members who would be accompanying him to the graduation ceremony at the campus.

Chief Buthelezi is chancellor of the university.

The Chief Minister also read a telegram from the student body of the university asking him to "warn" Inkatha members who would accompany him not to wear their Inkatha uniform or display any party symbol on the campus.

The telegram, signed by the students' representative council, also appealed to Chief Buthelezi "not to bring his regiment to the campus".

"The request is in the interest of peace and order at the university," the telegram said.

Earlier this week, students at the university stoned the car of a member of the central committee of Inkatha, Dr S Ngubane.

Dr Ngubane had gone to the university to investigate rumours that rooms occupied by members of the Inkatha youth wing at the university were going to be razed.

Two inkatha office bearers who accompanied him were also stoned and assaulted by students.

The SRC denied any knowledge of students buying knives.

In the telegram to Chief Buthelezi, the SRC said: "We leaders of students are not aware of such plans of subversion against Inkatha members and we regret with resentment and apprehension such plans."

Chief Buthelezi told the assembly that in spite of "all the provocation from the students", he would not be going to the university for revenge or to settle any score.

"We know that some of the students are a bunch of spoilt, silly kids like the SRC leader, Mr Reggie Radebe. He is taking instructions from his 'father', Dr Sibusiso Bengu. — Sapa.

* * * * *

Buthelezi throws gauntlet to varsity

(54) (107) (256)

RDM 24/5/80.

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha, said last night he would ignore a warning to instruct his followers not to attend a graduation ceremony at the University of Zululand in Inkatha uniform.

The warning came from the university's Student Representative Council president, Mr Reggie Hadebe, Chief Buthelezi said.

He confirmed that the chairman of the university's council, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, had discussed the possibility with him of postponing today's grdauation ceremony but said he had decided to press on.

Chief Buthelezi named the former secretary-general of Inkatha, Professor S M Bhengu, as the influence behind a warning from Mr Hadebe to Inkatha members not to attend the university ceremony in Inkatha uniform or to carry sticks.

Justifying his decision to allow his followers to carry sticks on the campus, Chief Buthelezi said it was a Zulu tradition and did not in itself signify aggressive intentions.

Asked about the KwaMashmu school boycott, Chief Buthelezi said: "The township manager is still in constant contact with the police and, according to information received by him, school attendence at the high schools varies between 20% and 60%, and at junior schools between 50% and 80%."

The police, Chief Buthelezi said, had decided to take action against the lessee of the KwaMashu cinema for allegedly allowing the premises to be "used for unauthorised gatherings".

The boycott of schools by black pupils in several urban centres continued yesterday, as students at the University of the North, near Pietersburg, staged a sit-in in protest against the "ethnic education system".

In Bloemfontein's township all was quite yesterday as most pupils continued their boycott of classes.

But another 11 people were arrested on Thursday night on charges of public violence.

In Port Elizabeth another school yesterday joined the boycott of classes, bringing the total of affected schools to 15.

The boycotting pupils are calling for one educational system for all scholars.

In Cape Town's township black high school pupils continued their boycott, while boycotting coloured pupils and university students were given an ulitmatum to return to class by Monday or face action from the authorities.

25/05/80 SUN TRIB

(107)

These Zulu warriors may carry R1 rifles but they're as tough as their fighting ancestors

IMPI

By DARYL BALFOUR
Pictures: JOHN WOODROOF

The Zulu soldiers can disappear into the bush like shadows.

IT was like the Zulu wars all over again — only this time the impis were armed with R1 rifles and kitted out in South African Defence Force uniforms.

With precision and expertise that would have done Chaka proud the Zulu elite of the SADF paraded into the public eye this week after 15 months of intense training in the hot and rugged northern KwaZulu area around Jozini.

According to former Officer Commanding the unit, Colonel Louis Heap — now senior staff officer, Operations for Natal Command—these Zulu soldiers have the potential to develop a standard that will compare favourably with the best the Army has to offer.

"These chaps are promising, and their bushcraft is a natural ability. They're becoming an asset to the Defence Force," Col Heap enthused.

Col Heap said the thanks for turning out such good military men should go right back to Chaka, the great Zulu king, who instilled a tremendous sense of discipline in the Zulus.

"That made them one of the best fighting forces ever. They were disciplined and well motivated," he said.

The Zulu unit, 121 Battalion, was formed in January last year when recruiting began at Jozini. About 100 men were recruited and sent to 21 Battalion at Lenz for a 10-week orientation course. These men returned to Jozini on April 23 last year and have undergone intensive training since then.

In June last year a second batch of recruits started training with a third recruitment held in January this year.

At present the unit strength stands at about 300, including two Zulu instructors.

Col Heap said the Defence Force tried to use Zulu linguist instructors wherever possible — "but we can't get enough of them".

"I take my hat off to some of the young white officers we have working here. Some of them operate under tremendous strain not always understanding the Zulu culture," he said.

He said the instructors were having to learn the multitude of cultural differences between black and white soldiers.

Col Heap said the unit would be sent to South West Africa for border duty to gain operational experience.

And the men themselves. How do they feel about being in the army?

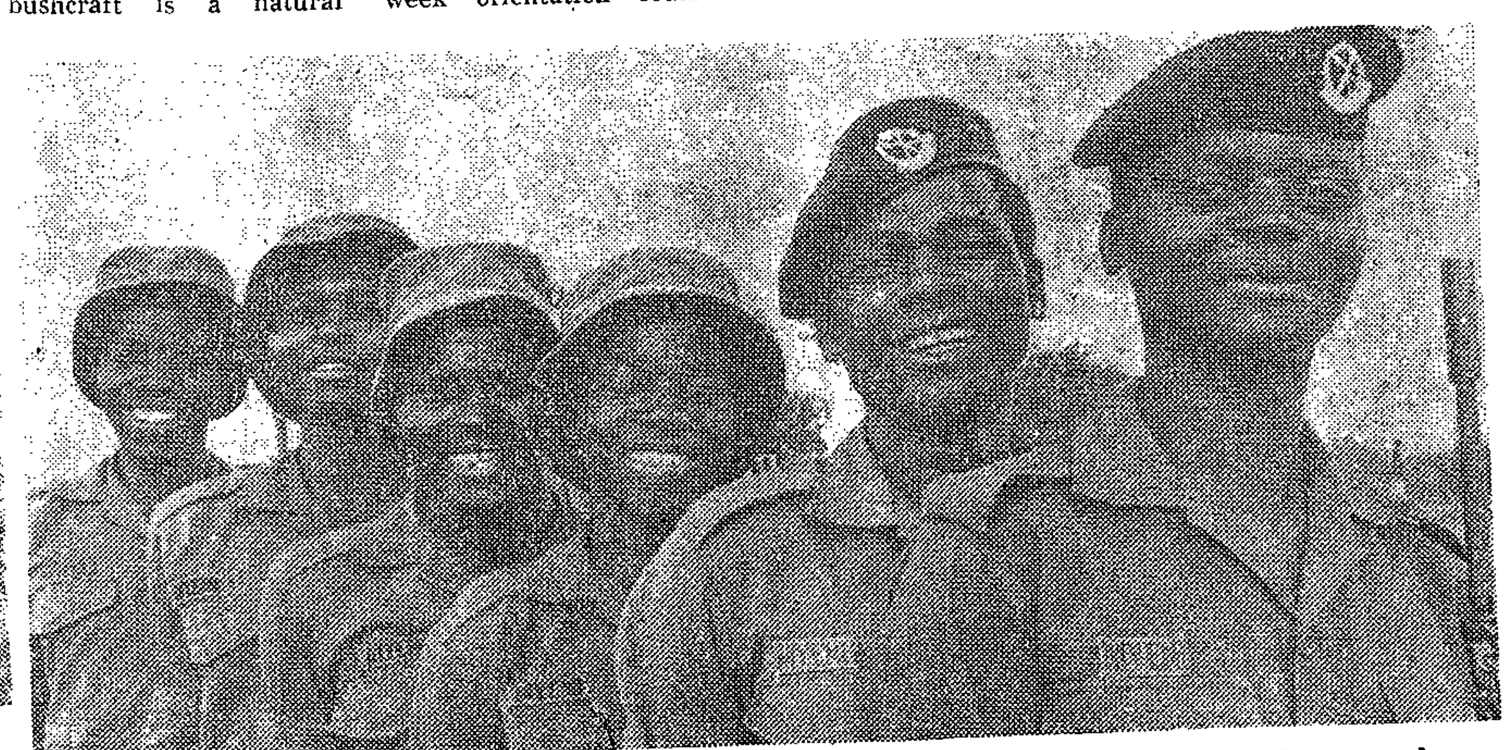
"We like it here. The army is very good," said one.

"It is a good career and we get a lot of respect from our families," said another.

"The money is good — but we would like more of course," said a third.

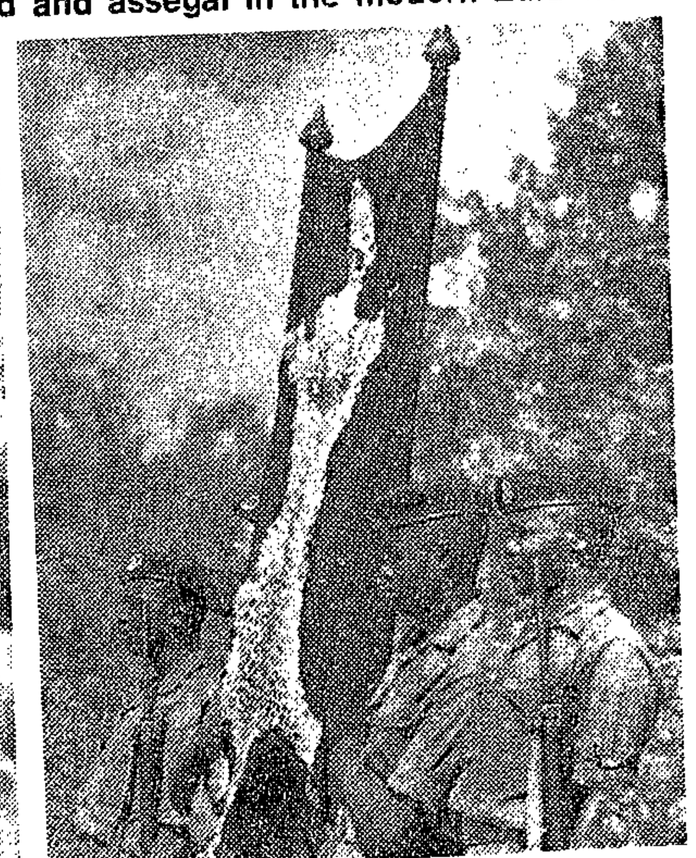
"And the food is too good. I never had so much food at home. If I did not run and march so much I would get very fat," said another.

A helmet and rifle have replaced the shield and assegai in the modern Zulu warrior.



"Riflemen Myeni, Myeni, Myeni . . . One of the problems encountered on the parade ground.

Sweating in the midday sun, Rfn Bekathembe Ngcobo adjusts his camouflaged helmet.



121 Battalion colours — with the stealthy leopard as their emblem.

25/05/80 SON TRIB

OUR WAY, YOUR WAY!

KwaZulu's pupils will go for white examinations

By WANDA EDKINS

KWAZULU took the educational initiative this week with the announcement that it is pushing ahead with plans for Matric and Standard 8 pupils to write Natal Senior Certificate examinations in two years time.

KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, saw this as the first step in bringing the whole education department of KwaZulu in line with Natal.

The Natal Senior Certificate is the matriculation equivalent examination written by all provincial white schools.

His unilateral announcement is believed to have surprised and embarrassed the Natal Education Department because the NED would be involved in a major portion of the effort the switchover would entail.

Nobody in KwaZulu has a firm idea of what it will cost, who will pay for it or how this upgrading in black education is to be accomplished.

The NED caters for 110 000 pupils and the KwaZulu Department of Education 800 000.

Ray Haslam, MEC in charge of Education, said an exploratory meeting had been held between the two departments at the request of Mr Dhlomo with a view to the NED helping KwaZulu's education department becoming more efficient.

Present at the meeting was Dr Dhlomo and one of his senior officials, Mr Haslam and Natal's Director of Education, Dr Gerald Hosking.

Dr Dhlomo said he told the Department of Education and Training of the decision to switch over to the examinations of the NED.

"It definitely won't be next year but it could be in 1982, depending on the speed of negotiation," he said.

Job Schoeman, public relations officer for the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria, said black schools had a choice at present of writing the public examinations of the Department of National Education or the Joint Matric Board.

"Most opt for the National Education exams and my department acts as the agent in the administration," he said.

With about 320 high schools in KwaZulu and more than 137 000 secondary school pupils, it would be "no mean task" for the NED to take over, he said.

He said although all education departments followed basically the same core syllabuses at Matric level and all candidates in the country had to satisfy basically the same requirements, there were problems with facilities which were not up to scratch and teachers who were underqualified.

He said as white children in Natal receive free education, KwaZulu pupils could also make demands for free education.

Dr Dhlomo said he saw Natal and KwaZulu as one geographical area. "We train manpower for industries in Natal. There is no point in having two different systems of education and our objective is to have a uniform sort of system."

He said the NED: "Have ... with the move but ...

Ray Haslam MEC in charge of Education . . . Department will use experience to guide KwaZulu in the administration of educational affairs. "There are many ways we can assist," he said

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"It will mean changes in syllabuses for Standard 8 and 10," he said.

"The Natal Education Department doesn't have a public Standard 8 examination but they will run one on our behalf.

"We also like the idea of their college for further education. We would like to request them to accept a few of our top matriculants who intend becoming teachers into their colleges.

A senior Natal educationist, who asked not to be named, said he believed a switch to NED examinations would be extremely expensive.

Mr Haslam said the Natal Education Department would use its experience and knowledge to guide KwaZulu in the administration of educational affairs.

"We believe there are many ways we can assist KwaZulu," he said.

51 + 27 = 18 = 39 %

25/05/80 SON TRIB

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The nooses that are strangling KwaZulu's agriculture

(107)

TOO many cooks are hindering the agricultural development of KwaZulu and leaving the homeland with a legacy of settlements like Nondweni in Northern Natal.

General Manager of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, Dr Mattheus Olivier, put it this way: "There are five agencies dealing with agriculture in KwaZulu and each is trying to build an empire so that both funds and effort are divided. There's nothing wrong with building empires as long as the job is done and in the interests of the Zulus.

"To develop anything you need the trust and co-operation of the people but that is difficult at present."

Dr Olivier said South Africa had been trying to develop homeland areas since 1910 and had nothing to show for it besides a few odd schemes here and there.

The five agencies, each with a finger in the agricultural development pie of KwaZulu, are the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) the Department of Community Development, the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) the KwaZulu Government and the KwaZulu Agricultural Company, which runs six farming estates in the territory.

Of these agencies, only the KDC and the KwaZulu Government have a meaningful working relationship for development. The CED has had little success with agriculture in KwaZulu. It runs the six estates for the KwaZulu Agricultural Company but does little in the way of training or the development of people.

The Department of Community Development handles all Trust Lands to be incorporated into KwaZulu. They are only interested in resettling people with little regard to their welfare or development as is shown in Nondweni.

Up until now there has been little co-operation among the agencies and no co-ordinated planning. This has resulted in people being dumped into resettlement camps, often in the middle of the best farming land with no thought for the growing of food or the development of job opportunities.

The KDC is legally entitled to operate in the Trust Lands but applications made to the Department of Community Development to lease the land have been turned down. Even a request to study maps of the Trust Lands to pinpoint possible agriculutral schemes was refused.

KDC chairman, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, said lack of co-ordination had been a big problem but was in the process of being resolved.

"We had a meeting in Ca[illegible] solve our points of difference. We will draw up a set of guidelines as to who does what and will hold another meeting on June 30. This should go a long way towards co-ordinating our efforts."

Dr McCrystal said while this would ease the administrative problems of agriculture in KwaZulu, the main problems was to get the people of the territory to view agriculture in modern marketing terms.

The KDC's Assistant General Manager in charge of Agriculture, Dr John Erskine, saw the enormous task of agricultural development as a challenge.

"The agricultural division only started a year ago and we are putting together a team from places like Zimbabwe, Malawi and Lesotho who have years of experience in black agriculture. We will take their ideas and adapt them."

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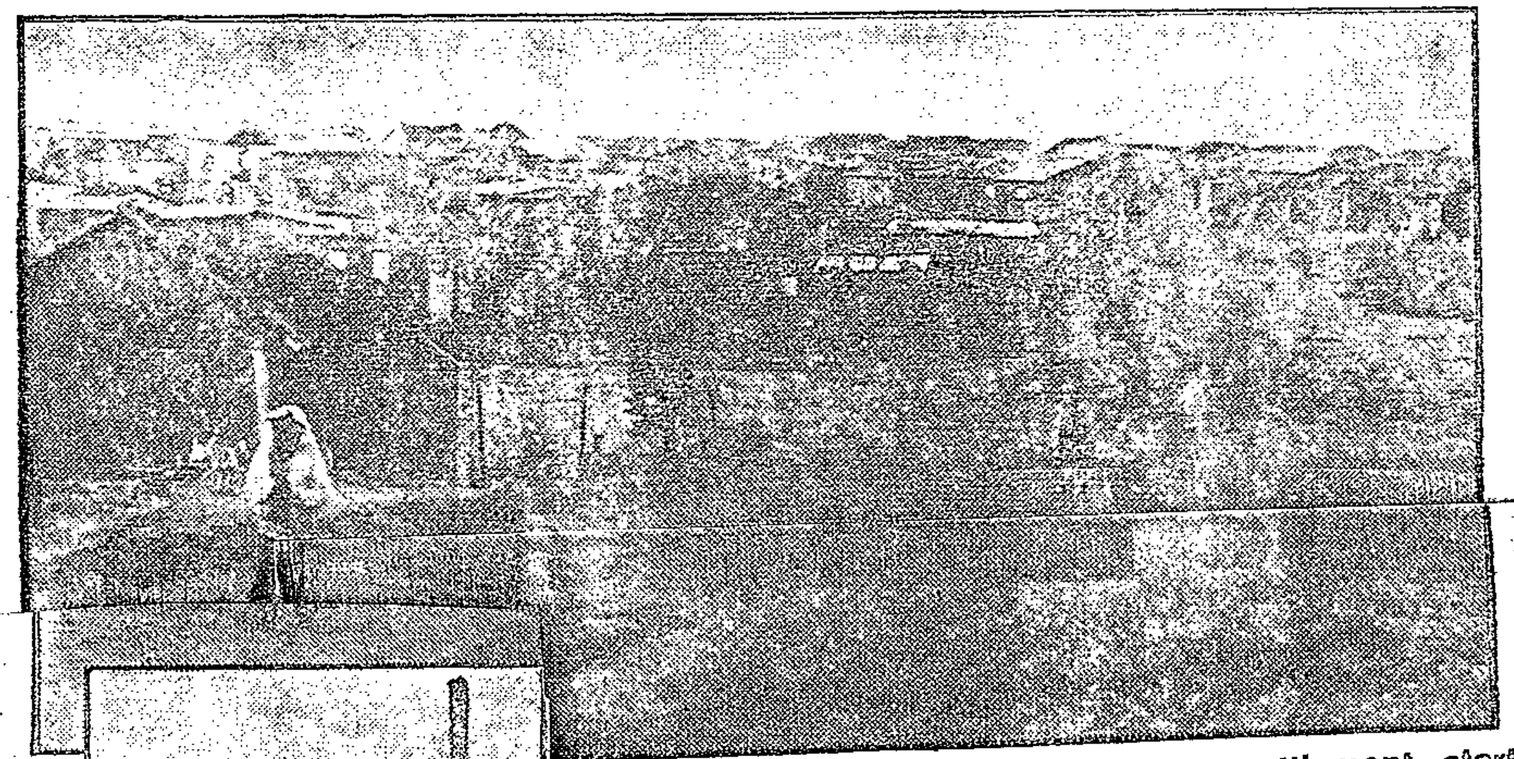
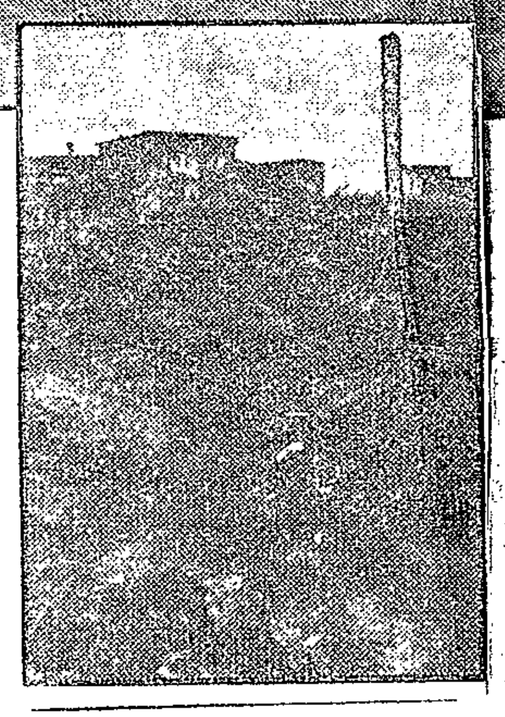
25/04/80 SOW TRIB

Nondweni — a human dump with an air of courage...

By PETER DAVIS, Pictures by JOHN WOODROOF

Apartheid's pawns try to rebuild their shattered lives in the middle of nowhere





The brave face of Nondweni, the settlement started three years ago, which is surrounded by good farming land and which the people of Nondweni are prevented from using. LEFT: One of several water taps dotted around the settlement

THE people of Nondweni are putting up a brave front in the face of all the hardships of resettlement.

Nondweni is a resettlement dump about 40 kilometres from Vryheid in Northern Natal — but it is a dump with an unmistakable air of courage.

25/5/80

The people there are trying to rebuild a life for themselves after being moved from "white" areas all over Northern Natal.

The corrugated iron huts which gave Nondweni the nickname of Tin Town are still there but in many tiny yards there are piles of mud bricks drying to be used for home extensions.

There is one brick home with a television aerial, a row of shops built by the KwaZulu Development Corporation with a supermarket, a butcher and a bottle store. There is a clinic manned by two nurses and a church is in the process of being built.

David Bambisa, the supermarket manager, seems to have the highest standing in the Nondweni community — partly because he carries the debts of many of the town's people.

"I have to carry many debts from people who are waiting for their men to send money from their places of work on the mines or in the towns but I don't allow people to take what they can't pay back so I get to know a lot about their problems."

Mr Bambisa came to Nondweni with the first people to be resettled in the area. They came from Paulpietersburg in 1976 in trucks with only what they could carry.

"We were taken from our homes and weren't

DAVID BAMBISA
. . . there is no work here

very happy at the time. There is no work here and the men had to go to Durban and Johannesburg to get money for their families."

The people of Nondweni get no help with their homes. They make their own mud bricks and all help in erecting a home. They get building materials, such as roofing from the supermarket which is owned by 21 shareholders, none of whom live in Nondweni.

The store employs seven people and another four are employed in the bottlestore. That is the only work available in the settlement. When they are lucky enough to find work in Vryheid, the young women take a bus and travel the 40 kilometres every day — a trip which costs them R3 a week.

Angry

"What made people angry when we got here was that we had to leave all our cattle, sheep and goats behind," Mr Bambisa said. "We were told we could not farm or keep livestock here, which is sad because we have all this land. The soil is

EILEEN NKOSI
. . . here there is no food

good and the grass could feed many cattle."

The clinic at Nondweni opened in April and has already dealt with 1 185 new patients.

Nurses at the clinic said their main problem was getting enough medicine supplies. No doctor had been to the clinic and the nearest hospital is at Ngutu — about 20 kilometres away.

"All our patients are poor and the clinic is not much good if we can't prevent diseases," the nurse said. "We deal with many cases of malnutrition and pellagra so we intend to start growing vegetables as soon as we can get fencing around the clinic. We will then give out vegetables and try to teach our patients to grow their own."

The Nondweni residents are mostly old people and young children. A pensioner, Mrs Eileen Nkosi, has to look after six children as her daughter works in Vryheid. Her son-in-law is in a mental institution.

Mrs Nkosi said she was happier when she lived near Paulpietersburg.

"Here," she said, "there is no food, no work and no cattle."

25/5/80 SUN TIM

Zulu impi goes on the warpath

107

ZULU warriors are on the march again.

The measured thumping of their feet is being heard once more in northern Natal . . . this time clad in big, shiny army boots.

But the war cry is the same — "Bayete!"

The formation of new all-black regional units was announced yesterday by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha

Sunday Times Reporter

. . It is one of several new measures to protect South Africa's borders.

Mr Botha said black soldiers were already being trained at Amsterdam in the Eastern Transvaal (111 Battalion consisting of Swazis), Madimbo in the Northern Transvaal (112 Battalion: Vendas), Imapala near Phalaborwa in the Eastern Transvaal (113 Battalion: Shangaans) and Jozini in Northern Natal (121 Battalion: Zulus).

Mr Botha said planning was under way for the formation of additional units in other places in the Transvaal, the Free State and the Cape.

The formation of these black units would make a significant contribution to combating unemployment in the areas they were in, he said.

"The protection of our borders is the duty of everyone living within the borders of the Republic and the strong points and bases which have been approved can only contribute to the better protection of our national borders against insurgents," he said.

For the Zulus, creation of the black units is a chance to recapture some of their tribe's military glory.

Roared

This week the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Fanie Botha, visited the training base of the Zulu squad.

The soldiers put on an impressive display of parade-ground drill.

They roared the age-old "Bayete" salute and proudly slapped the magazines of their rifles.

The new battalion is housed in a complex of buildings above Jozini Dam.

Most of the instructors are white but this will change once the soldiers earn rank.

During strenuous close order drill, a corporal said:

"Don't be fooled by the sweat. These blokes are tough. They'll drill until I'm worn out."

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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, piec rial may be brought ir unless candidates are
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

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RAPPORT 25/5/80

Gatsha en Inkatha sit studente koud

(107)

Van HENRI CROUS

DURBAN

DIE radikale studente van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland wat hierdie naweek 'n bloedbad by die universiteit voorspel het, het gister bedroë daarvan afgekom nadat die polisie hulle met knuppels stormgeloop en vyftien studente in hegtenis geneem het.

Terwyl die kanselier van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, kapt. Gatsha Buthelezi, 217 grade en 163 diplomas toegeken het, het die radikale, wat gedreig het om die verrigtinge te ontwrig, bedremmeld op die kliprantjies om die universiteitskampus gesit — al 150 van hulle.

En op die kampus het dit gewemel van Zoeloe-krygers en mense in Inkatha-uniform. Die radikale het juis teen die krygers en die Inkatha-uniforms beswaar gemaak en gedreig dat geweld sal losbars indien hierdie mense op die kampus sou verskyn.

Die voorsitter van die studenteraad, Reginald Hadibe, het kapt. Buthelezi selfs in 'n telegram versoek om nie Inkatha se teenwoordigheid op die kampus openlik te adverteer nie. Reginald het dié week, terwyl biskop Desmond Tutu, van Johannesburg, die studente op die kampus toegespreek het, die biskop gevra om vir die studente te bid omdat „baie van hulle nie vandag (Sondag) meer hier sal wees nie".

Dr. S. M. Bengu, die uitgeweke voormalige sekretaris-generaal van Inkatha wat nou in Switserland sit, het tot verlede Saterdag in die omgewing vergaderings vir die studente gehou.

Dr. Bengu bepleit revolusie in Suid-Afrika en volgens kapt. Buthelezi poog dr. Bengu nou om hom en Inkatha oorsee in onguns te bring weens kapt. Buthelezi se beleid van vreedsame verandering.

Kapt. Buthelezi het gister aan RAPPORT gesê dat dit nie suiwer 'n studente-opstand was nie, maar dat baie ander mense, insluitende Bengu, in die slaai krap. Hy hoop dr. Bengu kry nou die boodskap dat die tradisionele Zoeloe- en Inkatha-dissipline nie onderdruk kan word nie.

Die bevelvoerder van die polise-afdeling op die kampus, maj. H. Roos, het gesê dat die eerste kontak met die radikale studente omstreeks 10.15 die oggend by die hek van die kampus plaasgevind het. Sowat honderd studente het met klipgooiery gepoog om besoekers in Inkatha-uniforms uit die kampus te hou en die polisie het hulle met 'n knuppelstormloop uitmekaar gejaag.

Omstreeks elfuur het regimente Zoeloe-krygers opgedaag en die radikale voor hul hostel uitgetart. Omstreeks 11.45 is 'n veiligheidswag by die hostel deur die radikale omsingel en met klippe bestook. Hy het hulle met drie skote in die lug op die loop gejaag.

Die radikale probeer verhinder dat sowat 1 200 studente die gradeplegtigheid bywoon en agttien polisiemanne is ingestuur om hulle uiteen te dryf. Die radikale het toe na die kliprantjies uitgewyk.

Students arrested

Hadebe beaten

Post 26/5/80

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

THE president of the University of Zululand Students' Representative Council, Mr Reginald (Reggie) Hadebe, was attacked and assaulted by a group of stick-wielding men minutes after the university's chancellor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had conferred on him a BA degree.

The incident took place outside the student's Bhekuzulu Hall during Saturday's graduation ceremony attended by over 5 000 people, among them members of Inkatha and Zulu regiments carrying sticks and shields.

At the time of going to Press, it was not immediately known what Mr Hadebe's condition was, but university sources said he was not badly hurt.

Meanwhile scores of youths arrested at the weekend in disturbances at the university and the Western Cape are expected to appear in court today.

A spokesman for the Directorate for Public Relations of the South African Police yesterday said all was quiet throughout the country after Saturday's disturbances.

The police also announced yesterday that several people had been arrested in connection with the violence at the Iwisa Kaizer Chiefs-Arcadia Pepsi game where bricks were hurled when thousands of fans could not gain entry into the stadium.

Four policemen were injured and those arrested will appear in court on public violence charges.

While University of Fort Hare students were detained in Mdantsane at the weekend, a meeting of Soweto students from Fort Hare did not take place yesterday.

According to a spokesman, the meeting will be held next Sunday when students have been given enough notice. The students are to meet with Soweto leaders on the occurrences at the university that led to its closure.

Before the Ngoye graduation ceremony, it had been widely rumoured that Mr Hadebe was the chief architect of the student body's hostile attitude towards Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement.

It was claimed he had had talks recently with Dr Sibusiso Bhengu, former students' advisor at the University of Zululand and former secretary-general of Inkatha, in a bid to discredit the KwaZulu leader and his Inkatha organisation.

Dr Bhengu was seen in Natal recently but has understandably returned to Geneva where he is employed by the Lutheran Federal Council. Since parting with Inkatha he is now a chief critic of Chief Buthelezi.

The graduation ceremony itself was not marred by any incidents inside the students' hall.

Outside, there were clashes between students and police who wore camouflage uniforms. Several students were arrested and the police had to use teargas to disperse jeering students.

Bayete! The feared impis are back

(107)

RDM 26/5/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — For the first time in generations the measured thumping of Zulu warriors' feet is being heard in Northern Natal.

But now the feet are shod in big, brown, South African Army boots and the Zulus are carrying R1 service rifles made in the Transvaal.

After generations of quiescence and relegation to humiliating non-combatant status, the descendants of the terrifying men who earned for King Chaka the name of "the Black Napoleon" are serving as soldiers of the South African Army.

They are part of one of the Defence Force's newest units — 121 Battalion — which has its base high above the awesome expanse of Jozini Dam in Northern Natal.

Last week soldiers of 121 Battalion marched and countermarched, stripped and assembled their weapons and showed off their newly acquired skills to visiting VIPs, including the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

As a grand finale a colour party marched on to the parade-ground with a banner bearing the skin of an enormous leopard, the regimental symbol.

Others were away in the field, patrolling the northernmost reaches of the province's border with Mozambique and putting to use the skills they had been taught by their officers and non-commissioned officers.

The existence of 121 Battalion and its soldiers, most of them locally recruited, was announced on Saturday — for the first time — by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He revealed that black soldiers were being trained at various bases in the Transvaal and Natal. Other training bases are being planned for the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and the Cape.

Mr Botha's announcement emphasises the increasing participation of blacks in South Africa's fighting forces.

Less than 20 years' ago the South African Defence Force, racially speaking, was a pristine, pure white, the only exception being a coloured auxiliary labour service and some black guard units whose members were armed with knobkieries and assegais.

The emergence of 121 Battalion and the other units is a natural sequel to the founding a few years ago of an inter-ethnic unit based at Lenz in the Transvaal, detachments of which had seen border service.

The new battalion is housed in a complex of buildings above Jozini Dam, which was a labour compound of the Department of Water Affairs when the dam was being constructed.

The small, cool rooms of the former labour compound have been whitewashed and there is a large kitchen to cater for the traditionally awesome Zulu appetite.

Due to lack of accommodation the battalion has had to turn away would-be recruits.

At the moment most of the instructors are white, although this will change as 121 Battalion soldiers start earning rank.

The battalion's commander says that some time-honoured passages in the SADF book have had to be amended to fit in with the customs of his soldiers.

Their idea of a general salute, for example, does not end with presenting arms. They like to utter a roar of "bayete" and repeatedly slap the magazines of their rifles — just as their ancestors did to terrify enemies of the king by rattling their assegais on their ox-hide shields.

254 107 149 145 RDM 27/3/90

Regional, not ethnic units, says SADF

By PATRICK LAURENCE and CHRIS MARAIS

THE four newly-formed black battalions were "regional units" and not ethnic units, a spokesman for the Defence Force said yesterday.

But he conceded that recruits in each unit were drawn predominantly from members of a single ethnic group because they were located in regions where that ethnic group was numerically dominant.

Thus 121 Battalion, with its headquarters at Jozini in Northern Natal, was predominantly Zulu because it operated in an area of Zulu ascendancy.

It has been referred to in the Press as the Zulu Battalion.

The three remaining new black battalions operated from bases situated in the areas where the Swazi, Shangaan and Venda were the dominant ethnic group. They therefore consisted largely of recruits from these ethnic groups.

But, the spokesman said, there was no policy of specifically restricting recruits to one ethnic group in any of these battalions.

A Xhosa or Basotho who happened to live in the recruiting area of, say, Battalion 121 and who wished to be trained as a soldier in Battalion 121 would be free to do so, he added.

The four new battalions have their training headquarters near South Africa's borders with Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe and to "black homelands" within South Africa situated near these borders.

In the statement announcing the existence of these new battalions, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, spoke of the need of everyone living within South Africa's borders to contribute to defence of the country.

In a speech in the Senate in March last year, the Deputy Minister of Defence and National, H J Coetsee, anticipated a rise of insurgent activities in rural areas.

"We shall find their depredations increasing in our border areas . . . Their aim is to influence people and to try to win their hearts, their minds and their consciences, whether by intimidation, whether by a display of force or by kidnappings . . .

"We must therefore expect that this will spread in the rural areas. The black people of these regions will also become a target."

Mr Coetsee then referred to the "critical situation" of unoccupied farms and the exodus of whites from border rural areas.

He added: "The black people also have to look after themselves. They have to help us to spread a geographic presence and to maintain it. In this connection we are developing a concept of regional companies for black soldiers in the South African Defence Force. (They) also fulfil the role of a military presence, the showing of the flag, in a specific region."

The four new black battalions are all concentrated in the north-east corner of South Africa, although the north-west corner is also denuded of white farmers and exposed to infiltration by insurgents operating from Botswana.

The absence of black battalions in the north-western regions may be explained by the presence in that region of the South African-trained BophuthaTswana Defence Force, which has already assisted in the interception of insurgents.

It may, however, also mean that the Defence Force rates infiltration into the south-east as a greater long-term danger.

nine arrested after a prot ... ity with coloured and Indian students. In Johannesburg ... and arrest 714 coloured pupils gathered outside Westbury ... ous Assemblies Act.

C. Times 29/5/80

Expel pupils - Buthelezi

ULUNDI. - Boycotting pupils in Kwa Zulu who were not back in class by Friday should be expelled, the Kwa Zulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly Chief Buthelezi gave figures which showed that although attendance was improving, attendance at schools in Kwa Mashu was still below 50 percent.

He said his government had given the pupils "enough grace" to decide whether to go to school. Sapa

April 29 :

1 200 coloured and Indian ... rs from Peninsula educational institutions threaten to ... rt the school boycott. They unanimously dedicate them ... ement of a single, non-discriminatory, non-raci ... h no racially stratified educational system can f

April 30 - 31 :

Police use teargas to break up demonstrations by 1 300 pupils from five African schools in Kwa-Mashu (near Durban) .

The Minister of Coloured Relations

issues a statement indicating his willingness to meet coloured student representatives to discuss their grievances. He also threatens to close the schools if normal attendance is not evident within one week (see separate article).

Mr P W Botha states he has given the police instructions to exercise 'the utmost restraint' in dealing with the unrest at black schools.

He simultaneously warns the media to stop giving prominence to 'radical and revolutionary elements' and warns: 'no self-respecting state can allow agitators to misuse school children's uniforms to challenge the authority of the state. If the state is challenged and it hits back, it will use all the power at its disposal.'

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, calls on the government to articulate a new declaration of intent on black community grievances: '<u>these</u> have been articulated time and time again - inadequate education, no effective political participation, poor community life and facilities.'

May 1:

Twenty members of the Committee of 61 are rounded up by the security police in Athlone and informed that the Minister of Police would like to hold talks with them. The committee rejects the Minister's invitation as well as Marais Steyn's 'open door' offer: 'it would appear that the only door he is talking about is the prison door'.

1 000 teachers and lecturers from Cape Town's coloured and Indian educational institutions 'down tools' ... and involve themselves in non-curricular 'awareness programmes' only. Thousands of Peninsula primary school pupils carry out a one-day stay-away from classes.

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FM 30/5/80

CHANGING TIMES

(107)

KwaZulu has announced that the homeland's education department intends following Natal Education Department (NED) syllabuses for standard eight and matric. This is in line with the growing *federalizing* of the bantustan, and the provincial authorities.

Though negotiations between KwaZulu and NED are still at the initial stages, the move by KwaZulu to opt out of the Department of Education and Training (DET) is regarded as a "symbolic" gesture. The decision to go for a switchover would be up to Pretoria.

There are differences in subject content between the syllabuses of DET and NED. Education authorities regard these as not significant enough to result in the inequalities which exist between the two educational systems.

If KwaZulu wishes to adopt the provincial examination system to overcome the deficiences of black education then there is the historical racial gap of *per capita* expenditure on education

Inkatha holds boycott 'leaders'

N. MERCURY 30/5/80

(276) (107)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The arrival of 11 pupils from Kwa Mashu, said to have been leaders of school boycotts in the township, caused a flurry of excitement here yesterday.

The pupils had been rounded up on Wednesday night after allegedly holding a meeting in connection with the boycott and were taken to the KwaZulu capital by Inkatha members of the Kwa Mashu community.

They were held in Inkatha offices and subsequently taken before a caucus meeting of the Assembly.

Later they were handed over to theKwaZulu Police Force. A police spokesman said last night that the pupils had been returned to Kwa Mashu.

In a statement in Assembly, Chief Ga. Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, alleged that the leader of the group was a pupil named Petros Ntuli who had acquired the nickname of 'Jehova' during the recent troubles in the township.

His father had complained to members of Inkatha that he was unhappy because Petros was reluctant to go to school.

The Chief Minister said he had spoken to the pupils concerned in a reasonable way and had indicated that, when the meeting was held at Kwa Mashu on May 18, it had been his intention to speak to them in a friendly manner.

'I told the young people that I was aware certain people in Durban were trying to brainwash them and trying to state that Inkatha and the Assembly were not with them,' he added.

Young people had never accomplished a liberation struggle on their own.

Count me out of Zulu unit, says chief

N. MERCURY 31/5/80 (259) (107)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday that he did not want to be identified in any way with the establishment of 121 Zulu Battalion at Jozini in northern KwaZulu.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly, he said Brig Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding Natal Command, had wanted the KwaZulu Government to assist the Department of Defence in recruiting Zulus for the battalion.

'We said as a Cabinet that we could not "touch it with a barge pole".

'I said that no black politician could go to the Zulu people and say they had to join an army to defend an apartheid society.

'They wanted to enter the schools to recruit young people at the end of last year. We refused,' the chief said.

Chief Buthelezi said that when 121 Bn was established, he had said he would resent any 'sabre-rattling' from Jozini because it would give President Samora Machel of Mozambique the impression that he (Chief Buthelezi) was indulging in such activity.

'I have been invited in the past to attend the Military Tattoo.

'I cannot attend it because the impression will be created that I am on the side of the Army.'

Lawyer denies he egged on pupil boycott

31/5/80 N. NATAL MERCURY

Mercury Reporter

PINETOWN lawyer Archie Gumede yesterday angrily denied that he encouraged Kwa Mashu pupils to boycott classes during an address.

Mr Gumede was reacting to an allegation by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this week.

Chief Buthelezi claimed Mr Gumede had encouraged the children at a meeting in Kwa Mashu to continue with the boycott.

'Lawyers are supposed to be officers of the Court and it does not become an officer of the Court to condone intimidation and the smashing of buildings,' he said.

Strange

Mr Gumede said he found it strange that Chief Buthelezi had made statements without consulting him.

He denied encouraging the children to boycott school.

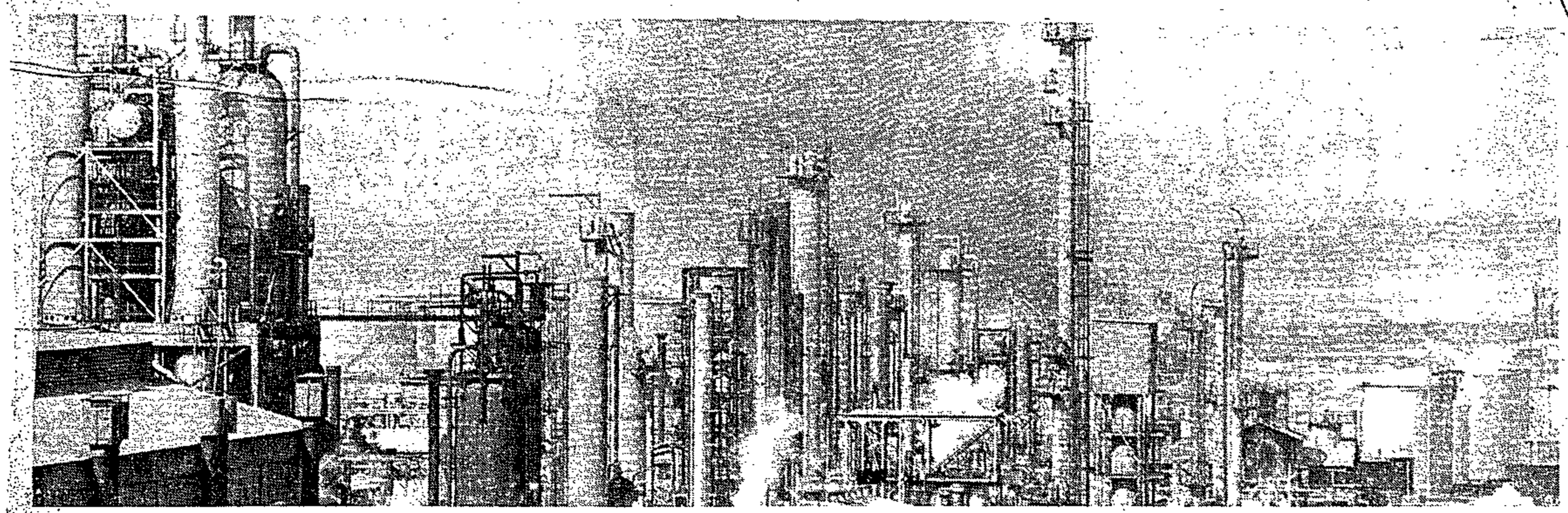
He said he had merely acted as an interpreter for one of the speakers at a recent meeting between parents and children.

'There was no one else to interpret at the meeting, so I did,' he said.

He said he felt that parents should listen to the students and try to eliminate their grievances.

The children should not be dismissed without a hearing.

'Chief Buthelezi would not have difficulty in ascertaining my position if he wanted to so,' he said.



Black smoke from one of the tankers billows into the sky. The tanker in the background and obscured was one of those blown up yesterday morning at Sasolburg.

ed a bitter attack on some newspapers, saying:

"There are a lot of Rip van Winkles who do not know what is going on around them. They are unwittingly supporting those who want to create anarchy in this country."

He singled out the Zululand Observer and the Sunday Tribune, and said both were guilty of publishing "blantant lies" about the graduation ceremony at the University of Zululand two weeks ago.

This misreporting played into the hands of radicals who were trying to create chaos and anarchy in the country, he said.

"These people write this soporitic rubbish, not realising what is going on around them in South Africa."

VIOLENCE

He said his remarks about vigilante groups should be seen against the background of the violence which people were prepared to commit against him, Inkatha and members of the Legislative Assembly because they disagreed with them ideologically.

He told the Assembly that a petrol bomb had been thrown at a garage in KwaMashu at the weekend belonging to Mr G E Bhengu, a member of the Legislative Assembly. Another had been thrown at the house of a KwaMashu town councillor.

Chief Buthelezi felt it was his duty to inform the people of South Africa about what was going on around them. Some universities, he said, had become hotbeds of anarchy.

Form armed, vigilante groups - Buthelezi

ULUNDI — KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday called for the creation of black vigilante groups to protect buildings and said they "should shoot to kill" if they found anybody interfering with these buildings.

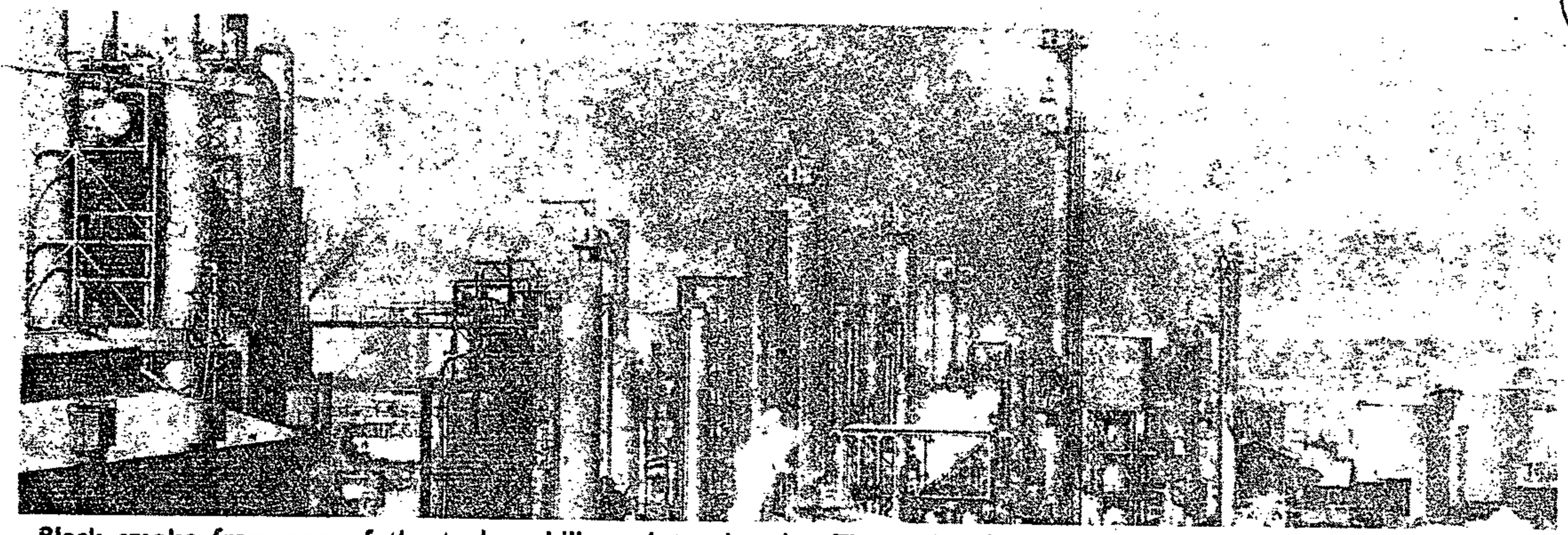
Speaking in the Assembly here he said he had not been surprised when he had heard yesterday of the huge blasts at Sasolburg and Secunda.

"I had information over the weekend that today was going to be a red letter day in South Africa — that there were going to be lots of fires. It is no coincidence that there were fires at Sasolburg and Secunda.

ATTACK

"It is a pity that the black people of this province are not armed. They should form vigilante groups and when they see people interfering with buildings, they should shoot to kill."

Chief Buthelezi launch-



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Post 3/6/80

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Chief Buthelezi launched a bitter attack on some newspapers, saying:

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4/6/80 ARGUS

Pupils paid to boycott — Buthelezi

(107)

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI — An identified white man has been paying Kwamashu schoolchildren R10 a day each for continuing the school boycott, Kwamashu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

INTIMIDATION

Speaking in the Assembly he could give no further details at this stage. 'That is as far as I can go at present.'

Chief Buthelezi said it had been decided not to automatically expel pupils who were not at school on Monday, because of the intimidation that was going on.

About 90 percent of pupils were back at school and it would be unfair to expect those who could not get to school, because of intimidation, to be expelled, he said.

But Chief Buthelezi warned that any pupil who refused to write mid-year examinations was unlikely to be admitted to any Kwazulu school.

I

5/6/80 (107)

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.

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All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in	4
Number of this book	4

Zulus want a casino

We can't allow this revenue to slip through our fingers, says Buthelezi

NATAL 5/6/80 (107)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—A motion requesting the S A Government to permit the establishment of a casino as a tourist attraction and a source of revenue for KwaZulu was passed by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

The motion, which was introduced by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister, pointed out that, in order for KwaZulu to have its own Gambling Act, Schedule 1 of the Black State's Constitution Act of 1971 would have to be amended by the S A Government.

Chief Buthelezi said the question of permitting gambling was an emotive issue and there was a strong church-based opposition to such a move.

He personally did not understand the difference between gambling and horse-racing. The purchasing of Defence Bonds also had an element of gambling in it.

'If we were to take an opinion poll, I doubt that the majority of South Africans are against the legalisation of gambling. I believe the opposite to be the case.'

Chief Buthelezi said he had seen the registration numbers of cars parked at the casinos in Lesotho and Swaziland. It was obvious that many whites had crossed the Republic's borders to gamble and to 'get all the fringe benefits attached'.

He pointed out that KwaZulu produced only 20 percent of its revenue.

'We as a Legislative Assembly have to be innovative. It is our duty to explore ways and means of increasing our revenue,' the Chief Minister added.

He maintained that KwaZulu should not allow this source of revenue to slip through its fingers, notwithstanding the vagaries of the gambling system.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that Swaziland and Lesotho had made R13 million out of gambling in the past five years.

'We must face up to the fact that people in all these black independent States are making millions from gambling while we continue to operate on a shoe-string budget.'

On the other hand, he was not in favour of the South African Government denying KwaZulu this right to gamble so that it was used as a 'carrot' for the territory to call for independence 'à la Pretoria'.

(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.

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Dog's head cut off to 'terrorise' staff, claim

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The severed head of a watchdog was found at the Nongoma Vocational School during the weekend in an obvious attempt to terrorise the staff of the school, it was claimed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, related this gruesome incident to shocked members and said there was 'nothing for their comfort' in the pattern of intimidation that was emerging as a consequence of the schools' boycott.

The Chief Minister disclosed that a woman member of staff, Mrs Cro

had been alone at the Vocational School during the weekend when she heard dogs barking one night.

At the time she had been too afraid to investigate but in the morning she found the severed head of a watchdog on the steps.

Referring to a pamphlet copied from one issued by the Student's Representative Council of the University of Natal's Medical School, which had been distributed to black schools, Chief Buthelezi said these students should abandon their medical courses.

'Then we might respect them for their sincerity.

'It should be repulsive for them to get a medical education structured on Bantu Education.'

NATAL FM 6/6/80 (107)

Buthelezi's troubles

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's fascinating new dispensation for a multiracial Natal — over which he would inevitably rule as prime minister — has run into unexpected difficulties: a revolt of black Zulu youth against the chief and Inkatha.

This has caused him to veer to the right of the black political spectrum. And it has seen Inkatha's emergence as the new policeman of black Natal.

The seedbed of the revolt — now six weeks old — is in teeming KwaMashu, Durban's equivalent of Soweto, with its 500 000 inhabitants. Although only 12 km from Durban, it forms part of KwaZulu, and its schools and pupils fall under the jurisdiction of Ulundi.

Defying Buthelezi's advice, KwaMashu's schoolchildren — who ignored the 1976 boycotts — have wholeheartedly joined in the countrywide rebellion. But they did so at the same time Buthelezi launched his spectacular bid for a new constitution for Natal which would bind Natal and KwaZulu into a unified non-racial state.

An ingredient of the bid was Buthelezi's presentation of himself not only as future leader of a non-racial Natal, run by the Zulu majority, but also as the leading black, with whom the Botha government would eventually negotiate an overall internal settlement — which many verligtes believe to be inevitable after Zimbabwe's independence with its clear lesson that it is better to talk now rather than fight later with local variants of Mugabe.

Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof has indicated his willingness to work with Inkatha.

Natal politicians have also warmly welcomed the initiative — and the NRP-controlled Natal provincial council has already started to co-operate in practical ways with the KwaZulu administration. Coinciding with a flood of white goodwill for Natal's grope towards multiracialism, the surprise boycott has been a deep embarrassment for Buthelezi. He has to demonstrate his credibility as leader of the Zulus and his political prestige among blacks, if not throughout the country, then at least in his own backyard.

Faced with open defiance from scholars, Buthelezi has attempted to assert his authority — and the influence of Inkatha — in ways that have raised eyebrows. He has played a card of Zulu tribalism and issued threats of violence. His confrontation with the schoolchildren has at times assumed the character of a mini-domestic civil war, as when an Inkatha impi of 200 armed with knobkerries, spears and knives marched on KwaMashu boycotters.

Last week Inkatha abducted 11 alleged ringleaders from KwaMashu and took them forcibly to Ulundi where they were threatened and turned over to the police "for their own protection."

But his political handling of the boycott is causing some worry, not the least among liberals who have always seen a peaceful accommodation with Buthelezi as Natal's hope — and who have viewed him as a black leader who could banish racism from SA.

In a style reminiscent of Nationalists, Buthelezi has described the student discontent as "part and parcel of a total onslaught against Inkatha." Orchestrating the boycott, he claimed were "certain embassies" and unidentified "foreign representatives" who saw the boycott as proof that "the classical revolution was upon SA." Other outsider orchestrations were Indians and three Durban-based Xhosa lawyers.

Significantly, it seems Buthelezi has finally thrown off the self-assumed mantle as the internal wing of the ANC — whose colours Inkatha has adopted — and is now actively attacking it. He has refused to join the Free Mandela campaign and has stopped claiming to have had friendly meetings overseas with Oliver Tambo.

Buthelezi is also clearly distancing himself from the exiled ANC — which he says stands for armed struggle in contrast with Inkatha's strategy of peaceful change. Armed conflict between black and white is a no-win situation for both sides, he says. Neither the gigantic white arsenal nor black numbers could ultimately triumph.

Financial Mail June 6 1980

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student.

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Boy alleges death threats

CAPE TIMES 9/6/80 (107)

DURBAN. — A Durban judge, Mr Justice Howard, sitting in chambers, yesterday ordered urgent service of documents on the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and three Inkatha members in a case in which a Kwa Mashu schoolboy sought an order interdicting them from assaulting, threatening to assault, instigating or inciting others to assault him.

The boy, who was assisted in the application for the order by his mother, also asked the court to interdict the respondents from inflicting malicious injury or inciting others to do so to his home.

The boy was joined by two others in his application.

Chief Buthelezi was cited as first respondent, Mr G Ewart Bengu, second respondent, the Rev Dr C H Mngadi, third respondent, and Mr S S Lugongolo Mtolo as fourth respondent.

The documents state that formal application for a rule nisi calling on the respondents to show cause would be made in the Supreme Court, Durban, on Friday.

The boy said in an affidavit that he was one of several pupils taken to Ulundi, where they were questioned in the Inkatha offices about the recent schools boycott. They were then taken to the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, where he was made to sit behind the Chief Minister, Chief Buthelezi.

After speeches in the assembly on the boycott — which, he said, frightened him — Chief Buthelezi said the pupils would be handed over to the Kwazulu police. On his return to Kwa Mashu he was taken to an Inkatha meeting, where the boycott was again raised and he heard threats that his house would be burned down and he would be beaten to death.

Mr Hassan Mall, SC, with Mr Rajesh Choudree, instructed by Seedat, Pillay and Govindsamy, appeared for the boy.

Dispute over 4c led to death of 67 in crash

CAPE TIMES 9/6/80 (107)

EMPANGENI, Natal. — A dispute over 4c bus fare most likely cost the lives of 67 men, women and children near Empangeni on Saturday when a bus and a goods train collided at an unprotected level-crossing near Maguzulu.

The bus, carrying about 87 passengers from Empangeni to areas north-east of the town, collided with the train soon after 2 pm.

Twenty injured, of whom eight are in a serious condition, were taken to the nearby Ngwelezane Hospital and to the War Memorial Hospital in Empangeni.

The bus, carrying shoppers returning home to Mackane Reserve in Empangeni, is believed to have stalled at the level crossing. One of the few surviving passengers said an argument was the most probable cause of the accident.

She alleged that one of the passengers on the bus was drunk and had an argument with the driver over 4c. He approached the driver just before the bus reached the crossing and tried to pull him from his seat. It was then that the bus and train collided.

The bus was left a mangled wreck and bodies were strewn over 30 metres.

Within five minutes the cries of the injured and dying were mingled with sirens as the first ambulances, police and traffic officials arrived.

Tempers flared when a number of looters were spotted pocketing parcels, watches and other valuables from the dead. Police, with the aid of dogs, were forced to move the crowd of onlookers some 50 m away from the bus.

Over the next 2½ hours a number of ambulances removed the injured and dead from the scene, which has been described as the worst motor accident in the history of Natal.

It was not easy to recover the bodies of the dead as many had been cut into pieces by the moving train.

Hardened policemen and other rescue workers were often moved to tears during their task. The sight of workers holding decapitated babies and young children will forever remain in the minds of many onlookers who refused to move from the scene.

A police spokesman said 19 of the dead were taken to the Ngwelezane Mortuary and 48 were taken to War Memorial Hospital mortuary.

Soon after the accident hundreds of relatives and friends arrived at Ngwelezane Hospital to identify their lost ones.

● A Cape Times Johannesburg correspondent reports that 38 people, 10 of them in a serious condition, were still being treated in the West Vaal Mine hospital last night following a collision between a truck and a tractor-driven trailer which left 17 people dead.

The accident happened on Saturday about 6 am on the Orkney-Potchefstroom road. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

Post 11/6/80 (107)

'Exam papers torn up' — Chief

BOYCOTTING students walked into five KwaMashu schools, tore up question and answer papers of those sitting for their half yearly examinations and walked away, KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Ulundi yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also acting Minister of Education and Culture, said he received reports that boycotters tried to intimidate students writing examinations at Vuyiswa, Motolo, Phumelela, Ekusizaneni, Mzurele and Dr John Dube Schools.

He added: "A similar incident allegedly occurred at Okhahlamba Secondary School.

"There were reports that a white Ford Escort car was seen distributing pamphlets in KwaMashu township. Eye witnesses say the pamphlets called for a students meeting at KwaMashu cinema this morning," he said.

The chief said KwaDlangezwa High School which was reported closed last week after the school principal had shot himself accidentally in stomach, was reopened and 89 students had returned to class and more were expected. — Sapa.

These Inkatha supporters, armed with sticks and assegais, are part of a large group who are guarding KwaZulu MP, Ewert Bhengu's garage in KwaMashu

8/6/80 SUN TRIB

Violence flares in KwaMashu

Tribune Reporter

VIOLENCE and fear this week racked KwaMashu, Durban's vast African township, as Inkatha supporters clashed with school-boycotting children and their supporters.

An increasing list of injuries reflected sharply opposing views on the boycotting of the township's schools.

"The violence has reached epidemic proportions," said Durban attorney Aubrey Nyembezi — one of six attorneys who visited KwaMashu police this week in an attempt to stop assaults on boycotting pupils.

"There are crowds of people hunting in vigilante groups," he said. "Several children are sleeping out in the veld because they are scared they will be caught at their homes and beaten up."

Police have denied knowledge of pupils being assaulted or of attacks on houses in the townships.

KwaMashu's Inkatha chairman and KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member Ewert Bhengu, this week blamed "ANC inspired youths and adults" for attacks on the homes of Inkatha members.

He said his garage had been the target of an arson attempt last week, but the fire had failed to take hold.

"My garage is now being guarded day and night by Inkatha members armed with sticks and assegais — I'm not taking chances any more," said Mr Bhengu.

He said Inkatha supporters in the township were providing protection for pupils and students who wanted to attend school without intimidation.

He stressed that this was not an action organised by Inkatha but the wish of parents of children in KwaMashu.

But supermarket owner, Japhta Mnguni, told reporters he was "upset that Inkatha members were beating up children and adults."

Mr Mnguni, an Inkatha member, said his house had been damaged by stone-throwing.

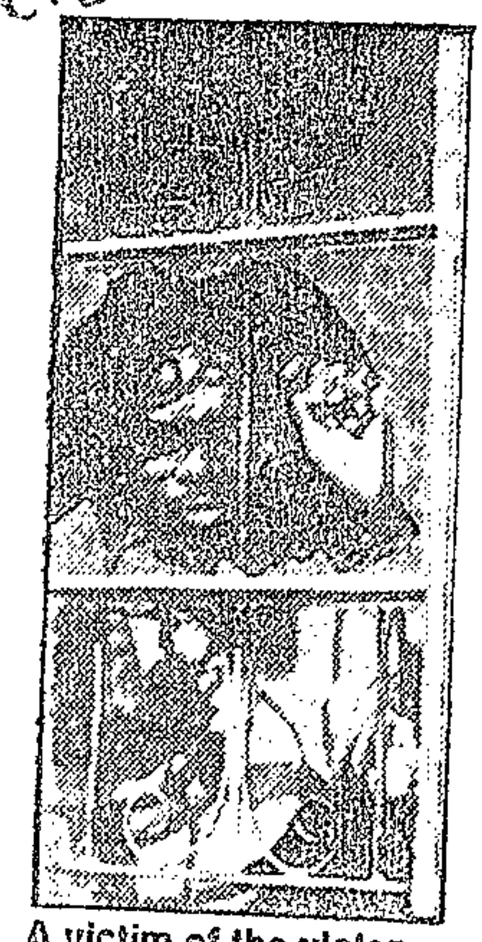
Earlier, his wife, Mrs Albertina Mnguni, had been assaulted at an Inkatha rally after being accused of involvement in the schools boycott.

Mr Mnguni said his family was being victimised because "I challenged Inkatha's actions."

Another Inkatha supporter, Doda Mabaso, was also the victim of an arson attempt on his house.

"This was done to my house because I was opposed to the children boycotting," he said.

KwaZulu secretary for Education, George Steyn, said it was difficult to assess the exact extent of the boycotts this week.



A victim of the violence in KwaMashu . . . Inkatha member, Doda Mabase, looks through the shattered window panes of his house

"You can have 90 percent attendance in the morning but by midday it is down to 20 percent," he said.

He had the impression that there was a lot of intimidation in KwaMashu — mainly directed at children who wished to attend classes.

He had heard of a group in the township who were getting "stuck into" intimidators who were apparently going from school to school in attempts to keep children from school.

A spokesman for the KwaMashu polyclinic said yesterday there had been an increase in violent injuries on youths, including schoolchildren, which indicated "something was going on".

He said the hospital had not attempted to find out who was responsible for the injuries.

Chief tempers schools justice with mercy

Mercury reporter NATAL MERCURY 4/6/80

ULUNDI—Students who were not back at school in Kwa Mashu would not necesssarily be expelled, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night.

Chief Buthelezi, who is acting Minister of Education and Culture, said he had decided to temper justice with mercy because of the high level of intimidation still in the township. He pointed out that 90 percent of the pupils were now back at school.

However, manipulations by whites, certain church groups and also the security police had to be understood.

He announced that students who had not written the half-yearly examinations were not likely to be re-admitted to any KwaZulu schools at any time.

'It is easier now to know who are stirring the pots and who are innocent,' he added.

Earlier the Chief Minister had reported isolated incidents at schools in the township but had pointed out that the situation was not out of control.

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Sabotage won't work — Buthelezi

CAPE TIMES 9/6/80

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said at Kwa Mashu yesterday that the African National Congress would be naive to imagine that white South Africa could be easily intimidated by acts such as the recent sabotage at Sasolburg and Secunda.

Addressing about 7 000 people at an Inkatha prayer meeting, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu said the ANC should be disabused of any illusions that the blowing up of a refinery here or there — however efficiently executed — was all they needed in the way of communication.

Everyone in South Africa knew of white resilience, he said.

Furthermore, blacks who were beginning to grasp real power and who were developing strategies and tactics which ensured the destruction of apartheid, spoke with a voice louder than the odd explosion.

Black South Africans had always seen the need for a multiple strategy approach.

Chief Buthelezi said he had in the past been very careful in his public articulations about the ANC.

"Some things I have said today are a half-step out of that diplomacy," he observed. "I have been blunt because I cannot stand by and watch as the ANC attempts to establish itself in the lunatic fringes of our society within South Africa.

"Because they are my brothers and I love them, I won't stand by and watch as they commit political suicide.

Inkatha, he maintained, was an army of liberation which could not easily be diverted and tampered with. While it espoused non-violence, it understood well that non-violence was not a synonym for cowardice.

● Coloured people and blacks had found each other and were going to stay together, the leader of the Labour Party, The Rev Alan Hendrickse, told the meeting.

Mr Hendrickse said the time for coloureds of their "semi-whiteness" and their "semi-priviledged position" was gone and buried.

"No amount of baiting us or of buying us off will succeed," he added to enthusiastic applause. "Our message to white South Africa is that we are serious and we mean business."

Mr Hendrickse said the peaceful gathering was symbolic of the willingness of blacks and coloureds to tell white South Africa, even at this late stage: "We are here because we still love you."

Blacks wanted to say, amid the love which bound people of different races together: "Don't wait too long to reciprocate. When you do want to love us, you may find it will be too late.

In the light of the liberation of all Africa, Mr P W Botha, his government and white South Africa should open their eyes to what was going on around them.

Too much 'tub thumping' says chief

N. Mercury 11/6/80 (25) (107)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday that only 39 schools out of 2 146 in KwaZulu had been affected by the recent school boycott.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu said all but two of the schools were at Kwa Mashu.

Chief Buthelezi alleged that there had been too much 'tub-thumping' about the situation and a great deal of exaggeration.

Chief Buthelizi, who is acting Minister of Education and Culture, said that pupils at five Kwa Mashu schools had entered them by force and had torn up examination papers which pupils were schedule to write.

There had been similar incidents at the Ohahlamba High School at Bergville.

Pamphlets

He also disclosed that a small white car had been seen at Kwa Mashu yesterday morning distributing pamphlets in support of the boycott and publicising a meeting to be held at Kwa Mashu cinema.

Meanwhile, it is reported that inequalities in education will be closely investigated by a multi-racial committee appointed by the Natal School Grantees' Association which will hold its first public meeting in Durban tonight.

Dr A D Lazarus, retired headmaster and former president of the South African Indian Teachers' Association, has been appointed chairman of the committee, with the Rev Fr C Langlois, Mr A Gumede and Mr Paddy Kearney as members.

The committee will sit at the Teachers' Centre, Albert Street, at 7pm.

ANC is blamed for black divisions

NATAL 13/6/80

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The African National Congress should stop trying to be all things to all men, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi blamed the ANC for the divisions which existed in the black community in South Africa.

Commenting on Nelson Mandela's message which was allegedly smuggled out of Robben Island, and which was read to the Assembly, the KwaZulu leader said that, if the ANC intended heeding the message, they should not be used by any 'political riff-raff'.

Ego trips

'We see too many political nobodies all over South Africa playing the divisive game, as they pursue their ego trips, doing all the harm they are doing — and claiming to do it — in the name of the African National Congress.'

The KwaZulu leader said he realised the problems faced by the ANC in exile but they would not promote the dream of black unity if they were seen by the masses to be speaking with both sides of their mouths.

'The ANC can contribute a lot towards black unity,' he maintained, 'if their voice is heard more clearly on this crucial question of unity.'

Chief withdraws as patron

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has withdrawn his name as patron of the South African Soccer Federation it was revealed in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been disgusted to find that in the past year his name had been bandied about by political opportunists in connection with the unacceptability of his patronage of the soccer federation.

'I'm sorry'

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Chief M Maphumulo yesterday expressed his apologies for past difficulties between the Chief Minister, the KwaZulu Government and himself.

The apology came during an Assembly debate on a motion to consider the introduction of legislation to punish people guilty of involving King Goodwill in politics.

(105)

Rhodes man caught in citizenship web

(DM 16/6/80)

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A Rhodes University technician who has been at the centre of a row over Ciskeian citizenship has now been told that he cannot have a South African passport because he was born in Transkei.

And a delegation to a Methodist Church conference in the United States, of which he was to have been a member, left South Africa last week without him.

But Mr Billy Ndwebisa, who works in the physics department at Rhodes, says he was born at Sterkstroom, near Queenstown.

His attempts to obtain a passport had been turned down on the grounds that he refused to become a citizen of the Ciskei.

Mr Ndwebisa is adamant that he will never take out homeland citizenship.

Representations were made at Ministerial level and it was pointed out that Mr Ndwebisa had no links with the Ciskei as he had lived in Grahamstown for most of his life.

Yesterday he was advised by Mr Rupert Lorimer, Progressive Federal Party MP for Orange Grove, that a last-ditch effort to get him a passport had failed because the Department of the Interior maintains he was born in Transkei.

Pupils on rampage

★ FROM PAGE 1

when a large group of youths began stoning a bus and a petrol tanker outside the Kwa Mashu railway station.

Police were on the scene almost immediately and when the mob refused to disperse, they fired a tear-gas canister.

The group scattered and reformed later outside the administration buildings in the township and smashed 40 window panes in a hail of stones. Again they were dispersed with tear-gas.

Police in five vans investigated outbreaks of violence at the Vuyiswa Mtolo Higher Primary School, and found hundreds of children lining roads near the school. Most windows in the building had been smashed.

Six buses had been stoned and five roads had been blocked, by children, with drums and scrap metal.

Two taxi drivers' cars had been pelted with bottles and bricks and one driver, Mr Chris Ngcobo, had his petty cash box stolen.

Word of possible trouble spread in Durban yesterday afternoon and many business firms and factories let their employees off early.

107 17/6/80

N. Merc. 17/6/80

Teargas used as pupils go on rampage in Kwa Mashu

107

Mercury Reporters

CHANTING black pupils in Kwa Mashu went on the rampage at lunchtime yesterday setting fire to a bakkie, smashing windows of the administration block and stoning a bus and petrol tanker in the township.

Police used tear-gas to disperse them on three occasions and 'six young people' were arrested, according to the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Port Natal Division, Brig John Visser.

Apart from these incidents it appeared to have been a normal working day in Durban with absenteeism among the city's black labour force at a minimum.

First signs of unrest came soon after mid-day

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

W/E ARGUS 21/6/80

Buthelezi wants riot control impis

(107)

Weekend Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has called for the establishment of training camps in which impis will be trained to keep order among blacks.

Delivering his presidential address to the sixth annual conference of Inkatha, Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha would not tolerate continued boycotts or the destruction of schools.

He also said that if there was continued disorder at the University of Zululand he would have the university closed and a new one established in which there would be order.

'We need to be able to control riots. We need to be able to conduct meetings in the midst of chaos which other people try to create.

'We need to tone up our muscles so that the dove of peace sits easily on the spear,' said Chief Buthelezi.

'I think we need to create well-disciplined and regimented impis in every Inkatha region, which can be called out for the protection of that which is so sacred to Inkatha and black South Africa.'

Chief Buthelezi reiterated that Inkatha was totally dedicated to orderly politics and that it was committed to 'eradicate disorder in black politics wherever it is found.'

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATI

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Subject ECONOMICS 1A
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No E34
(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, 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.

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Apex in big expansion programme

SUN. TIMES 22/6/80 (101)

By ANDREW McNULTY

IN THE biggest single move yet to a decentralised area, the Apex Group, an expanding steel engineering producer, is spending R24-million in a move from Vereeniging to Isithebe in KwaZulu.

The seven companies in the R34-million group operate foundries producing iron, steel and non-ferrous products and specialised products that include valves, truck components, mining and agricultural equipment.

The managing director, Johan de Kok, tells Business Times production capacity is being more than doubled — to some 30 000 tons a month from the booming foundries — to meet growing domestic and export demand.

Two 30-ton induction furnaces — to be the largest in the country — are being imported from Holland for operation by January, to help lift melting capacity from 2 200 tons a month to 6 000 tons.

The group's turnover has risen from last year's R27-million and growth to R40-million is budgetted for 1981.

Some 30% of income is derived from exports, which are planned to contribute 45% in 18 months.

Current export orders exceed R87-million.

"Worldwide, there is increasing demand and decreasing supply for castings," says Mr De Kok.

"Locally we are experiencing strong demand from mining, motors, agriculture and many industrial projects."

His foundry business started with sales of R3 500 some 10 years ago.

Two main reasons for the move, he says, are that Isithebe, near the mouth of the Tugela River, is close to Richards Bay and Durban; and that, while needing a large capital outlay, the industry is labour intensive and, therefore, suited to a State industrial growth-point.

Employment and training will be provided for 1 100 blacks, including about 200 being brought with the group from Vereeniging, and 135 whites.

Total employment could rise to 1 500 by the end of 1980.

Today Inkatha Secretary-General OSCAR D[illegible]g ves[illegible]s v ew...

It was such a beautiful noise...

THE 1980 Parliamentary session has just ended, the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry into the constitution has just produced its report, and June 16 has come to pass. South Africans are obviously asking themselves if the events above have enhanced the possibilities of change in South Africa.

People who heard and took seriously Prime Minister P. W. Botha's promising noises just before the start of the Parliamentary session are no doubt utterly disappointed. I will count myself among these people who thought that the Prime Minister really meant what he said when he urged his people to "adapt or die".

Clearly we felt that the session which has just ended would be marked by an unprecedented and deliberate Government campaign to slaughter as many holy cows of Afrikanerdom as possible. But when we add up the score after the session, we realise to our dismay that apartheid is still alive and kicking. What is even more distressing is that apartheid is still the cornerstone of Government policy.

One now wonders whether or not the Prime Minister is operating on the same wave length as those of us who are working for change in this country. It seems as if he is speaking in terms of refurbishing apartheid when we speak in terms of fundamental structural change that outlaws apartheid.

If that is the case, then we will soon be overtaken by violence because while our leaders will assure their followers that fundamental change is in the offing, the Government will studiously resist real change and simply insist on refurbishing apartheid.

This state of affairs actually serves to strengthen the view that the Prime Minister and his followers are in fact incapable of spearheading any meaningful change.

They want to be all things to all men and still remain themselves. To blacks they want to be respected agents of change. To their conservative followers they create the impression that there has not been and will never be any change to Government policy, and that what appears to be change is in fact a logical development of the policy of separate development.

As far as the Schlebusch Commission is concerned, it will be recalled that Inkatha gave evidence before this commission despite severe criticism from other groups that refused to give evidence.

Not only did we object to the composition of the all-white commission in our evidence, but we also emphasised the fact that as long as ethnicity was used as a basis for determining people's political rights, we would never have peace and stability in South Africa.

Widespread unrest .... what has happened to the new deal?

It is now history that the Schlebusch report did not adopt a single proposal we put forward. Instead a separate black council, which will have a semi-advisory function, has been created.

To add insult to injury, Minister Smit explained the other day that the reason why there is a separate black council is because we blacks are slow thinkers. Inkatha has therefore refused to have anything to do with this separate black council.

It is surprising that this Government hopes to succeed in fostering minority rule (white, coloured, Indian, Chinese) in South Africa while it so vehemently rejects majority rule.

Whilst we have seen many majority-rule regimes around us, we have never seen a minority rule government in the democratic Western world which has been able to wield power permanently. These are axioms with which the Government should come to terms.

As for June 16, we know that in 1976, children were complaining about the enforced use of Afrikaans as a medium for instruction. Now in 1980 they are complaining about the numerous inequalities in our education system. These are two sides of the same coin.

While we have condemned the methods the students have used in expressing their grievances, we unequivocally declare that we whole-heartedly sympathise with their grievances.

Expert education opinion is remarkably united on the issue that what we need in our country is a uniform educational system properly funded and geared towards training students of all races to meet the future and the needs of this country.

If the education commission that the Prime Minister has announced aims at achieving this objective, then it needs to be given all the support it deserves. But if the Prime Minister is still thinking in terms of an ethnically fragmented education system for the country, then he will be sowing the seeds of continued unrest in our schools.

So, as we take stock today, we are definitely not persuaded to believe that the Government is seriously contemplating abolishing racial discrimination and planning a national convention where all leaders will participate in drawing up a new constitution for the country.

From time to time people have asked Inkatha what it would consider as real change in South Africa. We have repeatedly stated that the following steps on the part of the Government would be accepted by us as a genuine move in the right direction.

- The abolition of all forms of discrimination. Laws that entrench discrimination should be repealed and not reformed or applied more humanely. For this purpose the Government should therefore draw up, in consultation with all leaders, a clear programme aimed at abolishing discrimination within a specified time.
- The Government must unequivocally commit itself to the principles of power-sharing involving all of South Africa — and not only majority groups. The mechanics of power-sharing can then be a subject for discussion at a national convention.
- The Government must also commit itself to the convening of a national convention where all the leaders (including those who are banned, in prison or exile) will be represented. If the Government has a problem with the concept of a national convention, then it should at least clearly endorse the principle that any political intervention that will be internally and externally acceptable to South Africans is the one that will have been worked out jointly by all the people of South Africa.
- The Government must forget the notion that blacks are not South African citizens. Coupled with this, must come the realisation that South Africa is one state which should not be unilaterally fragmented into small pseudo states that are not economically viable.

The problem we face is that of time. Time is running out and the three basic conditions I have enumerated above may be overtaken by events within a year or two. Already while we inside the country still talk in terms of "power sharing", those of our people who are struggling from abroad are now talking in terms of the "seizure of power".

This is a clear indication that what is negotiable today might not be negotiable tomorrow.

Lastly, may I also warn the Government that those of us who are still talking in terms of negotiations are not doing so out of weakness but out of a belief that it is not wise to destroy what one is fighting for.

Chief Buthelezi, the President of Inkatha, could for instance assemble one of the most effective and disciplined guerrilla forces this continent has ever known, bearing in mind the military history and prowess of the people he leads.

Is it not a blessing that despite all this power (or probably because of it), Chief Buthelezi has still chosen to walk the lonely path of non-violence?

It is, for this reason therefore, that the Buthelezi Commission, which will look into the future of KwaZulu and Natal within the context of South Africa, should be given all the support it deserves, not only by the people of Natal but all South Africans who still cherish the ideal of peaceful change.

The Buthelezi Commission represents our belief that, given the constitutional latitude, Natalians can devise a formula that will accommodate all groups and thus pave the way for a constitutional arrangement that will be acceptable to all South Africans.

22/6/80 SUN TRIB (107)

Buthelezi wants riot-control impis

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, wants to develop training camps for impis which will be used to maintain order in black society.

Chief Buthelezi's call, made during this address to the sixth annual congress of Inkatha in Ulundi, comes in the wake of widespread school boycotts and rioting by black and coloured school pupils and university students.

"We need to be able to control riots," he said. "We need to tone up our muscles so that the dove of peace sits easily on the spear.

"I think we need to create well-disciplined and regimented impis in every Inkatha region which can be called out for the protection of that which is so sacred to Inkatha and black South Africa."

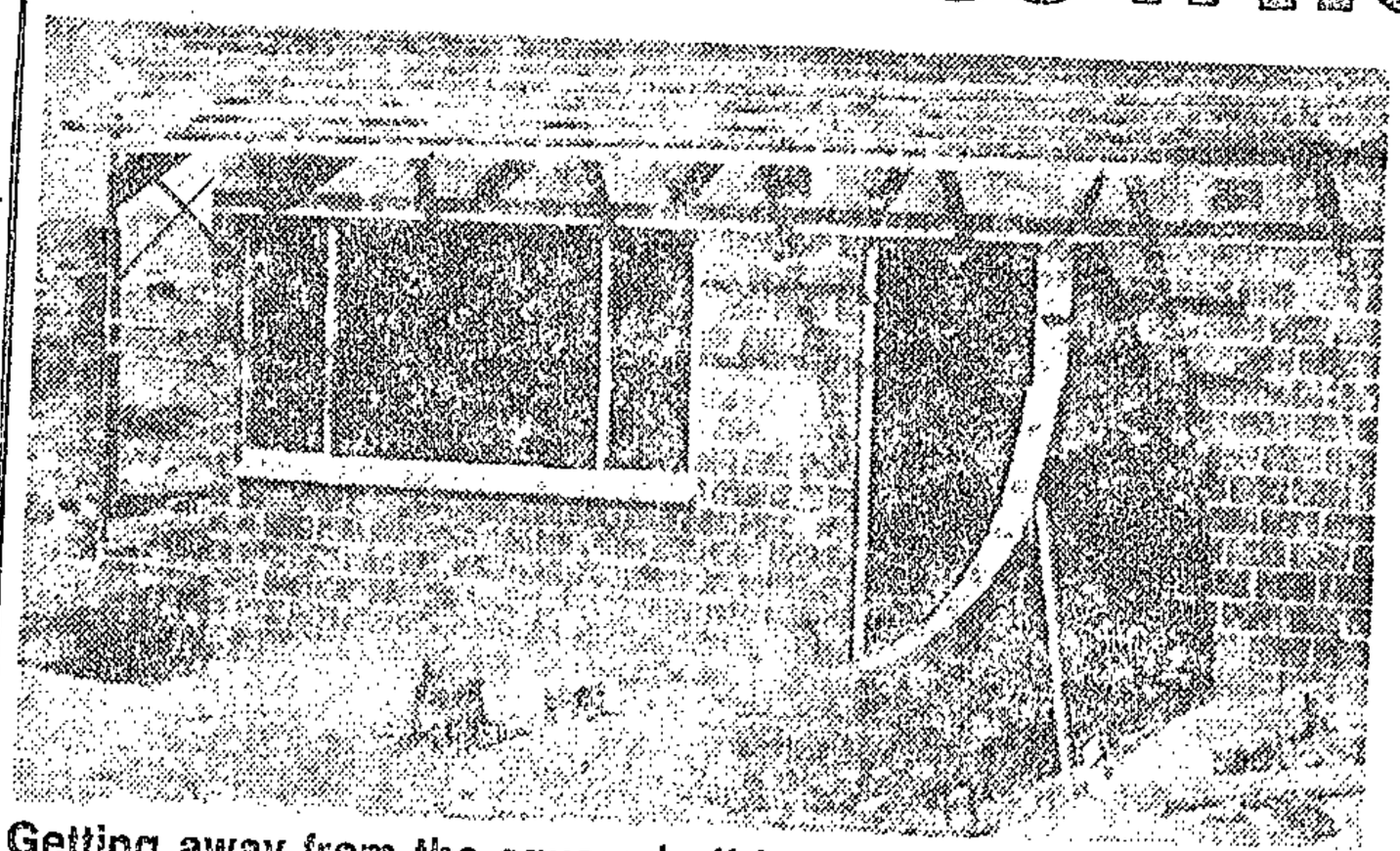
Chief Buthelezi said that Inkatha had so far failed in its responsibilities because it had not been able to control or contain undisciplined students and school children.

He warned that he would see to it that the University of Zululand was closed down and a new one established if there was continued disorder on the campus.

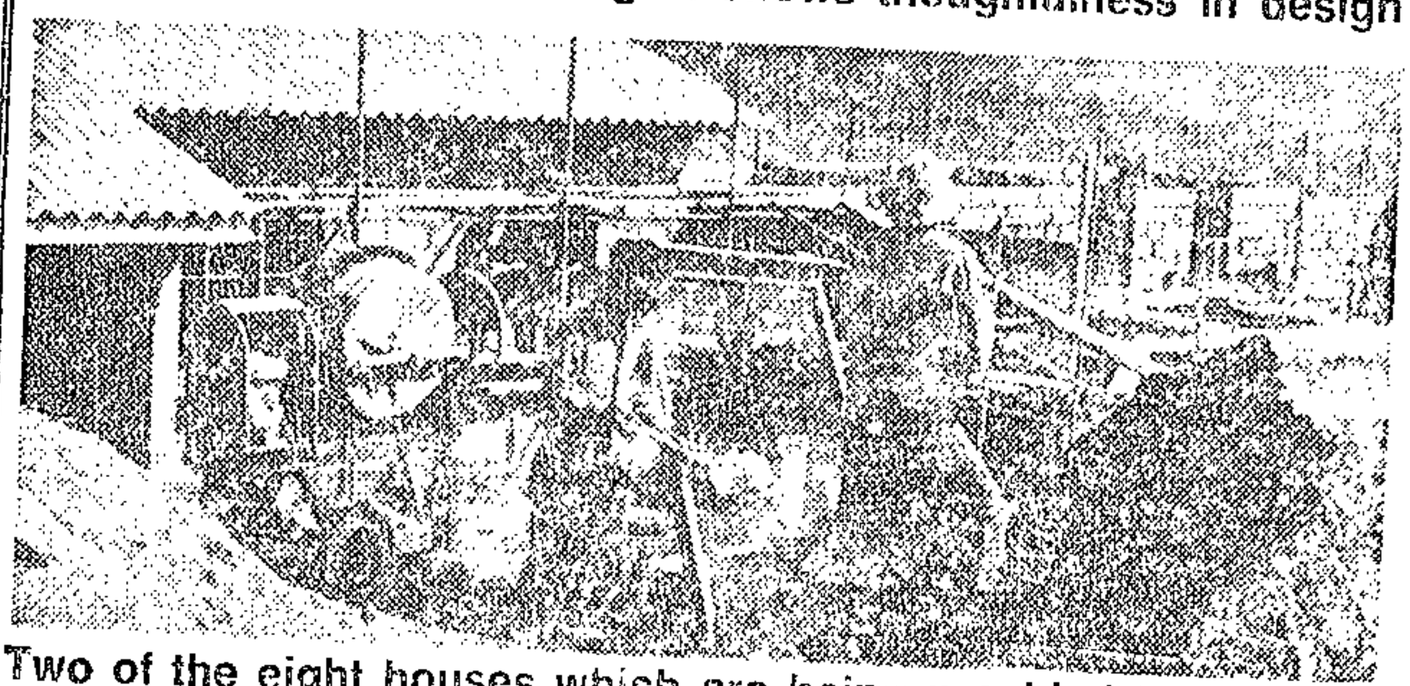
He warned that he would not tolerate continued boycotts or the destruction of schools.

Not just another township

22/4/80 (107) SUN TRIB. (42)



Getting away from the squared-off box-style homes of the past — this house at KwaNdengezi shows thoughtfulness in design



Two of the eight houses which are being provided for staff by the Mariannhill Monastery. The homes are large and solidly built

Property Reporter

KWANDENGEZI will, in time to come, be a fully-fledged town housing 20 000 people in the Mpumalanga District.

It will, says the township manager Jan de Kock, be better than the townships of the past.

About 3 000 sites will be developed in this KwaZulu town, 200 of which, it was announced recently, are being earmarked for owner-occupancy under a scheme started by a committee of concerned people headed by Dr Lawrence McCrystal.

The idea behind the scheme is to encourage employers to help their staff to buy their homes and to point out the advantages of ownership to the workers.

In a recent visit to the area by **Tribune Property**, De Kock explained what was being done at KwaNdengezi.

He said the area had been primarily for people who were being resettled from Mariannhill, Klaarwater, St Wendolin's and Shallcross. Now it is possible for any person in the Pinetown area to buy their own house provided instalments are not more than 25 percent of their salaries — the same restriction that determines a house bought through building society funds.

De Kock said all services were being put in from the start — water, electricity, sewerage, stormwater drains, street lights and properly surfaced roads.

"We are determined to get away from the old style of township," he said.

There is a Catholic Church and other denominations will follow. A creche will open in the not too distant future and a high school is being built — the junior secondary school is already operating.

A viability study is

being carried out to make sure that businesses that will augment the general stores and butchery will be successful.

A committee will raise money for a community hall.

And the houses themselves? They could be two, three, or even four-bedroomed, with care taken in design to prevent the repetitiveness that marks so many of the nation's townships.

Completed homes can come in maintenance-free brick finishes while cheaper models are still available in basic designs into which improvements can be built later.

22/6/80

FM 27/6/80 (107)

Buthelezi hits back

Sir — The *FM* of June 6th 1980 carried commentary in the Current Affairs section headlined "Buthelezi's Troubles". Having read the *FM* for many years I feel constrained to say that the commentary relating to myself and Inkatha is so misinformed and so serious in defect of judgment and so irresponsible, given the circumstances of today, that I can only assume it was a journalistic aberration which somehow slipped into your publication because you were perhaps too preoccupied with other things to have exercised your editorial responsibility in this matter.

I make this point because the article amounts to more than reporting on controversial issues where newspapers often hide behind an acclaimed need to represent all points of view when they commit serious errors of judgment. Current Affairs is a regular section of the *FM* and amounts to an editorial digest of opinion. I would, sir, ask that you write to me confirming that the writing in question does not represent the *FM's* considered view of myself and Inkatha. The relatively high standard of journalism that characterises the *FM* is completely lacking in this bit of politically motivated writing. The writer, whoever he or she may be, gives an incredible performance of juggling with nuances and a cheap emotionally laden use of catchwords.

The article refers to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's fascinating new dispensation for a multi-racial Natal and then snidely remarks: "Over which he would inevitably rule as Prime Minister." It talks of me having veered to the right and Inkatha having become the new policeman of black Natal. It talks of me having mounted a spectacular bid for a new constitution for Natal. It talks about a non-racial Natal "run by a Zulu majority." It talks of school boycotts having been a deep embarrassment for Buthelezi, and says I have to demonstrate my credibility as leader of the Zulus. It talks of me playing a card of Zulu tribalism and the KwaMashu problems having constituted "a mini domestic civil war." It talks of me reflecting a style "reminiscent of the Nationalists." It talks of me having "finally thrown off the self-assumed mantle as the internal wing of the ANC." It talks about me having "stopped claiming to have had friendly meetings overseas with Oliver Tambo." There are only 39 schools which were affected by the recent schools boycott, all except for two in KwaMashu out of a total of more than 2 000 schools in KwaZulu. Where is the mini-domestic civil war?

At this point in time P W Botha is so beset with contradictions within the Nationalist Party that the South African government can give this country no clear lead. I find it deeply disturbing that the *FM* holds up to ridicule a bold and sincere attempt by South Africans of all colours and all political persuasions. Our joint attempt to define the South African problem in Natal is such that it could lead to a new dispensation in this part of the country which would give a lead to the rest of the country.

At this point in time when South Africans are poised to kill each other and irresponsible leadership is caught in a cross-fire between an irresponsible left and an irresponsible right, I find it deeply disturbing that the *FM* castigates me for having attempted to cool a situation in which people are poised to kill each other.

Black South Africans have the choice of taking up the armed struggle or furthering their liberation by whatever means are available to them through democratic procedures. I am not here talking about so-called democratic procedures of our whites-only parliament. I am talking about the evolving true democracy among the black rank and file, the peasant and the worker, the ordinary man and the woman who have a democratic right to pursue those strategies and tactics which give them their own roles in our struggle.

Gatsha Buthelezi . . . "misinformed commentary."

Inkatha has evolved as the mass organisation in the country which sums up black opinion and directs blacks towards a disciplined and concerted effort which makes up for the democratic deficiencies in our parliamentary system. The people of KwaMashu are disgusted by those who seek the kind of confrontation which leads to death and leads to no political goals. The majority of pupils in KwaMashu schools pursue their education as their first contribution towards liberation.

The anger of both old and young against the advocates of harebrained suicidal schemes has been expressed in recent weeks in KwaMashu. When I understand that anger and sympathise with it, I have not veered "to the right of the black political spectrum." My stand with regard to boycotting and the destruction of schools and school property is the same stand I took in 1976 and 1977, and in doing so I stand in the midst of a black population which now resists harebrained controntationist tactics.

The business community has the responsibility of working with blacks to bring about radical change in this country. For the necessary partnership to emerge and for a negotiating situation to evolve they must rely on Inkatha.

There was also a section on "Black Politics" published by the *FM* of April 25, 1980 where snide speculations were made about me becoming another Muzorewa. That snide speculation was not lost on me. It is a dangerous speculation because your readers are being misled into believing that I may just be another Muzorewa. Anyone who knows my political history would know there is no comparison between me and Bishop Muzorewa. Anyone who understands politics would also know there is no comparison between the South African political situation and the Zimbabwean situation. Anyone who knows the history and background of black people, particularly in that area of SA where history has located me, would know for a fact that no liberation of SA can take place in which these particular people are not participants. I say so despite my commitment to all blacks throughout my whole political career. That cannot make me unmake the history of the country and the particular role of the people with whom history has located me.

The *FM* should play a positive role in the evolution of a black/white partnership in our country. A necessary step in this role is the publication of an apology both to myself and Inkatha for both the tone and content of your commentary. I do hope you would exercise your responsibility as an editor and ensure that my letter, together with your reply, is published in the next *FM*.

Mangosuthu G Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, president of Inkatha and chairman of the South African Black Alliance

It is the FM's *firm view that Chief Buthelezi is a constructive force for*

change with stability in SA. We admire his discipline and patience and support his initiatives towards greater autonomy for a multi-racial Natal. We regret if, in the course of eco-political comment and analysis, we annoy Chief Buthelezi.

In the cut and thrust of public life there are many misunderstandings and frequently meaning is read into statements which is not there.

A little less sensitivity on the part of the Chief would in the view of the FM *enhance his already considerable stature and effectiveness as a force for peaceful change towards a just society for all South Africans. In his position as leader of SA's single largest homogeneous group he plays a pivotal and historic role in our affairs. To the extent that he succeeds in his endeavours so SA will benefit — Editor.*

There's a power struggle for agricultural control and the stakes are high . . .

1st prize KwaZulu

Dr van Marle backtracking on his claim

By ROD JACKSON - SMITH

CONTROL of agricultural development in KwaZulu has become the prize in a power struggle between the KwaZulu Development Corporation and the Corporation for Economic Development (CED).

The long-simmering feud between the two agencies came to the boil this week following a statement issued by the general manager of the CED's agricultural division, Dr Koos van Marle.

In the statement he claimed that almost 6 000 black farmers had been established in the homelands and Bophuthatswana by the CED in the past five years.

It was later established by the **Sunday Tribune** that the CED was laying claim to the establishment of more than half of these in KwaZulu — a claim vehemently denied by the KDC.

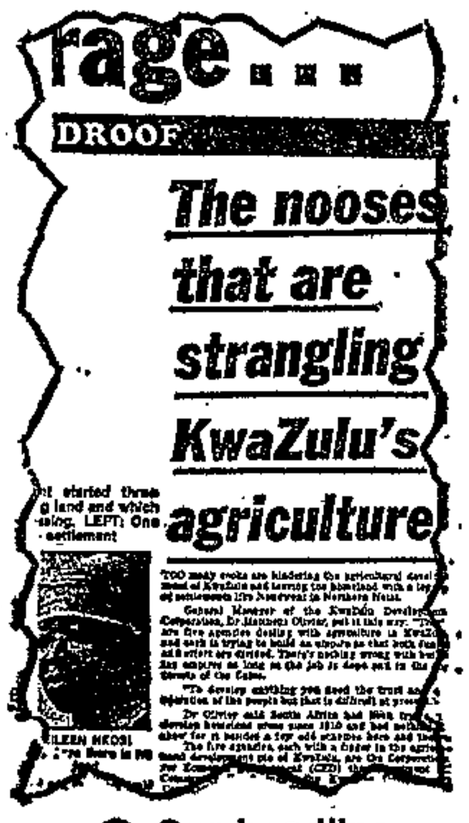
Philip Kotzenberg, the CED's public relations manager, told the **Tribune** that of the total of almost 6 000 black farmers, the CED had established 3 867 in KwaZulu.

In the same period the CED had created job opportunities for 1 894 blacks on agricultural projects initiated and managed by the corporation.

Approached for comment on these claims, the KDC did not dispute the number of black job opportunities created by the CED, but a spokesman laughed when told of the CED's claim of establishing thousands of black farmers in KwaZulu.

"I have yet to see one that has been settled by the CED on a project in KwaZulu," the spokesman said.

He said on a number of CED estates in KwaZulu blacks were employed on exactly the same basis as they had been before the estates were taken over by the CED — as labourers.



rage . . .

DROOF

The nooses that are strangling KwaZulu's agriculture

Our headline on May 25

"We have been pressing the CED to introduce settlement schemes on these estates," he said.

Settlement schemes envisaged by the KDC involves giving land to individual farmers for development. Profits from the sale of crops grown on this land revert to the farmer.

These two differing approaches form the cause of the power struggle between the two agencies.

There is a strong feeling in the KDC that the CED is attempting to maintain its influence in KwaZulu at the expense of the KDC which favours what one spokesman described as "people development".

With two widely different approaches it is almost certain that the agricultural development of KwaZulu will be impaired.

This points to the need for a single body to control this development — a sentiment shared by the KDC and the KwaZulu Government, according to a KDC official.

When Dr van Marle was challenged by the **Tribune** on the accuracy of his figures for KwaZulu, he backed down on his first claim.

Referring to the 3 867 black farmers in KwaZulu, Dr van Marle said: "These are sugar farmers who were always there. They are not newly-established."

He said in the past these were subsistence farmers, but with the help of the CED they had become economically viable.

Dr van Marle said he did not wish to become involved in a dispute with the KDC, but said he believed there was enough scope for both agencies to have a hand in agricultural development of KwaZulu.

He said he could not speak for the KwaZulu Government on the question of its need for only one body to organise agriculture.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the **Sunday Tribune** that he favoured only one body to organise agricultural development in the territory.

Making it clear he favoured the presence of the KDC — which is the economic arm of his government — Chief Buthelezi attacked the CED, accusing it of "attempting to build empires from Pretoria".

"I don't know what they are doing in KwaZulu," the chief said.

● The **Tribune** highlighted the problems affecting the agricultural development of the homeland in an article The Nooses That Are Strangling KwaZulu's Agriculture on May 25.

Praise for Inkatha leader

Political Staff

MARITZBURG. — Special tribute was paid to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the weekend by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

Speaking at the Progressive Federal Party's provincial congress on the various investigations to find constituiontal alternatives for Natal, he praised the leader of Inkatha for his personal initiative through his own commission.

The PFP had already said that it was prepared to serve on the commission and Dr Slabbert did not see it posing a threat to the sovereignty of Parliament. It had to report to the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly.

"It does hold the promise of coming forward with fresh and new insights on how to promote peaceful, negotiated change, rather than confrontation," Dr Slabbert said.

"In this respect, I wish to pay a special tribute to Chief Buthelezi who under incredibly difficult and sometimes provocative circumstances, had remained committed to negotiated, non-violent change for his country."

"He has suffered abuse and ridicule for this from more militant, radical quarters as well as from hyper-conservative, reactionary quarters.

The PFP had a special obligation to persuade people to want change and its basic philosophy and contribution to the general political debate was to counteract racial polarisation, Dr Slabbert said

Report by O Pollack, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JULY 6, 1980

IN DROUGHT-STRICKEN KWAZULU STARVING MEN STEAL

Report: MAUREEN GRIFFIN / Pictures: MORRIS REDDY

Praying for rain

QUOTE

I had no crop this year and I can't find work. My Children are always hungry, and I have no food left to give them.

QUOTE

YOUNG men of 19 and 20 are killing each other. They have guns and nobody knows where they get them.

A FEARFUL famine stalks KwaZulu as the struggle to survive Natal's worst-ever drought grows daily more desperate for millions crowded into areas parched of water and nearly denuded of food.

As cattle die in their thousands, families all over KwaZulu are existing on one maize meal a day, milking goats and guarding from marauders even the small, fast-diminishing stocks of seed potatoes — generally the only crops that didn't fail this year.

Adding to the widespread hunger and hardship is the steady flow into the 'homeland of "surplus labour" — people the Government has cleared from white farms and who, with large numbers of cattle, donkeys and goats, are crowding into areas here work is hard to and the soil is bare eroded.

Zaliwe Ndlela, a of two whose has two more nd 12 other chil- support on the receives n an irriga- n the Msinga area, told the Sunday Tribune this week: "I had no crop this year and I can't find work. My children are always hungry, and I have no food left to give them.

"The half-bag of mealiemeal I was able to buy with money my husband gave me a few weeks ago is finished. Now I must wait till he can give me more money . . . but I don't know when that will be."

Mr Neil Alcock, who heads an experimental farming project in the Msinga district, said he met a woman on the road one night, arms over her head and wailing.

Careless

"At first I thought she was drunk, for she seemed so careless of the world. But she was just weeping. She had gone to reap her sweet potato crop and found it had all been stolen.

"Mealiemeal is also being stolen for the first time anyone here can remember. If you leave your home unguarded, you return to find the door kicked in and your meal gone."

Mr Sipho Mthabela, a 76-year-old pensioner whose year-long battle for an old-age pension has so far produced only one payment of R55, told the Tribune: "I have been here for 40 years, but the situation I find now too fearsome to believe.

"Young men of 19 and 20 are killing each other. They have guns, and nobody knows where they get them.

"Many children don't go to school any more because there is no money to pay for it.

"Milk is a luxury hard to come by. For too long the people have been living on mealiemeal, and it isn't sufficient. It is also getting scarcer and the price is going up all the time.

"I don't know what is going to happen during the coming months before the hoped-for spring rains in October, because it is bad enough now."

This year white farmers whose crops are small as a result of the drought are employing only half the usual number of labourers from KwaZulu.

Mr Seymour Braithwaite, who farms at Seven Oaks, said: "Normally I use about 95 people from the Tugela Ferry area. Now I am using 48 instead.

"Also I am using them for half the time. We will be finished with the crop next week, when these people will be sent home. They request extra work, but you just haven't got any for them.

"Most of them are not taking wages. They ask for maize instead."

He predicted that their plight would be worst in August, September and October. "A lot of farmers like myself will be signing off people now because they can't employ them any longer.

Worst

"Until now the people have been able to get work, but the worst time is going to be when there is no more work. They will use the maize they have been paid with, and when that is finished and there are no more crops, who knows what they are going to do?"

Mr Alwyn Bisschoff, secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, echoed these fears regarding white farmers in the province.

"The situation we dread most of all — which could present the

Police spread search for Msinga killers

Sun Post 6/7/80 (107)

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

SOWETO police have spread their search for the killers in the Msinga faction fight to Natal.

The manhunt follows the recent spate of killings in Reef hostels. During the raids in the Reef police recovered firearms believed to have been used in the faction feuds and confiscated an assortment of ammunition.

The head of the Soweto CID, Colonel Steve Lerm, says they have spread their search for the killers to many parts of Natal including KwaZulu.

"I have sent a squad of my men down there because most of the culprits have run away from here," he said.

Some of the people have moved out of Reef hostels to stay with relatives and friends in the township and there are fears that the faction fighting will spread to the townships.

Last week, at least two people were killed — one in Wattville, Benoni, and the other in Zola, Soweto.

The police dragnet has spread to 13 districts in Natal and KwaZulu after police had discovered that the men involved in the faction feud were subjects of more than two chiefs.

This week nine men alleged to be involved in the killings made a brief appearance at the Orlando Magistrate Court.

They are Mr Phillip Ngubane (33), Mr Themba Ngubane (26), Mr Bangizwe Mhlongo (30), Mr Phangamuzi Moses Zulu (27), Mr Madlebe Nene (31), Mr Lozi Ngubane (20), Mr Mtuwakhe Ngcamu (25), Mr Mangqoyiza Mhlongo (24) and Mr Mpiyenduku Ngubane (30).

On the rampage

Suspects may have fled to Natal

They appeared before Mr A N Barlow, charged with murder and being in possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition. They were not asked to plead and no bail was granted.

The charge sheet stipulates that the alleged offences were committed at Room 75, Diepkloof Hostel on June 29.

The recent killings which have claimed 10 lives come after peace was restored among the warring factions by six of their chiefs, who came especially from Natal and KwaZulu to talk them into stopping fighting.

Buthelezi meets ASB at Ulundi

8/7/80 CAPE TIMES

107

ULUNDI. — The executive of the Afrikaanse Student Bond yesterday held talks with the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and two members of his central committee at Ulundi.

Chief Buthelezi, said after the meeting, it had been held "in a very cordial atmosphere" and parties concerned agreed "this was a historic occasion and should augur well for the future of South Africa".

Points discussed centred mainly on the role of the ASB within the political and cultural life of Afrikaner youth.

Chief Buthelezi said the ASB expressed the desire to have continued contact with Inkatha and had also extended an invitation to the Inkatha Youth Brigade to attend the annual ASB congress at Potchefstroom next week.

The president of the ASB, Mr Chris Fismer, said his organization believed it was important for the peaceful future of South Africa that all young people of this country should come together, talk and learn to know each other.

'Most important group'

"We regard Inkatha as the most important group to have contact with," Mr Fismer said.

The two other members of Inkatha were Dr Dennis Madide, constitutional chairman of Inkatha and Minister of Health and Welfare for Kwazulu, and Mr J K Mgubane, the Inkatha president's press officer.

Other members of the ASB were the vice-president, Mr Abrie de Swardt and an additional member of the executive committee, Mr Hennie Lambrecht.

The meetings held between the ASB executive and the Inkatha central committee follow closely on the attendance by the vice-chairman and secretary of the Students' Representative Council of Stellenbosch University at the Inkatha National Conference in Ulundi last month.

NRP, PFP youth movements invited

● The Inkatha Youth Brigade has invited the youth movements of both the NRP and the PFP in Natal to a three-day gathering at Ulundi at the weekend.

Although a timetable has not yet been finalized, it is expected the gathering will be addressed by Chief Buthelezi — Kwazulu's chief minister.

Visits to the palaces of Chief Buthelezi and Chief Goodwill Zwelithini, the Zulu king, have been arranged.

Mr Dave McNaught, chairman of the Durban chapter of the NRP youth, said yesterday the NRP hoped to have about 50 people at the gathering.

Mr Gary Cooney, youth organizer for the PFP's Natal coastal region, said he expected about 10 people from his party to travel to Ulundi.

Mr Niel Rossouw, Natal secretary of the National Party, said no invitation had been received from Inkatha to attend the gathering. — Sapa, Own Correspondent.

Chief's first call on golden telephone

NATAL MERC 9/7/80

(107)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, used a special gold telephone yesterday to make the first official call out of Ulundi from the new R250 000 automatic exchange which he inaugurated.

He telephoned a friend, Mr Arnold Zulman, managing director of Beacon Sweets in Durban.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said South Africans should not delude themselves by interpreting this important event as marking a complete reconciliation between black and white.

Foundation

But he did think that the event could be seen as one brick he and Mr Louis Rive, the Postmaster-General, were both laying in the arduous task which lay ahead of building a foundation of reconciliation.

He said the Zulu people supported Mr Rive in his contribution towards helping blacks in Soweto to help themselves improve the poor quality of their lives.

Mr Rive said that Ulundi had been moved to the top of the priority list for telephones and that the installation of the new exchange — the first such exchange in KwaZulu — had been speeded up after his department heard of the Chief Minister's problems regarding telephones.

THE Postmaster General, Mr Louis Rive (above), yesterday handed over a R¼-million automatic telephone exchange to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi which will cater for services in Ulundi.

Post 9/6/80

The new communications device was hailed as an instrument that would help not only create better communication lines but that it would help harmonise race relations in South Africa.

When opening the ceremony for the handover, the president of Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa (TMSA), Dr Niko Stutterheim, presented Chief Buthelezi with a 24 carat gold press button telephone.

Chief Buthelezi said that the new exchange had marked an historic event because of the importance his people attached to it and for the convenience it would give them.

Buthelezi's stand on investment

US told don't pull out

107

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, reiterated his stand against American disinvestment when he met two influential US Congressmen yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said after a meeting between members of the Inkatha central committee and congressmen Stephen Solarz and Benjamin Rosenthal of New York that he told the two politicians the findings of a Univerity of Natal survey had shown the majority of blacks did not support disinvestment.

Support

Chief Buthelezi said that Mr Solarz — a member of the US congressional committee on African affairs — was inclined to support disinvestment.

He said he had conceded that the call for disinvestment had served a purpose. If it were not for the campaign, the Sullivan Code would not have come into being.

The Chief Minister said he had told Mr Solarz he would support legislation to make application of the Sullivan Code obligatory for US companies operating in South Africa.

Struggle

In an aide-memoire, he maintained that an armed struggle in South Africa could not and would not succeed. The pre-conditions for such a struggle did not exsist.

The politics of protest anger had never succeeded in mobilising a general strike or stay-away. Nor had it ever succeeded in organising a successful consumer boycott action.

'Independent surveys show that the average black South African lacked faith in black protest politicians. They lacked faith in the international communities' will and ability to apply economic sanctions against South Africa,' Chief Buthelezi remarked.

'Overseas analysts who seek to contribute towards the South African situation must re-examine the generalised view that protest and the destruction of properties present a viable strategy for blacks.'

CAPE TIMES 10/7/80

Don't disinvest plea by chief

107

ULUNDI. — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, reiterated his stand against American disinvestment when he met two influential United States congressmen yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said after a meeting between members of the Inkatha Central Committee and Mr Stephen Solarz and Mr Benjamin Rosenthal of New York that he told the two politicians the empirical findings of a University of Natal survey had shown that the majority of black people did not support disinvestment.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Solarz — a member of the US Congress' sub-committee on African affairs — was inclined to support American disinvestment.

He said he had conceded that disinvestment had served a purpose. If it were not for this campaign, the Sullivan Code would not have come into being.

The Chief Minister revealed that he had told Mr Solarz he would support legislation to make application of the guidelines of the Sullivan Code obligatory for US companies operating in South Africa.

In an aide-memoire prepared for discussion, he maintained that an armed struggle in South Africa could not and would not succeed. The pre-conditions for such a struggle did not exist.

The politics of protest anger had never succeeded in mobilizing a general strike or stay-away, he declared. Nor had it ever succeeded in organizing a successful consumer boycott action.

"Independant surveys show that the average black South African lacks faith in black protest politicians. They lack faith in the international community's will and ability to apply economic sanctions against South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

No feeding schemes yet

(107)

NATAL 10/7/80

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Government is not considering a feeding scheme at present to help cope with the drought in the region.

This was said yesterday by Mr Paul Fouche, Assistant Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr Fouche said the view of his department was that people should rather be given work in the drought relief project which had been put into operation.

He said that by the end of the month between 130 and 140 boreholes would have been successfully sunk in KwaZulu at a cost of R300 000.

Boreholes

'We are doing in six months what would normally have taken four years,' he remarked.

He said the boreholes had had to penetrate much deeper than the usual 60 m to find water.

The Secretary for the Department of the Chief Minister, Mr E L Gregory, appealed to other bodies and organisations to come up with positive suggestions to deal with the drought.

He praised the Africa Co-operative Action Trust (Acat), World Vision, the Sugar Association, and Teba, the recruiting company for the Chamber of Mines, for their contributions.

Mr Gregory said a full-time officer would be appointed next week to co-ordinate KwaZulu's R4,5 million drought relief programme.

Buthelezi's plea to industrialists

Mercury Reporter 11/7/80

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, last night appealed to the Natal Chamber of Industries, as well as to the Federated Chamber of Industries, to nominate individuals to serve on the proposed Buthelezi commission of inquiry to consider the future of Natal and KwaZulu.

Addressing the annual dinner of the powerful Pinetown and New Germany division of the chamber, the Chief Minister suggested the creation of a study group and the appointment of an individual to provide a back-up for whoever was nominated by the Natal Chamber to serve on the commission.

'It would be helpful if this division wrote to all its members, soliciting their co-operation in the work of the commission,' he said.

Polarisation

Chief Buthelezi said industrialism, as such, was on trial in South Africa. There was a need for industrialists to be more informed about their wider circumstances.

He warned against the dangers of polarisation in South Africa.

Wrongly handled, this very widespread tendency would be activated on a scale which would make sound administration impossible.

'Already we have a situation of a Nationalist Right-wing element being at variance with Mr Botha and his Cabinet, on the one hand.

'On the other hand, we have a Left-wing black development which is at variance with my leadership and Inkatha.'

These dangerous positions, Chief Buthelezi continued, acted at this point in history to give the vast majority of South Africans immediate reason to find each other.

Recognition

Generally, he detected in white society a growing recognition that black aspirations had to be accommodated.

'We face the peculiar situation in this country where the bulk of the white electorate and the bulk of the disenfranchised blacks are, in fact, ahead of the propensity to bring about change, displayed in institutionalised politics.'

He predicted that future historians would write about this decade as the decade of golden opportunities for reconciliation which were seen all around.

Curbing

Economics had played a major role in curbing the worst of the National Party's ideology. The reality of the market place would curb both the Left and the Right.

'We have not had successful HNPs. Neither have we had successful communist parties,' said Chief Buthelezi.

Police arrest striking Border workers

C.T. 12/7/80

PRETORIA. — Police arrested 128 people after about 200 workers at a Border factory went on strike yesterday and tried to intimidate others into joining them, according to the Police Public Relations Directorate.

The Cape Times correspondent reported from East London that a total of 125 men and a 17-year-old youth appeared briefly in a special Magistrate's Court at Cambridge police station yesterday on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The men and the youth, who were arrested near a factory on the west bank, appeared before Mr N R Oosthuyzen.

They were charged with attending a gathering of more than 10 people which has been prohibited in terms of a government notice of June 27. No evidence was led. They were not asked to plead and were remanded until Wednesday.

All the men are believed to be employees of National Converter Industries who were refused entry to the company's premises this week following a dispute over the operation of a trade union committee.

Queenstown

A situation report issued in Pretoria yesterday by the directorate on the unrest in the country said that about 80 pupils at a school in Queenstown set alight school desks dragged from their classrooms. Police arrested 25 youths.

No serious incidents were reported in the Northern Transvaal, but police were investigating the theft of keys from five schools in Atteridgeville.

At Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a nightwatchman was overpowered and the keys to a school building were taken from him.

The directorate said that in the incidents in which the police were involved, only batons were used and in some cases dogs and tearsmoke.

Ordered

The principal of the Hofmeyr High School in Atteridgeville, Mr Joseph Kekana, has been ordered to stay away from the school for his own safety.

The regional director for the Department of Education and Training in the Northern Transvaal, Mr P G H Fealstead, confirmed yesterday that Mr Kekana had been asked by the school committee to stay away temporarily. He said demands by pupils that Mr Kekana should be removed from office would not be met.

After being told on Thursday that the committee had no power to remove the principal, pupils stormed his office and tried to forcibly remove him from the premises. A member of the committee whisked Mr Kekana away by car.

The boycott at the school yesterday entered its fifth day.

Schools in the Eastern Cape were quiet yesterday after police dispersed riotous schoolchildren on Thursday and arrested 27 of them.

Teargas used

No pupils turned up yesterday at the Nathaniel Nyaluza High School in Fingo Village near Grahamstown, where police used batons and teargas to break up a gathering.

About 500 youths were dispersed at a school in Kwazakele after they had rioted.

About 300 youths gathered inside a school hall at Port Alfred and barricaded the doors from the inside with benches. Police forced open the doors after consultation with the school authorities and chased the youths out of the hall.

The assistant divisional head of CID in the Eastern Cape, Colonel H J Weyers, said a post-mortem would be held on Monday on the body of Mrs Violet Psile, 56, who was shot dead on Thursday during the baton and teargas charge on pupils.

Her body had two bullet wounds in the chest and was found in the backyard of a house in the vicinity.

Community leaders in Kwamashu met yesterday afternoon to devise ways of breaking the 10-week-old school boycott in the township.

The circuit inspector of the Kwazulu Department of Education and Culture, Mr L A Msomi, said yesterday that principals were making arrangements to discuss the situation with the pupils next week. He said no press statement would be issued until Tuesday next week.

Thousands of black high school pupils were expected to return to school last Monday, the first day of the third school term. However the boycott continued in a number of high schools in the township.

Eight Putco buses were stoned on Wednesday and two on Thursday, according to a spokesman for the company.

The Divisional Inspector of Police in the Port Natal Police Division, Brigadier H Mouton said the area was quiet yesterday. — Sapa

Inkatha paper closes

THE Inkatha newspaper, The Nation, has closed down.

Mr Jordan Ngubane, information officer for the KwaZulu government, said a combination of factors had led to the closure of the newspaper.

He said negotiations were presently underway and there was a possibility the newspaper would be published again.

According to a former member, the Inkatha mouthpiece was closed down because of financial problems.

The closure of the newspaper had resulted in four reporters losing their jobs. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

S. Post (107) 13/7/80

15/7/80

Inkatha at ASB indaba for 'dialogue'

ARGUS

(102)

Argus Correspondent

POTCHEFSTROOM. — A commitment to dialogue in spite of total rejection of National Party policies was the reason the Inkatha Youth Brigade was attending the pro-Government Afrikaner Studentebond congress here this week.

This was said yesterday by the brigade's national chairman, Mr M Mkitze, a third-year law student at the University of Zululand.

Mr Mkitze said he did not agree with most of what the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk said yesterday in his opening speech.

But there was 'some common ground' such as the need for all students to educate themselves to be able to discuss the reality of South Africa properly.

Because Nusas had not attended the congress, this did not mean that Inkatha should not attend. The invitation from the ASB to Inkatha was 'yet another step' and effort to find a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems.

Mr de Klerk's speech was 'inspiring' — for those who believed in Nationalist policy but not for blacks whose culture until now had been sacrificed for the Afrikaner's culture.

200 homeless and seven dead as factions fight

Natal Mercury 16/7/80 (107)

Crime Reporter

SEVEN people have been killed and more than 200 are homeless after about 100 huts were burned down in bitter fighting between two opposing factions in the Izingolweni Reserve.

Police, who are still combing the mountainous area west of Port Shepstone, say they expect to find more dead victims of the clan war that has been waged fiercely and sporadically for more than 100 years.

The most recent outbreak was sparked off on Wednesday when four men from the Tholeni Reserve were killed by a gang of unidentified black men in Umlazi Township, near Durban.

When the news of the killings filtered back to their kraals the long-standing vendetta flared up again on Monday.

About 7am an unknown number of gunmen from the cover of thick bush opened fire on a kraal of the Cele clan in the Nyuswa Reserve.

No one was hit but the inhabitants, mostly old men, women and children, abandoned the kraal and fled.

Later, when police moved in they found the body of 60-year-old headman Manquyi Cele in his cooking hut. He had been hacked to death with pangas. They also found the remains of 45 burned out huts.

Then, across the valley they saw smoke rising from among the trees in the Tholeni Reserve and went to investigate. There they found the kraal of the opposing clan abandoned and 15 huts were ablaze.

While the police were there an attack was made on another Cele kraal and the police rushed back there to find more huts had been set alight and two men had been shot dead.

They were Mbelwa Nkonyana, shot in the chest, and Mayboyi Zulu, shot in the head. A third man, Amon Cele, had been critically wounded by a bullet in his stomach.

Police said that there were about 200 refugees, mostly women and children, from the kraals of both clans.

About 60 were being taken care of at the local police station, about [illegible] were at the Swiss [illegible] and another 60 had been given refuge on white-owned farms in the district.

7 die in Natal

Cape Times 16/7/80 (107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Seven people have been killed and more than 200 are homeless after about 100 huts were burnt down in bitter fighting between two opposing factions in the Ezingolweni Reserve.

Police, who were still combing the mountainous area west of Port Shepstone, expect to find more dead victims of the clan war that has been waged for more than 100 years, according to a police spokesman.

The most recent outbreak of murder and mayhem was sparked off last Wednesday when four men from the Tholeni Reserve were attacked and killed by a gang of unidentified men in Umlazi township, near Durban.

The long-standing vendetta flared up again on Monday when news of the Umlazi killings filtered back to the kraals.

NATAL DROUGHT

In a critical state

FM 18/3/80 3(1gen)

Natal agriculture has not yet been reduced to a critical state by the drought, but it could be heading towards disaster and carrying the fortunes of 8 000 white farmers and countless black subsistence farmers with it.

Sugar's misfortunes are well known and the crop may be down by as much as 500 000 t this season, but production of milk, maize, meat and vegetables has been affected too. In KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi has suggested stock be disposed of while the going is good, a reasonable but quite remarkable suggestion in the circumstances, indicating just how bad things are.

KwaZulu's annual cattle losses of between 80 000 and 100 000 out of 1,3m are likely to be exceeded this year. The KwaZulu Department of Agriculture has no figures for losses to date, but expects the worst from now onwards, due to shortage of grazing and water.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the centre for applied social science at Natal University, lists human starvation and malnutrition, lawlessness and harsh reprisals for theft of food and stock, disease, overcrowding, and ever longer walks to fetch water among the effects of the drought in KwaZulu.

Although the general picture is bleak, there are surprising exceptions. The Department of Agricultural Technical Services at Cedara notes that maize yields at Dundee and Bergville are 20% better than last year's good crop, but at Greytown, they are down 50%, with some highly localised exceptions where yields are actually up.

The drought actually began last summer, says Natal Agricultural Union secretary Alwyn Bischoff. "Natal is well served by 41 rivers and streams which allow water to be drawn off for irrigation, but at the end of summer, the flow was only 8% of normal for the time of the year. In other words, they were as dry as they would normally be at the end of winter.

"There is also a livestock drinking problem and many villages and towns relying on the rivers are in trouble. Some farmers have had to buy large water tankers, such as the poultry farmer at Richmond, who is trying to keep 60 000 birds alive.

"There are stock farmers who believe it is too expensive to augment fodder supplies and that it is better to depopulate stock. This premature marketing merely creates shortages later on.

"Drought has increased the debt burden. Farmers have had to borrow to buy winter feed and where their crops have been lost, it means the money they have spent on fertiliser has also gone down the drain. Then there is the exceptionally high fire hazard. In present conditions, normal firebreaks would probably be ineffective.

"The biggest problem area which could become a real disaster would be for the early summer rains to arrive late again."

Rain cannot reasonably be expected before September or October and as the water table is already low, an unusually hard, dry winter lies ahead.

A spokesman for the Department of Agricultural Technical Services in Natal considers the drought to be worse than that of 1967.

19/7/80 ARGUS

(107)

'Children are replaceable'

The grim fact of fearful Kwazulu drought

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Stalking the bare plains of Kwazulu today is a spectre more fearful than anything from the Zulu nation's turbulent past: a crippling, devastating drought.

In parts where up to 600 mm of rain should have fallen this year, there has been less than 150 mm.

Water for people is desperately scarce — there have been cases of traders selling water to the less fortunate — water for the beasts, by which a man's wealth is judged, has, in some parts, dried away.

The crops of the subsistence farmers who scratch a living from a few hectares have failed.

FAMINE

In many cases the loss has been 100 percent. There is a threat of famine.

Dr F Constable, Kwazulu's Director of Medical Services, says the hardest hit will be the small children.

'Families will use the money they have to buy food for the family as a whole and the younger ones tend to go to the wall.

'Small children are replaceable,' he says.

It is a grim truth.

MALNUTRITION

Last year there were 2 972 kwashiokor cases in Kwazulu and 294 infants died. Another 175 died from marasmus, the disease springing from complete lack of nutrition.

Drinking water, taken so for granted in the cities, is a daily battle for many of Kwazulu's 2,5-million people.

Women trudge eight or more kilometres along Kwazulu's dusty roads every day with cans and pots on their heads in search of precious water.

Dr David Osbourn, Kwazulu's chief veterinarian, says cattle are dying fast: The result of the lack of water and grazing. Many herdboys cut branches off trees to give the beasts something to eat.

CATTLE DIED

In the year ending March 1980, 97 000 cattle died in Kwazulu and then there was still some water and grass.

Since the beginning of April more than 21 000 have perished.

In the past 3½ months alone 10 500 have lain down and died in one region.

The Government and its departments are urging people to sell their cattle before they die: They will probably make a loss but at least they will have some cash in hand.

But there is deepseated resistance: Partly tradition (a man does not lightly part with his herd), partly fatalism (if it is so willed then my cattle will die), but mostly it is the desperate hope that the tide will turn, that the rains will come, that the cattle will fatten again.

It appears a vain hope.

Motorist sought

Crime Reporter

A YOUNG Cape Town nurse is trying to trace a motorist who assisted her father as he was dying after being mugged in the city a month ago.

Mr Ludwig Wolff, 69, of Gardens, was walking in Buitenkant Street when he was attacked. As he struggled with the men, he had a stroke.

Two women helped him at the scene until the unknown motorist stopped to help. He tried to revive Mr Wolff and then handed him to ambulance officials.

Mr Wolff's daughter, Mrs R Rogow has asked Weekend Argus to help her find the motorist. He is asked to contact Mrs Rogow at 74-3375.

Inkatha's mission move

NM 21/7/80 (107)

Mercury Reporter

THE central committee of the 300 000-strong Inkatha movement has passed a resolution to establish an Inkatha mission abroad and to initiate direct diplomatic contact with black Africa.

At the same time the committee asked Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to introduce a paramilitary approach to Inkatha wherever possible.

During a meeting at Ulundi at the weekend, the policy-making arm of the movement asked Chief Buthelezi to assume the role of commander-in-chief of the Youth Service Corps.

It asked him to activate formally the Inkatha Women's Brigade as one of the president's own arms of activity.

In a paper presented for discussion by the central committee, Chief Buthelezi said a paramilitary development was necessary to provide Inkatha with the protective mechanisms which safeguarded those things it erected in the national interest.

'They will serve the function for which they are intended,' he pointed out.

KwaZulu Transport boss appeals to Zulus to limit size of families

Mercury Reporter

AN APPEAL to the Zulu people to limit the size of their families was made at the weekend by Dr J Adendorff, chairman of KwaZulu Transport.

Speaking at a Driver Of The Year ceremony at Gamalake township near Port Shepstone, Dr Adendorff said the biggest factors restraining the further prosperity of black people were those of unemployment and over-large families.

'We all know what it costs to raise and educate our children,' he pointed out. 'We all know that this will not become less expensive.'

'Are we then doing our children a favour if we cannot provide them with an adequate upbringing and education because our families are too large and we cannot bear the cost of their upbringing and education, to feed them, clothe them properly and see them off safely in life?' he asked.

NM 21/7/80 (107)

To the rescue!

Natal aids famished Zulus

White farmer sells water for 1 c

African Affairs Reporter

A WHITE farmer in Shongweni has offered to sell water to drought-stricken local Africans for 1 c a container.

The Mercury reported last week that Africans in the area — where no water has been available for four months — were forced to buy water from private tankers, charging them up to R2 for 200 ℓ, 25 c for 25 ℓ and 60 c for 50 ℓ.

Mr R Mkhize, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, told the Mercury yesterday that his friend, Mr Steward Olivier, had offered to sell water to the residents for 1 c a container. Mr Mkhize said negotiations with the Umgeni Water Board were under way.

He said it was not true that the KwaZulu Government was charging residents R18 for a tanker of water. The KwaZulu Government had supplied the area with free water but, because of the cost of petrol and other expenses, the residents had been asked to pay R18. Local schools were still supplied with free water.

The KwaZulu Government has ordered an investigation into conditions in the Swartkop-Sweetwaters-Indaleni districts after a report that the lack of water in the area had reached crisis.

Mr Ed Gregory, Secretary of the KwaZulu's Department of Finance, has asked Mr Alan Dicks, Regional Director of Agriculture in Southern KwaZulu, to investigate and submit a report.

About 170 000 people live in the area. People dig their own latrines and get water from springs which have now dried up. This has resulted in people queueing for hours to get a bucket of water.

Mercury Reporters

THE people of Natal are rallying round to rescue KwaZulu from large-scale famine and threatening disease caused by the most crippling drought in memory.

The crisis is affecting an estimated 2 500 000 people across a huge expanse of rural KwaZulu. Relief supplies are being gathered for distribution in the rural communities by the Natal Red Cross Society.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, has waived his rejection of handouts for adult Zulus to enable starving children and the elderly to benefit from gifts. A self-help programme has been instituted by which tribal authorities will employ destitute peasants on community projects.

Destitute

Mr John Robinson, chairman of The Natal Mercury, yesterday decided to give R1 000 on behalf of the newspaper to a Drought Relief Fund set up by the South African Red Cross Society and the Sunday Tribune.

He said: 'I welcome the initiation of this fund to help those left hungry and destitute in Zululand and have much pleasure in making a donation.'

The Mercury's vice-chairman, Mr R C Collins, joined Mr Robinson in his appeal and urged other people and businesses to give as generously as they could.

The Tribune has opened the fund with R10 000 collected from its Tellypot competition.

Mr James Aikman, assistant general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber would consider boosting the fund by recommending members to make contributions.

Dramatic

The Natal Chamber of Industry would probably put forward recommendations at meetings this week, according to Mr Roland Freakes, the executive director.

Mrs Inka Mars, vice-chairman of the Red Cross, said yesterday that from her own observations and reports, the situation in the drought-stricken areas was 'dramatic and serious'. People were on the brink of starvation'.

With the help of local authorities, supplies would reach remote areas without difficulty.

The Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket at Durban North has provided bins in the store and will appeal to customers to donate food.

The Weather Office at Reunion says conditions can be expected to improve by October. The lowest average rainfall figures for the drought area are usually recorded in June.

Northern Natal farmers, who are standing by to supply water to KwaZulu, have not yet received the official go-ahead from the KwaZulu Government. However, some farmers have begun providing water.

Chief Minister of KwaZulu Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday said it was made clear that he had given permission for farmers to provide water tankers.

The secretary of the Chief Minister and of Finance, Mr Ed Gregory, said the hold-up involved organisational problems. The placing of supply points were the responsiblity of KwaZulu.

The Sugar Association had offered help in meeting cartage and other costs to farmers who were to supply the water. Mr Gregory said this was necessary as the farmers themselves were battling.

The seriousness of the drought that stuck even the highest rainfall area in the Midlands, from Ladysmith to Eshowe and southwards, was foreseen by farmers in the district as early as April this year, according to Natal Agricultural Union spokesman Mr A Bisschoff.

Concerned

He said that the drought was general and, as a result of the structure of farming methods in the district, the farmers found themselves in the same position as that of KwaZulu.

KwaZulu was out of the jurisdiction of the NAU and no formal request had been made. The union was, however, 'very concerned about the critical situation in KwaZulu, especially in the rural areas' and would seriously consider the matter should a direct request be made'.

The principal contribution of the white farmers would be to try to retain their permanent labour force. It would be difficult to carry casual labour, which would not be needed because of the lack of work, Mr Bisschoff said.

Donations may be sent to: The Red Cross, P O Box 1680, Durban, or to the Sunday Tribune, Field Street, Durban.

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Faction fighting claims lives

STAR 22/7/80

(107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A man was shot dead, and five men arrested yesterday, by police investigating a faction fight near Umbumbulu on the Natal South Coast at the weekend.

Five people were killed in the faction fight — including an off-duty policeman, Detective Constable G B Makhanya, who had apparently gone to visit relatives in the district when he got involved in the fighting.

Constable Makhanya's body was later found with bullet and stab wounds.

Guns, assegais, knives and knobkerries were used in the battle yesterday. A team of Durban detectives scoured a large section of the district, and during one of the patrols a man allegedly threatened a policeman with a shotgun.

The policeman tackled the man who managed to escape. Another policeman came to assist and the fleeing suspect was shot.

The wounded man died on the way to hospital.

Another five young men were arrested in connection with the faction fighting.

Durban police are also searching for a man following the hammer-attack on a Malvern auctioneer, Mr Petrus Muller, yesterday. The hammer penetrated more than a centimetre into his skull.

He was taken to Wentworth Hospital where he underwent a two-hour operation last night.

Police said today that he was off the danger list.

NM 22/7/80

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Plan against famine call

Mercury Reporter

EMERGENCY programmes to relieve famine in KwaZulu were only ways of buying time and did not solve the drought problem, Prof John Hanks, director of the Institute of Natural Resources, said in Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

'We should be in a position to handle all droughts instead of lurching from crisis to crisis.

'What is happening in KwaZulu now is indicative of a bigger problem which occurs throught out Africa [illegible]

He was 'extremely concerned' about the drought and the Institute of Natural Resources had been set up to help the people of KwaZulu and the land [illegible]

[illegible]

would included information on population density, agricultural potential, water and transport.

The institute had been given the full support of the KwaZulu Government's Planning and Co-ordinating Advisory Council.

Meanwhile, mission hospitals in KwaZulu report an increase in patients suffering from malnutrition.

A spokesman for Ntumeni Mission Hospital said yesterday: 'We had malnutrition almost wiped out but since the drought it has increased again.'

Mrs Inka Mars, vice-chairman of the Red Cross in Natal, said she was working closely with the KwaZulu authorities to distribute supplies from the Red Cross Drought Relief Fund.

'We have not yet moved food into the area but are planning distribution with the regional and tribal authorities.

'Working with the well-organised authorities makes it easy to deal with the situation,' she said.

The Red Cross was opposed to charity and the food would not be provided on a handout basis.

'We will make use of existing feeding schemes, such as those at schools, so people will never have the feeling of charity.'

It cost R680 for 2 500 portions of mielie meal and 1c to make a cup of soup, she said.

Star 22/7/80

Drought emergency in Karoo

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Large areas of the drought-stricken South Western Cape had been declared emergency grazing areas, and Ladismith and Oudtshoorn have applied to be declared disaster areas.

Dams are dry and farmers are transporting water bought from Oudtshoorn municipality to their farms for labourers and animals.

Some have cut their ostrich herds to a half and even a quarter, keeping just enough breeding stock to restart should the drought break.

An official of the local agricultural technical services office said today the situation was deteriorating in the Ladismith, Calitzdorp and Oudtshoorn areas.

Farmers in Uniondale, Touws River and George were also seriously affected. "The whole of the Little Karoo is affected," he said.

(167)

Star 22/7/80

Peasants now face starvation

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Desolation and despair met two North Coast families, who are organising a food relief scheme, when they travelled to famine-struck Msinga in kwaZulu at the weekend.

On foot, kilometres beyond the nearest roadhead, with donkeys carrying panniers of mealie-meal and other essential foods, they met peasants who were at starvation point.

"We gave out some of the food on the spot to desperate cases," Mrs Bev Getkate, one of the co-founders of the private distribution project, revealed today.

Mr and Mrs Len Waller, accompanied by Mrs Getkate and her husband, Miles, all Tongaat sugar farmers, took a truckload of foodstuffs to Mr Neil Alcock's experimental farming project in the Msinga area of the Tugela valley on Saturday.

The two couples intend to return to Msinga in a fortnight's time with another truckload of food.

They hope to act independently of the drought relief fund set up by the Red Cross and the Sunday Tribune.

The news that farmers are starting to build small dams to capture the hoped-for spring rains is part of the overall pattern in kwaZulu.

At Msinga the church agricultural project is undertaking a new irrigation scheme, diverting the Tugela River to smallholdings.

Mrs Creina Alcock said that men, women and children were working together, using sledgehammers, picks and shovels to chip a furrow out of rock to lay pipelines and build a reservoir dam.

"The people are working without payment but CAP is trying to raise funds to provide workers with a bag of mealie meal for 30 days' work," Mrs Alcock said.

Desperate thousands queue for tap water

107

Star 23/7/85

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A young Shongweni couple, who say drought conditions in the densely-populated Shongweni valley have reached "desperation point," have supplied more than a quarter of a million litres of water to blacks there in the past month.

Until Mr Stewart and his wife Sue Oliver started to supply water three months ago, some people had been forced to travel by bus to Pinetown to buy containers of water. Ironically the Shongweni Dam, which supplies water to Durban, is only a few kilometres away.

Now each afternoon hundreds of people, many of them young children, stream over the hilltop near the Olivers' stone cottage to draw water at a single garden tap.

Some, says Mr Oliver, trek 10 km each way with heavy containers. The first two kilometres of the homeward trip are up a sheer rocky hillside.

"More than 10 000 people came to us last month. People warned us that the situation would be chaotic but we have had no problems, not even a tap left running.

"This year's drought is so bad that even the polluted streams in the reserve have dried up early. Every year there is a water crisis, but this year it has reached desperation point," Mr Oliver said.

"Everyone has a basic right to water. There are between 15 000 and 20 000 peoplt living here without a water supply of any kind. I would like to see people living here without live under these conditions for just a day."

Apart from hawkers, who are selling water at 25 cents a container, the Olivers are the only people in the area supplying the community.

Mr Raphael Kkize, chairman of the Shongweni Residents' Committee said he had been battling since 1964 to have purified water piped into the area.

"This year the situation is very bad. People who use polluted streams are contracting bilharzia. There have been many reports of sick children."

He said his committee was negotiating with the Umgeni Water Board. "But the capital cost will be about R80 000 and we will have to take responsibility for that, possibly over an extended period."

KwaZulu famine aid 'just a stopgap'

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Emergency aid for kwaZulu announced at the weekend is a stopgap and unless a plan of action is instituted, mass hunger and ecological collapse will become reality.

Hunger and ecological collapse might be unmatched in South Africa or black states.

This warning comes from the Institute of Natural Resources in Maritzburg which has produced a blueprint for action to halt land degradation and help put kwaZulu on a firm economic footing.

The plan was approved and is supported by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, his Cabinet and sections of private enterprise.

If, as had been forecast, Natal was at the start of another dry cycle, kwaZulu's hardships were only just beginning, the report says.

The misery in kwaZulu could not, however, be blamed solely on the drought. Drought had always been a part of the way of life in South Africa.

Proper planning years ago would have averted the spectre of famine.

Soil was lost at alarming rates, and when the torrential rains come the bare baked plains and hillsides would be further stripped of valuable topsoil.

"There are too many people in kwaZulu, there are still too many cattle overgrazing areas which cannot support either people or cattle in the first place," said Mrs Mary Rose, the institute's spokeswoman.

"These two factors, above all, led to the ravaging of the land which was now, in many areas, beyond reclamation.

Chief gets his Zulu Technikon

107

NM 23/7/80

Mercury Reporter

MR Harry Oppenheimer asked Chief Gatsha Buthelezi what his people most needed, so the story goes, and the Chief replied: 'Technical training.' Today, two years later, the stone-laying ceremony marking the near-completion of the Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi will be celebrated.

The R6 000 000 project is financed mainly by the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund. Mr M C O'Dowd, chairman of the fund, said yesterday that it was the biggest single undertaking in black education — 'in fact in social development of any kind' — that Anglo American had ever embarked upon.

Other contributors are Mobil Oil, AECI, the South African Sugar Millers' Association, LTA and the Rembrandt Corporation.

Mangosuthu will have the same status as white Technikons with the majority of the governing council being appointed by the KwaZulu Government.

The design is a masterpiece of flexibility. On the bottom level the laboratories for the engineering courses can be adapted by knocking down internal walls. Electricity, gas and water are carried through piping which resembles a very neat guttering system.

This, according to project architect Paul Custers, is ideal for expansion. There is no complicated wiring and plumbing.

Robust

'A whole row of new labs can be built further down the hill — we have already dumped soil there,' the architect said.

Everywhere, this provision for expansion is apparent. On a nearby hill a building of the same size can be built with a bridge connecting the two. This will be devoted to arts and commerce while the original structure serves the engineering departments.

'The exterior is robust and maintenance-free. It's designed to be student-proof,' Mr Custer grins.

To the south-west, a sports field waits to be graced with grandstands and a running track 'as soon as we get some more sponsors'.

On the middle level an ambulatory gives off to lecture theatres, a language laboratory, SRC offices and strongrooms, with the library given pride of place close to the entrance.

A hall, cafeteria and residences for 190 students complete the complex.

'We feel we've designed as modern and flexible a Technikon as we can,' Mr Custers says. When the college opens in February next year, 450 students will probably concur.

28/7/80 ARGUS

Botha urged to end discrimination in SA

(101)

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, was strongly urged by the black leaders at today's summit meeting to get rid of race discrimination quickly in South Africa.

They warned that his proposed constellation of states faced failure if discrimination was maintained.

In his opening speech Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana said: 'Discrimination based on skin colour could embarrass us and could ultimately spell doom of what we are setting out to do here.'

He noted with appreciation that the South African Government had pledged to abolish discrimination and he hoped this would happen soon.

'We must do everything to exploit our potential in a balanced way. Our prayers are that removal of discrimination will come to full fruition,' he said.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, assured the South African Government of his Government's full support in getting rid of discrimination. He said his Government appreciated what Mr Botha was doing to remove discrimination and wished to encourage him to go the whole hog.

'Time is running out for all of us,' he said.

He said it was a matter of regret to his government that it had been impossible to arrange today's meeting in a way which could have been representative of all independent states in Southern Africa.

The other black leader at the talks is Paramount Chief P R Mphephu of Venda.

● The leaders of the three black independent states were earlier met by South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in a ceremonial welcome at Pretoria's Waterkloof Air Base today.

KwaZulu disaster aid

(107)

NM 23/7/80

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG—KwaZulu, faced with a hunger crisis, drought and ecological collapse, is to provide an immediate R4,5 million in drought relief out of its own budget to provide employment and to assist black cane growers.

This was said last night by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, who added that help had been offered by the South Af[illegible]rnment.

I[illegible] move, Mr Elston le Roux of the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry had been appointed as a fulltime co-ordinating officer.

Chief Buthelezi's private secretary also said there were numerous people and organisations which had offered help.

Fertiliser

But the problem was both short- and long-term, said Dr John Erskine, assistant general manager of the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

The R4,5-million budgeted for is split into two parts — R3,2 milion for relief work which will be administered by the tribal authority, and R1,3 million which has been allocated to the African growers.

It will be used to repay interest on money borrowed and to provide seed and fertiliser for next year's sugar crop.

That the drought has brought untold misery and hardship to KwaZulu is spelt out in an announcement yesterday by the Institute of Natural Resources.

It said repeated warnings had been given by experts that KwaZulu was heading for starvation and ecological collapse on a scale which would not be matched in South Africa or the black States.

Overgrazing

The rate at which soil was being lost in Natal had reached 'alarming' proportions and the torrential spring and summer rains would further aggravate the soil loss.

The KwaZulu misery could not be blamed solely on the drought. There were too many people in KwaZulu, said the statement, and there was overgrazing in many areas which could not support people or cattle.

'These two factors, above all others, have led to the ravaging of the land which is now, in many areas, beyond reclamation,' the statement said.

Destitute Cato Ridge farmers' power cut off

Mercury Reporter

DESTITUTE Cato Ridge farmers, battling to make ends meet with no income from their crops destroyed [illegible] drought, have had their electricity and telephones cut off because they were unable to pay the bills.

One farmer wept openly on the verandah of his farmhouse when his electric-powered water pumps ground to a halt last week.

A neighbouring farmer, Mr Peter Johnson, said yesterday: 'We rely on our crops to bring in all our income but the drought has left a blighted crop that will bring in only about R90. I reckon I have lost over R6 000,' Mr Johnson said.

He said farmers in the Cato Ridge and Camperdown areas depended on streams flowing through their property for their entire water supply.

'The streams are dry. We are getting our drinking water from a small cesspool that in better times I would not have used to wash my car,' he said.

Struggling

Relatives had to supply his family and the farm labourers with food. All the temporary workers had to leave because the Johnsons could not afford to feed them but they have kept on 10 permanent workers and their families.

'My wife is struggling to cook meals for the family on a single gas ring in the semi-darkness.

'We are only a minority of about 16 farmers here, but if the Africans in Zululand can get assistance why can't we?' Mr Johnson said.

Mr Alwyn Bishcoff, secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union, said in Pietermaritzburg yesterday that he had not been informed of the plight of the Cato Ridge farmers.

'If they are in trouble they know the channels to go through to get assistance. They should raise the matter with their local farmers' association immediately which can then come to the NAU,' Mr Bishcoff said.

Farmers could receive financial assistance from a number of sources including the NAU which had funds for emergencies, he said.

Meanwhile the SA Red Cross has authorised the first R4 800 of soup and mealie-meal to be delivered to the regional authorities in Mahlabathini in KwaZulu on Friday.

The day I saw the face of famine

107 Star 24/7/80

The spectre of famine faces kwaZulu as the drought which is affecting the entire eastern side of Africa penetrates southwards. MRS MARY ROSE of the Institute of Natural Resources in Maritzburg gives a personal account of what she saw in kwaZulu.

This week for the first time in my life, I saw someone near death from starvation.

He was a six-month-old boy brought to hospital too late by his parents.

He's been on my mind ever since.

He was in a hospital at Nqutu, kwaZulu.

There are very many others in that hospital, all suffering from malnutrition, kwashiorkor and marasmus which means "chronic starvation."

The Nqutu district has about 150 000 inhabitants. Its soil is poor. A Government survey some years ago said it was suited to a population of only 12 000.

Doctors and nurses in the hospital said their wards are always full. They knew they were just treating the tip of the iceberg.

Starvation cases will increase as the long drought continues.

All the children I saw were undersized for their age. One child of well over a year looked more like a six-month-old baby.

But it's so much more than that.

The skin is loose and wrinkled, except over the tummy; the four limbs jut out from the body like bent pencils, the bone structure is clearly defined, ribs and joints are very obvious.

The skin peels. The child seems to move in slow motion.

One child had a gauze pad over one eye in addition to the tubes inserted into the top of his head feeding essential liquids into him.

"All the systems of the body are affected," explained a nurse. "That includes the eyes. In these cases the corneas dry out and become perforated and sight is lost. This child is already blind in one eye. The other is going."

Reasoning powers, language, motor skills and social behaviour can all be impaired by malnutrition and marasmus.

A child suffering from severe malnutrition in kwaZulu.

A young girl was holding a baby in a curiously disinterested fashion. "She's a teenage pregnancy case, they're on the increase," they said. "She doesn't care or understand about the baby — she tends to treat it like a toy."

What has happened to the strict Zulu custom that every bride should go to her husband a virgin?

"The Zulu social structure," said the doctor, "is collapsing in many areas." With resettlement programmes and the consequent destruction of kraals and kraal life many old customs are being diluted.

Breaks from old traditions which have been anchors of Zulu society for generations take away a sense of stability without necessarily putting anything in its place.

In the meantime the soil dries out and cracks, the grass and crops die, cattle die and people begin to die and the mind throws up Alan Paton's phrase in "Cry, the Beloved Country:" . . . "for the soil cannot keep them any more."

Drought ravages Zululand

NM 21/7/80

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

LARGE tracts of Zululand are disintegrating into barren wastes, cattle are dying from thirst and sugar cane crops are ruined.

Many white farmers have applied individually for emergency drought relief and it is expected that at least another three areas will apply for collective aid.

Blacks in areas of KwaZulu are having to kill their cattle before they drop dead to feed their families.

One official said: 'There is no grazing close to the Mfolosi River, for example, and cattle are having to trek up to 20 km to drink. They arrive at the the river in such an exhausted state that they die where they drop.'

He said this was the second year of drought with the worst-hit areas being from the Tugela to Gingindlovu and in the Heatonville and Nkwalini areas.

Large areas of cane are dead and cannot be replanted at present because of lack of rain and the unavailability of seed cane. Coupled with this is a serious attack of borer.

He said the cost of replanting would run at the exceptionally high figure of about R600 a hectare.

Biting cold

The Darnall sugar mill will close in October, four months ahead of schedule, because of the crop drop.

The official said that even if rain fell now it would need at least 150 mm of rain to make any significant contribution but it would provide spring growth and therefore grazing in early October.

The only immediate good it would do would be to fill rivers and dams. But there would be the danger of biting cold accuring in wholesale stock losses because the animals would not be able to withstand the temperature drop in their weakened state.

Meanwhile, the KwaZulu Government has appealed to the SA Sugar Association to supply the drought-stricken areas with water.

Mr Ian Smeaton, chairman of the association, said at the annual meeting in Durban yesterday that the industry was particularly worried about families suffering from famine in KwaZulu.

'We approached the KwaZulu Government with the idea of starting a fund for famine relief but were told they had ample facilities through their special reserve fund and could approach the Department of Co-operation and Development should further funds be needed.

'But they said a critical shortage of water existed in many parts of KwaZulu and appealed to the industry to supply water to receptacles placed at strategic positions,' Mr Smeaton said.

○ See also Page 4.

Farmer electrocuted in freak accident

Mercury Reporter

A Pongola farmer Mr Dick Dreyer was electrocuted in a freak accident on his sugar caneform yesterday — his 31st birthday — when a water cannon he was moving touched an overhead power line.

The water cannon was being used to irrigate a canefield and Mr Dreyer and African workmen were manhandling it to another site.

Mr Dreyer and an African man were 'stuck' to the cannon. The workers tried to pull them away by their clothes. They freed the black man but could not pull Mr Dreyer from the cannon.

Drought ravages Zululand

NM 24/7/80 (107)

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Pietermaritzburg Bureau

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Black Technikon ceremony

Mercury Reporter

SOUTH Africa was at a stage where blacks could create wealth for themselves and for the country because of their technical training, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said at the stone-laying ceremony at the Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi yesterday.

'First colonialism and thereafter apartheid has deliberately planned against black technical involvement,' he said.

Vital

'Now that technical education for blacks is becoming possible and it is becoming possible for them to be trained as journeymen and as job reservation crumbles, it is vital that we seize the opportunity for advancement that technical education offers blacks.'

He quoted the example of President Samora Machel of Mozambique who had to rely on white South Africans to operate his rail traffic to Maputo and keep the rolling stock, cranes and harbour functional and who had to import technicians from socialist countries to do such simple things as repair motor vehicles and run buses.

Mr M C O'Dowd, chairman of the Anglo-American and De Beers chairman's fund, pointed out that 'there is an absoute shortage of technicians in South Africa and the demand can be expected to grow over the next 20 or 30 years at a considerably faster rate than the growth of the economy'. The number of technicians would have to double at least every 15 years.

'Nor do we have to worry unduly about where the students will come from to fill the available places. Next year the number of black matriculants is expected to exceed 25 000,' Mr O'Dowd said.

In his welcoming address, the chairman of the governing council of Mangosuthu Technikon, Prof G R Bozzoli, said that the council had presented a draft Bill to the KwaZulu legislature aimed at creating an autonomous technikon.

The technikon will offer diploma and certificate courses in electrical, civil, mechanical and chemical engineering and commercial courses.

Initially it will provide for an enrolment of 1 000 students.

WM (107) 24/7/80

NM 24/7/8

New move on KwaZulu soon

Financial Editor

THE first of a four-part report from the Lombard Committee on KwaZulu consolidation would be available soon, Mr I G B Smeaton, chairman of the S A Sugar Association, said last night at the annual meeting.

Mr Smeaton said that a report drawn up by the chairman of the Government-appointed Eastern Regional Committee did not have the support of the majority of the members and it did not achieve the consolidation of KwaZulu. It was not accepted.

Mr Anson Lloyd, a former chairman of the association, represented the industry on the committee.

The association, with the Durban Chamber of Commerce, the Natal Chamber of Industries and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, formed a joint committee to investigate the issue with the Natal Agricultural Union supporting their report.

Disastrous

'The finding of the joint committee was that consolidation, as discussed in the Eastern Regional Committee, would have disastrous consequences for the sugar industry, for KwaZulu and therefore for the whole of Natal,' Mr Smeaton reported.

The sugar industry felt that it could not appear 'totally negative' and was bound to put up some alternative to consolidation.

'However, it became obvious that the industry would become involved in pure politics and therefore decided to ask influential people on the Central Consolidation Committee to investigate the position of Natal and KwaZulu,' Mr Smeaton said.

This led to the commissioning of Professor Lombard and his team, as independent, influential and objective persons, to conduct the 'Lombard investigation'.

Mr Smeaton said that the industry had only provided funds for the project and had played no other part in it.

(107)

10 tons of soup for KwaZulu

RDM 24/7/80

DURBAN. — The cancellation of an export order has led to a Transvaal canning factory donating 480 000 cans of soup to feed thousands of starving African children in the drought-stricken regions of Natal.

This massive boost for the KwaZulu Drought Relief Fund came when an order for 10 tons of corn soup from Carnation Foods Ltd fell through last week.

The company has approached a local newspaper to help them distribute the soup — worth thousands of rands — to the areas reeling under the drought, which has been described by tribesmen as the worst in living memory.

Most of the cases of soup will be distributed among the needy in the densely-populated Msinga area.

The director of the Kwa Mashu Family and Child Welfare Society, Mrs J Khanyile, said that they were feeding more than 600 children daily in their creches and the soup was like a "gift from heaven."

Meanwhile, the KwaZulu Drought Relief Fund now stands at over R16 000.

But donations are still urgently needed to alleviate the socio-economic crisis right on the province's doorstep, and welfare societies have appealed to private enterprise to contribute.

The Natal Red Cross Society will be handling the distribution of relief supplies in rural KwaZulu and is working in conjunction with two Durban newspapers to collect money. — Sapa

KWAZULU COMMISSION (107)

Slow start

FM 25/7/80

The composition of KwaZulu's commission of inquiry into the affairs of Natal, unveiled by Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi at Ulundi on April 22, is yet to be determined.

In answer to *FM* queries this week, Buthelezi says he has not yet received replies from all the people he had asked to serve as commissioners and that names will not be announced until all acceptances were in.

Originally it was planned to have 40 commissioners representing a wide variety of interests and to select from this number a smaller working committee. So far only the chairman's name is known. He is Professor Deneys Schreiner, head of the Pietermaritzburg campus of the University of Natal.

Key question

A key question still to be answered is whether the National Party will serve on the commission. Buthelezi says he still has no indication of its intentions.

When the commission was first proposed there was a strong negative reaction from the NP which was softened subsequently to an urgent confab between Buthelezi and Koornhof. The problem is apparently to sell the idea of participation to the NP caucus.

While Buthelezi says he "does not want to make it impossible for any group or party to participate freely in the work of the commission," it is difficult to see how Nationalists could serve on a body set up to find an alternative to apartheid.

Schreiner believes that if the NP declined to participate it will mean a lot more work for the commission to obtain access to the information required.

SCRAP APARTHEID IN NATAL

Argus, 28/7/80

(101)

Buthelezi would be provincial head

DURBAN. — Leading academics, financed by major business organisations, have produced a plan to scrap apartheid in Natal and make Chief Gatsha Buthelezi the province's chief executive.

The key aspects of the proposal are:

- A constitution with an entrenched bill of rights, protecting individuals and groups, against which all laws passed by a multirac-

tested by a powerful, independent judiciary.

- An executive head of the region, elected on a one-man-one-vote basis, who would almost certainly be Chief Buthelezi, with his strong power base among Natal's Zulus.
- A mutiracial legislature elected on an equal basis by three constituencies — a nonracial metropolitan area including Durban and the surrounding areas, a white rural constituency and a black Kwazulu constituency.

This local government would take over the powers of the provincial council and later assume key functions of the central government as it presses ahead with the decentralisation of authority into highly autonomous regional authorities.

CHIEF BUTHELEZI . . . Zulu powerbase.

Study

The proposals were drawn up at the request of Natal's powerful business sector, including leaders of the vital sugar industry.

The study was directed by Professor Jan Lombard, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Pretoria, who is also an extremely influential academic in Government circles.

In political circles, it is seen as an attempt to decentralise government and create multiracial regional authorities, with Natal becoming the first multiracial state of a future South African confederation.

The proposal to end apartheid in Natal stands a good chance of acceptance in many quarters, Professor Lombard said today.

'It must be understood that our proposals are a provisional draft only to canvass opinions, and the final draft will be amended after it has been released to the general public on August 12,' he said.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, could not be reached for comment today, but other Government spokesmen indicated that the proposals were bound to be approached with extreme care by the Government.

ALL-RACE NATAL PLAN

RDM 26/7/80

Buthelezi could be leader

(107)

From Page 1

sources that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, are "fully aware" of the initiative.

In broad outline, the plan also fits in well with what Chief Buthelezi has advocated in recent months. He recently appointed a multiracial commision to plan a new constitution for Natal.

He gave some reasons why Natal was the most appropriate choice to phase in a multiracial regional government:

- Differing white political interests and party preferences were more evenly balanced in Natal than in any other part of Soputh Africa;
- Natal was the province where whites were in the smallest minority, and where the dependenge on black labour and the need for inter-race co-operation was the greatest;
- The administration of areas controlled by the Natal Provincial Council and the Kwazulu Government had become so inter-related and complex that no single region could be planned or administered without taking dual administration

HELEN ZILLE

Political Correspondent

A DRAMATIC proposal to turn Natal into a highly autonomous multiracial region, probably under Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has been prepared by a top team of academics for leaders of the province's influential business sector.

If accepted, the proposal — which has been drawn up by academics who play a powerful advisory role to the Government — would mean a complete reversal of apartheid in the province and could herald the end of the policy of independent homelands.

In political circles, it is seen as the beginning of an attempt to decentralise government to multiracial regional authorities, with Natal becoming the first multiracial state of a future South African confederation.

Government advisers are pushing hard for the acceptance of the Natal experiment as it would provide the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, with his only chance of pressing ahead with change in the face of his extremely powerful Rightwing. White resistance to the plan in Natal is expected to be limited as the province is under the control of the New Republic Party, which has long advocated the confederal option.

The key aspects of the pro-

(107)

Apartheid policy could be reversed

RDM 26/7/80

EXECUTIVE

Leaders of state elected on one-man-one-vote basis

JUDICIARY

To test all bills against entrenched Bill of Rights

LEGISLATURE

One-third KwaZulu	One-third rural whites	One-third non-racial metropolitan area.

How the people of Natal will be represented if the proposals for the transformation of the province are accepted.

posal are:

- A constitution with an entrenched Bill of Rights protecting individuals and groups, against which all laws passed by a multiracial legislature would be tested by a powerful, independent judiciary.
- An executive head of the region, elected on a one-man one-vote basis, who would almost certainly be Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, with his strong power base among the Zulus.
- A multiracial legislature elected on an equal basis by three constituencies: a nonracial metropolitan area including Durban and the surrounding areas; a white rural constituency, and a black KwaZulu constituency.

The plan is that this local government would take over the powers of the Provincial Council, and later assume key functions of the central Government as it presses ahead with the decentralisation of authority to highly autonomous regional authorities.

The proposals were drawn up at the request of Natal's powerful business sector, including leaders of the vital sugar industry. The study was directed by Professor Jan Lombard, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Pretoria — an extremely influential academic in Government circles.

Approached for comment last night, Prof Lombard said a primary draft had been circulated among people whose professional opinions had to be canvassed. The draft had since been amended considerably.

He hoped a final progress report would be available by August 12, but would not comment further.

The study was commissioned after Chief Buthelezi's repeated rejection of independence, and the realisation — particular among leaders of the vital sugar industry — that consolidation would dislocate the region's economy.

There has been strong speculation among Natal business

To Page 2

26/7/80

Buthelezi cool over plans to make Natal multiracial

THE Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has given a low-key response to proposals by a team of influential academics that Natal should be transformed into a semi-autonomous multiracial region with its leadership elected on a one-man, one-vote basis.

Speaking from his home in Ngilazi, Chief Buthelezi told the Sunday Express he had reservations about aspects of the proposals.

He would however refer them to the Buthelezi Commission which he appointed earlier this year to investigate the constitutional future of Natal.

"I believe the proposals could make a contribution to that commission's work," Chief Buthelezi said.

The blueprint for the future of Natal and KwaZulu was prepared for the South African Sugar Association and the Natal Chamber of Commerce by a team headed by Professor Jan Lombard.

Prof Lombard is professor of economics at the University of Pretoria and known to be highly influential in Government circles.

Natal Chamber of Commerce chairman Mr I G B Smeaton told the Sunday Express yesterday: "We looked at the proposals for the consolidation of KwaZulu made by the eastern regional committee of the Government's Consolidation Commission and decided that they were to the detriment of Natal and KwaZulu and totally disruptive to the sugar industry."

The proposals include:

- A multiracial legislature elected on an equal basis by Kwazulu, rural White and nonracial metropolitan constituencies.
- An entrenched Bill of Rights.
- An independent judiciary.

Almost certainly, the reigning Zulu leader would be chosen as head of the region.

Prof Lombard told the Sunday Express that although his study was concerned with the creation of new political institutions the emphasis underlying it was that a new political dispensation for Natal should emerge from consultations and negotiations with all leaders concerned.

"The main object of the exercise is to initiate a public debate on these matters which can act as an input into the deliberations of both the Buthelezi Commission and the relevant Government committees," he said.

By JOHN DATTEGSOV and JEAN LE MAY

- Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, told the Sunday Express yesterday that he was not prepared to pre-empt discussions between the NRP and the KwaZulu Government by commenting on the Lombard report.

Several bodies have busied themselves with blueprints for the future of Natal and KwaZulu in the past 18 months: the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council, the Government's Consolidation Committee and Prof Lombard's team, and the Commission to Investigate the Constitutional Future of KwaZulu and Natal appointed last month by Chief Buthelezi.

Last year the Provincial Council had long negotiations with Indian and Coloured organisations before passing legislation which would, in effect, have introduced a form of multiracial local government.

However, the legislation was blocked by the Government, which advised the State President to withhold consent to the Bill.

The Minister of the Interior, Alwyn Schlebusch, said the proposals militated against Government policy.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE READERS AND INDUSTRY RALLY TO FEED STARVING

DANCING, singing women this week helped unload the first truckload of food — paid for by readers of the **Sunday Tribune** — to reach drought and famine-ravaged KwaZulu.

The food, more than 12 tons of mealiemeal and high-protein soup powder, arrived in desert-dry Mathlabatini near Ulundi on Friday — paid for from part of the R90 000 collected this week.

It will be distributed among the most desperate of the region's 83 000 people from Wednesday. Local officials assisted by Inkatha will by then have assembled a list of those people who are worst off.

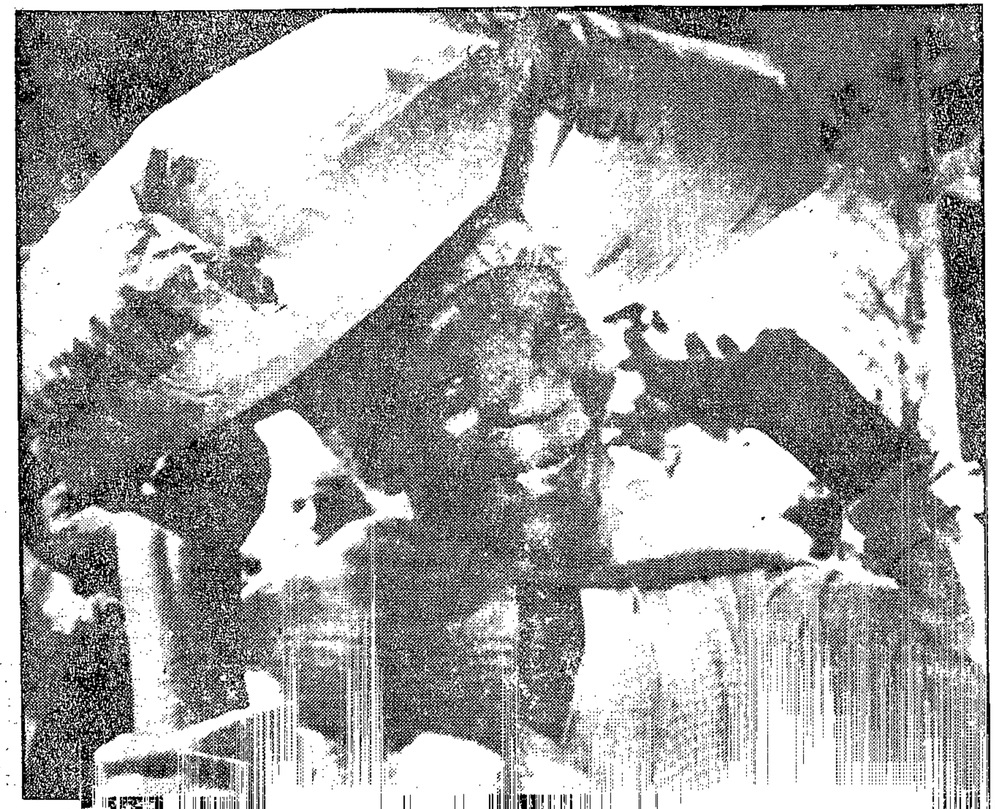
It was the first food to reach KwaZulu paid for by the **Sunday Tribune** and Red Cross Drought Relief Fund for KwaZulu and Natal launched last week. Fourteen and a half tons more will be despatched to Ceza Hospital near Nongoma and Emsaleni Hospital near Ingwavuma, near the Mozambique border, this week.

These will be loads of soup, milk powder and meal specifically for the children struck down by the famine.

Speaking at Mathlabatini as the singing women off-loaded 1 000 12,5 kg bags of mieliemeal and the soup, the secretary of the local regional authority, Mr S.R.M. Biyela, described his area's desperate needs.

There are people here with absolutely nothing. Apart from food, it is a struggle just to get water to drink. As for food, the crops are all lost. People saved nothing."

Gesturing to the women offloading the truck, Mrs Sithole said: "You can tell by their faces there is joy



'Where animals live better than people'

NATAL's wild life reserves — where animals live — are far better planned and managed than the KwaZulu homeland — where people live.

The bad planning in KwaZulu and the absence of a "sustainable programme or rural development" are prime factors behind the dreadful spin-offs — famine and poverty — of the present drought.

This is the view of Professor John Hanks, Director of the Institute of Natural Resources at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg. He says the present chaos stemming from the drought was predicted by those who knew and he predicts that unless urgent steps are taken it could happen again on an even more terrifying scale.

He says no amount of planning could stave off a drought — particularly one such as the present, the worst in memory — but it could minimise the effects.

In Natal's "white" areas most people are still watering their gardens and filling their pools while only a few kilometres away in KwaZulu children must walk 10 or more kilometres a day just to fetch a little drinking and cooking water. The anomaly and a lack of it in planning in "white" areas KwaZulu.

Consider, says Professor Hanks, an alien peering down on Natal from his spaceship.

He ould see the game reserves, superbly managed by the Natal Parks Board, with anti-erosion programmes, vegetation conservation schemes in strict population control.

Over the fence in KwaZulu, where people live, he would see, by comparison, a distressed area. The trees have been hacked down for firewood, the dams are caked dry, erosion has torn deep scars, precious soil has been washed to the sea, crops on precarious hill slopes have withered and all the while more people are streaming into the area, the result of natural increase, unemployment in urban areas and the South African Government's "people dumping" drives.

observe all this and ask himself: "What sort of people are running the country down there," Professor Hanks says.

There is not sufficient depth of expertise in KwaZulu for adequate agricultural extension programmes.

So long as this is so most of the people will remain rooted in primitive, subsistence ways. And when their subsistence crops fail famine will threaten as it does today.

There is not even a Department of Agriculture at the University of KwaZulu, Professor Hanks says, and sound agriculture should be the territory's main preoccupation.

With uncontrolled population increase within KwaZulu itself and ever more unemployed men streaming back from the cities, there is a potentially disastrous population explosion as well. By the end of the century there

water resources of South Africa and Transkei, or 47 percent of the water resources of the Republic excluding Transkei."

KwaZulu has access to nearly half of South Africa's total water resources. Yet cattle are dying of thirst every day and children must trudge the hills just for water to drink and cook in? It sounds nearly unbelievable.

KwaZulu, as constituted today, could become a territory of perpetual privation.

But Professor Hanks professes optimism. KwaZulu has much potential he says; potential in its people, its agriculture, its water, its tourism industry and with 31 mineral types already identified to boot.

In an analysis, "Prevention is Better than Cure", published in "The Condenser", organ of the

27/7/80 (107) SUN TRIB

R90 000

. . .and still growing!

people

"Because many parents are away working in the cities we have a situation here where many very old people are looking after even more very young ones. Many of these families have nearly nothing. They are being kept alive by pensions — paid every two months and not nearly enough — and by our custom of sharing. Families only a little better off will always still share what they have."

The need in his area and elsewhere in KwaZulu, could not be met by one shipment, no matter how welcome the food was.

"For one such as myself it's easier, I have money to buy food. Also I may eat mealiemeal one day and samp or rice the next. But the people who really suffer eat mealiemeal for breakfast, lunch and supper. That is traditional. A 12,5 kg bag of meal and one kilo of soup will last such a family four days at best."

Very grateful

Mr Biyela added: "We are very grateful to the readers of the **Sunday Tribune** for this first delivery. But our need is desperate and we are looking forward to more."

His views about the region's plight were echoed by social workers Mr B. I. T. Sithole and Mrs S. F. Mkhize.

"It's really terrible. here today."

Mrs Inca Mars of the Red Cross, which is co-ordinating the distribution of the food to responsible authorities — tribal authorities, magistrates, hospitals and schools in KwaZulu — said she was deeply grateful for the staggering response from readers to the **Sunday Tribune's** appeal. Support was in cash and kind.

"The logistics of moving food from the various depots to outlying areas presented a major problem which has now been solved by Murray Robert and Company who have offered to truck food wherever it is needed."

All appeals

She added: "We will respond to all appeals made to the fund where feasible but I would like to state that we can only go as far as the support of the public will take us."

Premier Milling, which has made mieliemeal and soup available at special relief prices, trucked the food to Mathabatini this week in a heavy lorry operated by the Eshowe branch of one of its subsidiary companies, National Food Distributors.

While food — and money to buy it — is the prime aim of the fund, private enterprise has rallied with the Sugar Association and private cane-growers to take water into the devastated homelands.

to the fund.

Between R1 500 and R2 000 worth of groceries donated to the fund by shoppers at the Durban North Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket were trucked to Empangeni this week The supplies will be administered through the magistrates office.

Mr Aubrey Zelinsky of the Hypermarket, who placed bins in his store to collect his customers' gifts, said response had been overwhelming. "But we need more," he said.

Pick 'n Pay supermarkets, associated with but also in competition with the Hypermarket, have joined the drive and will be placing similar bins in six Durban stores from next week.

Another big chain store, Eriksen Brothers, has offered the Red Cross R1 000 worth of whatever they need" as its contribution to the fund.

While food — and money to buy it with — is the main aim of the **Sunday Tribune** / Red Cross campaign, private enterprise, the Sugar Association and private cane-growers have rallied to bring water into devastated KwaZulu.

As reported in the **Sunday Tribune** last week, KwaZulu border farmers were poised to take water into the territory in their fire tankers but had received no official go-ahead, or confirmation that water receptacles would be provided in KwaZulu, for weeks.

This week "Operation Water" — a combined effort by the KwaZulu Government and the sugar industry — will begin.

The programme will provide for the distribution of water from 200 receptacles in waterless areas that will be kept filled by more than 100 water tankers.

The Sugar Association has provided an open-ended budget to supply farmers' mileage costs and an association spokesman said the effort would go on at least until the drought broke.

Unicorn Lines (Pty) Ltd has offered to move a number of tankers (each with an 18 000-litre capacity) into KwaZulu and leave them there as reservoirs.

Mr Neville Polkinghorne of the Amatikulu Mill group has been appointed the sugar industry's representative on "Operation Water" and will be liaising with Mr Elston le Roux of the KwaZulu Government.

The water will be delivered to KwaZulu for nothing.

Mr Tony Ardington, chairman of the South African Cane Growers' Association, said simply: "These are our people and they need our help."

A meeting will be held in Eshowe tomorrow and "Operation Water" will be officially under way, a spokesman for the Sugar Association said.

Service clubs have also joined in the appeal. Presenting a R1 000 cheque to the **Sunday Tribune** this week, the president of the Rotary Club of Durban's Berea, Mr Vernon Drake, said: "We rather hope to promote reaction, to act as a spur to other clubs to do likewise. There are 60-odd service clubs in Durban and there must be hundreds all over Natal. I hope this encourages people to react."

y is the result of wise The alien could well will be about six million people in what is now KwaZulu.

Without immediate and adequate planning, today's crisis will recur. Perhaps it will be even worse, for next time there will be more people.

So far as water is concerned — and this is KwaZulu's main crisis — there are inadequate storage and distribution facilities.

It is not as if KwaZulu is actually short of water. Authors Thorrington-Smith, Rosenberg and McCrystal in their "Towards a Plan for KwaZulu: a Preliminary Development Plan", state: "Every major river in Natal either passes through KwaZulu or flows along its borders. To a greater or lesser extent KwaZulu has a stake in some 40 percent of the ougar crop, either this year Professor Hanks demonstrates how this potential can be translated into fact.

The answer is not industrialisation. "A recent survey by the Urban Foundation showed that there are 30 industrial undertakings in KwaZulu involving a total investment, including infrastructure, buildings and capital equipment, of R63 million. As a result 2 500 people are employed, but the cost of creating one job was more than R25 000."

Professor Hanks adds: "It is from the land, and from agriculture, that KwaZulu must look for much of its economic future." And he stresses it must be carefully planned and managed agriculture suited particuarly to KwaZulu's needs.

Boots on — and help the thirsty

WALK for water and help the desperate plight of 50 000 people living in the Valley of a Thousand Hills bordering Kloof, Hillcrest and Botha's Hill.

The Amanzi Crisis Committee is arranging the walk in an effort to raise R5 000 to lay on piped water to the most densely populated areas of the valley. People there have to walk up to eight kilometres to carry clean water back to their homes.

Amanzi Crisis Committee's Danna Flack said the water sources had virtually dried up and all that remained were a few filthy puddles, polluted and a health hazard.

The walk starts at Brackenhill Road, Hillcrest, at 9am on Sunday, August 17.

"More than 1 000 black schoolchildren have said they will take part in the walk, although they can ill-afford the 50-cents entry fee.

The Urban Foundation which has laid two pipelines to other parts of the valley, will lay the pipes.

27/07/80

THANKS! HOW YOU HELPED

Ex P.O.W. R5
Anonymous R7
Bell, Mrs J. R50
BASF, Durban Staff R32
Collectedb y R. Osman and I. A. Emmamally, University of Durban, Westville R77.30
Osman, R. R8.50
Dyer, H. R10
de Kock, P. R5
Salon Chic at Greatermans R50
de la Harpe, F. S. R10
Vreede, Mrs F. R20
Eagle, Mrs H. R10
Sedgwick, P. M. R10
Esplanade Garage Centre R100
Bishop, H. W. R10
Alexander, E. C. R100
Kemp, C. R50
Collisheen Estate, Umhlali R25
Belfort, Dr H. R20
McQueen, M. S. R20
Furlonger, Mrs B. M. R10
Field, M. B. R40
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Bailey, W. J. R5
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Sam Haskner & Co. (Pty) Ltd R200
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Tait, Miss M. J. R10
Anon R50
Platt C. K. R20
Wade, Mrs A. R10
Eyre, Dr Jane R100
Walter H. E. R20
Anon R2
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Loveday, Mrs J. V. R10
Stainbank K. L. R100
Harrison Mrs A. P. R5
Cummings, Mr & Mrs C. R10
Conradie Miss M. M. R20
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Dunning & Wade R50
Borland Mr & Mrs W. R20
Terhorst, Mrs M. R50
Eagle Footwear Mfrs R50
Penn A. R3
Anon R2
Brammage Mr & Mrs J. K. F. R25
Tomlinson G. F. R10
Schwegmann Mrs M. R18
French, E. R100
Brig R. Wimberley R100
Burges, Mrs K. M. R20
Duncan, Mrs D. R50
Carstens Mrs O. F. N. R1 000
Johnson, Miss A. B. R25
Fletcher G. B. R100
Anon Braamfontein R2
Anon R15
Fisher, Mrs M. R10
Ganesh, Mr R. R25
Goolams Motor Spares (Pty) Ltd R50
Lester Hall Ewing & Swan — Parners & Saff R50
Letcher, Rev & Mrs M. B. R100
Anon R10
M. Deth R10
B. Law R10
A. Macrae R10
D. Craig R10
J. Ziman R5
Dr B. J. Manning R20
Slater Footwear (Pty) Ltd R50
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L. Biden R10
Fr Noel Coughlan O.M.I. R1 000
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Mr G. N Paton R20
L. B. Leisegang R121
Basil Lurie (J. H. Isaacs, Geshen & Co.) R250
U. R. Brunton-Warner R20
P. M. Gerig R5
B. W. Wills R10
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Mr & Mrs E. G Hobson R10
C. V. Strydom R10

C. D. Cranston (Pre-Planned Invest) R25
C. V. Williams R10
Growden family R20
Anonymous R2
Anonymous R15
Anonymous R10
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Anonymous R10
Anonymous R40
Mrs Hawksley R5
Mr C. L. Hansen R100
Mrs Thurland R5
Anonymous R15
Anonymous R1
Anonymous R1
Coastal Printing R2
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R. J. Tillett R5
Anonymous R20
Anonymous R10
Mr G. A. Calver R50
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P. J. Wassung R5
A. N. Naidoo (Tinyy R10
R. H. Uken R10
Michael Shaw R10
M. M. Williams R10
R. W. Kuipers R10
Anonymous R5.10
Mrs O. J. Shepperd R100
P. G. Tyzack R10
Mrs M. E. S. Fitzsimons R100
E. and R. R. R150
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Sydney Tollman (Pty) Ltd R100
G. E. L. Johnson R50
K. E. Pick R10
Anonymous R1
Anonymous R5
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Miss M. A. Gonver R50
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R. W. Nicol R5
R. G. B. R10
Anonymous R20
Anonymous R1
D. M. Maxwell R20
A friend R5
Anonymous R5
C. M. Bailey R10
Pensioner R30
Anonymous R10
Anonymous R10
The Rotary Club of Durban Berea R1 000
L .K. Robertson R10
Polypharm (Pty) Ltd R300
Anonymous R4.07
Anonymous R5
D. G. Wade R10.10
G. A. Wade R10.10
J. J. Neethling R5
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S. W. Davis R10
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E. N. Frank R15
D. van Dellen R10
P. Davis R10
Dr N. A. Gibson R10
Rose & Reuben Silbert Charity Foundation R100
C. B. Mann R30
Anonymous R2.50
Anonymous R1
Anonymous R10
V.O.C. R25
Anonymous R10
Anonymous R10
Anonymous R20
Anonymous R5
Mr A. Webb R5
Du Plessis, P. R20
Roberts J. S. P. R20
Bradshaw Mr and Mrs L. V. R200
Fowler, E. Sandton R10
Dept of Nursing, University of Natal R25
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Marchant, Mr and Mrs J. R5
Lions Club of Westville R100
Brink, Mrs J. L. Umtentweni R5
Mackay S. and J. R10

Green, I. J. R10
Anon, Umtentweni R10
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Mingay Mrs R. H. R10
Scott Barns, Mrs D. Kwambonambi R5
Trevethan M. A. R100
Staff of Rapidol, Pinetown R200
Creighton Products R200
Pettit, Mrs I. V. R10
Franklin, L., Cape Town R15
Ferguson A. L. R10
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Herbst, Mrs D. D. R12
Barton Mr and Mrs D. J. M. R20
Dunkley, E. W. R15
Rooney P. A. R100
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Walter Kramer R500
H. B. W. P. Coetzee R40
P. A. Skeleton R20
Margate Photographic R10
A. Felgate R10
Mrs Sheila Perry R100
Mrs J. Hanson R60
Anonymous R500
Anonymous R10
A. C. B. Webster R1
Mrs D. M. Lumley R5
Anonymous R5
Mrs K. MacKenzie R1
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Anonymous 100.00
Wyatt, Miss S., Kokstad 2.50
Anonymous 2.00
The Hastiee 50.00
Mills, E. M. 100.00
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Anonymous 10.00
Matz, Mr and Mrs F. 25.00
Day, D. A., Village of Happiness, Margate 10.00
Du Plessis, J. J. D. 30.00
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Van Heerden, A. 20.00
Scottish Freemasons of Natal 500.00
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Smotherham, Mr G. N., Observatory, Jhbg 20.00
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Anonymous R5
Mrs Lorentz R10
Mr and Mrs D. L. Mellar R5
"Sympathy" R10
Anonymous R20
"Thank you that you care" R10

● The above list does not include the names of all who have contributed, only those whose donations have been processed in our accounts department or forwarded to us by the Red Cross.

A further list will be published next week and in the weeks following that until Sunday September 7.

For a cause such as drought and famine relief in KwaZulu there can never be enough money: every rand helps.

FROM TOP: Mr Dav the Sunday Tribune a sented by Mr Bill Al Limited. Centre is B Rogoff.

Sunday Tribune R1 000 cheque from Durban Berea Rotary chairman of the clu

Mr Wightman re M. T. Rodolo, publi South Africa.

Mr Aubrey Zelins Durban North Pick ' donated by customer week. In the truck manager of Pick 'n Pa

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Report is a start

By RODNEY JACKSON-SMITH

CHIEF Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has welcomed the first report on the future of Natal — but he has some misgivings and suggests a wider scope of investigation.

In a statement to the Sunday Tribune, the chief said he wished to place on record his "deep appreciation for the bold initiatives" contained in the first progress report which is the result of a study conducted by Pretoria University's Professor Jan Lombard.

"We in this country desperately need these kind of initiatives from whites. The gravest difficulties we face will only be overcome when there is evidence of common interest in initiatives which arise separately from blacks and whites," said Chief Buthelezi.

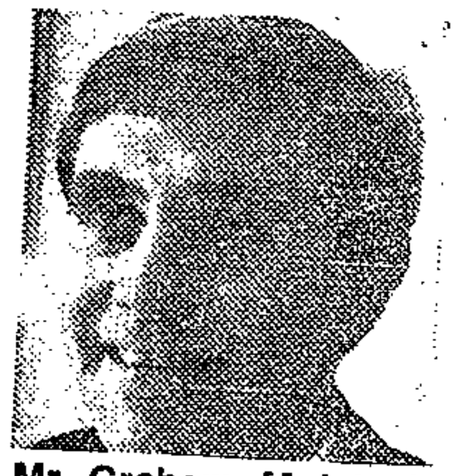
The extent to which white initiatives for change were sincere were measured by their attempts to incorporate black interests, he said.

Success in these attempts reduced the gap in white-black politics which black initiatives had to cross "if we are to negotiate a common future".

He said he noted with appreciation that the report was a progress report and his first reaction to it was: "For God's sake handle the value of this report tenderly and don't let it crystallise prematurely into yet another well-intentioned act hijacked and distorted into the mould of one or other vested interest."

Chief Buthelezi said he regarded it as significant

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi



Mr Graham McIntosh

that publication of the report came at a time when he had called for the setting up the Buthelezi commission to investigate the future of Natal and KwaZulu.

Both initiatives — the black represented by the Buthelezi commission and the white represented by the Lombard study—arose from entirely different considerations.

When he heard about the Lombard inquiry, Chief Buthelezi said he had no reason to believe that it would result in the direction the first report had taken.

"My overall impression is that a progress report of this kind is valuable precisely because its formulation took place before we deal with some problem areas. It helps us in constructing a framework in which we can attempt to deal with the most problematic issues," Chief Buthelezi said.

While endorsing the report's view that in Natal there was a greater flexibility in all spheres than elsewhere in the country, Chief Buthelezi said there were no solutions in Natal without them contributing to the overall solutions to the problems faced nationally.

He listed several points which he appealed to be taken into account by Professor Lombard's team in drawing up its next report.

Among those were:

- The lack of fiscal proposals meant that the document was too hypothetical for him to debate meaningfully with Inkatha.
- The danger of dividing natural constituencies had to be avoided. Black constituencies did not conform to the geographic regions proposed by the document.
- The constituency of Natal is part of a continuum into the other provinces and areas of development. White divisive politics have created artificial barriers in black constituencies. There can be no constructive black response until natural black constituencies are integral and can act coherently in terms of real shared interests.
- While agreeing that the land issue should not be the main currency of politcal dialogue the reality of a black-white conflict in this sphere could not be escaped and a too rigid demarcation would merely carry over this crucial question to any new bodies created in terms of the plan.

Chairman of the PFP Natal provincial executive, Graham McIntosh, said: "The Lombard report sounds extremely interesting and from the information available it is to be welcomed as a realistic attempt to wrestle with Natal's problems.

It is a change to have a commission make recommendations which make sense rather than conforming to some political ideology. It is to be hoped that the Volker Consolidation Commission will now flee from its cloud-cuckoo land and face the realities of a multiracial Natal.

Office arson

A school principal's office was gutted and many vehicles damaged when sporadic unrest continued in Eastern Cape black townships yesterday.

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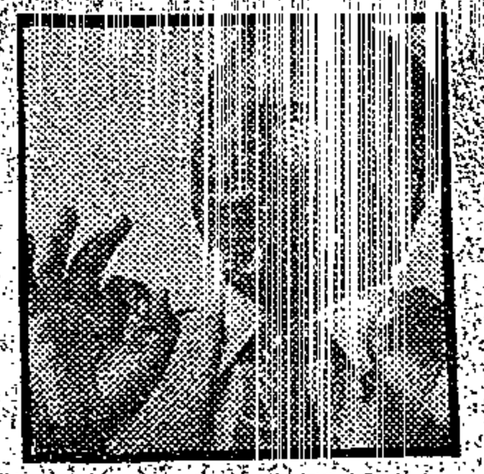
INKATHA SETTING UP FOREIGN MISSIONS

(107)



Dr Frank Mdlalose

AND MDLALOSE HINTS AT 'HELP' FROM THE EASTERN BLOC

by Deon du Plessis

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's 300 000 strong Inkatha movement says it is being badly served abroad by the South African diplomatic corps and is going all-out to establish its own foreign missions.

The chairman of Inkatha, Dr Frank Mdlalose, who is also KwaZulu's Interior Minister, hinted strongly this week that Inkatha would also look to the Eastern bloc for help. "Our foreign policy is clear; we will take help from wherever, but on our own terms."

"Help" would involve scholarships abroad for South African blacks, "intercontinental visits", a free flow of information and promoting inkatha and what it

Inkatha's "outward policy" is also strongly concerned with countering hostile views about the movement from Mr Oliver Tambo's banned African National Congress, the organisation which, Inkatha says, has threatened to kill Chief Buthelezi.

The Zulu movement, which will be a crucial factor in Dr Jan Lombard's plan for a non-racial Natal, is seen as "flexing its muscles" in preparation for a pivotal future role say observers.

In an interview in Ulundi this week Dr Mdlalose said: "We are in a party which is being attacked left right and centre. Can we not get our philosophy understood? Abroad we are represented by the South African diplomatic corps who have their own apartheid story. They are only too anxious to represent us as part of that story resulting in an image of us being an apartheid apologist."

Inkatha's own voice needed to be heard. "We want to have a foreign office, that is the aim and the sooner the better."

Dr Mdlalose would not disclose which countries he had approached with the Inkatha foreign office idea.

However he gave a list of the countries he had recently visited: Lesotho, Mozambique, Kenya, Italy, Germany, France, Britain, Canada, the United States, Australia and countries in South America.

Although he had not discussed the foreign office scheme with all these countries there had been "some positive responses" from those with which he had.

Dr Mdlalose said it was not important at this stage where Inkatha was considering setting up representation: the principle itself was the important aspect: "We are looking outside South Africa, whether to London or Moscow is neither here nor there. We are in an outward mood, we are marching ahead," he declared.

Nevertheless, in a strong attack on the West, he said: "We do not expect much from the Western world. Nobody has ever gained anything from England or America. Our brothers in exile became what they are because they were frustrated by the West. The West is not concerned with our welfare."

Inkatha would accept help from anybody, but Inkatha would lay down the terms Dr Mdlalose stressed.

"The East looks at us and says 'You are in South Africa, there is gold, diamonds, steel there. We want something, we will help you,' Dr Mdlalose said.

BLUEPRINT FOR NATAL

A RADICAL plan for Natal, which could serve as a blueprint for the country at all levels of government, was disclosed this week and is likely to add momentum to attempts to find a politically acceptable constitution for South Africa.

A copy of the plan is in the possession of the Sunday Tribune, which today publishes full details

● For details of the plan, intended as a basis for negotiation between all the peoples of Natal, turn to Page 5.

● Chief Buthelezi's reaction — Page 3.

Racked by drought kwaZulu faces famine

Star 28/7/82

By Josie Brouard

ULUNDI — Rapid deterioration in kwaZulu — at present in the throes of a severe seven-month drought and crisis famine situation — could be expected in the next few months ecological, Government and private sector spokesmen warned today.

Experts said kwaZulu, showing the characteristics of a Third World country, had too many people (3-million, expected to double in 20 years), and too little foods.

Some of the effects of the drought are:

- Half of kwaZulu's croplands yielding no food at all;
- Malnutrition affecting many of the 3-million inhabitants;
- An increase in the number of malnutrition-related sicknesses;
- Dead livestock numbering more than 100 000 this season;
- Sugar-cane crops dying for the first time in Natal's history;
- A loss to the South African Sugar Association of millions of rands;
- Business in Empangeni — the centre of the sugar industry — reaching a standstill;
- Stepped-up thuggery, thieving and faction-fighting with increased burglaries in white Natal;
- Men and women streaming into urban areas in search of jobs.

Mr H M S Ferreira, secretary of kwaZulu's Department of Agriculture and Forestry, said the truth of the situation was that the amount of arable land in kwaZulu was shrinking due to overpopulation and overgrazing. In 1979, according to official figures, a mere 22 percent of the land was arable.

Mr Ferreira said cattle deaths last year numbered 100 000. "There have definitely been more this season, but the worst is still to come. The highest mortality rate is when the spring rains fall (in October). The cattle are weak and cannot withstand the cold and drizzle."

For the first time in Natal's history, part of the sugar-cane crop had shrivelled up and died, Mr Ferreira said

Professor John Hanks, director of the Institute of Natural Resources, said people in kwaZulu were trying to survive off the land, but were practising primitive methods which would exhaust the land.

KwaZulu had a subsistence agricultural economy. The people survived only if nature provided. If nature did not, things broke down. There was deforestation, the loss of soil nutrients, overgrazing and soil erosion, Professor Hanks said.

All that was making kwaZulu the "dust bowl" of South Africa — just a morning's drive from thriving Johannesburg.

Plan to make Natal autonomous and multiracial

JOHANNESBURG. — A dramatic proposal to turn Natal into a multiracial autonomous region, probably under Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu, has been prepared by a top team of academics for leaders of the province's influential business sector.

If accepted, the proposal, which has been drawn up by academics who play a powerful advisory role to the government, would mean a complete reversal of apartheid in the province and could herald the end of the policy of independent homelands.

In political circles, it is seen as the beginning of an attempt to decentralise government to multiracial regional authorities, with Natal becoming the first multiracial state of a future South African confederation.

Government advisers are pushing hard for the acceptance of the Natal experiment as it would provide the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, with his only chance of pressing ahead with change in the face of his extremely powerful right wing. White resistance to the plan in Natal is expected to be limited, as the province is under the control of the New Republic Party, which has long advocated the confederal option.

The key aspects of the proposal are:

- A constitution with an entrenched bill of rights, protecting individuals and groups, against which all laws passed by a multiracial legislature would be tested by a powerful, independent judiciary;
- An executive head of the region, elected on a one-man, one-vote basis, who would almost certainly be Chief Buthelezi with his strong power base among Natal's Zulus;
- A multiracial legislature elected on an equal basis by three constituencies;
- A non-racial metropolitan area including Durban and the surrounding areas; and,
- A white rural constituency and a black Kwazulu constituency.

The plan is that this local government would take over the powers of the Provincial Council and later assume key functions of the central government, as it presses ahead with the decentralisation of authority to autonomous regional authorities.

The proposals were drawn up at the request of Natal's powerful business sector, including leaders of the sugar industry. The study was directed by Professor Jan Lombard, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Pretoria, who is an extremely influential academic in government circles.

Primary draft

Approached for comment, Professor Lombard said that a primary draft had been circulated among people whose professional opinions had to be canvassed. This draft had since been amended considerably. He hoped that a final progress report would be available by August 12.

The study was commissioned after Chief Buthelezi's repeated rejection of independence and the realization, particularly among leaders of the sugar industry, that consolidation would dislocate the region's economy.

There has been strong speculation among Natal business sources that the prime minister and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, are "fully aware" of the initiative.

Mr Anson Lloyd, past president of the Sugar Association and one of the men responsible for the plan, said recently that he believed that the government was "willing to consider alternatives, and we see this study as a means of testing government opinion."

In broad outline, the plan also fits in well with what Chief Buthelezi has advocated in recent months. The leader of the powerful Inkatha movement recently appointed a multiracial commission to plan a new constitution for Natal.

Four reasons

He gave four reasons why the province was the most appropriate choice to phase in a multiracial regional government:

- Differing white political interests and party preferences were more evenly balanced in Natal than in any other part of the country;
- Natal was the province in which whites were in the smallest minority and in which the dependence on black labour and the need for inter-race co-operation was the greatest;
- The administration of areas controlled by the Natal Provincial Council and the Kwazulu Government had become so inter-related and complex that no single region could be planned or administered without taking dual administration into account;
- While black workers had shown discipline during the 1973 Natal strikes, the recent school boycotts had nevertheless shown that stability in the Province was "very shallow."

Advocates of the proposals clearly hope that they will slowly create a "climate of acceptance" throughout the country, so that the government can move towards a confederation for the rest of South Africa.

However, if the prime minister is persuaded to accept the plan, he is certain to face strident opposition from his right wing, and will have to find a plausible political reason for not interfering with Natal's "local option."

29/2/80 ARGUS

Kwazulu swept by flu epidemic

(107)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Central Kwazulu is being swept by a dangerous influenza epidemic made more severe by the prolonged drought in the region.

The epidemics being followed by the twin child killer diseases of gastro-enteritis and measles — with 12 infants dying at one Kwazulu hospital alone last month.

To make matters worse, children already weakened by kwashiorkor, the wasting disease of malnutrition, are falling victim to the flu and measles epidemics.

AREA

The epidemic is cutting a broad swathe across the high country from the Nqutu plateau to Eshowe and also south into the Tugela River Valley.

The 200-bed Nkandhla Hospital in the middle of the influenza zone is admitting more than a dozen patients a day suffering from the severe upper-respiratory infection.

At the Eshowe Provincial Hospital the pattern is repeated. Large numbers of influenza cases are being reported.

'There is a marked incidence of influenza spreading into Kwazulu,' Dr Terence Dennehy, the medical superintendent says. 'It could not come at a worse time with the drought also affecting people. Of course kwashiorkor is here all the time.'

Private practitioners in Eshowe are also reported to be seeing large numbers of influenza sufferers, mainly blacks.

OVERCROWDED

The Ekombe Hospital, between Jamesons Drift and Nqutu, has 75 children in its wards — many suffering from the epidemic, measles, gastro-enteritis and malnutrition.

Wards are overcrowded and the hospital staff are struggling without a resident doctor.

In the surrounding district influenza is compounding the drought problem, according to Matron Olaug Solheim.

'People's diets have suffered from the failure of their crops,' she said. 'The children who have caught kwashiorkor do not have the resistance to recover if they catch the flu and measles which is about.'

The Star Monday July 28

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Star 28/7/80

Natal Nats opposed to joint power with kwaZulu

Political Staff

DURBAN — Natal Nationalists are totally opposed to any plan that will bring Natal and kwaZulu under one governing body.

Natal National Party opposition follows the early publication of a blueprint drawn up by a group of Pretoria academics to change the face of Natal and kwaZulu governmental structures.

Mr Pierre Cronje MP, NP Natal chairman, today said the plan was "by no stretch of the imagination" in line with National Party policy.

"In order for this plan to succeed, Natal would have to secede. The whole thing is ridiculous and a hare-brained scheme."

The plan, drawn up by four Pretoria academics under Professor Jan Lombard, who is a member of the Consolidation Commission, recommends that Natal and kwaZulu be divided into three main regional bodies which would have representation on a legislative body.

The academics were retained by the sugar industry and the Natal chambers of Industry and Commerce because of the opposition of the three bodies to further consolidation.

The plan has met with qualified reaction from kwaZulu, the New Republic Party, which controls the provincial administration, and the Progressive Federal party.

Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, last night distanced the Government from the proposals without a final rejection.

He said the Government was considering the recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission investigating consolidation, and the Cabinet would consider the commission's proposals on August 6.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, has welcomed the plan but did not see it as a final solution.

DISCUSSION

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP did not want to comment fully on the proposals because they were not yet final.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP has described the proposals as an "important initiative."

Mr Cronje said the plan would probably come up for discussion at the National Party Natal congress at the end of August when constitutional matters were discussed.

The ultimate political dispensation in Natal was a matter for negotiation among the politically responsible people in Natal and South Africa in general, said Professor Lombard today.

"What's important are the principles within which negotiations should take place."

One of these is the right of any group to establish its group identity to the exclusion of others.

This and other rights would be safeguarded under a Bill of Rights in the plan which proposes the scrapping of all apartheid laws.

Other key elements of the proposals are:

- Local authorities should become far more autonomous.
- There would be three regional authorities — kwaZulu, the metropolitan area and the white-owned rural areas along the transport corridors to the north.

Each of the three would have its own legislative and executive structure in accordance with its needs and traditions.

- Laws would be made by a legislative assembly of representatives elected by the three regional groups.

Strong reaction, particularly from Nationalists, has forced Professor Jan Lombard to expedite publication of his dramatic proposals for turning Natal into a multiracial region.

● Page 18 — "Homeland policy is at the end of the road" — Quail.

BACKGROUND

Reports by Josie Brouard

Pictures by Clive Lloyd

How the rain in kwaZulu falls mainly on the wrong places

Natal's five main rivers are a record low while many of Natal's secondary and tertiary rivers and streams have dried up completely — meaning long walks for domestic water for the people of kwaZulu. Here in Mangeni emaciated cattle, severe land erosion and dried up river beds were a common sight.

Only 14 percent of South Africa has more than 750 mm of rain a year. Most of kwaZulu (95 percent) falls into this area.

Durban and the surrounding coastal region has average annual rainfall of more than 1 000 mm. Some parts of kwaZulu have between 1 000 and 1 500 mm. And 40 percent of South Africa's water is in Natal.

Since Natal started experiencing its second successive drought from the beginning of this year, rainfall figures for Durban have been as reflected in the table.

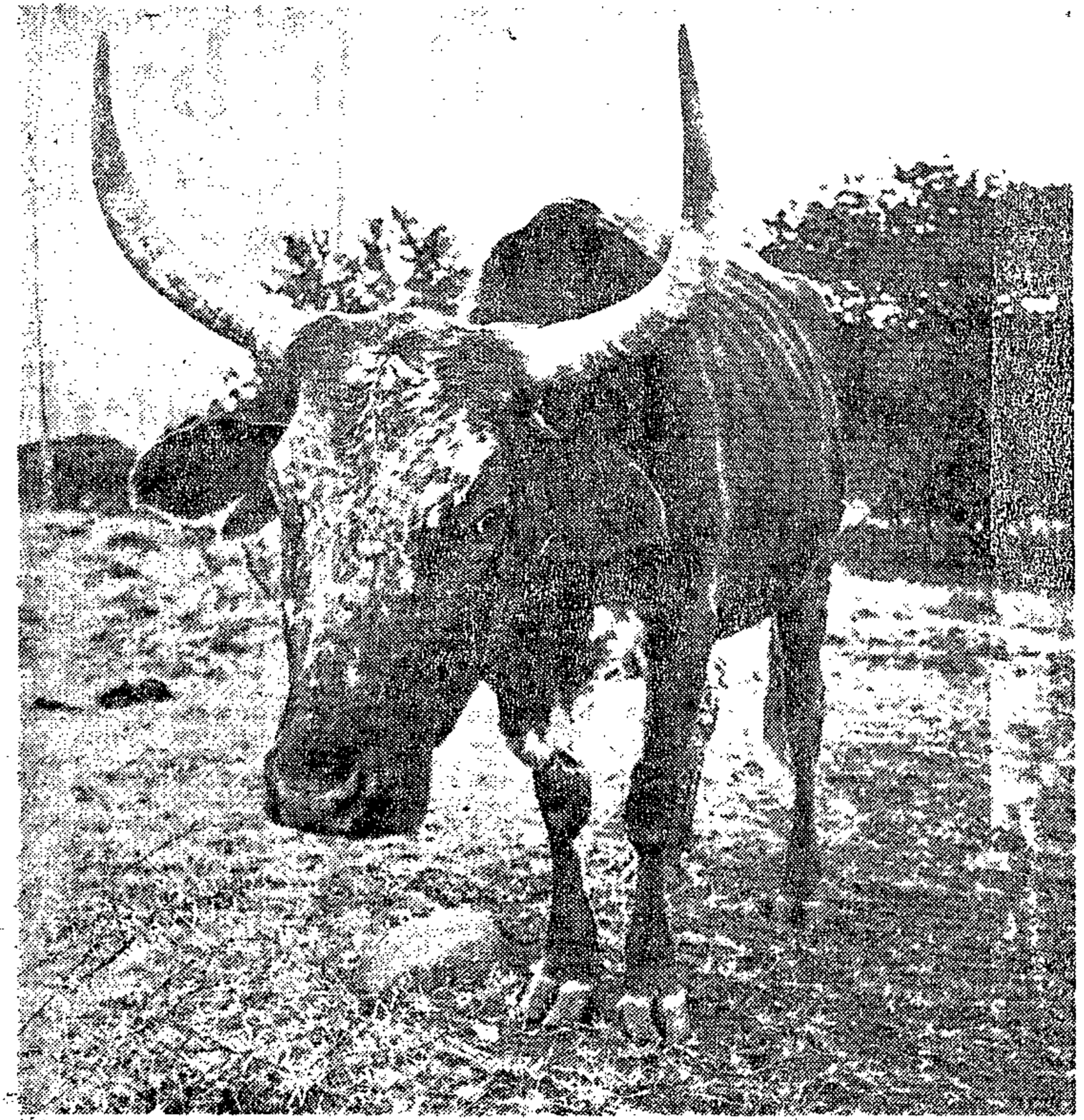
Professor J J Taljaard of the Weather Bureau in Pretoria said if a region had less than 80 percent of its average rainfall (the average being calculated from data collected for the past 50 to 60 years) during a month, it experienced a "dry" month.

He said if a region experienced less than 70 percent of its average monthly rainfall, the region experienced a drought — and that a severe drought prevailed if 60 percent or less rainfall was recorded in the region.

When less than average rainfall occurred for more than a month (in this instance, for more than six months successively) the region suffered a chronic drought, Professor Taljaard said.

Rainfall statistics 1980

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Average mm	135	127	107	94	54	39
mm this year	102	20	37	49	16	16
Percentage	75,5	15	34,5	52	29	42



At Tugela Ferry in Natal, whites and Zulus live side by side in "patches" of kwaZulu and white Natal. Separate areas can be seen very clearly — white Natal is greener, kwaZulu hopelessly over-grazed and eroded. This cow was competing with many other cattle for a rapidly shrinking portion of nutritional land.

29/02/80

Death stalks Zulu dustbowl

A visit to kwaZulu is a shock. A culture shock. The people — three million of them — are primitive and poor, their land barren and rocky. Their problems: overpopulation, shrinking crops and too few jobs outside the homeland. Some say it is a "people" problem rooted in the history of kwaZulu and its system of communal land-ownership, a system on the brink of breakdown as the land becomes too worthless to share. And all just a morning's drive from the Golden City.

Mayabenthi Mazibuko, one year and three months, at Nqutu's Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital was dying of marasmus (starvation), nurses told us. He had been admitted to hospital more than two months ago but was still losing weight. His hospital case history shows that his stools were septic. This showed his body was rejecting sugar and nutrients.

Natal's lush and green conservation parks — where animals live — are better managed than kwaZulu — where people live. The parks comprise 2,2 percent of Natal's total land area, kwaZulu 33 percent.

This is the view of environment-conscious experts in Natal who have warned that kwaZulu — "dustbowl" of South Africa — is showing all the characteristics of a Third World country and is rapidly deteriorating.

The results of South Africa's dual economy were never more clear than when I visited one of kwaZulu's 20-odd hospitals — the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital in Nqutu.

The hospital has 550 beds. It is one of kwaZulu's bigger hospitals — it can do emergency surgery and handle maternity cases.

Five wards of about six cots each were set aside for children who stream in regularly suffering from kwashiorkor ("kwash" to nursing staff).

The wards stank of urine — and the air was hot. The children looked horrible and desperately unhealthy, shrunken bodies and big heads, eyes glazed.

ASHAMED

Some hardly looked human, while others looked downright cute and cuddly in spite of being ill. Most were on the road to recovery. They were lucky. They had reached a hospital.

I picked up a boy to pose with him for a photograph. I was told by a nurse that it was dying. I call the child "it" because I hardly thought of him in human terms.

To my shame, I must admit, I was revolted.

He looked old. He cried and cried, the skin of his mouth pulling tight acrosss the gums, his eyes blank. It looked like a child in the photographs I have seen of Biafra. I could hardly believe it. Thank God he was the exception rather than the rule.

But it was horrible to think it was so close to home...

MALNUTRITION

Dr F Constable, director of kwaZulu's medical services, said statistics of people dying in kwaZulu were not readily available, especially as figures — which are already up on last year's — are expected to reach their highest next month.

He said that a great many hospital admissions were malnutrition cases and that matters were getting worse owing to the drought.

Dr Constable said: "A great many of the sick, who suffer other diseases, usually have kwashiorkor as a secondary diagnosis. So many people are malnourished that they can not fight disease."

Because so many of kwaZulu's smaller rivers, streams and pools have dried up, people are having to travel by foot further to get their daily water. Few Zulu people have storage tanks.

Stagnant, slow-moving water often silted owing to soil erosion — a big problem in the homeland — means waterborne diseases like bilharzia, typhoid and enteric fever.

Dr Constable said that a typhoid epidemic in the region which broke out in May was now under control. "Flu and bronchitis are more pronounced this year, but this is usual in winter," he said. He admitted there were many cases which never reached the hospital.

Mr Neil Alcock, director of Church Agricultural Projects (CAP) who has lived among the Zulu people for six years in the Tugela Valley — one of Natal's driest spots — said that nutritionally and scientifically, most of kwaZulu's people should be dead.

Most families live on R30 to R40 a month — and can only afford to eat mealie meal and perhaps a few vegetables.

They have planted crops and waited for the rains to come. Their lands are not irrigated (not even one percent of kwaZulu is under irrigation), so if the rains do not come they have nothing to eat.

POOR LAND

Mr Alan Mountain, regional director of the Urban Foundation explained: "Natal traditionally has lots of rain and water. Its people are geared around regular rain. Remove that and the situation becomes critical. Which it is now."

Mr Mountain said that Natal's urban areas were being "inundated" with people looking for jobs and that he expected the number to increase as winter advanced. He said that there was a shortage of 100 000 homes for blacks — mainly Zulus — in and around the urban areas.

In fact, most of the people of kwaZulu are surviving because of migratory labour, and the money remitted to them from their family members. Those who are able to find jobs.

An average family (conservatively consisting of two adults and four dependants) buys a 90 kg bag of mealie meal every two weeks. This costs R36 a month.

A cupful of dried beans costs 20c, four potatoes cost 10c and a small cabbage 20c, six spinach leaves 10c. One packet of powdered milk costs R1,60, if bought from mission services, and R1,80 at a store.

"If we have money left over we buy bread," the families of Msinga told us.

Dr J McCutcheon, medical superintendent of the Church of Scotland Hospital in the Tugela Valley, agreed that many cases of malnutrition did not reach the hospitals.

He added that faction fights in the area were becoming more serious, and happening more often. Treatment for bullet wounds were not uncommon.

"This is serious because it means the deaths of wage-earners. The land here is just scrub and of poor value. Basically, people cannot live off the land. The drought has made little difference. People depend on migrant labour," Dr McCutcheon said.

Things are bad in kwaZulu, but they always have been. The problem was that things were getting worse. Immediate solutions like food handouts were necessary to stave off famine but the real answer for the future was to help the people of the homeland to help themselves by getting the most from their land.

This is the view of Professor John Hanks, director of the Institute of Natural Resources.

Dying...on your own doorstep

Star 29/7/80

Massive water-lift by sugar farmers to aid kwaZulu

(67)

By Mike Derry

A massive rescue operation for drought-stricken kwaZulu is to be mounted by Natal sugar farmers this week.

More than 100 water tankers each carrying 6 000 litres and several 50 000-litre bulk carriers, will take water to 200 distribution points where traditional sources of water have dried up.

The operation is a joint effort of the SA Sugar Association and the kwaZulu Government.

Mr Merlin Morgan, public relations officer for the Sugar Association, said: "The sugar farming community is very closely knit, and most farmers have water tankers which are normally used for fighting fires."

Farmers will operate the water-lift on a roster basis.

In addition, the bigger sugar concerns have offered several 50 000-litre bulk carriers and 18 000-litre static tanks which will be set up in the most sorely-hit areas.

But the situation is expected to worsen before it gets better because the water will be drawn from kwaZulu's rivers and dams, which are already dangerously low.

"We may have to face the situation where we will have to buy water from the town of Empangeni," Mr Morgan said. "If that fails, we will have to transport water from Durban."

Estimates of the total cost of the exercise are impossible at this stage, Mr Morgan said, "It will obviously be very costly."

The farmers transporting the water will be paid by the Sugar Association, at the standard rates they receive for hauling cane.

This child is dying of malnutrition. "When you saw pictures of wizened little bodies from Biafra it was horrifying but far away, remote. Yesterday, a morning's drive from Johannesburg, I lifted this wretched little creature into my arms." Reporter Josie Brouard describes her visit to a 550-bed hospital in the Nqutu district of kwaZulu, about four hours' drive from Johannesburg. Her report of the malnutrition and drought situation in kwaZulu appears on Page 27.

● Picture by Clive Lloyd.

The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, July 29, 1980

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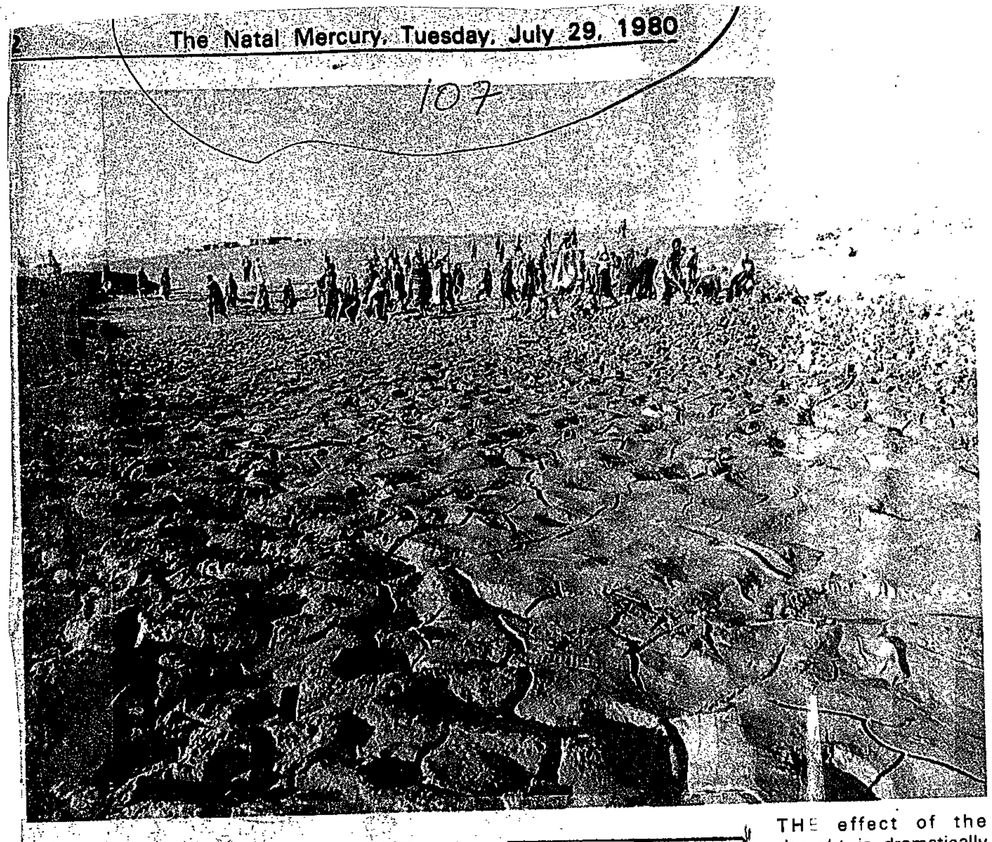
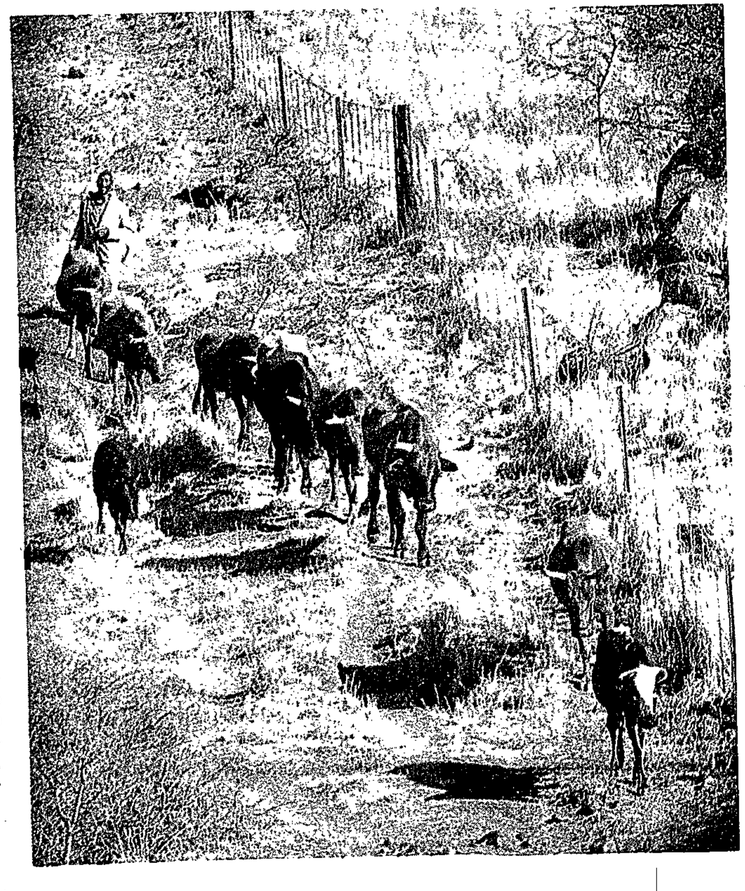
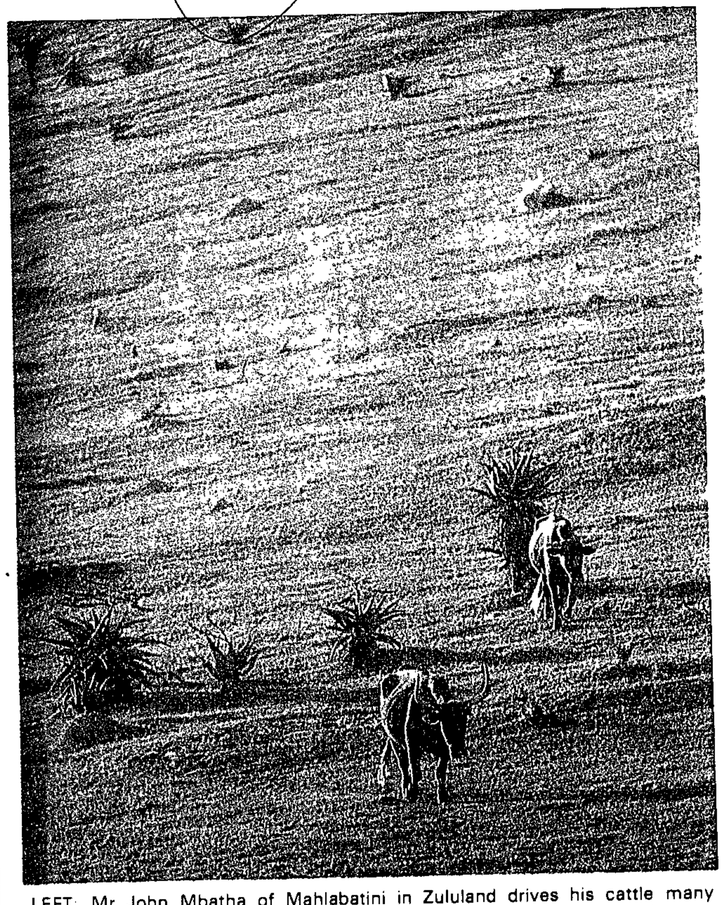
Drought!

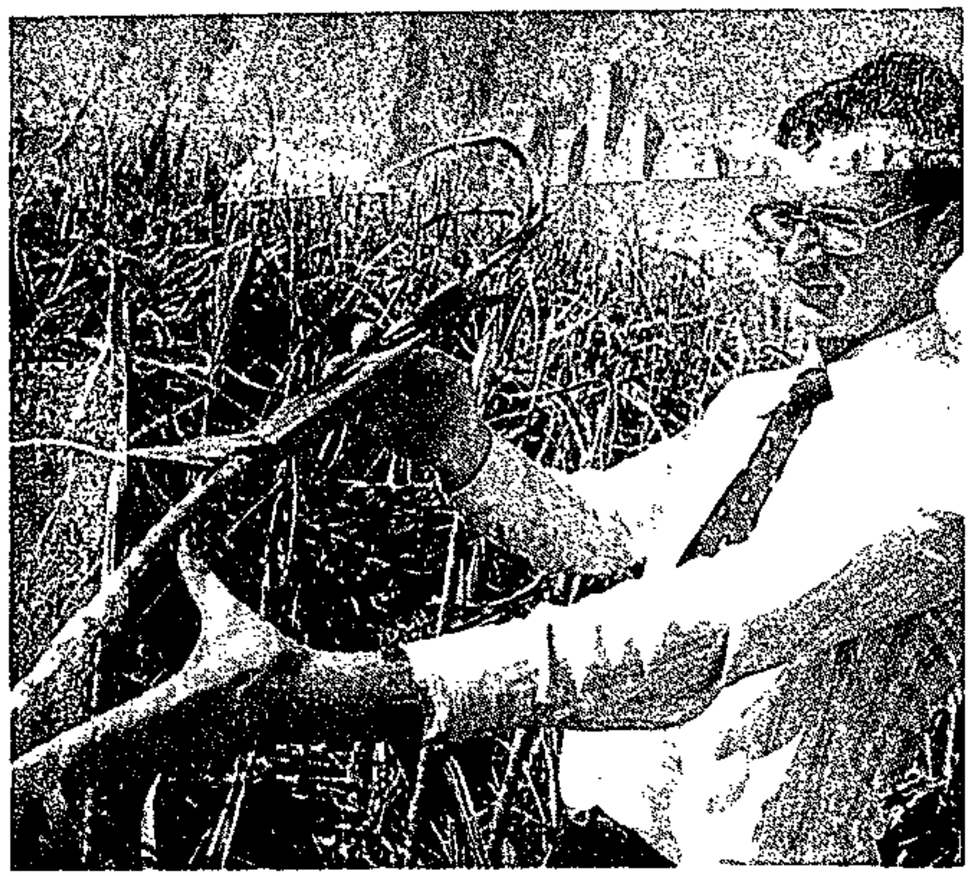


THE effect of the drought is dramatically illustrated by this dried-out dam at Mabedlana in KwaZulu. In the distance the local people are digging into the scorched mud in an effort to build a new dam. Men, women and children are taking part.

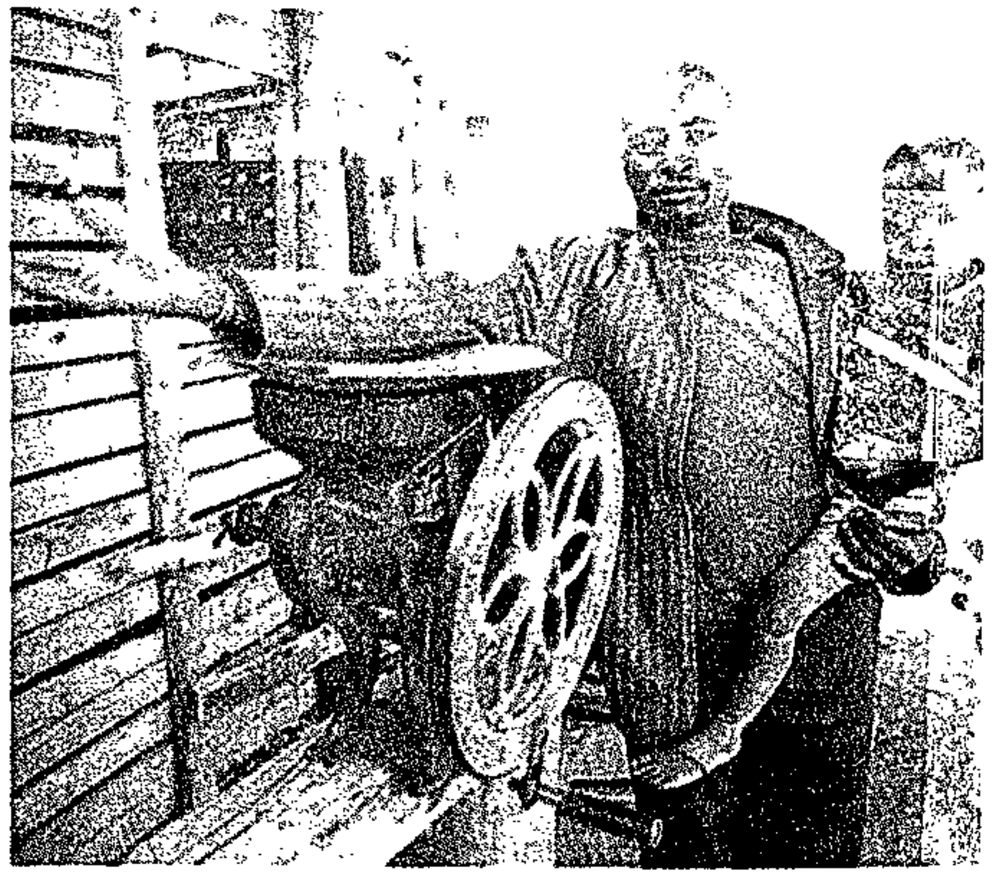




LEFT: Mr John Mbatha of Mahlabatini in Zululand drives his cattle many kilometres everyday in search of water for his stock. He is now afraid that the effort of walking a long distance every day may kill his already weakened cattle. Above: Cattle roam the scorched and barren countryside in search of grass. Even if soaking rains do come it will take some time for the grass to start growing again.



MR DON WEBSTER, manager of the Amatikulu Sugar Mill, with some of the sugar cane that has been severely stunted by the drought. The short distance between the growing rings is the result of stunted growth.



MR B NSELE of Okhukho in Zululand points to his mealie storage bin which is empty. His mill, which is normally used to make mealie meal for his family, has been standing idle because of the total failure of the crops.

Pictures: Tony McMillan

Zulus rally to fight killer drought

29/7/80

African Affairs Reporter

ZULUS are rallying to fight the severe drought which has ravaged KwaZulu, causing disease and killing large numbers of livestock.

While outside aid is pouring into the area, Zulu men, women and children are being paid R1,25 an hour by the Government of KwaZulu to build dams to save what little water they can.

They received their first pay last Friday.

A Mercury survey of the drought in KwaZulu painted a gloomy picture.

Cattle, weakened from lack of grazing, roamed the banks of dry rivers in search of water. Some were driven long distances to get to water but many collapsed.

In the Qwasha, Okhukho and Mahlabatini districts hundreds of cattle are dying.

Tribesmen in the area told the Mercury their poultry were also dying from lack of water. Others suspected Newcastle disease was responsible.

A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture in KwaZulu said a team of extension officers were investigating the death of the poultry.

Yesterday representatives of the KwaZulu Government and members of the sugar industry met in Eshowe to launch 'Operation Water'.

The South African Sugar Association will deliver water free to certain areas.

Unicorn Shipping have offered six large tanks of 18 000 litres to be sited at strategic points.

MEN and women working on the construction of dams in many parts of Zululand are paid by the KwaZulu Government.

The Star

Babylon comes to kwaZulu

"I will show you fear in a handful of dust." — T S Eliot

THE geography of drought does not follow political boundaries any more than floods or pestilence. The one succeeding the other in abused agricultural regions, biting deeper each time, has wiped out whole civilisations in the past. Where Babylonians once grew two wheat crops a year we now dig up ancient towns buried in sand.

The drought now eating down Africa's eastern side and into widespread pockets of South Africa is a repetition of a deadly old theme, and many will see its devastating effects as an act of God; and when the inevitable summer storms come and carry away what the winds have left of the topsoil — another act of God. But as in much of Africa, kwaZulu's dust bowl is an act of man. The damage has been growing over the decades, the result of ignorant farming and, in the local case, years of blind and distant administration.

The current drought, with its threat of the first famine in the modern state of South Africa, presents the country as a whole with a challenge that may not be ignored. The State has a duty to do all it can to reform black agricultural techniques, to look again at land use patterns, to combat with sensitivity the disastrous rural population growth: to listen to the counsel of the Institute of Natural Resources and the recommendations of the Lombard Commission who have both this week warned that the Natal/kwaZulu region's ecological and economic future lies not in partition but in seeing the entire region as one. The homeland can survive only by pooling, not separating, what little it has in the way of expertise. The same can be said of South Africa as a whole. A white philosophy that the black is his poor neighbour is an anachronism, a dangerous one. When it comes to the basics of national survival this is one country and one people whose common inheritance is its soil.

Black welfare bodies to lose Natal grants

107

NM 30/7/80

Mercury Reporter

MOST black welfare organisations in Kwa Mashu will need money desperately next year, when they will fall under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu Government.

The director of Community Services in Durban, Mr M van Zyl, said yesterday that grants of up to R3 000 had in the past been given to welfare organisations in Kwa Mashu and Durban by the Port Natal Administration Board.

However, when the board relinquished control of these organisations in April, 1977, it agreed to supply financial help only for the next four years.

The grants will be stopped, therefore, in March 1981.

Mr van Zyl said yesterday that the PNAB could no longer afford to grant such massive sums of money to needy organisations.

'The board feels it has done its bit. When the Kwa Mashu welfare organisations fall under KwaZulu, it's their baby,' he said.

When approached by social workers, the secretary of the KwaZulu Health and Welfare Department, Dr M Gumede, emphasised the tremendous demand for financial help throughout KwaZulu. He said requests were being considered.

A spokesman for the Ematupeni and Zimele Cripple Care Centres in Kwa Mashu said that without the grants, which supported the majority of the 235 crippled people in the welfare community, they would have to depend entirely on the parent body of the association and public donations.

BACKGROUND

Crisis proposals made for kwaZulu

(107)

Proposals backed by the kwaZulu Government regarding the future of kwaZulu's rural development — which faces ecological collapse — have been put to the South African Government.

The recommendations, made by the Institute of Natural Resources, have the support of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the kwaZulu Development Corporation, the Natal provincial authorities and a host of environmental consultants in white Natal.

The proposals are another attempt to solve the problems of Natal - kwaZulu interdependence on economic ecological lines.

The Lombard Commission report released this week is the first of three commissions which are looking at the future of Natal.

The first is the Government-based Van der Walt Commission, the second is the Lombard Commission, backed by private enterprise in Natal, and the third, chaired by Professor L Schreiner, has been appointed by Chief Buthelezi.

The Schreiner Commission will be consulting the Institute of Natural Resources among others in an attempt to solve the problems of the province.

Professor John Hanks, director of the Institute, said the Institute's proposals aimed to combat some of kwaZulu's most pressing socio-economic and environmental problems which have been aggravated by severe drought in the region.

The recommendations rejected a land policy of fragmentation and aimed instead — by means of integrated resource planning — to make proper use of Natal's land area, he said.

A representative of the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr W F Visagie, head of Mr P W Botha's Physical Planning Office, said it would take some time before the department would decide best how it could be implemented.

It was not sure at this stage whether the proposals could be implemented at all and if so, by whom — the Department of Co-operation and Development or the Natal provincial authorities, both of whom have a stake in the running of kwaZulu.

STRATEGIES

"This is one of several strategies the department is looking at, but no decision has been taken yet," Mr Visagie said.

Professor Hanks has stressed that Natal and kwaZulu had to be considered as one for further ecological collapse in the area to be avoided.

The Lombard Commission has proposed an autonomous multi-racial Natal and rejected geographical segregation in the province.

From an ecological viewpoint, Professor Hanks draws the same conclusions. "We are looking at a total rural strategy for kwaZulu and Natal combined with a view to introducing a sustainable programme of rural development," Professor Hanks said.

Professor Hanks said the present chaos stemming from the drought had been predicted by experts for some time.

Professor John Hanks . . . proposals to combat kwaZulu's most pressing problems.

Lombard's Natal plan to be released today

CAPE TIMES 31/7/80

(107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The controversial Lombard plan for multi-racial government in Natal will be released by Professor Jan Lombard, head of the department of economics at Pretoria University, at a press conference in Pretoria today.

This is 12 days ahead of the release date intended.

The report, which was "leaked" to the press last week, was commissioned by the SA Sugar Association after it became clear that the consolidation of Kwazulu would have disastrous consequences for the sugar industry in the area.

Senator Owen Horwood, leader of the National Party in Natal, has stated that any policy decisions affecting any part of South Africa would be taken by the government alone.

Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC in Natal, yesterday hit back at Senator Horwood, warning that it was about time the government accepted that Natal was different and should be treated differently from the other provinces.

He added that the people of Natal and Kwazulu would not allow themselves to be "led to disaster like a bunch of tame sheep".

Organizations representing commerce, industry, and agriculture, as well as the Kwazulu Government and representatives of the majority of the white voters of Natal, had consistently pointed out, he said, that the government's policies could only lead to the destruction of the economic base of Natal and political confrontation.

Mr Martin averred that the people of Natal were reaching the end of their tether and would not continue to accept unrealistic decrees from the government.

Senator Horwood seemed to be at odds with the Prime Minister when he said the "government alone" would decide.

The Prime Minister had twice consulted business leaders asking for their assistance in dealing with the many problems which faced the country, he said.

Senator Horwood was ignoring the opinions of the business leaders of the province, he added.

Natal is different, Martin warns Horwood

Mercury Reporter

THE Lombard plan for multiracial Government in Natal will be released by Prof Jan Lombard, head of the department of economics at Pretoria University, at a Press conference in Pretoria tomorrow.

This is 12 days ahead of the original release date of August 12.

The report, which was 'leaked' to the Press last week, was commissioned by the S A Sugar Association after it became clear that consolidation of KwaZulu, as discussed in the Eastern Regional Committee appointed by the Government, would have disastrous consequences for the sugar industry in the area.

The plan has drawn a hostile reaction from spokesmen for the National Party in Natal with Sen Owen Horwood, leader of the party in Natal, stating that any policy decisions affecting any part of South Africa would be taken by the Government alone.

Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC in Natal, yesterday hit back at Sen Horwood, warning that it was about time the Government accepted that Natal was different and should be treated differently from the other provinces.

He added that the people of Natal and KwaZulu would not allow themselves to be 'led to disaster like a bunch of tame sheep'.

Organisations representing commerce, industry, and agriculture, as well as the KwaZulu Government and representatives of the majority of the white voters of Natal, had consistently pointed out, he maintained, that the Government's policies could only lead to the destruction of the economic base of Natal and political confrontation.

Mr Martin averred that the people of Natal were reaching the end of their tether and would not continue to accept unrealistic decrees from the Government.

Senator Horwood was ignoring the opinions of the business leaders of the Province, he declared.

Nat MP unhappy with Lombard plan

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE 'blatant involvement

in highly emotive politics' by Prof Jan Lombard could have negative effects on the economic growth of Natal, Mr Danie Schutte, Nationalist MP for Pietermaritzburg North, said last night.

Commenting on the release of a blueprint for Natal and KwaZulu commissioned by the SA Sugar Association under the chairmanship of Prof Lombard, Mr Schutte said it was totally uncalled for for the professor to get involved with an 'illusionary' blueprint.

'Natal is as much a part of the Republic as it ever was. There is no place in Government for its cessation,' Mr Schutte said.

'Economic growth is what is important to Natal at this stage, and Prof Lombard should know that,' he said.

'Economic growth requires stability and for a man of his stature to get involved in a plan which can bring about political uncertainty with resultant economic impoverishment is, in my opinion, irresponsible,' Mr Schutte said.

31/7/80

Star's picture of starving child sparks off action

(167) 31/7/85 Star

The picture that shocked Star readers: Reporter Josie Brouard with a kwaZulu child dying of marasmus — or starvation. Malnutrition is common in the homeland: things will get worse when the rains come and children suffer gastro-enteritis, says Dr F Constable, director of medical services in kwaZulu.

A picture of a starving child, just a few hundred kilometres from home, shocked a host of Star readers who want to help the people of drought-stricken kwaZulu.

Housewives with food and baby clothes, businessmen with bags of maize and a truckload of cattle fodder, and a food-distributing organisation have all rallied round as Transvaalers to do their bit for kwaZulu's 3-million people who are suffering famine and drought.

The kwaZulu Government holds a meeting today to decide on suitable depot points and Transvaal-based stations to which help for kwaZulu can be forwarded — and The Star will keep readers informed.

Readers want to help kwaZulu

Mr H M S Ferreira, kwaZulu's agriculture and forestry chief, responded warmly to the response of Star readers and said action would be taken today to help kwaZulu's people.

Mr J G Caine, a farmer in Kinross in the Transvaal, said: "I was appalled to read of what was happening just across our borders. What can I do to help?"

Mr Sam Green of Evergreen Ranch in Middelburg immediately offered 100 bags of maize and a truckload of cattle fodder. "I was shocked at the photograph in The Star," he said.

Mr Abdulrahman Zwane representative of the Islamic Missionary Society, is starting a fund-raising drive for kwaZulu inhabitants after seeing The Star article. The society will be distributing pamphlets to its members to make people aware of what is happening so close to home.

"We were dismayed to read what is happening in the homeland," Mr Zwane said.

Mr Len Atwell and Mrs Mary Hanna, who have run food relief schemes for black people for more than 15 years when their organisation was originally known as Kupugani, have also offered their services for the distribution of food to depots in kwaZulu.

The Star will keep readers informed once arrangements have been finalised by the kwaZulu Government.

© Page 27: Hunger boosts crime in kwaZulu.

Mr H M S Ferreira, secretary of kwaZulu's department of Agriculture and Forestry: "The truth of the situation is that kwaZulu's land has been overgrazed. The land is shrinking." Now Star readers have volunteered help to bring relief to the victims of drought in the homeland.

Hunger boosts crime in kwaZulu

The people of kwaZulu — despite starvation — can no longer afford to grow crops. "We plant, others reap," they say and tell of thuggery and theft.

Mr Howarth Nzimande, a lawyer in the Nqutu district and a permanent member of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Planning, Co-ordinating and Advisory Council (PCAC), says crime in the homeland has escalated because people are starving.

"I deal with cases of assault and theft every day in court. But things are getting worse," said Mr Nzimande.

Report by Josie Brouard

Pictures by Clive Lloyd

And, in Natal's white areas, burglaries are reportedly increasing.

Deep in the heart of kwaZulu, in the Msinga district, a family outline their daily diet. They cannot afford meat.

WITHERED

In sugar cane land, the green and lush three-metre high cane stalks have withered and died, shrunken into pitiful clumps.

The Zulu owner of a four-hectare plot says that she, a widow with six dependents, has lost all her crop. Her vegetable patch — for cabbages and beans — has yielded nothing either.

Normally, she makes R4 000 a year out of her sugar cane crop and from this she deducts payments on a tractor. The fertiliser she bought last year is still visible on the dry and cracked land, still waiting for the rain to fall.

She will apply to the kwaZulu government for a drought relief payment and, for the rest, she must hope that one of her working children will send her some money. None has, so far.

* * *

KwaZulu's sugar cane harvest this year will bring in "at best" half of the 1,1-million tons expected. This means an income loss of R10-million to black sugar cane farmers, according to Mr H M S Ferreira, secretary of kwaZulu's Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

Natal's projected target of 2,1-million tons of sugar has been reduced to 1,7-million tons, white sugar cane areas being less hard hit than the black areas.

Similarly, while Natal's white areas have water flowing freely, there are no irrigation schemes, pipelines, taps or boreholes in kwaZulu. You walk in kwaZulu for your water — for kilometres and sometimes for one-and-a-half-hour stretches there and back.

This is how Mr Neil Alcock, a man who has lived among the Zulus for six years as director of Church Agricultural Projects sees it: "Hand-outs are short-term solutions. People cannot go down much further. It's almost the end of the road — and then we will face an explosive situation."

Mr Howarth Nzimande: "People are looting and thieving — because they are starving."

is district, stands

(a) available time (time available for an individual to devote to social, cultural and recreational activities after basic needs have been taken care of; particularly allow for time at work, time taken getting to and from work, and time taken shopping for basic needs); (b) available income (surplus income available for these activities after basic needs - food, health, clothing, housing, transport - have been taken care of); (c) consumer goods (availability of consumer goods, both perishable and durable, through accessible shopping facilities); (d) personal communication (availability of postal and telephone services

and so on; however for many purposes it would not be useful to have so fine a classification.

Having chosen the set of aspects one wishes to evaluate in the scheme, one would then aim, in general, to evaluate each of them in terms of the *quantity* available to the group, the *quality* of what is available, and the *distribution* of this 'good' within the group, and relative to other groups in the society. In particular cases - e.g. money - one might not be able to make the 'quality/quantity' distinction.

NAU to discuss land consolidation and Natal scheme

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Natal Agricultural Union starts its annual two-day congress in Durban in September against a background of a bold new plan designed to scrap apartheid for a more autonomous method of governing Natal and KwaZulu.

The Government's present land consolidation Act has long been one of contention among Natal farmers and once again members have asked for congress to discuss consolidation and its implications for farmers.

The plan, further details of which should be available in mid-August, to free Natal, Zululand and Kwazulu from apartheid could prove very contentious.

The congress will call on the Government to formulate and implement a policy to end problems faced by border farmers.

Members also want the public to be educated to the fact that they must pay more for their food because farmers must be reasonably compensated for farm produce.

The congress will urge an amendment to the Electricity Act of 1958 to provide more economical electricity rates for farmers.

There will be a move for the call-up system for farmers, after basic training, to be reviewed.

A further call will be that the Minister of Agriculture should consider the initiation of a compulsory national public liability third party insurance against fire spreading from one farm to another.

The congress also wants the Department of Veterinary Services to grant a licence to the Abattoir Corporation to allow meat to be exported from the Cato Ridge abattoir.

© See also Page 6

(ii) *Community Resources*. Use of resources particularly to facilitate and strengthen communal life: (a) expenditure on personal entertainment (food, drink, parties); (b) community facilities: use of resources to provide community centres, meeting halls, creches, playgrounds; old age homes; hotels, restaurants; pubs; facilities catering for particular needs, e.g. handicapped or mentally retarded people; welfare expenditure; (c) sports facilities: availability of sports fields, changing rooms, specialised facilities (golf courses, squash courts, and so on); swimming pools; public stadia; sports clubs. (iii) *Self-affirmation*. Community morale and esteem depend particularly both on individual self-affirmation, and on the ability to present the group culture and viewpoint to itself and to the general public. (a) Individual affirmation: assertion of individual identity through consumption - self-beautification (cosmetics, haircare, clothes, etc.), decoration, luxury expenditure. (b) Group affirmation: availability to the group of local radio, television, newspapers and magazines, and other forums where they may present their viewpoint to

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is over 200, it is different. One could use negative values for influences which are actually harmful. Clearly particular evaluative assumptions go into choosing this function, which states how 'good' different values of the indicator are; these assumptions would have to be agreed on by the users of the scheme, through some combination of opinions from 'experts' and 'clients' (that is, the people at the receiving end of the policy), see e.g. [4], [16], [21] and § 6.2 for further discussion.

...r's picture of starving child sparks off action

167 31/7/85 Star

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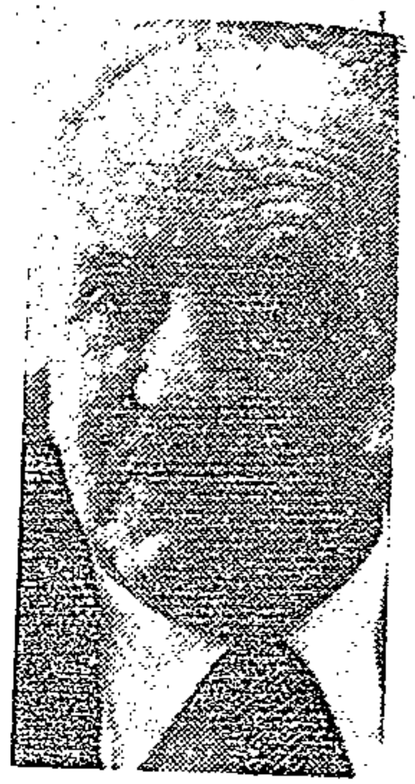

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Buthelezi's reservation on Lombard Report is land issue

(107) RDM 2/8/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern African Editor

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, views the Lombard Report on political alternatives for Natal-KwaZulu as "too hypothetical" at present to merit debate on whether or not it should be approved by Inkatha.

But he nevertheless sees it as an initiative which can contribute to construction of a framework within which to deal with the problems facing the Natal-KwaZulu region.

Chief Buthelezi's comments on the Lombard Report, which was officially released yesterday, are made in a written assessment released to the Rand Daily Mail.

The report moots the idea of Natal-KwaZulu being divided into three partially autonomous "sub-provincial' regions — KwaZulu, the white-rural corridor and the Durban-Pinetown metropolitan area — linked together in a federal arrangment.

Chief Buthelezi cautions against superimposing these regions in a manner which politically divides or weakens blacks, who constitute a decisive majority in the Natal-KwaZulu.

"Black constituencies do not conform to the geographic regions proposed by the document. We must leave no room for a cynical interpretation that the creation of these new constituencies is another divide-and-rule tactic."

He goes on to warn that there is no escaping the land issue, however desirable that may be (the Lombard Report was commissioned by the Natal Sugar Industry because it was dissatisfied with Pretoria's consolidation proposals).

"While I agree that ideally land should not be the main currency of political dialogue, we cannot escape the reality that there is a black-white conflict over land . . .

"A too rigid demarcation of land interest zones along the lines suggested in the report carry land conflicts to the (proposed) federal chamber in Natal-KwaZulu."

Failure to resolve the land question satisfactorily might result in the envisaged federal chamber inheriting the land dispute from the central government — but "with less capacity to control the consequences".

Division of Natal-KwaZulu into regions will not necessarily neutralise conflicts of interest and may even exacerbate them if local interests crystalise into opposing power blocs in the proposed federal chamber.

In particular, any attempt to "contain poverty in one region and relative privilege in another will simply emphasise the conflicts which will emerge at the federal level".

Chief Buthelezi reflects a degree of political scepticism about the sugar industry, although he admits he was agreeably surprised by the general orientation of the report.

"There is a danger in the report that the sugar industry, as the dominant industry in one region, may appear to absolve itself from being part of the problem and present itself as part of the solution," Chief Buthelezi says.

But because of its domination at the regional level, it might become "a too clearly identified target of political and economic hostility at the federal level".

Chief Buthelezi adds: "Our future will not be furthered by encapsulating the sugar industry in one region and removing its benefits from people (outside the region) Ownership of the land which produces sugar incurs on the owners a broader South African responsibility."

Chief Buthelezi . . . "too hypothetical".

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EDSON

SECTION A

'Govt shouldn't bargain with land transfers'

(107) (107)

NDM 2/8/80.

Political Staff

DURBAN. — In an indictment of the Government's consolidation proposals for KwaZulu, Professor Jan Lombard says land transfers cannot serve as the main currency of political bargaining in South Africa.

He gives as his reasons that:

- There is not enough land to satisfy conflicting demands;
- Such transfers are "zero-sum games". In fact they may well become a "negative-sum games", in the sense that the economic productivity of the property may be undermined through no fault of individuals;
- The implications of moving hundreds of thousands of people and finding thousands of millions of rands as part of the bargain are traumatic;
- Land hunger, especially when land is regarded as a legitimate means of bargaining in political dynamics, is insatiable and may make the political system fundamentally unstable; and
- Such politicising of land also negates the basic principle of private property — in so far as the ownership of the land is transferred from individuals to a collective entity. Prof Lombard says such a process must ultimately lead to the destruction of the foundations of the free enterprise system and the impoverishment of everyone concerned.

Basically, the report adds, the problem of stimulating the evolution of stable government can only be absolved in the emergence of legitimate political institutions which allow the effective participation of the governed in the process of government.

"It is, therefore, in this direction, rather than in the transfer of land, that deliberations should turn."

To the extent that some further re-arrangement of area delimitations proves to be necessary for the successful emergence of such political institutions, the report continues, the "consolidation issue" would remain relevant.

Given the reasonable assumption, however, that such institutions could hardly rely upon geographic separation of interests — but would emphasise association, co-ordination and co-operation over the entire area of Natal — geographic borders between KwaZulu and other parts of Natal should become much less critical to the private owners of property.

Prof Lombard maintains that land consolidation cannot be the starting point in what the Prime Minister of the Republic called an "exhaustive investigation".

The starting point must be the emergence — at least in principle — of legitimate and stable institutions of government in the place of, or as extensions of, those institutions which are at present governing the system of relationships between the people of Natal in particular, and the peoples of South Africa in general.

He says that the emergence of such a new order will obviously not be a simple matter.

Very complex processes of political dynamics are involved, Prof Lombard says.

These ultimately find expression in a process of discussion, persuasion and — hopefully — substantial consensus.

The South African constitutional dilemma cannot be understood without proper consideration of the basic forces that have given shape, to modern South Africa, Prof Lombard says.

He breaks these down into:

- The high degrees of heterogeneity of the South African population structure;
- The high degrees of economic interdependence between the various population groups;
- The white dominated power structure; and
- The growing onslaught on the legitimacy and stability of the Republic from abroad.

In this latter context, the report states that the economic and strategic value of South Africa in the global political conflict situation is well known.

A concerted effort by the forces hostile to Western freedom alliances to undermine the legitimacy and stability of the present Republic of South Africa, he declares, is manifesting itself to an increasing extent.

These efforts are considerably assisted by the growing international disapproval of domestic racial policies, he says.

Accordingly, South Africa is being confronted by a hostile and suspicious world opinion that has been building up steadily for more than three decades and that is now verging on a willingness to employ punitive sanctions.

The report says the extremes within which solutions must be sought are the present world of colour discrimination on the one hand, and that of majority rule in the present unitary system on the other hand.

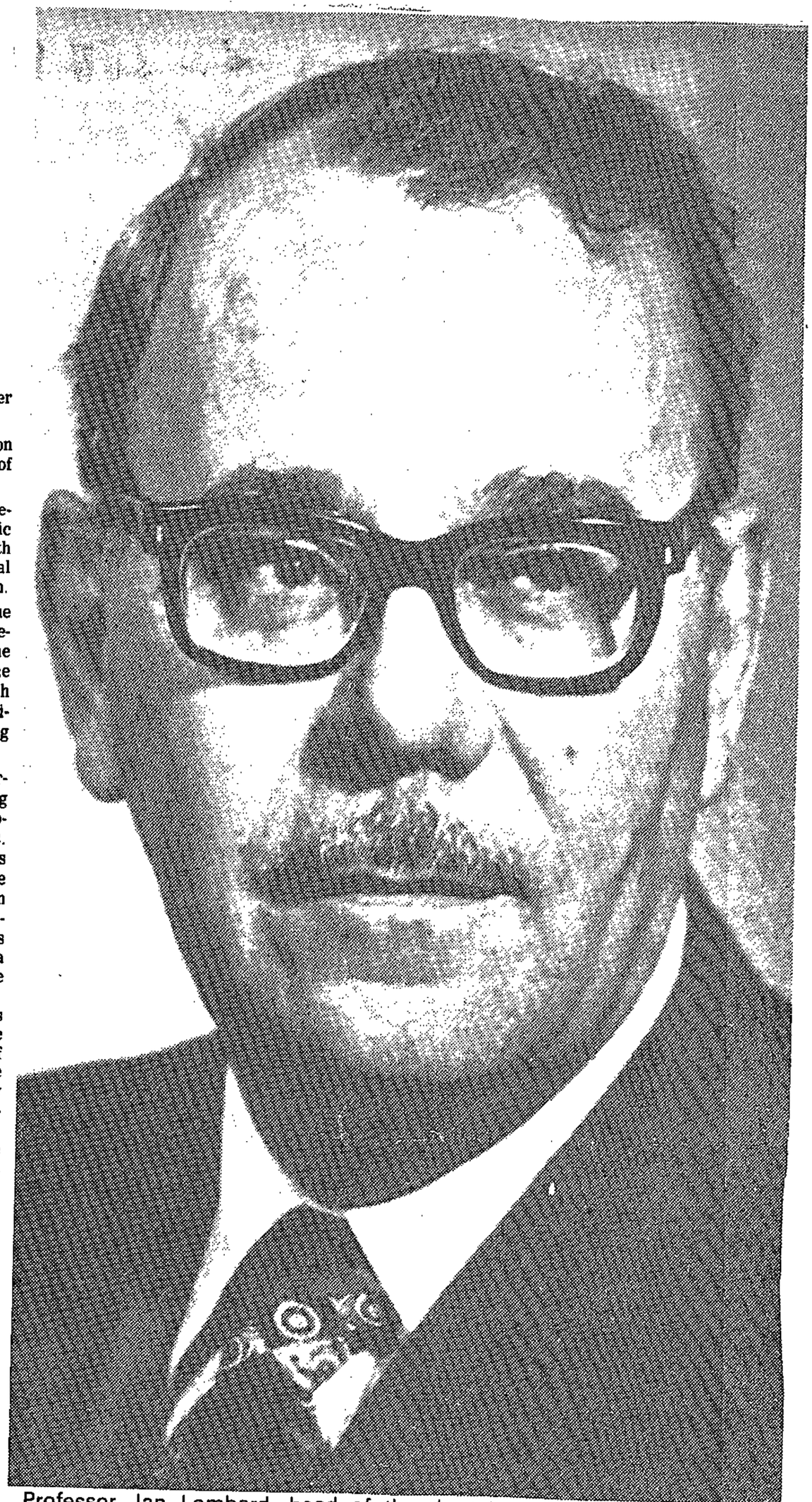
Neither of these worlds are possible, he asserts. The first must go, while the second cannot be established.

Social cohesions in South Africa are deeply divided, the report declares.

As in all other "deeply divided societies," majoritarianism has no chance of a democratic outcome.

Solutions might be found for the problems of this "deeply divided society in approaches which start at the regional level of such problems.

Perhaps South Africa could re-constitute itself on the basis of a manageable number of domestically fairly integral and largely autonomous regional authorities, the report argues.



Professor Jan Lombard, head of the department of economics at the University of Pretoria, as well as member of the Central Consolidation Committee and the Prime Minister's Constellation Committee.

Inkatha brains trust to probe strategy

SUN TRIB 3/8/80 (107)

Tribune Reporters

SOUTH Africa's most powerful black political organisation, Inkatha, is flexing its intellectual muscle.

Inkatha has started its own research institute. Known as the Inkatha Institute, it will be headed by Natal University's Professor Lawrie Schlemmer, who is also director of the Durban-based Centre for Applied Social Sciences.

Aimed at finding ways to boost Inkatha's power base and identifying strategies to deal with South Africa's problems, the institute will also serve as secretariat to the Buthelezi Commission.

Offices are being set up in Durban, and Prof Schlemmer will be taking a year's sabbatical leave from September to firmly from September to establish the institute firmy.

Significant

The move is seen as tremendously significant in political circles. The institute is expected to bolster Chief Buthelezi's political position substantially, and could result in practical benefits for many of South Africa's dispossessed.

It will enable Inkatha to contribute to the South African political debate with as much, and possibly more, authority than any other political grouping

The Inkatha move coincides with the growing rift between Inkatha and the banned African National Congress. It could enable Chief Buthelezi to make a similarly strong contribution to black political debate which, certainly in radical circles, has been dominated by the banned African National Congress and black conscious movement.

One major argument the institute can be expected to explore is that of "interim strategies" — to what extent apartheid institutions can be used to destroy apartheid. Since the major ground for attacking Chief Buthelezi has been his involvement in the homeland system, the institute could provide powerful theoretical and practical arguments for Chief Buthelezi's "constructive engagement" with apartheid.

Broader

Prof. Schlemmer pointed out the institute would not merely be a "service organisation" for Inkatha. It would try to draw other black groups, even if opposed to Inkatha, into political debates. The institute can be expected to broaden the debate on anti-apartheid strategies.

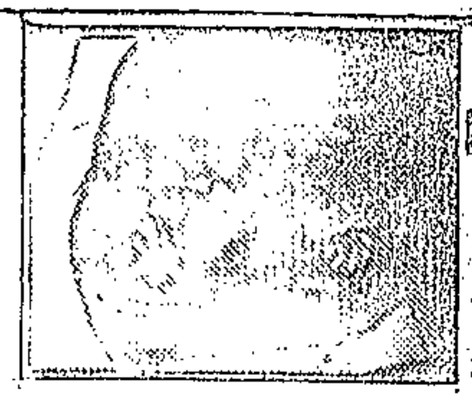
The institute is to identify and study economic and social problems areas Among these are: unemployment among black youth, development of the informal sector of the economy, and monitoring problems affecting labour.

"We want to take all this talk of development out of the conference rooms of tourist hotels," said Prof. Schlemmer.

'Let's forget about this and that theoretical model for a while and listen to what the people in rural villages want or need just to survive from day to day."

SAVE THE STARVING

Humble acacia could solve prickly problem



THE MAGIC THORN

3/8/80 SUN TRIB

It's precious cattle fodder: Delani Mbatha shows what can become of the humble acacia tree

BP joins the fight against drought

(107)

By Deon du Plessis

KWAZULU'S cattle need not die. The giant oil company, BP Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd, this week threw its weight into an amazing scheme that will save thousands of the drought-striken territory's cattle from starvation.

The scheme was pioneered by Neil Alcock of the Church Agricultural Project (CAP) and involves feeding livestock — from cattle to chickens — with fodder made from milled acacia branches.

Acacia trees are the one commodity of which KwaZulu is not in short supply. As the drought has devastated crops and grazing so, in many parts, the acacias are all that are still alive.

Mr Alcock's scheme involves stripping of the smaller branches of acacias — "no more than pruning really" — and feeding them into a mill. He has been involved with this for two years and today, while tens of thousands of cattle are dying around KwaZulu, his are thriving.

The scheme is now being scientifically evaluated and Professor John Hanks of Natal University's Institute of Natural Resources says it appears to have great potential.

THANKS! Here's how YOU helped...

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Du Plessis, T. R10
Goodall, Mrs H. I. R10
Anon R10
Methodist Church of SA Wesley Society, Pretoria R500
Savage, V. A. R10
Dold, D. D. B. R10
Carlson, H. W. Pretoria R250
Smith, D. G. R5
Cyon, F. R5
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Cowper, Mrs M. C. & Miss J. C. R5
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Thorpe, Mrs J. Johannesburg R20
Berea Townswomen's Guild members R10
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Moosa Bros & Sons (Oriental Bazaar) R250
Reid, Bishop J. R5
"H.J." R50
Ash, H. B. R20
Black, Mr & Mrs N. G. R100
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A. Pensioner R20
A. Pensioner R5
St. Francis Pre-Primary School Richards Bay R20
Webster, D. J. Crown Mines R15
Cameron, Mrs 10
Jayne & Gibson Muslim Charity Fund, Pinetown R110
Pellington, Mrs L. M. & Miss L. R5
Baldwin R15
Anon. Scottburgh R100
Chick Henderson Natal (P) Ltd R100
Ramsay, J. R. R10
Anon R50
Sherwood, H. D. R20
Safricana T.P.I.S. R5
Bate, B.M. R2
Anon R5
Wilmot, H. B. R50
Sparks, A. A. R20
"Chrissie" R30
S. Tribune Editorial Chapel of the SASJ R15
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Maleham, P.G. R50
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Green, E.G. R20
Keeling, Mr & Mrs R5

Green, Mr A.J. R50
Parc, Miss E.M. R10
"To the Glory of God", Durban R1 000
Martin, N.F. R10
Peckham, E.L. R100
Carbutt, Naomi R25
Well wisher, Amanzimtoti R4
Silvana Handcraft Industries, Pietermaritzburg R25
De Bruyn, D. R25
Launder, M. R10
Perry, Joan G. R20
Beare Group of Companies, including Furniture Game & Clothing Divisions R1 000
Anonymous, Durban R10
Anonymous, Durban R10
Anonymous, Durban R5
Hurst, D. R5
Tremson, Mrs A.W. R10
Bullot, Mrs E.A. R10
Griffin, Mrs G. R10
Vincent, C. R10
From the Staff, The Nu Shop R5
Heidulph, Mator J. R10
Kendall & Tarynn R2
Dorrat, Dr M. R25
Adams, D.A. R5
Soares, E.J. R5
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Mills Distributors S.A. Pty Ltd R200
Anonymous, Durban R10
Anonymous, Durban R20
Anonymous, Durban R5
Anonymous, Durban R5
Natal Sign Company R5
Garland, Mrs F. R10
Lalloo Textiles, Durban R20
Nealane, P. R2
Wilmot Clinton, V.C. R10
Anon, Port Shepstone R50
Anon, Benoni R100
Bernard, M. R10
Black, Miss W. R5
De Goede, Mr Mrs H. R5
Gallant Clothing Manufacturers R250
Hanneman, Edith M. R10
Hansen, P.M. R10
Lounes, S.F. R20
Marshall, Miss A.L. R5
McDowell, D.H.A. R10
McKenzie, Miss J. M. R5
McLeod, Miss G.J. R10
Fairlie, Mrs B. R10
Rigby, D.R. R5
Tarte, J.M. R5
Weber, M.C. R5
Treron, R.C. R5
Charlton, J. R10
Penis, E.M. Charity Trust R100
Lavender Enterprises R5
Methodist Church of SA, Central Methodist Church, Durban R20
Anon, Pinetown R100
Atkinson, Miss B.J. R5
Harvey, O.D.J. R25
Katzenellen-Bogen, T.D. R50
Mediterranean Motors (P) Ltd. R100
St Hughes Church, P.E. R200
Shaw, L. R20
Stone, Miss E.K. R5
Thompson, M.S. R5
Voysey, A.E. R50
Witz, M. R5
Wolhuter, M.W. R40
Harper, S. D. R87
Heywood, Lawrence R900
Shaw, Dr and Mrs G. C. R20
Kurst, Rev J. G. R50
Imber, Mr and Mrs M. W. C. R20
Gibson, J. B. R10
Nel J. A. C. R10
Glenwood Junior Primary School R150
Natal Building Society, Westville R30
United Clock Sales (Pty) Ltd R50
Barker, Mr and Mrs G. W. R25
Perry, M. J. R20
Carey, J. R50
Wittenberg, Dr D. R50
Anonymous R500
Anonymous R2 000
Duncan, Mrs L. R100
Simmonds, Mrs D. R10
Anonymous R10
Welthman, E. G. R20
Lewis, Mrs L. J. R300
Brand, E. R10

Sally R5
Two Aberdonians and Carolina R20.50
Anonymous R10
Hummel, R. E. R10
Fuerst, Mrs A. R10
Warhurst, Dr P. R10
Weaver, Mr and Mrs W. R10
Glewlow, Mrs J. R20
Pillay, A. R15
Deutsch Evangelisch Lutherische Gemlinde: Donations collected on Sunday 27.7.80, New Germany R155.24
Hawkins, Mrs E. M. R100
Anonymous R100
Ray, Alec and Diana R200
Scott, G. H. R20
Colber, Mr & Mrs C. V. R25
Hope, Mrs M. R10
Thompson, R. E. F. R100
Bird, P. L. R5
Anonymous R525
Williams, Miss H. R10
Williams, Mr & Mrs E. C. R10
Kenny, Miss H. A. and M. R20
Clark R20
De Klerk, J. J. R10
"Helpers" R500
Pope, L. H. R20
Downs R. R100
Sweeney, L. M. R5
John Stewart, Mr & Mrs R10
Anonymous R5
Vahed, Mr M. "Let them live" R100
Pollock, Mrs C. M. R5
Lamprect family R5
Anonymous R5
Nussey, Rafe R5
Mello, Mrs L. R10
"Relief" R10
Anonymous R5
Anonymous 10c
Anonymous R100
Anonymous R5
Thomas, L. W. R20
Pensioners: Mr & Mrs McKenzie R5
Verley van Wyk, Mr & Mrs W. F. R25
Mr R. A. Cluver R50.00
Mr Justice Milne R100.00
Anonymous R30.00
Anonymous R20.00
Anonymous R1.00
W. L. Cavato R15.00
Anonymous R2.00
Anonymous R5.00
J. Grant R20.00
C. A. Leandy R100.00
Robert Haley and partners R150.00
Anonymous R10.00
Mrs Horne (pensioner) R10.00
C and L R50.00
Anonymous R6.00
N. W. Higgs R20.00
Consolidated Textile Mills Ltd R2 000.00
C I. Industries Ltd R5 007.00
Anonymous R3.00
N. C. Bentum R105.00
C. A. J. Newell R30.00
C. D. Holmes R10.00
Mr and Mrs Kelsey Elgie R20.00
F. Hansa R15.00
Mrs P. B. Frankish R20.00
J. J. Auld R5.00
Abroad Spectrum (Pty.) Ltd. R150.00
"Oddyjobs" (E. O. Stewart) R200.00
Champagne Castle Hotel Guests R23.05
D. E. F. Gray R100.00
A. M. Heath R10.00
Flowerama Florist R50.00
Tony Steinp (Dale Carnegie) R50.00
J.Petty R10.00
Bob Pike R100.00
Prof. G. Venter R100.00
Dr. and Mrs R. W. Henshaw R50.00
The parish of Kloof R500.00
Pupils from Brighton Beach Senior Primary school R50.00
Linda R100.00
DR. D. R. Masson R20.00
The Kearsney mums of Kloof R25.00
R. Rosel R10.00

Anonymous R200.00
Dawtrey, Miss H. R5.00
Anon, Pinetown R10.00
Carbutt Mrs N. R25.00
Coca-Cola Bottling Company R150.00
Dold, Miss I.M. Village of Hampness R50.00
Heymans, L. A. R10.00
Kelly, H. B. Crelghton R20.00
Lello, K. R10.00
Ranger Sewing Circle R15.00
Mack, Zelda (2nd donation) R10.00
Pearson, R.A. R50.00
Peggy Tunmer Sports Fashions R5.00
Robinson J. L. Howick R10.00
Robinson, W. L. S. Rosella R100.00
Swift Industrial Supply Co R25.00
Divine Life Society of S.A. (first instalment) R1 000.00
Delport G.A. R5.00
Duncan, Alan & Peter R5.00
Deane J. M. R20.00
Behm M. & Co R10.00
Fernandes Mrs C. R25.00
Manula Tyres Centre R50.00
"The McDyers" R7.50
Massjaid, Shirley R20.00
Rogers F. G. R20.00
Richards Bay Womens' Institute R10.00
Tiger Drilling Co Ltd R100.00
Wilson, Mr, Mrs & Miss R20.00
Zoutendyk J. D. Newcastle R100.00
Moolla A.M. Charity Trust — in memory of the late Dr A. M. Moolla R1 000.00
Anon R5
G.L.W. R5
Two Friends in Bloemfontein R10
Densham Mrs B. N. R10
Harrison B.E. R10
Mount M. M. R5
Trevelyan Mrs C. J. R5
Warren Mr Mrs H. J. R5
Attack Holdings Johannesburg R50.00
Anon R10
St John Ambulance Association Durban R1.00
Anon, Estcourt R10
Anon, Durban North R100
Anneson E. R5
Anon R5
Anon, Pietermaritzburg R10
Chgiomelis, Mrs B. Gingindhlovu R50
Chemmelis, Mr G., Eshowe R50
Crocker Mrs J.L. R100
Croudace Mr & Mrs C. C. R50
Cullum J. R. L. Johannesburg R10
Gladys Champain Trust R100
Gardner C. M. A. R10
Henderson, Joy R5
Robson C. L. Pretoria R50
Janssen G. W. R10
Kennedy R. S. In memory of Miss E. Richardson R50
Key, Major & Mrs G. M. R25
King Mrs M.A. R2
Lodge, S. A., Ladysmith R25
Nel Mrs BN. J. R25
Ormond N. W. R10
Mike Gedeye Agencies R100
G. L. Footwear R100
Packing & Industrial Equipment (P) Ltd R100
Summers M. R10
Mike Gedeye Agencies R100
G. L. Footwear R100
Packing & Industrial Equipment (P) Ltd R100
(P) Ltd R100
Summers M. R10
Trollip D. P. Middelburg R200
Woodhead A. H. R10
Bang Mrs S. C. R10
Collected by Students of University of Durban R470

3/8/80

Mr Alcock says the trees themselves are left unharmed. "We have been stripping these trees for two years and they have in no way deteriorated," he said this week at CAP's 40500 hectare scheme on the banks of the Tugela River.

"I envisage putting mills behind tractors and going from community to community grinding branches for the people who will have collected them beforehand," Mr Alcock said.

Concerned

This week BP Southern Africa weighed in with a pledge to buy three mobile hammer mills.

According to Ray Carroll, BP's public relations manager in Natal, his company is concerned about the deteriorating situation in drought-ravaged KwaZulu.

One of the most pressing problems facing the territory's people was keeping their cattle from starvation he said.

"After consulting leading local agricultural experts BP has decided to provide three mobile hammer mills which will process fodder from acacia trees and produce animal feed which will keep thousands of cattle alive.

"The mills will be operated under the supervision of CAP which will initially set up a trust consisting of representatives from the Mcunu and Mtembu tribes. Mr Alcock of CAP and Jimmy Geaba of BP will monitor the results of the pilot scheme," Mr Carroll said.

One mill could produce three tons of acacia fodder an hour he added.

3/8/80 SUNTIMES

'Operation Water' brings joy to Natal

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By HANS STRYDOM

THERE was jubilation in KwaZulu this week when the water tankers rolled in to begin "Operation Water" — the South African Sugar Association's plan to relieve drought-stricken Zululand.

The first areas supplied were those where traditional sources of water had dried up.

"The problem was to find places to put the water," said Mr Neville Polkinghorne, the sugar industry's co-ordinator for "Operation Water" and the man who is go-between for sugar farmers and the KwaZulu Government.

"We had to survey the area to choose suitable distribution points. Water tanks at schools, churches, clinics and trading stores. Where tanks were not available, we erected them. KwaZulu had 50 5 000-litre tanks which we used," he said.

In Eshowe, representatives of the KwaZulu Government and members of the sugar industry met to implement "Operation Water".

The meeting was chaired by Mr Elston le Roux, co-ordinator of the KwaZulu drought relief measures.

Strategic

The first areas to receive water were:

- The district between Empangeni and Eshowe.
- The Mhlatuzi Valley, Tugela Valley and Umvoti Valley.
- Areas south of the Umfolozi Game Reserve.

A shipping company offered six large tanks, each with a capacity of 18 000 litres. The tanks would be sited at strategic points in Zululand and in the sugar belt, according to the Sugar Association's public relations officer, Mr Merlin Morgan.

Meanwhile, more than 100 water tankers with a capacity of between 3 000 and 5 000 litres which were used by cane growers to fight fires, were also supplying water.

Mr Polkinghorne said: "We are supplying distribution points and are using the 'milk run' to deliver water.

"Cane growers take their tractors which tow water tanks along the road and people appear from far and wide.

"We have areas outside the scope of farmers, places that are either more than 15 km from a farm or where the road is too bad for a tanker to travel. Here we are using storage tanks," he said.

A WATER SUPPLY
... brings relief

To cater for the areas which do not have accessible water points, the KwaZulu Government is placing in position tanks with a capacity of 5 000 to 6 000 litres.

Mr Polkinghorne said he liked to think of the whole operation as a simple plan and not a complicated business.

"These chaps are our neighbours and I don't think of it as a big deal to help them. We hope that within a couple of days water will be flowing from the Tugela Valley to Empangeni."

He said that if the spring rains were late this year, white farmers could also run short of water.

"This year has been the worst year for rain during this decade. At Amatikulu we have had 153 mm — but that came on top of a bad year during 1979," he said.

(107) 3/8/80

SAVE THE STARVING

charity and commerce link forces to overcome the drought

JUST LOOK AT THIS! What a fantastic response for the drought-stricken KwaZulu people . . .

(107) 3/8/80 SUN TRIB

R150 000

That's our total today as TRIBUNE readers rally to save the starving

FIFTY FIVE tons of food — paid for by readers of the **Sunday Tribune** — were delivered to starving KwaZulu this week...

Close to 58 tons more will be delivered next week. Since the KwaZulu Drought Relief Fund was launched two weeks ago the Red Cross, which is organising food distribution, has spent between R35 000 and R40 000.

Besides R10 000 donated by the **Sunday Tribune** itself, all the money has come from individuals, companies and trust funds who have been moved by the desperate plight of KwaZulu's 2,5 million people as the killer drought tightens its stranglehold.

This week the **Sunday Tribune/Red Cross Fund** leaped to more than R150 000 as South Africans rallied to KwaZulu's cause.

The public's stupendous reaction to the **Sunday Tribune's** appeal and the organisational efforts of the Red Cross have already knocked a giant hole in the KwaZulu crisis.

Ben Ngubane, a KwaZulu district surgeon and member of the territory's Legislative Assembly, said: "Without help people would have died. This help also gives the people the feeling that some people care for them. It is very, very welcome."

Malnutrition statistics among the young could be expected to increase so food bought with the Fund's money was being directed at schools and at that section of the community which was badly off at the best of times and which was now facing collapse because of the drought.

Inka Mars, vice chairman of the Red Cross in Natal, said much of the food despatched to KwaZulu this week went to hospitals which handled distribution through their clinics.

● Three tons of fortified biscuits have been received at Ngwelezane Hospital and R1 000 worth of goods donated by Eriksen Brothers have been allocated to the hospital as well.

● Tomorrow Negwelezane will receive five tons of fortified soup powders and 2,8 tons of beans. On Tuesday the hospital will receive a half ton of powdered milk (Nestles have donated one ton after a visit to KwaZulu by Mike Alcock of the firm's national headquarters in the Transvaal and Natal regional manager Jim Newman).

Sweets

● A half ton of sweets, drawn from five tons donated by Beacon, will also be delivered to Ngwelezane along with more than four tons of goods donated by customers at the Durban North Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket and the associated Pick 'n Pay Supermarkets in Durban.

● Otimati school at Mapumulo, which has run out of food for its feeding scheme for the 900 pupils there, will receive five tons of mealie meal on Thursday and a half-ton of soup.

● Emseleni Hospital, near Lake Sibaya, this week took delivery of 12,5 tons of meal and 850 kilograms of soup.

● Nkandla Hospital, near Melmoth, will receive one ton of soup and 12,5 tons of meal next week.

● Benedictine Hospital in Nongoma will also receive a similar delivery next week.

● Ceza Hospital, near Nongoma, received 12,5 tons of meal on Friday.

● Mahlabathini region, which received 12,5 tons of meal after the **Sunday Tribune's** initial appeal, received 25 tons more on Friday this week.

Tongaat Milling Ltd. the milling division of the giant Tongaat Group, this week joined the relief drive. A company statement said: "We are making a range of maize meal products available at subsidised prices to the Red Cross. Transportation to the localities where food is required will be provided by the company's fleet of heavy transport vehicles."

Premier Milling has already made a range of its products available to the Red Cross, "at special relief prices.

Tetrapak, of Pinetown, has donated 740 litres of long-life milk which lasts between 4 and 6 months.

The Red Cross's Mrs Mars applauded Murray and Roberts who are transporting food to remote areas as their contribution to the campaign.

The co-operation of the KwaZulu authorities was also "superb" she said.

She added: "We, the Red Cross, are satisfied that the local authorities are very effective in the handling of the distribution of the goods.

"Social workers are involved together with magistrates, schools, hospitals and tribal authorities. Despite the extra work load nobody has complained.

"This is a major relief campaign which necessitates the co-operation of the authorities. This has been so willingly given."

Water

"Operation Water", the drive to take water to areas of KwaZulu where there is none even for drinking, has become a "raging torrent" according to the Sugar Association which is playing a major role in its implementation.

The campaign kicked off with a meeting in Eshowe last Monday and on Thursday a 25 000-litre road carrier, supplied by Hultrans, part of the Huletts Sugar Corporation, made a 140 kilometre trip along the old road between Empangeni and Eshowe.

A second Hultrans carrier — both the monster tankers are normally used to transport molasses — delivered water to a reservoir in the biscuit-dry Ntambanana region on Friday.

Six 18 000 litre reservoirs have been loaned by Unicorn Shipping: two have already arrived and the rest will come next week.

Local cane growers are also taking water into KwaZulu, using their own tractors and fire fighting tankers.

The Sugar Association, which is paying the farmers' costs, said: "The most popular method of water distribution to the Africans is now being called the 'Milk Run' or 'bring your own bottles.'

Containers

"As the cane growers take their tractors and water tanks along the road, Africans appear from far and wide with containers. The tractor stops, fills everyone up with water and chugs on until it encounters the next group."

Milk Runs have been organised in the Eshowe, Melmoth, Entumeni, Emoyeni, Gingindhlovu and Amatikulu areas.

Three thousand eight hundred 5 litre tins with handles and lids have been offered by Metal Box of Mobeni and will be sent to KwaZulu where they will be ideally suited to the Milk Runs.

A Durban businessman, Hamish McLeod of Swift Industrial Supply Company (Pty) Ltd., has pioneered a project in which he is urging other businessmen to "buy a reservoir for KwaZulu."

Water receptacles are the territory's most vital need and Reunion Metal Industries (Pty) Ltd of Durban are supplying 4 500-litre containers at specially reduced prices. The firm has donated two reservoirs, says general manager Mr R. S. Moodley, and Mr McLeod's efforts have brought in another 10.

TOP: Ian Wyllie, Editor of The Sunday Tribune, exhibits the R2 000 cheque handed to the drought relief fund by David Dhlamini, Factory Personnel Officer of Consolidated Textile Mills Ltd, on behalf of the Frame Group of Companies.

SECOND FROM TOP: Jim Newman (right), regional manager of Nestles subsidiary, Food and Nutritional Products (Pty) Ltd, with the one ton of powdered milk donated by Nestles to the drought relief fund.

THIRD FROM TOP: Mealiemeal for Africa, Michael Kamerman, managing director of Premier subsidiary, Union Flour Mills, with a consignment of meal destined for KwaZulu.

BOTTOM: Close co-operation between the St John Ambulance and the Red Cross: Major J. Brayley Reynolds, president of the St John Ambulance, hands a R1 000 cheque to Inka Mars, vice chairman of the Red Cross in Natal and co-ordinator of the drought relief fund. At left Captain F. A. Louw, secretary of St John, points out one of KwaZulu's stricken areas.

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Bus boycotters to ask for help

NM 4/8/80

African Affairs Reporter

MORE than 1 500 residents of Wembezi township in Estcourt decided yesterday to send a delegation to Ulundi today to ask the KwaZulu Government to intervene in the bus boycott.

Residents said they would continue with the boycott until the bus fares, which were increased last Monday, were reduced.

Mr E M Cebekulu, the owner of the bus company, did not attend the meeting.

It was decided that Dr Frank Mdlalose, KwaZulu's Minister of Interior, should ask the police and the Road Transportation Board to allow private cars to transport commuters until the matter was settled

Section D

Allow Natal to have a go, says Slabbert

RDM 4/8/80

107

MARITZBURG. — South Africa could learn a great deal by allowing an area like Natal/KwaZulu to experiment in finding a peaceful alternative to the present troubled situation in South Africa, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said at the weekend.

Addressing the Natal congress of the PFP in Maritzburg, Dr Slabbert said constitutional proposals were equally important on both a national and a regional level.

Often problems that appeared insoluble at a national level were much easier to cope with regionally, and constitutional breakthroughs on a regional level could provide a new initiative on a national level.

"The constitutional debate on a national level is nevertheless equally necessary in order to see to it that regional constitutional solutions do not aggravate national problems even more."

This was one of the negative consequences of the Government's homeland policy, Dr Slabbert said.

Referring to the recently released Lombard plan, Dr Slabbert said that although it was commissioned by very influential interests in Natal, he appealed to the Government not to reject attempts of this nature out of hand.

"We should be grateful that there are organisations and individuals who are still prepared to work for peaceful constitutional alternatives.

"Perhaps the intense constitutional debate going on in Natal is taking place precisely because so many of the contradictions and failures of the policy of separate development are felt here (in Natal)," he said.

"Politically, our country is polarised, tense and frustrated. We have seen boycotts, strikes and riots. Moderate leaders from all walks of life urge action from the Government in order to prevent increasing radicalisation and instability."

It was clear that the homeland policy was "demonstrably an utter failure".

Referring to the proposed President's Council for all races except blacks, Dr Slabbert said if the Government persisted with a separate black council it would promote confrontation and polarisation and nullify the role of moderate black leaders.

By "doggedly going ahead with its plans, the Government is undercutting sensible and credible constitutional development".

Dr Slabbert added: "It is precisely because the PFP wants to avoid polarisation and increasing radicalisation in South Africa that we have refused to support the present council."

● Mr Ray Swart, MP for Musgrave, was elected Natal chairman of the PFP during the congress. He replaces Mr Graham McIntosh, who was unanimously elected deputy chairman. — Sapa.

(Reports by R Montgomery, 37 Trust Buildings, Gardiner Street, Durban, and A Braid, Van Der Stel Buildings, Berg Street, Cape Town).

Labour plea to Govt

MARITZBURG. — The Government should recognise the growing deterioration in labour relations and immediately release labour leaders who were in detention, the Natal congress of the Progressive Federal Party decided in Maritzburg at the weekend.

It should also "acknowledge the inadequacies of existing machinery for meaningful industrial negotiations and to take the necessary steps to rectify the situation".

The resolution also called on the private sector to "exercise restraint and to use every opportunity to negotiate with genuine labour leaders, instead of resorting to dismissals and police action". — Sapa.

(Report by R Montgomery, 37 Trust Building, Gardiner Street, Durban)

ERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in umn (1) the number of each question swered (in the order in which it has n answered); leave columns (2) and blank.

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es, pieces of paper or other mate- rought 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.

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.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Gatsha is key to white hopes

5/8/80 ARGUS

(107)

CHIEF BUTHELEZI . . . confrontation doesn't pay.

By TOM DUFF

ONCE he was regarded by many whites as a radical firebrand. Today many whites in Natal cautiously regard Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as the key to their salvation.

'It is not that there has been any great change in what he has been saying. It is just that many whites in Natal have begun to believe what he has been saying for a long, long time: that he and his generation of black people are the last who will negotiate with whites,' says a close observer of Chief Buthelezi's career.

With a superb sense of timing, Chief Buthelezi announced in April the formation of a multiracial commission to investigate a new constitution for Natal. This is a significant move for it marks an attempt by a black leader to rise above protest politics and to make a formal contribution to the political process.

Close observers say the commission is a decisive step in his career in politics. At one stage earlier this year when there seemed to be a possibility that the Government might block this initiative, there were warnings that there was a very real possibility that he would go into exile.

A wide variety of organisations in Natal, as well as Indian, coloured and white opposition leaders in the province have welcomed the commission.

White attitudes towards the chief have an important bearing on the success of any attempt to create a new dispensation in Natal. As the leader of by far the largest group in the province, he would play the leading role in any new deal.

Although he was once regarded by many whites as a dangerous radical, attitudes have mellowed over the years. By 1977, when Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal conducted an opinion survey, about half of the whites questioned were hostile towards the chief, while the other half liked him.

'Gatsha Buthelezi and his generation of black leaders are the last who will negotiate with the whites.'

Professor Schlemmer says there is no doubt that Chief Buthelezi's image among whites has improved since the survey.

There are reasons for this: His long-standing opposition to violence, his commitment to negotiation, and the way in which he used his influence to maintain peace in Natal when the rest of the country was wracked by unrest in 1976.

There is also a certain admiration for the discipline he has instilled into his formidable Inkatha movement.

Among businessmen there is an appreciation of the pressures he faces from his political left. They emphasised in interviews this week that unless he is allowed to make political and economic gains, his popularity will diminish.

They are effusive in their praise for 'statesmanlike' speeches he has made recently. An example of the kind of rhetoric which is reassuring many whites can be found in a message he sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, earlier this year, urging the Government not to reject the Natal Commission.

Chief Buthelezi stressed that in creating the commission, he did not intend to score points off the National Party.

'It is vital for everybody concerned to understand properly that this step in appointing a commission was not motivated by a need for confrontation. For confrontation is something I have avoided in my politics, and which I strive to avoid, as I do not believe that confrontation from either side paves the way for a negotiated future.

'I am aware of the extent to which so-called white Natal is in fact dependent for their future stability on my leadership. It would be erroneous judgment on my part to try to exercise that leadership on their behalf without proper consultation.

'The normal consultation through the ballot box has been denied to me and in the name of Christian leadership I must exercise what reconciliatory role I can by such steps as the establishment of this commission.'

Sugar men oppose 'unified' KwaZulu

(107) RDM 6/8/80.

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

ON THE eve of today's vital Cabinet meeting on homeland consolidation, the South African Sugar Association yesterday condemned any moves towards further consolidation of KwaZulu, saying it would be damaging to all parties concerned.

In a strategic and carefully-timed move, the association's statement said that further consolidation of KwaZulu would not fulfil the Prime Minister's directive to the Eastern Region Consolidation Committee to reconsider the desirability of consolidation.

The association was one of the parties behind the recently-released report by Professor Jan Lombard opposing further consolidation for KwaZulu and calling instead for a multiracial Natal.

The statement — released 24 hours before the Cabinet will hear details of the Van Der Walt Commission's consolidation proposals — recalls the Prime Minisrer's directive to reconsider critically "whether the freedom which we and the various peoples around us desire is in accordance with the completion of the consolidation of the black states".

It is understood the Government could be faced with an acute dilemma because the chairman of the Eastern Region Consolidation Committee, Nationalist MP Mr Tino Volker, has come out in favour of consolidation.

However, the consolidation of Kwazulu was opposed strenuously by most of the other six members.

Mr Van Der Walt, the commission's chairman, said last night that he and his fellow commissioners would explain their proposals to the Cabinet today.

Commenting on the Sugar Association's statement, Mr Van Der Walt said it contained nothing new, as the association made the same points in evidence before the commission.

The association said yesterday that neither whites living in areas adjacent to KwaZulu, nor the Zulus themselves felt that anything would be achieved by further consolidation.

Consolidation would not provide a permanent solution and could only lead to further demands for more land, which would have to be made from a reduced area and financed from an eroded economic base.

The assocation supported Prof Lombard's view that land transfers could not serve as the main currency of political bargaining.

There was not enough land to satisfy conflicting demands and the economic productivty of the area concerned would inevitably be undermined.

The association noted that the 1975 consolidation proposals had led to a severe loss in productivity.

It warned that the threat of similar proposals this year had already undermined productivity and investment in the areas concerned.

"It should also be noted that the transfer of additional land to KwaZulu would in no way ensure the economic viability of KwaZulu, nor will it remove from the remainder of the central economy the obligation to continue supporting KwaZulu."

The threat of consolidation undermined the confidence in the legitimate rights of all concerned and destroyed the interdependence of all races, which would be necessary for future stability and economic growth.

Leave KwaZulu alone, sugar men tell Govt

Sugar (107) NM 6/8/80

Mercury Reporter

THE South African Sugar Association yesterday condemned moves towards the further consolidation of KwaZulu, saying that this would be damaging to all parties and did not fulfil the directives and guidelines laid down by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

In a statement on the eve of a special Cabinet meeting on consolidation, the association recalled that Mr Botha had charged the Eastern Regional Committee 'to reconsider critically whether the freedom which we and the various peoples around us desire is in accordance with the completion of the consolidation of the black States'.

The association found that neither whites living in the areas adjacent to KwaZulu nor the Zulus themselves felt that anything would be achieved by the further consolidation of the region.

'Indeed the KwaZulu representatives on the committee withdrew as they did not wish to be involved in consolidation in any form,' the statement said.

Consolidation was not acceptable to, and would not solve the urban problems of, Indians, blacks or coloureds.

The association objected that it was not a permanent solution and 'could only lead to further demands for more land which would have to be met from a reduced area and financed from an eroded economic base'.

Support

The sugar industry supported Prof Jan Lombard, whose progress report on alternatives to the consolidation of KwaZulu was released last week, in his view that land transfers could not serve as the main current [illegible]

The industry was concerned that the implementation of consolidation proposals in 1975 had resulted in a great loss of productivity and warned that the threat of similar proposals this year was already undermining productivity and investment in the areas concerned.

'It should also be noted that the transfer of additional land to KwaZulu would in no way ensure the economic viability of KwaZulu nor will it remove from the remainder of the central economy the obligation to continue to support KwaZulu,' the statement said.

KWAZULU (107) FM 8/8/80

Integrated planning

Drought and famine in KwaZulu add up to crisis. While emergency measures are imperative, a long-term solution is vital. The Institute of Natural Resources (INR) of Natal University has come up with a strategy for integrated resource planning which could prove fruitful.

Director John Hanks says: "Ad hoc solutions can obviously no longer be afforded. KwaZulu's greatest asset is its land, 40% of which has high agricultural potential, and 18% medium potential." So the INR intends to undertake an extensive land capability analysis which could result in a sustained rural development programme. The task is mammoth. The INR — recently established with a R450 000 grant from the German-based Taeuber Foundation — will tackle the closely related problems of rural poverty, environmental decay, and unemployment. The objective is to evolve a positive strategy for degraded areas which recognises the importance of food production but safeguards the soil and eco-systems.

This is not all. A central computerised natural resources data bank for Natal and KwaZulu will be created to supply information on population distribution, density and growth, soils, geology, mineral potentials, land uses, land ownership, agricultural and conservation potentials, and water and transport. This will form the basis for effective long-range planning.

Political considerations in land apportionment have led to a plethora of planning problems. Natal and KwaZulu are economically, ecologically and geographically inextricably interlinked and there is increasing recognition that they should be planned as one unit, not as fragmented regions. Population is expected to reach 6m by the end of the century, and as it is pressure on the land has led to overgrazing and deforestation.

Says Hanks: "An integrated approach to rural development is long overdue in SA. The multi-disciplinary nature of integrated resource planning does not fall into any of the traditional disciplines, and INR will provide the combined expertise that no other discipline can do at present."

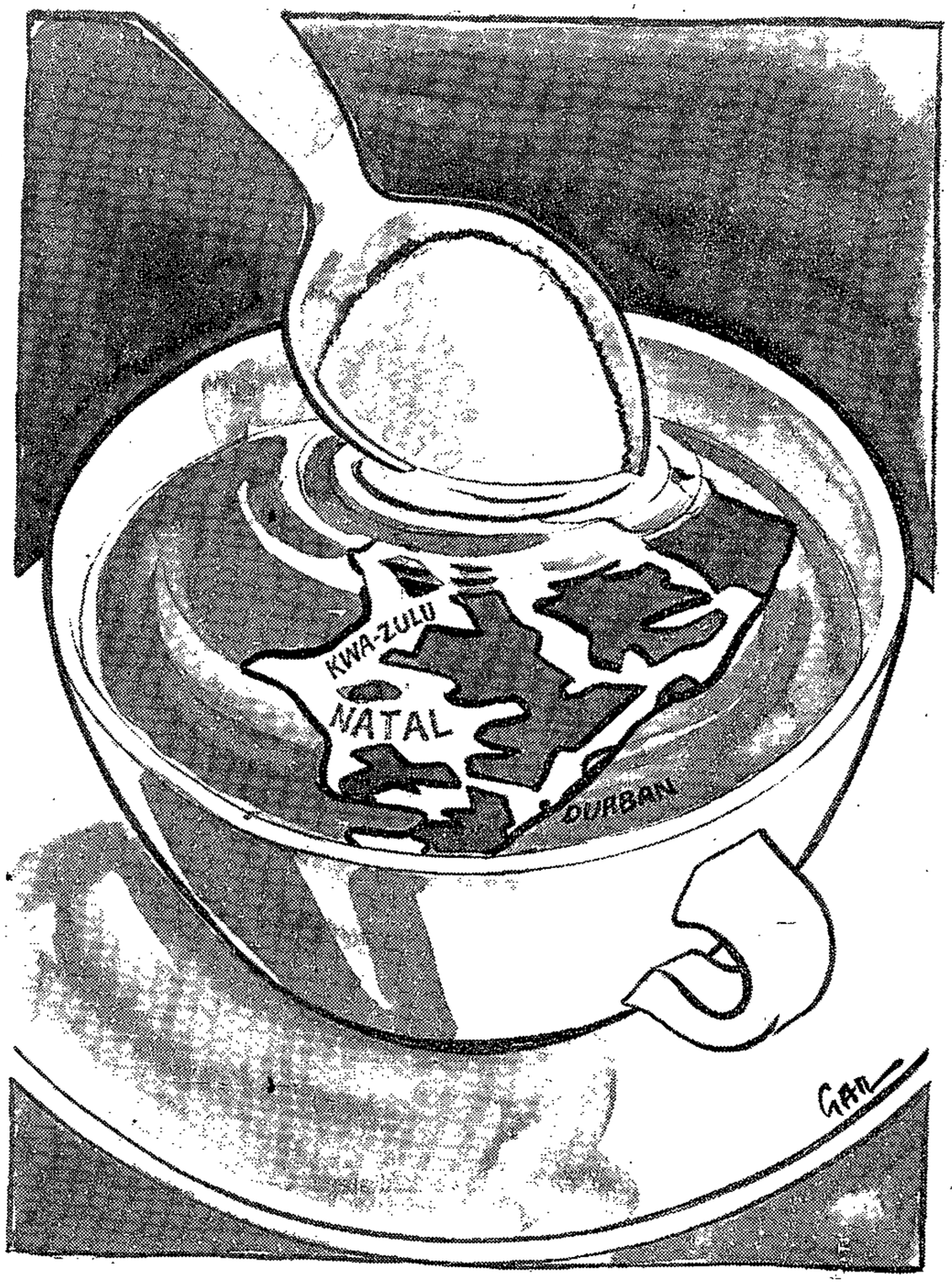
Inside story of the Natal plan

(107) 9/8/80

RDM 9/8/80

(107)

Or how conservative groups came to produce a blueprint for integration



Martin Schneider
POLITICAL EDITOR

THE DEVELOPMENT of the controversial Lombard plan is the remarkable story of how some of the country's most conservative whites were finally forced to face the facts of apartheid.

And how, virtually overnight, they became enthusiastic supporters of multiracialism as their only way out of economic collapse.

The players in our intriguing drama are an unlikely assortment of people who seem to prove that politics does make strange bedfellows.

Backstage — but playing a major role — is Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat group of companies, and Natal's top sugar baron.

Up centre, the SA Sugar Association. In the side wings, the Natal Chamber of Industries, the Chamber of Commerce, the Handelsinstituut and the Sakekamer.

Centre stage, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of KwaZulu and Inkatha.

The script is brought to you by Prof Jan Lombard, head of the department of economics at the University of Pretoria, and a key advisor to the Prime Minister in his capacity as a member of the Government's homelands consolidation and constellation of states commissions.

The rest of the cast, including such personalities as Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, the National Party and New Republic Party in Natal, will all play roles as the story progresses.

The scene is Natal where most blacks and many whites are trying to persuade the Government to allow them to establish a multiracial constitution as an example for the rest of the country.

Ironically, it is also the province where Sir Theophilus Shepstone as the former colonial governor laid the foundations for what became known as apartheid. Could it now become the province that will lay the foundations for a future, integrated South Africa? It is an intriguing thought.

The inside story of of this remarkable turnabout begins when the SA Sugar Association (SASA) met Dr Koornhof in Durban sometime in August last year.

Before that, however, there were already signs of things to come.

In June last year, the Rand Daily Mail noted in a feature article that white Natalians were becoming restless again. The old feeling that Natal could do things better if only it were left alone by those boorish Nationalists across the border appeared to be resurging.

But the actual business of trying to do things differently in Natal had always been left to the politicians. The jingoistic old United Party rallied people under the Union Jack and even threatened to march out of the Union when the Nationalists broke away from the Commonwealth and established their Republic.

With the demise of the UP, the NRP retained anti-Nationalist control of the Natal Provincial Council and made numerous attempts to introduce its "confederal" plans within the confines of Pretoria's policies.

Back in 1975, the NRP set up the Natal Consultative Committee with the support of Chief Buthelezi and significant Indian and coloured leadership figures.

Then, earlier last year, it passed through the Provincial Council a plan for multiracial local government, only to be frustrated by Pretoria which has declined assent to the ordinance.

It also initiated plans to integrate, wherever possible, the administration of KwaZulu and the Provincial Council — all this in the hope that the Government would gradually agree to a form of confederation among the groups in the province.

Meanwhile, the powerful business sector seemed quite content to reap the benefits apartheid provided through the supply of cheap and controlled labour in an apparently stable political environment.

But by June last year, rapid political change had forced a reassessment to the extent that even businessmen were being associated with rumours that a new "Natal plan" was being considered.

Mr Saunders denied he was involved as an architect of such a plan when the "Mail" interviewed him last June. But he did reflect business concern with political developments by saying: "I must believe that unless a process of decentralisation takes place, unless there is greater flexibility at local level, unless there is sharing of power and opportunity and the non-denial of merit, this province will mirror the events of Rhodesia."

The issue would probably have been left there had the Nationalists not decided to press ahead with proposals to consolidate the homelands, including KwaZulu.

Through talks with the Nationalists in the province, the business community, led by the SASA, quickly realised that consolidation would mean a major dislocation of the province's economy through mass removals, expropriation of valuable cane land and a general loss of business confidence.

The SASA therefore met Dr Koornhof in Durban last August and presented him with its objections to consolidation.

Dr Koornhof seemed sympathetic to the SASA's problems, and asked its executive, headed by Mr Ian Smeaton, to produce alternatives to the consolidation of KwaZulu.

As a highly apolitical body, the request presented the SASA with a problem.

It was probably Mr Saunders who came up with the solution. He and Prof Lombard are co-directors of the Standard Bank. And even more important, Prof Lombard was a member of the Government's homelands consolidation commission.

Prof Lombard, in fact, was the right person in the right position at the right time to match the conflicting demands of Nationalists and non-Nationalists, of apartheid and economics, and of blacks and whites in the province.

He spoke the language of the new Prime Minister, and was one of the few verligte academics who could take to its logical conclusion Mr Botha's committment to a free enterprise system.

As a long-standing advocate of free enterprise, Prof Lombard was slowly developing in his mind the belief that political change could be brought about more effectively through economic initiatives.

He was arguing that if you wanted real free enterprise, you had to lift economic and other discriminatory controls on blacks. And if you did that, you had to give them meaningful access to the political system in new "legitimate" and popular institutions — or face increasing black "radicalisation".

Prof Lombard was immediately engaged by the SASA, and the chambers of industry and commerce, to draw up a report on "Alternatives to the Consolidation of KwaZulu".

It seems likely that at this point someone like Mr Saunders, who is a close friend of Chief Buthelezi, informed the KwaZulu leader what the SASA was doing.

This in turn must have influenced Chief Buthelezi's decision in April this year to appoint his own commission to develop a multiracial constitution for Natal — an initiative, he said, blacks were taking on behalf of all the people of Natal as an example for the rest of the country.

Thus, by design or by accident — and the former seems more likely — the SASA was pressuring the Government on behalf of the whites, and Chief Buthelezi was doing the same on behalf of the blacks.

The similarity in arguments used by Chief Buthelezi and those eventually developed by Prof Lombard for the Sugar Association are also remarkable. Both emphasised the importance of regional development and both believed that Natal could be the laboratory for change in the rest of the country.

Chief Buthelezi expressed his views through meetings between his Inkatha movement and Nationalist MPs, and in his frequent personal meetings with Dr Koornhof.

But Chief Buthelezi also attempted to enlist the support of the new Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, a strong supporter of the Prime Minister. He went to extraordinary lengths to persuade the Administrator that the people of Natal really wanted to do things differently if given the chance.

He reminded the Administrator at their first meeting late last year that he was a relative of the late General Louis Botha.

"To me and many Zulus," Chief Buthelezi said in a memorandum released later, "Gen Botha occupies a very special place in our hearts owing to his act of kindness in releasing my grandfather, King Dinizulu, from jail and offering him asylum on a farm in Middelburg in the Transvaal, where he died with at least some dignity."

Having established a family connection, Chief Buthelezi also reminded Mr Botha that the NRP had for long been trying to involve other groups in the planning of the province's affairs.

The whites of Natal, said Chief Buthelezi, had been prepared for political experimentation as a distinct possibility in the province.

"We would like to see you being on our side in eliminating discrimination piece by piece until we are left with the bare bones of discrimination which are enshrined in our country's constitution.

"That discrimination we can then attack at the national level. That discrimination will be made untenable by the elimination of local, regional and provincial discriminatory practices."

The scene appeared set for a breakthrough, but the enthusiasm and hope was short-lived, although the principal players are trying their damndest to keep them alive.

After Prof Lombard had developed the main themes of his report, the SASA met Dr Koornhof again, this time in Pretoria, and laid the proposals before him.

They envisaged a multiracial Natal with three main regions — a mixed metropolitan area, the white rural areas and KwaZulu — having equal representation in the legislature. The executive could be elected on a one-man-one-vote basis, or by the legislature. An independent judiciary would safegaurd an entrenched Bill of Rights protecting individual and group interests.

Dr Koornhof apparently turned the proposals down, presumably because they looked too much like Opposition policy.

Meanwhile, the proposals being worked out for KwaZulu by the Natal consolidation commission were so unacceptable that the SASA, the chambers of commerce and industry, the Handelsinstituut and the Sakekamer all submitted minority reports.

Finally, the Natal leader of the National Party, Senator Owen Horwood, rejected any suggestion that Natal should be treated differently, declaring that the "SA Government alone" would decide on constitutional issues.

So, what will happen now?

The SASA has decided to Press ahead with further Lombard reports giving more detail on the general princples set out in his first report released last week.

Asked this week what the Sugar Association would do if the Government maintained resistance to its plans, the chairman of the SASA, Mr Ian Smeaton, could only say: "Something has got to happen. We have got to learn to live with blacks."

Meanwhile, SASA spokesmen continue to insist that Sen Horwood's rejection wasn't really an outright condemnation of the Lombard plan, and left open room for manoeuvre.

Like Prof Lombard, the SASA is also hoping that the plan will create public debate and that, hopefully, more people, including the Nationalists, will begin to accept its sound common-sense.

They believe the Government does not know what to do, and that all options are open. The Government, they point out, has shelved the Slatter Commission for Indian regional government. It has also declined assent to the plan passed by the NRP through the Provincial Council for multiracial local government.

And now, the Government is investigating further its consolidation proposals after they were presented to the Cabinet this week.

As Mr Frank Martin, the leading MEC of the NRP in the Provincial Council, says: "I am convinced the Government does not know what to do."

Mr Martin, who knows more than any other person about negotiating a different deal for Natal, is nevertheless strangely optimistic.

"I really believe that the Prime Minister is trying very hard to come up with a fair, practical solution, but he has to take cognisance of his own constituency," he says.

"Our fear is that he will ultimately be persuaded to go in a direction to the detriment of Natal."

People pulling in that direction are vociferous in Natal today.

Mr Pierre Cronje, chairman of the NP in the province, says bluntly: "Throughout Africa, all multiracial policies lumping people into one institution have failed dismally. People do not share power. They seize it from one another. And in the end, the power of numbers rules."

Multi-million rand centres planned

NM 9/8/86

107

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Development Corporation is to invest a total of R13-million in two shopping centres — one in Umlazi and the other in Kwa Mashu.

The company establishment manager of the KDC, Mr Peet Marais, said yesterday the first tenant would move into the Umlazi centre in November. It would be fully occupied by March next year.

The centre in Kwa Mashu would be ready for occupation in September next year.

The KDC had decided to build the centres in view of the long-felt need to stop the outflow of buying power from black areas to surrounding white areas, he said.

War against hunger

(107) (540)

POST 19/8/80

THE KwaZulu hunger crisis is only the tip of an iceberg, say the organisers of a nation-wide hunger relief drive to be launched this week.

The South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday announced that it will begin a R250 000 campaign — to be named Operation Hunger — at a public meeting tomorrow.

The institute is taking over the Hunger Concern Programme (HCP) started last year by Dr Selma Browde and Dr Nthato Motlana, renaming it Operation Hunger and expanding it to include "crisis intervention" as one of its functions.

A preliminary survey has confirmed the dire need for a campaign to fight malnutrition throughout the country, from the Eastern Cape to the Northern Transvaal and particularly in black rural areas.

A Wits University academic recently said that as many as 750 000 children may be undernourished. One institute worker was told by the staff of a Northern Transvaal clinic which attends to 1 500 children a month that about 1 000 had protein deficiencies.

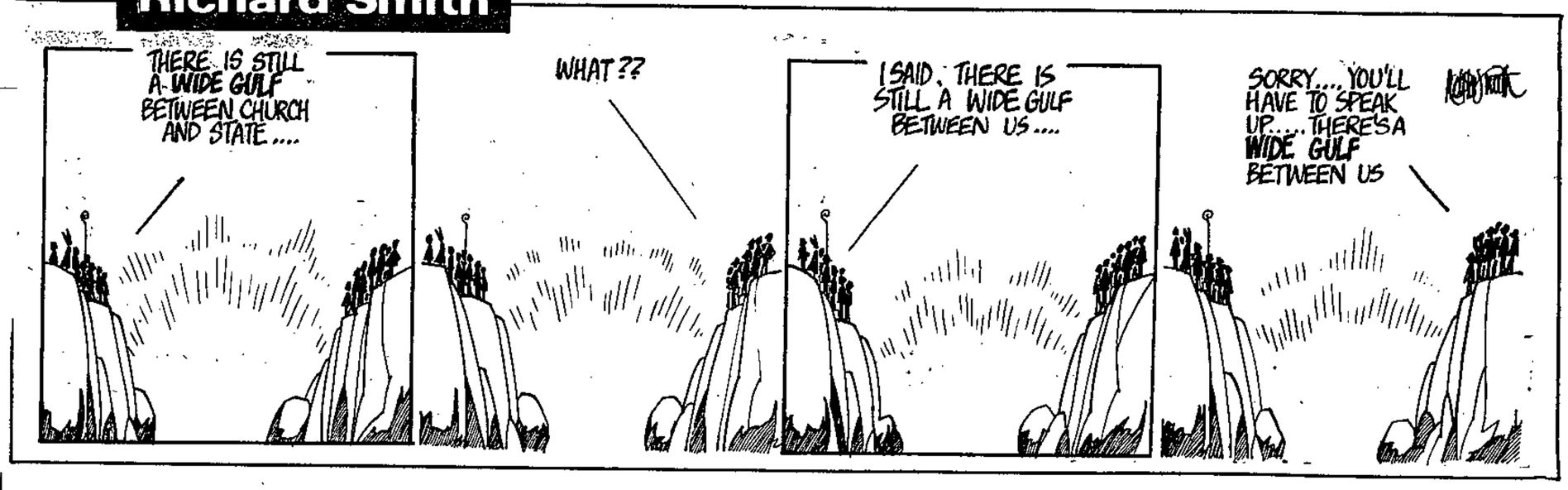
"Operation Hunger will respond immediately to the current crisis by channelling food, gifts in kind and money to those who need it," said Mr John Rees, director of the Institute.

Dr Browde, a Johannesburg city councillor, said the information gathered by the HCP pointed to such a vast problem that "we couldn't cope."

"The current drought has highlighted the widespread problem of malnutrition," she added. "It has only extended and aggravated the problem."

The institute has appealed to concerned people and organisations, particularly women's organisations, to attend tomorrow's meeting.

Richard Smith



Memorandum from a Chief to a Prime Minister

S. Express 10/8/80 (107)

The following is the substance of the memorandum Chief Gatsha Buthelezi sent to the Prime Minister this week, explaining why he would not be attending the talks with homeland leaders. The tone of the statement was strongly criticised by Dr Piet Koornhof.

LEST my absence from today's meeting is misunderstood, Mr Prime Minister, I have decided to send for your information this memorandum. In a democracy, one is entitled to oppose the policies of the Government of the day and that Government is obliged to test the acceptability of its policies by seeking re-election from time to time.

In South Africa, the exercising of democratic opposition to Government policy is severely impaired by the fact that the majority of the country's population is precluded from voting in General Elections.

I regard it as in the highest interests of South Africa that whatever vestiges of democracy remain in our society be utilised to the greatest possible degree by those who are deprived of voting rights. I regard it also in the highest interests of the country that we constantly seek to extend the scope of existing democratic procedures and to create new democratic procedures.

One democratic right of which I have not been deprived is my right to refuse to co-operate in any move which is detrimental to the fostering of democratic principles in the evolution of government in this country.

You, Mr Prime Minister, your party, your volk, your Cabinet and your Government have a limited time-span in which to charter a course for this country which will avoid total confrontation between Black and White. Every major policy aimed at separating Black and White in this country has been brought into disrepute by economic, social and political realities.

Your road forward can only be in the direction of power-sharing between Black and White. I am prepared to negotiate with you about a form of power-sharing which deals with White fears and prejudices. I am prepared to stand with you in the defence of any solution which is acceptable to the majority of Blacks and Whites in this country.

I am just as patriotic as you are and I will campaign actively in my constituency to get agreement for that which is politically possible. I have stated to you in the past that you, Mr Prime Minister, and I, stand thrown together by fate.

I will, however, resist to the very last any attempt to coerce me into participating in the further erosion of democracy in this country. I have in the past stated that if you and I cannot work together to arrive at a position which both your constituency and my constituency will support, that intransigence on the part of the Whites will make me the enemy of the State.

I make a distinction between the White population in its entirety as your constituency and the Right-wing in the National Party.

You, your volk, your party and your Cabinet must accept that I cannot be dragooned by your persuasions or even your desperation. You need to persuade me about the rights and the wrongs of what we can do together.

South Africans would deeply appreciate any opportunity you could afford them of discussing the merits of the State President's Council, unfortunately the announcement of the council took us by surprise as we were not consulted prior to its announcement.

I am not persuaded that the State President's Council is a constructive constitutional innovation with or without African representation. I could discuss its merits and dangers if Africans were to be represented. I find, however, that I can not even consider the step with no African representation in it.

On the 15th of February, before the Schlebusch recommendations were translated into a statute, I pleaded for a moratorium on constitutional developments until we had found each other politically. I did so because I really do see the need to avoid confrontation between yourself and myself.

South Africa cannot afford at confrontation. The foisting of these half-baked constitutional arrangements on Blacks do, in fact, precipitate such confrontation which should be avoided by all means at this point in time.

It is for this reason that I cannot attend the discussions between yourself and Black leaders, scheduled for today.

At my last meeting with you, on the 15th of February 1980, I tabled a memorandum which aroused anger and not reason and you threatened not to reply to it if I made it public.

At our very first meeting on January 22, 1979, I had warned that displays of flashes of temper to me amount to a form of sabre-rattling, and that I resented them from your predecessor.

Even he did not go to the extent in displaying emotion, as you did Mr Prime Minister on the 15th of February.

I place on record for posterity that I cannot negotiate with you behind my people's backs.

For the sake of our common future, I urge you to announce the shelving of these constitutional developments in favour of consultation leading to agreement about where we go from here.

I cannot bring myself to attend another meeting with you which will formalise confrontation between yourself and myself resulting from your attitudes. I hope and I pray that we will find it possible to meet in the near future within the scope of an agenda which recognises that you cannot proceed without most of us Blacks, and particularly some of us.

I have heard your voice Mr Prime Minister, when you have threatened that if the present constitutional set-up is not lapped up by us, there can only be confrontation. With all due respect to you Mr Prime Minister, I say 'not necessarily'. This attitude reminds one of a man who pushes milk in a saucer to his dog, and says to it: "You take this or you go without anything to eat today." We must abandon these attitudes.

You are moving into a series of National Party Congresses and a special Parliamentary session. In these events, I see the real danger of you having to face a choice between statemanship and kragdadigheid.

Statesmanship demands calling a halt to constitutional developments which take us yet another step towards Black-/White confrontation.

If you do not exercise this statesmanship you will create a position which Whites will have to defend with their lives.

I plead with you that you so conduct the affairs of the country that the emphasis in your role falls on your Premiership and not on your role as Minister of Defence. It does not fall on you even as just the leader of the National Party.

The tone of this Memorandum is one of reconciliation and declared willingness to work for peace. My fear that violence will ensue if we fail is in keeping with the tone of this document and warns against a possible course of events in which none of us will emerge victorious.

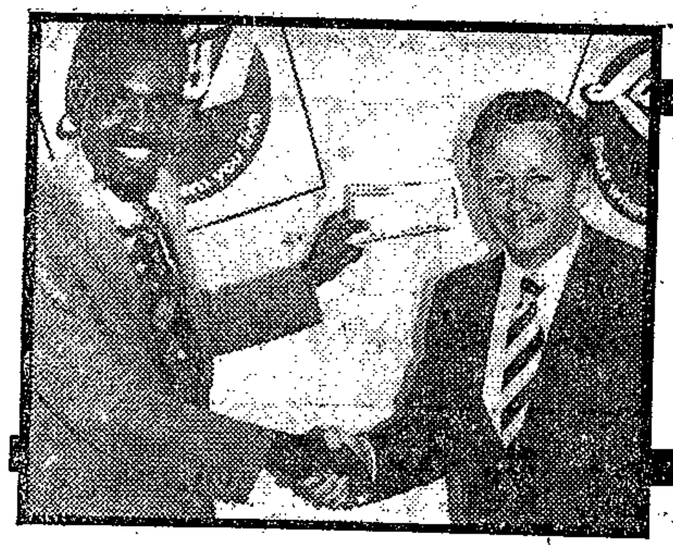
You are on the brink of going down in history as the Prime Minister who saved South Africa from catastrophe, or alternatively as the Prime Minister who listened to the Right-wing element in his party at the cost of destroying South Africa.

I wish to spell out that choice, Mr Prime Minister, just in case it has not been defined in those terms.

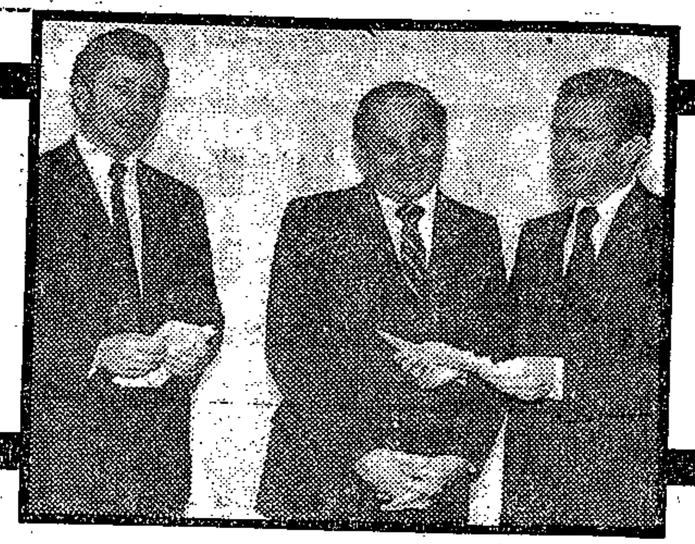
I am praying for you today, for God to give you the strength to rise to the challenge of saving all of us from sure catastrophe.

8 August 1980.

10/8/80

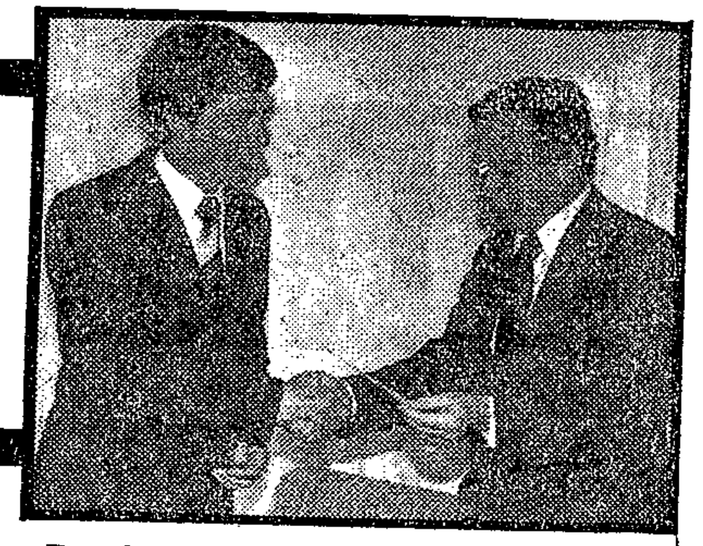


It's a Big Five from Lucky Seven: Ralph Makanya, marketing officer of the Lucky Seven group which represents about 300 traders in Natal and KwaZulu, hands R5 000 to David Wightman, assistant editor of the SUNDAY TRIBUNE.



Rotary pitches in: Dr Herman Davidson (centre), president of the Durban Rotary Club, pictured with Jolyon Nuttall, manager of the SUNDAY TRIBUNE, after donating R4 626 to the drought relief fund. This week the Berea Rotary Club made a second contribution, this time of R2 000

Nasrat Aboobaker and Shenaaz Ally, both Std 6 students at Burnwood High, Sydenham, brought in more than R400 and three grocery parcels for the fund. The money and goods were raised among their fellow pupils. They are pictured with Phillida Seccombe, promotions officer of the SUNDAY TRIBUNE.



Rembrandt cares: Hans Knoetze (left), public relations manager for the Rembrandt Tobacco Manufacturing Corporation, hands a R5 000 cheque to David Wightman, assistant editor of the SUNDAY TRIBUNE

The face of starvation in KwaZulu today . . .

What a week! R50 000 and a food train, as the drought aid pours in . . .

The KwaZulu killer drought drags on, spreading hunger, thirst and misery but SUNDAY TRIBUNE readers have shown they do care and have rallied to support the victims

R200 000

10/8/80 SUN TRIB (107)

DEON DU PLESSIS

THE KwaZulu drought dragged on this week, spreading hunger and misery — but the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** and Red Cross Relief Fund, three weeks old today, reached spectacular new heights.

In an extraordinary week R50 000 was collected in cash — bringing the fund's total to R200 000 — while firms around the nation pledged about R150 000 worth of aid in kind.

Under most pressure this week was Inka Mars, vice chairman of the Red Cross in Natal and the person co-ordinating the hunger relief drive with the KwaZulu Government.

Mrs Mars, who has been making and receiving an average of 300 phone calls a day since the campaign began, said: "It is absolutely overwhelming. So far we have spent about R60 000 and distributed about 300 tons of food mostly to hospitals."

She added: "In view of the very large donations in kind we would be grateful if companies could notify us of their pledges instead of sending them immediately. This would relieve pressure on temporary storage space and enable us to call on the companies when we needed them."

The most spectacular gesture came from Transvaal based Fedfood Limited, the company which initiated the 30 wagon "food train".

Fedfood's managing director, Johan Louw, became aware of the KwaZulu crisis while holidaying in Natal and committed his firm and its associated companies to sending 12 railway wagons, each loaded with 16 tons of fortified mealiemeal, to the rescue.

According to spokesman Corrie Rademeyer, an additional 18 wagons have been guaranteed by other Transvaal companies. This means a total of 480 tons of fortified meal is on its way to Natal — the first consignment will arrive early next week. Total value of the huge scheme so far is R105 000.

Companies besides Fedfood which have guaranteed one or more wagons include Roche, Metal Box, Nola Industries, Malcomess, Fedpro, ICL Computers, Ruto Mills, Federale Volksbeleggings, Hypack, Cashmart, Table Top, Simba Quix, Standard Telephone Company, API, BP, Rickert and Coleman, Barclays Bank, Van den Bergh and Jurgens, Buhler-Miag, Kohler, Trek Beleggings and Shell.

Mr Rademeyer said it was hoped to despatch even more wagons to Natal.

Union Flour Mills Ltd, of Durban, this week donated another 15 tons of meal.

Corobrik Ltd, a Natal-based brick manufacturing firm, has pledged to buy R20 000 worth of meal from Tongaat Milling (which along with Premier Milling is offering meal at special relief prices) over the next few months, according to a spokesman for chairman Dick Kemp.

In view of these two massive donations Mrs Mars said: "For the moment we have enough mealiemeal. Donations of products like Pro Nutro would now be very welcome."

NCD Dairies (Clover in Natal) has announced a three-part aid programme.

The company will supply an 18 000 litre tanker, normally used for milk, to the SA Sugar Association which is co-ordinating (and paying for) water supplies to KwaZulu. The tanker will be used to fill a reservoir in the Empangeni district.

NCD has also undertaken to fill between 60 000 and 80 000 one litre containers with pasteurised water (much of KwaZulu's remaining water is contaminated) for hospitals in the drought stricken areas.

In addition the company will donate 5 000 litres of long life milk.

One of the relief drive's major problems — the delivery of emergency supplies to remote areas — has been further beaten by Savage and Lovemore (Natal) Pty Ltd which has joined Murray and Roberts in offering the Red Cross trucks whenever, and to wherever, they are needed.

Operation Water — the delivery of drinking and cooking water to KwaZulu — is now bringing about one million litres of water a day into the parched territory according to Sugar Association spokesman Merlin Morgan.

Giant Hultrans tankers are involved in Operation Water along with cane farmers in border areas who are delivering water in their own fire-fighting tankers. Unicorn Shipping Line has donated reservoirs to KwaZulu and Metal Box has given 3 800 five litre water containers.

African Gate from Johannesburg has donated one railway truck of cattle fodder which Mrs Mars is sending to Tugela Ferry.

THANKS! Here's how YOU helped...

10/8/80

Berea West Senior Primary School, Westville R300
Ford R. Pietermaritzburg R10
Randall J J. Pietermaritzburg R10
Pearson Mrs D. J. R100
The 31 Club R1 500
Moyeni Nursery School Assoc Amanzimtoti R123
Hipwell N. R20
Newton J. R. R100
Pooke D. C. R20
Arnold Mrs B. J. R10
Staff and pupils, Bellair Primary School R100
Bartlett M. E. Richmond R250
Natal Burner Services (Pty) Ltd R50
Sowter Mrs R. R10
Barlow-Jones R. V. Scottburgh R162
Trubshaw M. Cape Town R10
Jamieson Mrs A. C. R30
Leanne and Paul R3
Anonymous "God bless this house" Sezela R100
Torr A. E. Rosetta R50
Members of our staff, Sterling Drug (SA) (Pty) Ltd R285
Brunton-Warner U. A R20
Essack M. R25
Essack Estate late I. A. R50
D. E. J. Amanzimtoti R10
W. B. C. and R. J. C. Winston Park R10
Mellor Mr & Mrs D. L. R5
Anonymous R5
Anonymous Westville R10
Musgrave Fellowship R20
Mathematics Dept. University of Durban/Westville R107
Physics Dept. University of Durban/Westville R85
Murray J. W. R20
Anonymous R5
Concerned students R95
H. Bass & Sons R50
Bassa, Family late H. D. R20
Anonymous R5
Anonymous R5
Anonymous R5
Anonymous R20
Draper J. G. R100
Gruzin H. S. R20
Gumtree Trading Store R25
Hammer A. J. Johannesburg R15
Jackson J. Bergville R50
Lowe E. I. P. Johannesburg R5
Read D. R70
Theobald V. R10
Sisk, John & Son (SA) (Pty) Ltd R500
Killarney Centre Pharmacy, Johannesburg R20
Smith K. G. Rosettenville R15
Anonomous, Parkview R10
Anonymous R250
Been S. R. Windywood R30
Carr Mrs M. & daughter R10
Menck M. R5
Baton, Mrs I. R10
Anonomous R52
Shenker, Mr and Mrs A. R5
Swinton H. R. R50
Thomson B. M. R10
Ebraham M. Y. R5
Ismail Mrs S. R10
Anonymous R20
Anderson Joy, Craighall Park R50
GUD Filters (Pty) Ltd R1 000
Meintjes, C. H. R25
Rencken, Miss B. S. R50
Yates, R. A. R20
Upper Room, Glenashley R22
Goolam & Bros R10
Anonymous, Empangeni R25
Anonymous R50
Barratt, R. H., Dargle R25
Dickie-Clark, Mrs M C., Joubert Park R1 000
Stella & John Garden, Graaff Reinet R10
Hartley, E. H. R20
Hongood, M. F., Springs R20
Hunter, R. M. A. R10
Mann O. H. R5
MacLeod, R. R10
Machin, I. M. R15
Parker, D. E., Johannesburg R100
Pearson Alfred (Pty) Ltd R50
Port Edward Electrical R15
Fowles P. & R. C. R10
Misselhorn, H. J. R10
Proctor, A. C R30
Sanderson, K. I. R50
St Paul's Prayer Healing Group R27
Schefermann K., Vryheid R100
St Mary's Sunday School, Mtunzini R15
Venning, Mrs L. S., Benoni R100
Watts, Mr & Mrs N. R100
Woods, P. N. D. R25
Wright, Mr & Mrs P. B., Nottingham Road R20
Anonymous, Hillcrest R100
Hillcrest Parish R200
Stott, J. R100
Hubble, Mr & Mrs P. R100
Bluff Parish R56
Greenham, Mr &Mrs N. P. R50
Wholesome Meats (Pty) Ltd R100
Anon R2
Atherstone, W. E. Q R50
Bremer, G. R12
Fenwick, P. R20
Grainer, P. E. R10
Gray, I. A. R10
Large, K. J. R20
Rees, David R25
Smoker Cove, Pinetown R10
Theron, J. G. R10
Trezona, A. R25
Wybrants, C. E. R10
Sezela Chrsitain Fellowship R200
Collected by Students University of Durban/Westville R555
Anon R10
Cardwell, C. T. R20
Kaplan, C. L. R20
Marais, I. M R10
Ogilvie, J. H. R20
Strachan, G. R100
Van den Dool, J. Sons R20
Carr, P., Miss R100
Daya, Mukesh R10
Kruger, G. E. R25
Makon, M. R20
Oakes, E. B. R20
Sacker, M. R10
Wyse, D. G. R5
Woon, J. T. R10
Hindle, J. R10
Pupils of Sunningdale Junior Primary School R25.17
Mistry, R. C. R25
Howells, L. R50
Howard, L. R100
Donenberg, E. R10
Anon R25
Raubenheimer, R and M. R100
Sally Cleeves and Sister R200
Goodhead, W. E. R15
Jeffreys, S. T. R50
Pamnanal, R R10
Wilkinson, T. K. H. R20
Goldie-Scot, D. J. R10
Anon R25
Gundelfinger and Son R250
Mrs B. Mungle R10
Anon R10
Perumal N. R10
Simkins, M and J R200
Talbot-Phibbs, J. O. R50
Wolfson, R. R25
M and T R50
Anon R50
Anon R1 000
Moola A. S. R16
Noela, J. R10
Gwilliam, E. R10
Beckingdale, W. D. R100
D. R. G. Sacks Ltd R180
Adams, H. M R50
Saviour, D R50
Vawda A. R20
Smith, A. R. R. R200
Myles, J. V. R10
Bannister, C. R. R10
Cosmo Wholesalers. R50
Williams, V. P. R10
Martin, C. B. R100
Furrer, A. R. R10
Mrs M. Wade "Lioness Club of Port Natal" R100
Westgate family R40
Fairledale R5
Jenkins, G. M R50
McGregor, Z. R5
Tabachnik, A. R10
Jenkinson, J. M. R20
Solomon and Margaret Moshal Charitable Trust R100
Digger R5
Anon R10
Staff and Pupils of Durban Indian Girls High R433.63
Anonymous R50.00
Layfield, G. R10
Whitfields R10
McCarthy Group Ltd R500
Mrs Cresswell and Mrs Evans R15
St Albans Lodge R200
Anonymous R10
St Albans Lodge R50.25
A. E. Evered-Hall R10
Anonymous R2.50
Swaby D'Abbadie and Partners R50
Curtis, Mr & Mrs J. F., Norwood R100
Pretorius, Mrs F. M., Hillbrow R15
Anon R50
Anon, Highlands North R15
Allan, Betty R10
Anon, Wynberg CT R40
Brown A. F., Pmburg R100
Gruzelier, F. D. R20
Harilal, B. R10
Industrial Sales R20
Johnson H. D. R10
Kerbel H. M. S., Oaklands R200
Logeman W. A., Orange Grove R100
Manville-Ford E., Alberton R50
"P.H." Pinetown R6
Robertson P. G., Johannesburg R60
Robinson Mrs W. M., Germiston R10
Ruben A., Johannesburg R10
Van der Willigen, J. F., Alberton R5
Umkomaas Methodist Church Congregation R197
Van Buuren D. C., Bedfordview R10
Du Plessis, T., Klerksdorp R20
Galpin, Mrs J. Parktown R50
Gandar, Mr and Mrs L., R50.40
Laurence J. E. Johannesburg R80
Morrison J. A. Florida R20
Newhaven TA Siesta Guest Farm, Johannesburg R30
Naylor L. R20
Pringle G. P. Wendywood R15
Rutter G. N. R5
Tuck E. L. Johannesburg R5
Anon R2.20
Bushell Mrs R10
Wilson Mrs M. R5
Heap, Mrs D. R2
Anon, Benoni R20
Anon R25
Archdiocese of Durban R150
Archdiocese of Durban (Staff Contribution) R84
Bassett N. J. R50
Black Mrs C. B. R100
Bradlow Mrs H. A. Houghton R10
Bromley-Gans Mr and Mrs J. M. Johannesburg R10
Clarke, G. E. and Misses M. L. and E. E. Johannesburg R25
Cohen G. Johannesburg R5
Collard, Mrs D. R100
Devonport H. R. Johannesburg R10
Frere Road Presbyterian Church, Members of Congregation R200
Second Church of Christ Scientist Pretoria R100
Kalnis N. Johannesburg R5
Kemp J. D. Johannesburg R50
Klapporott, Mrs E. R5
Lello, Miss N. Estcourt R10
Lloyd H. T. Howick R10
Meredith, R. J. L., Wendywood R20
Muller, Mrs E. R5
Pollard Mrs D. J. Benoni R50
Price Mr and Mrs S. R10.50
Anon, Durban R50
Savage Mrs F. C. Johannesburg R5
Anon, Pinetown R50
Woodmead School Pupils of Bryanston R95.30
Blaikie Foundation Trust R1 000
Robert Niven Trust, Johannesburg R10 000
Anon R20
Seedet Mrs S. Newcastle R40
Kirsten, Steve & Miriam, Benoni R50
Jansen, Mr & Mrs J. Blairgowrie R20
Prinsloo, G. G. Cornelia, OFS R5.20
Cotterell M.M. R30
Heimann Mrs M. C. Johannesburg R10
Schoeman L.C. R10
Hero Agencies R20
Surtees Mrs M. P. Houghton R10
Moller Mrs D.D. R50
Gibbon E. H. Roodepoort R30
Lombaard A. J. Ridgeway R30
Divine Life Society of S.A. (second contribution) R1 000
Std. II Class, Atholl Heights Primary School R32
Karodia I.A. for a/c M. S. Amod, Jhby R100
Winderbaum L. L. Gresswold R25
Balfour N. A. R20
Warren W. H. Parktown North R30
Bailey Mrs J. Illovo R5
Dobson, D. S. R20
Govender, S. R10
Rajh, Mr M. R25
Steinberg S. Johannesburg R20
Penny J. M. Johannesburg R10
Armstrong, Maureen, Edenvale R10
Colquhoun D. I. Johannesburg R10
Petersen Mr & Mrs A. Johannesburg R20
Cunningham Mrs J. W. R10
Anonymous R50
The Methodist Church of SA R400
D. L. Yuill R5
F. D. MacLeod R25
Management and Staff of Barclays National Bank Ltd, Natal branch R26.86
Mr and Mrs P. L. Murray R20
Miss A. Murray R5
B. G. Piderman R10
A. B. Addullah R25
G. Dorsamy R10
Frankipile SA (Pty) Ltd R1 000
Rotary Club Durban-Berea R2 000
Anonymous R50
Mrs M. Catterick R10
Red Duster Three Tonner Shellhole R1 000
Mrs E. A. Beckard R15
Rembrandt Group R5 000
Mrs A. Stewart R150
Anonymous R5
C. Poggin R30
Anonymous R5.10
Mrs Joyce Perry R10
S. J. Mohamed R28.85
Anonymous R5
Fatima S. M. Jhavary Charity Trust R100
S. B. Skarratt R50
Mr and Mrs S. Pillay R5
Students of M.L. Sultan Technikon R82
Mrs Poulter R10
Collected by pupils and staff of Burnwood State Indian High School R400
R. A. Ollivier R20
D. B. Cullum R5
Durban Rotary Club R1 500
Durban Rotary Club R3 126
C. C. C. Raulstone & Co R50
M. L. Ardington R100
M. S. Malan R5
C. C. Foxon (Colin, Rose and Marie) R10
Mr & Mrs L. A. Staegemann R25
V. I. Dixon R10
Mrs Pauline Dube R1
Charles Brunton Estate Agents R50
Mr & Mrs I. M. Bryon R50
Frank S. Hitchcock R20
G. W. Hammond R20
Metro Cash & Carry (Pty) Ltd R5 000
J. Bishop (pensioner) R10
Members of AECI Acid Plant R23
Mr & Mrs A. B. Hopson R25
H. M. G. and I. G. R10
Mr & Mrs C. A. McCurrach and Mr N. P. McCurrach R7
I. M. Henry R5
R. E. Matthews R20
E. D. Fuller R10
E. Kok R20
Drs A. L. Rencken, E. B. Naude and M. J. O'Conner R50
D.W.P.S. students, Durban Westville University R42.50
M. Cassim, P. Mohamed and G. Cassim R25
Anonymous R50
Anonymous R20

SUN TRIB 16/8/80

People are dying there...

SO YOU'VE heard of the drought in KwaZulu but, as you water your garden, run your bath and clean the car, you don't really know what it's all about?

You've heard of it, sure; you know the SUNDAY TRIBUNE is running a drought relief fund, maybe you have even contributed towards the fund.

But pause a moment amid your gleaming taps and consider it this way:

By DEON DU PLESSIS

You are a Zulu wife, living in a hut with your four children (aged from three months to seven years) while your husband is a contract worker in Johannesburg.

You have been used to good rains for several years, and your maize crops have grown. Your husband's seven cattle — his bank balance — are fat for the grazing has been good; not so good as it was in your grandmother's time before they cleared the land for crops and much of the soil washed away, but good enough all the same.

For fuel you go out every few days to hack down another tree and you and your children drag it back to the hut. That you have to walk further every day to find a tree does not worry you. The fact that every tree you cut down is a further wound in your region's delicate eco-balance does not worry you either.

Nobody has ever told you these things and after all anybody who tells you not to cut down a tree must be mad. What would you use for your fires?

And, so long as times are good, you don't realise that your tranquil, if hard, existence is precarious: that all that sustains you and your children is regular rain.

And then one day the rains fail. Your husband comes home from the mines and you tell him the news. He goes to your field and he sees your crops are withered and dry and he sees your cattle are thin and he sees your children are thin and he sees you are thin and he sees your baby is dead.

Your baby died of malnutrition. Your husband buries her: or rather the remains of her.

It is a great loss. She was the milk cow and now you will have to beg or buy milk. She was also worth around R150: perhaps one seventh of your family's total wealth.

But then more horror. You and your children have been living mainly off last year's mealie harvest and now there is no more. Even worse the mealies you have planted this season have withered and they droop, sun-blasted and worthless, in your field.

The stream has long since dried away and your daughter and you are now walking seven or eight kilometres just for water.

People tell you that a white farmer in Natal, across the border, still has water in his dam and he is allowing people to fill their buckets there. You head for this farm but he lives 10 kilometres away: a round trip of 20 kilometres.

You accept that because you are accustomed to hardship but you are desperately worried about your baby.

He is terribly thin with his ribs clearly visible through his hanging flesh and [illegible]

And then the rains don't fall. The season for rains comes and every morning the sky is a burnished blue with not even a fleck of cloud and it becomes drier by the week.

The little stream at the bottom of the hill runs lower than you have ever seen it before and one day your daughter returns with her water pail to tell you that women actually fought for water today. Such a thing you have never known.

And still it does not rain...

One terrible morning you find that one of your husband's cows is dead. You have not seen her for a couple of days and then you find arms like sticks. His head looks too big for his body and he cries all the time.

And then your husband returns from the City of Gold with haunted eyes and desperately weary. He has been laid off in Johannesburg and unable to find another job, has been forced to return to his homeland. He brings a little money but nothing else. And he is another mouth to feed.

And so it goes until there is nothing, absolutely nothing, left at all...

Ultimately this is what the Sunday Tribune's Drought Relief Fund is all about.

10/8/80

Dis nie so erg, sê Gatsha

Rapport 10/8/80

Deur HENNIE PRETORIUS

HOOFMINISTER Gatsha Buthelezi van KwaZulu stel nou voorwaardes vir verdere beraad met die Regering: hy wil vooraf die presiese agenda hê, met die versekering en vooruitsig dat betekenisvolle vordering gemaak sal word.

Hy wil nie deel wees van iets wat gebruik word om swart aspirasies te smoor nie, sê hy oor die telefoon uit sy huis op Ulundi.

Hy het ook gereageer op kritiek van Regeringskant nadat hy van Vrydag se beraadslaginge weggebly, en kort voor die begin daarvan 'n skerp bewoorde memorandum aan die Eerste Minister laat gee het.

(Min. Piet Koornhof het met „verbasing en ontsteltenis" kennis geneem van die memorandum. Hy verwerp „onaangename en onaanvaarbare verwysings na mnr. P. W. Botha" as nie korrek nie).

Hoofminister Buthelezi sê hy het simpatie met min. Koornhof. Die minister het ook sy werk om te doen, en hy moet lojaal wees teenoor die Eerste Minister en sy kollegas.

Hy beskou sy memorandum as „versoenend". „Dis 'n kwessie van insigte en vertolking. As die Eerste Minister en dr. Koornhof dit as beledigend sien, dan voel ek gegrief daaroor."

Voorts sê hy hy woon nie beraadslaginge as 'n staatsamptenaar by nie, maar namens die mense wat hy verteenwoordig.

Hy meen nie die belange van sy mense, of van wit en swart in Suid-Afrika, word gedien as hy 'n „nie-besprekking" bywoon nie.

Dis 'n baie goeie ding dat die Regering die Swart Raad verwerp het. Dit sou nie in die belang van goeie verhoudinge gewees het nie. „Geeneen van ons was bereid om daarin te dien nie".

Uitsluiting uit die eintlike Presidentsraad regverdig sy afwesigheid van Vrydag se beraad. Hy het dit so aan min. Koornhof gestel toe die hom gebel het. „As ons nie insluiting by die Presidentsraad kan bespreek nie, het dit geen nut dat ek die beraad bywoon nie. Die Regering is bewus van ons standpunt en ek het dit in my jongste memorandum herhaal. Ons van Inkatha het getuienis voor die Schlebusch-kommissie gelewer, maar dit is alles geignoreer."

Die hoofminister sê „dis hoog tyd dat die Eerste Minister sal verstaan dat ons ook 'n magtige klomp mense verteenwoordig.

„Ek soek nie konfrontasie nie. Ek het my nek uitgesteek teenoor my eie mense. Daar is van my swart broers wat dreig om my te vermoor omdat ek glo nader aan die Regering beweeg het. Veral omdat ek gesê het dat die Eerste Minister 'n kans gegee moet word...

● Is u bereid om die pas voorgestelde samesprekinge met min. Koornhof as voorsitter by te woon? wou RAPPORT weet. „Net as ek kan weet wat die presiese program sal wees. Ek is nie langer bereid om net daar te wees en my mense te laat gebruik as niks betekenisvol gebeur nie."

Oor roetine-sake sal hy wel nog op gereelde basis met dr. Koornhof gesels. „Ek sê ook nie ek verbreek verhoudinge met die Eerste Minister en dat ek nooit weer met Pretoria sal praat nie.

Ten slotte het hoofminister Buthelezi gesê: „Ek is 'n realis. Ek weet die dinge kan nie oornag gedoen word nie. Ek besef die Eerste Minister kan dit nie sommerso vermag nie.

„Terselfdertyd moet ek die verskering gegee word dat die ingeslane rigting sal uitloop op betekenisvolle veranderinge en deelname, al kos dit 'n lang tyd."

Hunger in SA not confined to kwaZulu: plea for help

STAR 11/8/80

(94) 107

The kwaZulu hunger crisis is only the tip of an iceberg, say the organisers of a nation-wide hunger relief-drive to be launched this week.

The South African Institute of Race Relations today announced that it will begin a R250 000 campaign, Operation Hunger, at a public meeting on Wednesday.

The institute is taking over the Hunger Concern Programme (HCP) started last year by Dr Selma Browde and Dr Nthato Motlana, renaming it and expanding it to include "crisis intervention" as one of its functions.

A preliminary survey has confirmed the dire need for a campaign to fight malnutrition throughout the country, from the Eastern Cape to the Northern Transvaal and particularly in black rural areas.

A Wits University academic recently said as many as 750 000 children may be undernourished.

One institute worker was told by the staff of a Northern Transvaal clinic which attends to 1 500 children a month that about 1 000 had protein deficiencies.

"Operation Hunger will respond immediately to the current crisis of channelling food, gifts in kind, and money to those who need it," said Mr John Rees, director of the institute.

"But we believe in encouraging self-reliance not handouts in the long term and the Hunger Concern Programme's commitment to finding long-term solutions will remain fundamental to our efforts."

CAN'T COPE

Dr Browde, a Johannesburg city councillor, said the information gathered by the NCP pointed to such a vast problem that "we couldn't cope."

"The current drought has highlighted the widespread problem of malnutrition," she added. "It has only extended and aggravated the problem."

The institute has appealed to concerned people and organisations, particularly women's organisations, to attend Wednesday's meeting.

"We've had a warm and immediate response to our proposals, but we need far more help," said Mr Rees.

"We have pledged our co-operation with organisations such as World Vision and the Red Cross, who are already in the field. We will also seek to co-ordinate our action with the relevant authorities in every area."

The campaign's inaugural meeting will be held at 9.30 am on Wednesday in the hall of Auden House, 68 de Korte Street, Braamfontein.

12/8/80

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Blacks not my target — Buthelezi

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is seldom out of the news. His participation in South African politics attracts increasing attention both here and abroad. In an interview with CHRIS FREIMOND of the Rand Daily Mail Southern Africa Bureau he spoke on a wide range of subjects. Extracts of the interview are published today.

Q. There appears to have been a deterioration recently in your relationship with the African National Congress. What is the current position?

A. As far as I am concerned there has been no deterioration from my side. All that has happened is that there have been ANC statements from Europe and Lusaka in which I have been the butt of their attacks. I am dismayed, but even if they see me as their target in the armed struggle, I don't see them or any other black leader or organisation as my target.

We as black people have one common enemy and that is the Pretoria regime. That is our target, not each other.

Since the establishment of the external mission of the ANC — because that's all they really are — I, more than any other black person, have demonstrated my brotherhood and friendship at great cost and risk to myself.

Our meeting with the ANC at which we exchanged emissaries last year was the climax of our relationship. We are still waiting for answers from Mr (Oliver) Tambo to certain questions we put to them at that meeting, but before the answers come I get these attacks. They are very surprising because they are not reconcilable with the ANC's or Mr Tambo's attitudes in the past.

Q. What do you believe is driving this wedge between you and the ANC ?

A. I think they (the ANC) are best able to answer that themselves. Personally I believe that by the nature of exile politics there are certain problems. Those in exile are removed from the ordinary people and are unable to determine what the people want. They have to assess the situation from newspaper reports and guess the people's wishes.

Q. You said in an interview published in Johannesburg last month that you had not precluded the possibility of using strike action as a political weapon nor had you precluded from your thinking that benefits could flow from really effective international sanctions against South Africa, but the voice of black South Africa told you not to squander lives and human potential prematurely on half-baked schemes which had no prospect of succeeding. This statement implies that there may come a time when you will advocate these actions.

A. It is not so much when I decide but when the people have spoken. I am a politician and when the people's voices say something should happen I will not run away from that action.

Q. For how long do you believe you can continue to advocate change from within a constitutional framework?

A. I am a human being and black people are human beings and they make decisions as their circumstances dictate. I think that when the people themselves feel that there is nothing left but to die then I will respond to that feeling.

Q. What do you believe the consequences of the rising level of violent resistance will be?

A. As a politician I can't speculate or prophesy, but quite clearly there are two possibilities. It can make (white) people realise that of the two evils — if in fact they see participation by blacks in decision making as an evil — such participation is a lesser evil than the escalation of violence.

On the other hand it can make (black-white) polarisation even more crystalised and cause whites to feel more cornered and become very unreasonable as happened in Zimbabwe. But you must realise these are hypotheses.

Q. Do you see the escalation of violence as damaging to your own efforts towards change.?

A. No. I think everything is relevant. I think that what is done through violence might remind the regime and whites what may come later on a larger scale if they don't negotiate. But it is a balancing act and could tip either way.

Q. What parallels do you draw between the situation in South Africa and that in Zimbabwe before independence?

A. There is a parallel, but I think even our brothers who are in power in Zimbabwe today realise that the parallel is limited to the fact that here we have a minority regime as there was in Zimbabwe, but that's as far as it goes.

In South Africa you have an indigenous white population that they didn't have in Zimbabwe. Whites there were also able to migrate which those here cannot do. They have nowhere to go.

As far as the armed struggle itself is concerned there were more factors that favoured our brothers in Zimbabwe than there are here. They had springboards in neighbouring states. As far as I know none of our neighbours, not even Zimbabwe, will allow guerrillas to use their soil as a springboard to attack South Africa.

So there are no areas here that can be liberated in that way. In fact I would regard KwaZulu as almost a liberated area. The fact that I have a base here makes it, in the South African sense, a liberated area from which I can engage in the liberation struggle on South African soil.

(107) 13/8/80

13/8/80 ARGUS (107)

Scrapping of councils underlines deadlock—Slabbert

Dr van Zyl Slabbert

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The scrapping of the black and coloured councils leaves the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, with only two constitutional options, according to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

'Either he opens existing constitutional bodies such as the President's Council to blacks — and in this way tries to keep the constitutional debate alive — or he must create new mechanisms in which blacks and whites can initiate discussion and negotiation,' Dr Slabbert said.

'The scrapping of these councils simply underlines the position of constitutional deadlock.

'It also re-emphasises a fundamental fact — if there is going to be effective negotiation for an acceptable constitutional alternative, such negotiations must be between black and white.'

Interviewed in Johannesburg before addressing several hundred businessmen at a chamber of commerce function, Dr Slabbert said the homelands policy was finished.

'It is pointless and self-defeating for whites to sustain the illusion that the constitutional position for blacks has been finally resolved by means of the homeland policy.

'The homeland leaders themselves have made this clear repeatedly in the past and did so again in no uncertain terms when they met the Prime Minister.'

Only two options remained for Mr Botha if he wanted to regain some kind of initiative in constitutional development.

If he opted for new mechanisms, these must of necessity overshadow the significance of the proposed President's council.

Whichever option he took, he would have to consult beforehand with blacks and try to establish to what extent their co-operation could be expected.

'Whether we like it or not, the time is past when unilaterally created bodies could impose one-sided constitutional blueprints on the rest of the country.'

Dr Slabbert said 'on the more humorous side,' that the Prime Minister's Hansard of the last few weks of the session should make interesting reading in the light of recent developments.

'He castigated me for not realising I had an obligation to accept and support bodies created by Parliament — yet now the Prime Minister himself simply abolishes bodies created during the very session in which he attacked me.'

Nonetheless, Dr Slabbert said, the Progressive Federal Party welcomed the scrapping of the councils.

'The fact that they were abolished merely vindicates our standpoint in the debates.

'We were criticised, and still are, for being "boycotters" and for "negativism" and so on. I assume the same stance must be adopted towards the Labour Party, the homeland leaders and others.

'But of course it's not. What is true is that we all adopt these attitudes because we are interested in genuine negotiation to avoid confrontation and find a peaceful solution,' he said.

(News by P Sullivan, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

More food pours in for KwaZulu

(107) RDM 13/8/80

By HARRY MASHABELA

TWO more companies — Datsun Nissan and Durban Bag Company (Pty) Ltd — have joined the food relief fund initiated on the Reef last week by Fedfood for starving communities in drought-stricken KwaZulu.

And National Co-operative Dairies, also known as Clover, announced it was donating 5 000ℓ of "long life" milk to the Red Cross in Durban to help KwaZulu overcome its food shortage.

In addition, Clover is giving an 18 000ℓ tanker, normally used for milk conveyance, to the South African Sugar Association which is co-ordinating water supplies for the stricken homeland.

The tanker is to be used to fill a water reservoir in the Empangeni district.

The dairy company has also undertaken to fill between 60 000 and 80 000 one-litre containers with pasteurised water. This will be for use in clinics and hospitals to mix with skim-milk powder for babies and young children.

Datsun Nissan and Durban Bag have each donated 1 280 12,5kg bags of vitamin-enriched maize meal, a combined total of two train truckloads.

The donations from the two companies means 32 truckloads of mealie meal has been made available for distribution, through the Red Cross, in KwaZulu.

The target is 35 truckloads, or 560 tons of maize meal; enough to feed 45 000 families or 225 000 people a week, according to Mr Johan Louw, managing director of Fedfood.

● Listed below are companies which have so far donated towards the food relief fund:

Fedfood, Roche Products, Trek Beleggings, Metal Box, Nola Industries, Malcomess, Fedpro, ICL Computers; Ruto Mills, Federale Volksbeleggings, Hypack, Cashmart, Table Top, Simba-Quix, Standard Telephone Company, API, BP South Africa, Reckitt & Colman, Barclays Bank, Van den Bergh & Jurgens, Buhler-Miag, Kohler Brothers, Shell South Africa, Price Forbes, Federale Volkskas, Durban Bag Co (Pty) Ltd and Datsun.

The grim plight of Johannes Mhlongo

Where death is a way of life

Mercury Reporter

DEATH has become a way of life in Northern Natal and Zululand as the drought drags into its 12 th month.

When the Mercury visited the Kranskop area, the story was clear — the people had resigned themselves to the idea that they were alone in their fight against thirst and starvation.

Cunning

With nearly all their cattle dead, the residents, living in tiny huts on hillsides, have no one to turn to. They have only cunning and initiative as means of survival until nature lets up her onslaught on their simple way of life.

Said Mr Johannes Mhlongo, who used to draw his water from a windmill near his house: 'It is not easy.

'It is not only the cattle; we will be next. No one seems to be concerned — because every time we ask for help from the KwaZulu Government we are told to write or telephone the authorities. We are simple people, can't they see our plight?'

Now his family has to walk 13 km to get water.

Mr Mhlongo used to work at the cattle dipping plant near his home in Kwa Ngcolosi. But he has no work now as the dipping plant had to close six months ago because of insufficient water.

There have been no dippings since then. And, as Mr Mhlongo says, in merely a month there will be no cattle at all.

Rotting

As if to prove his point, he took us to what used to be an island in the rapidly subsiding Tugela River.

It smelt of death and rotting flesh and was strewn with the remains

vember 4 election campaign.

These were expected to include a demand for the President to back a R9 000 million pay-

MISS Elizabeth Mhlongo attends to a starving cow. 'We have lost so many, this is part of our everyday life,' she says.

... and while thousands go hungry

Le Grange slams SACC, Buthelezi

Star (107) 13/8/80

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, launched an attack on elements in the South African Council of Churches and on the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and criticised Press coverage of the Committee of 81 of coloured students in the recent boycotts, at a public meeting here last night.

"As in the case of the Committee of 10, established in Soweto during the 1976 unrest, the Committee of 81 was for political reasons put forward by the news media as representative of the coloured community and therefore entitled to air its grievances," he said.

"I want to call on the Press in future not to give further publicity to any nameless or secret committees or organisations."

Referring to newspaper reports suggesting that the Reverend Allan Boesak, the chairman of the Broederkring in the Cape, was unhappy and felt the SACC was wasting its time in talking to the Prime Minister, the Minister asked if he and his friends wanted the talks to succeed.

He said certain churchmen identified themselves with two aims of the ANC: civil disobedience and war resistance.

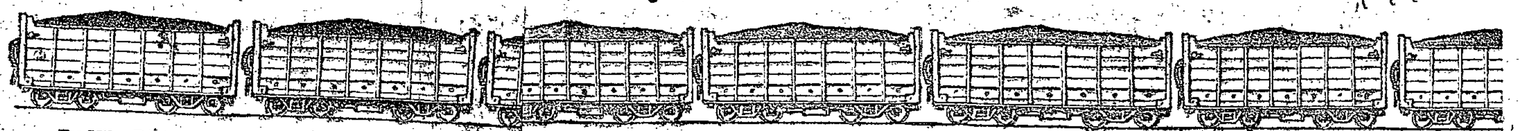
Dr Allan Boesak and his friends had taken a strong attitude to civil disobedience and refusal to do national service and had said the church must initiate and support such programmes. They should reconsider their stand.

Mr le Grange said the actions of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in not attending the discussions with the Prime Minister and then issuing a statement insulting him was "distasteful and juvenile."

The Star's picture that touched readers' hearts.

The fortunate rally to kwaZulu's aid

STAR 14/8/80.



By Mike Derry

Contributions to relieve the desperate plight of the inhabitants of the drought-stricken kwaZulu area are pouring in.

Articles and pictures in The Star reporting the plight of farmers and cattle in the dry and arid homeland resulted in hundreds of calls to The Star from people wanting to help.

"We have been inundated with calls in the past couple of weeks since the articles appeared in The Star, so much so we have hardly been able to cope," said Mrs Inka Mars, vice-chairman of the Red Cross in Natal, who is co-ordinating relief work to the homeland on behalf of The Star.

Donations of food, cattle fodder and water are being railed and trucked into the area as companies and relief organisations all over the country react to reports of the situation in the area.

The relief operation moved into high gear at the weekend as the first three railway wagons of a planned 30-wagon food train began taking enriched maize meal into kwaZulu.

The train will take a total of 480 tons of meal, worth about R105 000, into the area. The meal has been paid for by a group of Transvaal companies moved by the plight of kwaZulu's people.

The food will be enough to feed a quarter of a million of kwaZulu's starving tribesmen for a week.

Service clubs rallying to the aid of kwaZulu have gathered tons of food to send into the area.

The Rotary Club has collected two tons of Pro-Nutro, which will be donated to the Bethesda Hospital in Uvombo.

Imqualife, an established food relief scheme, is also collecting and making donations which will be sent to the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nqutu.

Afgate has donated a railway truck of cattle fodder, consisting of 100 bags of stripped mealies.

Representatives from a wide range of women's and church organisations yesterday pledged their support for Operation Hunger — the "crisis intervention" programme launched by the Institute of Race Relations and the Hunger Concern Programme.

Apart from co-ordinating relief work, Operation Hunger will begin self-help projects and plan ways of creating work and food-growing opportunities

Growing concern over malnutrition

Newly-collated figures on the long-term malnutrition crisis in South Africa are adding to concern about the current drought.

Researchers for the SA Institute of Race Relations — which yesterday launched the Operation Hunger campaign — have noted that a study last year showed that death rates for black children between one and four years are 13 times as high as that for white children in the same age group.

"Country-wide the collective forces of prolonged drought, resettlement schemes, inflation and widespread unemployment have brought about increasing mortality through malnutrition and, more particularly, malnutrition-related diseases," the researchers said.

The majority of deaths among black people occurred among children under five years, research showed. Deaths of black infants under one year were six times as high as for whites.

Malnutrition seriously affects mental and physical development, the researchers said.

Drought: More misery looms

(107) 14/8/80

Several areas of South Africa have been hit by drought in the last few months. In some places the drought has been described as the worst in living memory, leading some officials to believe that the spectre of famine looms in many areas. But the drought is not the only culprit. Poverty, unemployment, poor farming methods, and lack of education have aggravated the situation. While immediate relief is the most pressing need, to avoid a repetition of a similar situation developing in the future it is necessary that the contributory factors are attended to as soon as the situation is under control. CHRIS FREIMOND of the Rand Daily Mail Southern Africa Bureau reviews the situation in KwaZulu, one of the worst-hit areas, while ROB NUTTALL reports on how Ciskei has been afflicted.

Amatikulu rely on neighbouring white sugar cane farmers to supply them with water for cooking and drinking

Picture: VITA PALESTRANT

Endless vistas of bare veld

RDM 14/8/80

PARCHED earth and poverty have combined to cripple KwaZulu and highlight the pitiful conditions in South Africa's black rural areas.

The drought that destroyed the sugar cane crop has also withered the meagre maize patches on which 2 500 000 Zulus depend for their subsistence.

Along the coast the unaccustomed eye is deceived by the relative greenness of the stunted cane fields. But inland, endless vistas of bare brown veld where scrawny cattle nibble listlessly at dry stubble leave no doubt that the land is dying.

The area near Tugela Ferry, barely 100km from Maritzburg, is said to be the worst hit in KwaZulu with wasted cattle dying in cloying mud pools that no longer contain enough water to drink.

Even hardy goats, able to withstand lengthly droughts, are little more than bags of bones eating the bark of thorn trees to survive.

The drought has been described as the worst in living memory. Traditional water sources on which tribesfolk have relied for generations are dry.

The mighty Tugela and Umfolozi rivers are reduced to sluggish streams churned muddy brown by hundreds of cattle that trek there to slake their burning thirst and tear hungrily at the sparse grass patches on the banks.

For the Zulus, the failure of their crops, loss of water sources and deterioration of their cattle are disasters of the worst kind.

The KwaZulu Secretary for Agriculture, Mr J P Ferreira, said as many as 150 000 cattle — 10% of the national herd — may die this winter. But he pointed out that about 100 000 die annually in KwaZulu through disease, old age and other related causes.

"Things are very bad in some areas but it's not a case of people and animals dropping dead all over the place from famine. We haven't heard of a single case of anyone actually dying of starvation.

"The Government and tribal authorities are doing all they can to help the people and assistance is coming from outside," Mr Ferreira said.

Only relief aid — first from the KwaZulu Government and then from the [illegible] — has prevented more suffering.

Millions of rand in cash and kind are pouring into the region. The sugar association has arranged for cane farmers to cart water into villages surrounding their estates. In more remote areas, bulk tankers under the auspices of the KwaZulu administration's "Operation Water" serve the needs of thirsty peasants.

In the words of the sugar association's water distribution co-ordinator, Mr Neville Polkinghorne, who farms near Amatikulu: "This time it's for real. The dams of many white farmers are drying up fast. The water table has never been so low."

The cane crop was expected to be only 30 % to 40 % of normal. This would aggravate the situation for tribesmen who relied on jobs during the cutting season which would now be much shorter, Mr Polkinghorne said.

Mrs Inka Mars, the vice-chairman of the Natal Red Cross Society, which is co-ordinating the distribution of emergency food supplies, said the response to the crisis by businessmen had been overwhelming.

Hundreds of tons of maize meal, soup, powdered milk and glucose sweets had been chanelled into KwaZulu.

The drought had emphasised the poverty existing in the region where people struggled at the best of times, Mrs Mars said.

The Red Cross would continue relief work while it was needed and as long as businesses continued to support the call for emergency supplies.

The KwaZulu Government has provided R3 200 000 to pay men and women who will work in the community on roads, erosion prevention and other maintenance projects.

KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is anxious that his people do not become totally reliant on outside help. The R1,25 daily wage will allow them to retain their dignity and also buy some essential food.

Opening an agricultural show at Nongoma recently he said: "We believe that the black man's dignity which has been assailed for so many generations demands that we should enable them to keep their chins up even in the midst of our present adversities."

In an interview later, Chief Buthelezi said that poorer people were in "dire straits" as a result of the drought and many had been unable to produce enough food to subsist.

"But it isn't as if everyone is on the verge of starvation. Remember we don't only have a subsistence economy. There is also a cash economy and a flow of cash from outside KwaZulu," he said.

The drought conditions were expected to push up the incidence of malnutrition, but it had always been a problem in the region.

Hospital at Nqutu, Dr Bill Forster, said it was too early to say how the drought would affect the malnutrition problem. The symptoms would take three to six months to manifest themselves.

But he agreed with Chief Buthelezi that malnutrition was nothing new to KwaZulu.

"It's a complex problem. Drought is not the only factor. Poverty, unemployment, lack of education and poor land all contribute and are aggravated by drought and crop failure," he said.

But while all attention is focused on immediate relief, the Institute of Natural Resources in Maritzburg has warned that it is "vitally necessary" to look ahead to prevent mass hunger and an ecological collapse in KwaZulu.

"The rate at which soil is being lost in the Natal region has reached alarming proportions and when the inevitable torrential rains come later this year the presently baked plains and hills of KwaZulu will be further stripped of valuable top soil," a spokesman for the institute said.

The "misery" in the region could not be blamed solely on the drought. Proper planning, years ago, could have avoided the "spectre of famine" which loomed over the land.

Over-population and overgrazing of land that should, in the first place, have never supported people or cattle had ravaged areas many of which were now beyond reclamation, the spokesman said.

And in Johannesburg, the startling news from KwaZulu and other drought stricken regions has prompted the formation of a nation-wide hunger relief drive.

The Institute of Race Relations yesterday launched "Operation Hunger", which is an extension of the Hunger Concern Programme started last year by Johannesburg City Councillor, Dr Selma Browde and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10.

The institute believes there is a need to fight malnutrition throughout the country, particularly in black rural areas.

Emergency aid will be chanelled into crisis areas when it is needed, but the long-term aim of "Operation Hunger" will be to promote self-reliance and seek solutions to the massive problems causing poverty in South Africa.

'We will die next — and nobody cares'

(107)

(U) M

14/8/80

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Death has become a way of life in Northern Natal and Zululand as the drought drags into its 12th month and there seems little chance of a respite.

On a visit to the Kranskop area yesterday, it was clear that the people had resigned themelves to being alone in their fight against thirst and starvation.

With nearly all their cattle killed, the residents, living in tiny huts on hillsides, have nobody and nothing to turn to except their own cunning and initiative.

"It's not an easy life," was the simple comment from Mr Johannes Mhlongo.

His family has to lug water from the Tugela River nearly 13km away because the windmill borehole near his house has long-since dried up.

It could operate if the bore were lengthened to reach water, but Mr Mhlongo has no way of informing the authorities.

"All our cattle are gone and death is a way of life, surely we will be next," he said.

"And nobody seems to be concerned because every time we ask for assistance from the KwaZulu Government truck, we are told to write or telephone the authorities.

"We are simple people, can't they see our plight?"

To make things worse, Mr Mhlongo is unemployed.

He used to work at a cattle dipping plant near his home in Kwa Ngcolosi. But that closed six months ago because of the drought.

And as Mr Mhlonga pointed out, at the rate cattle are dying there will be none left to dip in one month's time.

To prove his point he took the reporters down to an island in the Tugela River which is fast drying up.

There was a smell of rotting flesh. The island was strewn with the remains of nearly 200 head of cattle that had died at the waterside.

One cow had become stuck in the mud as it drank its fill and had never got out again.

Surveying the scene Mr Mhlongo commented quietly: "... and it is all the work of God."

No let-up in kwaZulu's drought

The cold weather is on its way out but there is little comfort for drought-stricken kwaZulu where there is small prospect of rain, says a spokesman for the Weather Bureau in Pretoria.

The rest of the country can look forward to a mild and sunny weekend although the early mornings and evenings will be cold.

Drought relief work, organised through the Natal offices of the Red Cross, is now having an effect and 600 tons of fortified mealiemeal are being distributed.

Mrs Inka Mars, chief liaison officer for the aid scheme, said that about R400 000 of aid in cash and materials had been received.

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, today said his Government was spending more than R3,2-million to alleviate the drought.

A hundred boreholes had already been built, each costing R2 100 and additional dam-making units at R600 a unit had been bought. The Government had also acquired several tankers which were supplying people with water for consumption and grazing, the Chief said.

Mr Raphael Mkize, chairman of the Shongweni Residents' Committee, issues water to children in drought-stricken kwaZulu. This water point has been provided by a householder for Africans in the area.

STAR 15/8/80

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Buthelezi attacks ANC and the Govt

(RDM 15/6/80) (107)

ULUNDI. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday made a scathing attack on the South African Government and the African National Congress.

He was reacting to a Sunday newspaper report in which the Minister of Police, Mr L le Grange, allegedly accused him of trying to please the ANC and of insulting whites in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said it made him feel strange to be in a position which was forced on him by both the Government, through Mr Le Grange, and the ANC, through spokesmen such as Mr Alfred Nzo and Mr Oliver Tambo.

The ANC declared him "fair game" when Mr Tambo described him earlier as an "interloper" between the oppressor and the oppressed.

"In other words, he meant that I am an obstruction between both factions on both sides of the colour line, which are spoiling for violent confrontation.

"When I asked Mr Tambo about alleged threats to my life from his organisation, he stated that it is the South African Government that wants to kill me and that they want to use them as the cover for what they intend doing," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the newspaper statement, which was allegedly made by the Commissioner of Police about the possibility of the ANC assassinating him had been denied by the ANC which stated that "I am getting too close to the Government".

"Now the Government, in less than a month, through its Minister of Police, accuses me of trying to please the ANC, and accuses me of insulting whites," he said. — Sapa.

FOOD — the crisis that is not due to drought's fell hand alone but also to structural economic factors

17/8/80 SUN RPB

IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

107

By ALF STADLER

Professor and head of the Department of Political Studies, University of the Witwatersrand. He is currently studying the politics of food, housing and transport

FAMINE and starvation stalk KwaZulu and the Ciskei. Malnutrition is widespread and chronic elsewhere too. And this in a country which exports large quantities of food, and where the rich eat well enough to suffer from the diseases of obesity.

The food crisis cannot simply be attributed to the drought. It has persisted through good seasons and bad since before World War One.

Nor is it the result of ignorance, either in matters relating to production or nutrition, for in earlier years the peasants of Southern Africa fed themselves and their families and also produced for the market.

Reforms

It is not the result of an overall failure of productive capacity, for agricultural production has soared since World War Two.

The crisis is directly the result of structural tendencies in the political economy of the region, tendencies which the State either supports, or is ineffective in counteracting.

It is, above all, the effect of a policy which concentrates rural populations on land which cannot sustain them without massive reforms and assistance.

Landless

This policy was developed hand in hand with the migrant labour system. Landless men were forced to work on the mines at wages below subsistence level.

By the 1930s, 30 000 family heads in the Transkei had no land. In turn, the migrant labour system had a deleterious effect on agricultural production and on the health of the people. Women were unable to carry out all the functions of agricultural production, and entered the wage market. They became increasingly reliant on trading stores for their food.

In the absence of agricultural co-operatives, they sold their maize to the traders.

The children suffered — malnutrition is most clearly evident in children after they have been weaned and their mothers enter the labour market. A study conducted in what is now Botswana during the 1940s showed a direct relation between malnutrition and the migrant labour system.

Wild plants

The State encouraged sheep-raising from early in the century. Yet contradictorily it pursued a policy of cattle-culling. Sheep denuded vegetation. The wild plants which went to making up the nutritious collation called ty who came to control most of the stock and access to land. By 1935 0,3 percent of stockholders held 70 percent of sheep and 50 percent of cattle in Transkei.

By the 1940s, people without stock amounted to 23 percent of the population in Natal, 35 percent in the Ciskei and nearly half in Transkei. By the middle 1950s, the "homelands", long in a state of serious decline, were in a state of collapse. Yet State regulation of influx to the cities forces increasing numbers of people to live in areas which have become little more than dormitories.

Model

Undoubtedly the land could support more people in these areas if appropriate reforms and measures were introduced. But the model of agricultural development which the state encourages is large-scale "industrialised" production.

In the white areas, agriculture is heavily concentrated in the hands of small numbers of large-scale farmers, who receive lavish State assistance in the form of loans, subsidies, marketing networks and magnificent technical assistance.

Tractor

Technical advice hardly comprehends the problems of the small-scale producer — when, a few years ago, I asked an official about equipment for small producers, he replied that if they could afford a small tractor, they could afford a big one. But the real problem is the producer who cannot afford a tractor, and the bigger problem is the would-be producer who has no land. There is little initiative towards land reforms even on the limited scale practised in countries like Mexico.

local consumers and small producers.

A distinguished British food expert called it a "policy of scarcity".

Food production and distribution is monopolised by the giants. The market gardens which once surrounded the major cities have been obliterated under suburban sprawl. Municipal regulations prohibit livestock in urban areas for health reasons, an assumption which deserves critical attention as family pets (inedible) also carry disease.

The major part of our food is produced in areas remote from most consumers. Food prices have escalated, partly because of costs of transportation and packaging.

Turbulence

There is a direct link between political power and control over food supplies. There is also a direct relationship between the cost of food and the levels of wages and wage demands, a relationship which unites a diverse array of interests on this issue, though the present system probably works to depress wages.

There is also a link, though sometimes complex and indirect, between food supplies and prices and political turbulence.

The miners' strikes of 1920 and 1946 were preceded by food riots and influenced by conditions in the reserves. Protracted struggles on the land have taken place for much of this century where the State has imposed controls over access to land or intervened in production.

The swollen tummy and loose skin tissue tells the story of yet another kwashiorkor victim

mine in Transkei became harder to find. Traditionally, maize and sorghum had been eaten as supplements to meat. On their own, they lacked vital nutrients necessary for a balanced diet.

The main local beneficiaries of developments in rural areas were a small minori-

The main lines of the country's agricultural policy were laid in the 1930s. In effect it encouraged the production of exports and held local prices high by withdrawing "surplus" production from local markets. It encouraged the upgrading of production for international markets, while neglecting the needs of

Hunger in KwaZulu

S. POST 17/8/80

Now famine threatens the people of this drought-stricken area

SUNDAY POST's Durban Correspondent

THE crippling drought in KwaZulu, described by local residents as the worst in living memory, has plunged the territory into a crisis of frightening proportions.

At first it was merely a case of the usual rainfall not falling according to prediction, but soon crops started failing and animals lost weight drastically and started dying.

All these factors had a devastating effect on the largely peasant population of this non-independent homeland, but now a more chilling possibility is emerging — large-scale famine as the last of the previous year's crop is devoured by a nation on the brink of starvation.

A relief fund is now helping to keep the inevitable at bay, but in the long term adequate planning and control of KwaZulu's natural asset — its agricultural potential — will be essential to avoid a repetition of the crisis.

Cold statistics give little indication of the story of misery and deprivation applicable to virtually every kraal which dots the arid KwaZulu landscape, but they help to put the crisis into perspective.

In parts of KwaZulu, no rain has fallen for more than a year and in others the year has produced no more than 150 millimetres. The average is 600 millimetres.

Crops have failed in KwaZulu before, but in areas where crops usually flourish if good rains fall, the veld is barren of any cover at all.

Vast tracts of land are now, as one official in KwaZulu admitted, "as bare as a tennis court".

This does not augur well for the time when the rains come. Tons of valuable top soil will inevitably be washed away.

All but the most bountiful watering places have dried up, with the result that the territory's large herd of cattle have been dropping like ninepins, tearing further the shattered morale of the people.

In the year ending March 1980 more than 97 000 head of cattle in KwaZulu perished. Since the beginning of April this year alone, more than 21 000 head have died.

As part of the emergency measures initiated by the KwaZulu Government, 300 new boreholes have been sunk, but without the rains to feed the underground streams, the water table in the area is dropping alarmingly.

For the people of KwaZulu, now using up the last of the crops they reaped last year, the critical water shortage means daily treks of several kilometres in most cases to fetch daily supplies.

Malnutrition has always been a problem in Kwa-

...udes towards problems and people. The ... the interviewer is from out of the ...tion helps the interviewee to express his ...freely, primarily because he is not afraid of ...tions of the interviewer and of the possible ...f this catharsis.

...ot always possible, however, to interview all ...bers of the organization, and we therefore ...se of questionnaires. Personal interviews ...eral organizational members serve as a basis ...preparation of an "attitudes questionnaire". ...titudes questionnaire is subsequently dis... to all members of the organization. The ...naire does not serve for probing in ... the feelings of people, but is a more ...tive technique, striving at a much more ...tic and wide coverage of the organization. ...ple, who are requested to respond to the ...naire, are promised that their personal ...s will be kept secret, i.e. that individual ... will not be disclosed to any other member ...organization, or that the identity of the ...nts will not be made public. The questions ...ally prepared in such a way that a respon... choose one out of several pre-established ...to a question. Following are two examples ...tions which might appear in an attitude ...naire:

...ECK THE CATEGORY WHICH MOST NEARLY ... TO YOUR FEELINGS WITH REGARD TO EACH ...OLLOWING QUESTIONS:

...gs considered, how satisfied are you working ...organization?
...y satisfied
...tisfied
...satisfied
...y dissatisfied

... feel that your job responsibilities and what ...ted of you are clear?
...y clear
...ear enough
...t clear enough
...finitely not clear

Our KwaZulu Drought Relief Fund is 4

Simon Mgobhozi, personnel officer of the Royal Hotel in Durban, presents a cheque for R300 to David Wightman of the Sunday Tribune. Also in the photograph are Elspeth Steele and John Ward of the Royal Hotel

VELVET voiced Matt Monro has joined the thousands of people helping the Sunday Tribune Drought Relief Fund.

On Sunday August 31 he will give an evening of cabaret at the Copacabana, Beverly Hills Hotel, Umhlanga, with all proceeds going to the victims of the drought.

Tickets are R15 a head, which includes a five-star buffet dinner

17/8/80 SUN TRIB

The dread disease strikes

(107) (AND)

● This picture of seemingly good health is in reality a victim of the potentially fatal disease kwashiorkor.

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

EIGHTEEN-month-old Mtembeni Ngema gazed engagingly into the camera and to the untrained eye she looked the picture of health.

But when stripped of her hospital garments her small body laid bare the stark truth. She is a victim of Africa's most rampant disease — kwashiorkor.

She is one of the lucky ones, however. Her desperate parents, who live near KwaMagwaza in the Melmoth district, realised they did not have the means or know-how to counter the disease in drought-stricken Zululand.

As the drought tightened its grip they realised their daughter would most probably not survive the long, lean winter without a properly balanced diet. And there was the fear, too, that her weakened body would fall prey to influenza, which would have been fatal in her condition.

Instead of sadly accepting the "inevitable" — as an untold number of black families do — they took her to the nearby St Mary's Hospital, a mission station administered by the Anglican Church in Natal.

She was admitted on June 24, her body mass a meagre 6,4 kilos.

"A normal, well-nourished child weighs 10 kilos at one year," a hospital spokesman said this week.

Although her body still bears the signs of the disease she is now well on the road to recovery. It is impossible to say how long she will remain in hospital, but when she does leave, she faces an uncertain future.

"What she'll go home to we don't know, and within months she could be in the same condition as before," the spokesman said.

The same is applicable to thousands of people in KwaZulu and Zululand and is not a direct result of the crippling drought now being experienced in the area.

"Cases of kwashiorkor and related diseases are nothing new to us," the spokesman said, confirming the view of KwaZulu's Director of Health Services, Dr Frank Constable, who says none of the cases in the homeland's hospitals is connected with the drought conditions.

But the spokesman for the St Mary's Hospital leaves little doubt that the drought will push up the number of malnutrition cases in the months ahead.

"We have yet to see the full effects of the drought," he said.

KwaZulu will soon be getting piped water

STAR 18/8/86 (107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — There was laughter and singing in the drought-stricken Umgeni Valley area yesterday when 20 000 people gathered to hear the good news — that piped water was on the way.

Work on the new pipeline will start in three weeks.

Mr Selwyn Comrie, chairman of the Amanzi Crisis Committee which has been raising money for the project, with the aid of several service groups, said today that he had never seen the valley families so excited.

GOLD MINE

"It's as though a gold mine had opened up in their midst," he said.

Money for the campaign has been raised through charity drives, a "walk for water," a fete and a grant from the Urban Foundation.

Mr Comrie started the campaign after he had seen thousands of people trudge up the Umgeni Valley to collect water from a single tap.

South African representatives in London reacted sharply last week to The Times assertion that their Government had done nothing to help relieve the effects of the present drought in kwaZulu.

In a statement issued there, the Embassy insisted that Pretoria was helping kwaZulu in "obtaining road tankers and other vehicles for the transport of water, emergency drilling of boreholes with 200 already sunk and more under way, and provision of emergency grazing outside kwaZulu lands for the cattle of kwaZulu farmers."

The South African statement argued that as kwaZulu received all its funds from the Pretoria Government, and that as kwaZulu has used more than R4,5-million of this budget to fight the drought's effects, this constituted another example of South African help.

The statement added that assistance was also offered to the kwaZulu administration by Dr Koornhof, the Minister for Co-operation and Development.

CONTRAST

The Times correspondent, who had returned from a visit to kwaZulu, contrasted the current South African economic boom with the near-starvation being suffered by many Zulus.

"Even now the central Government in Pretoria has done nothing to alleviate the situation in kwaZulu, although it is providing almost R18,2-million worth of drought relief to assist white and Indian sugar producers in adjoining parts of Natal," he said.

Little to argue and superficial and bad superficial is an interdependent network of sector. The whole is the sum of the interdependent parts all of which are equally important

KwaZulu Cabinet to see job standards at mine

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Cabinet is to visit the Rietspruit coal mine near Witbank today to study employment standards at the project, one of South Africa's largest and newest coal mines.

A spokesman for Shell, which operates the mine, said the company had invited the Cabinet to see standards at first hand.

The visit comes only a few months after a statement by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, that plans for the exploitation of millions of tons of coal in the Nongoma area of KwaZulu were well developed. Lots of jobs would be created.

Chief Buthelezi said the known coal reserves in the Nongoma district totalled many millions of tons. The town would be developing at a greatly increased rate and at least 1 500 houses would be built there soon.

The misery of Mondlo

Mbuyiseni Mazibuko (18 months) lies near death from masmarus at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nquthu, kwaZulu. Drought has aggravated suffering in these regions.

Mounting toll of the drought

Mbuyiseni Mazibuko (18 months) is a victim of the kwashiokor/masmarus disease which is wreaking havoc along the length and breadth of kwaZulu, especially in the Nquthu district, where the drought has exacerbated the suffering of the local populace.

Mbuyiseni is a shocking sight — a grotesque-looking creature of shrivelled flesh, spindly limbs, bulging eyes and oversized head.

His chances of survival are slim. If he does live, he stands to suffer side effects.

In 1968, I wrote a poem entitled "The Face Hunger" for the Mbuyiseni Mazibuko's of this world:

I counted ribs on his concertina chest
bones protruding as if chiselled
by a sculptor's hand of famine.

He looked with glazed pupils
seeing only a bun on some sky high shelf.

The skin was pale and taut
like a glove on a doctor's hand.

His tongue darted in and out
like a chameleon's
snatching a confetti of flies.

O! child
your stomach is a den of lions
roaring day and night.

Talking to Dr Bill Foster (26) the Gloucestershire-born acting superintendent of Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital, where Mbuyiseni is a patient, one gets a sense of helplessness among the dedicated medical staff fighting to alleviate suffering in the whole drought-stricken Nquthu district.

"There are so many factors involved which compound the problem in this community. Grantedly, famine is a Third World problem, but here the most crucial factor is water and how it is utilised to improve the agricultural conditions of this part of the world.

"This is the most contributory factor to the poverty and disease around this region, but the worst area is around Nondweni in the nub of the whole consolidation scheme for the kwaZulu homeland."

The socio-economic and political issues are aggravated by bureaucracy. There is much passing of the buck between departments.

Mondlo Township, near Vryheid, is a rural resettlement area falling under the kwaZulu Government. Thirty-five thousand people live there in an atmosphere of smouldering resentment. OSWALD MTSHALI, award-winning poet and a staff writer on The Star, and ALF KUMALO, award-winning photographer and also a Star staffer, have just returned from Mondlo. This is their story. . . .

20/8/80

One would expect to find guerillas there

About 30 km from the town of Vryheid and 13 km south-east of Blood River lies Mondlo Township, a depressing dustbowl of poverty, disease, crime and violence. In March this year two suspected ANC guerillas, Boyce Bogale and Thomas Mngadi, were arrested there.

It is not too difficult to understand why guerillas should choose Mondlo.

The residents of this drab and dreary place were resettled there as pawns in Pretoria's game of chess known as consolidation. They were fitted into a little patch of the jigsaw that makes up the bits of kwaZulu scattered all over the map of Natal.

The dream is a viable, independent homeland. There's little sign of viability or independence at Mondlo.

The town is governed by the administration of Chief Gatsha Mangosuthu Buthelezi from the capital of Ulundi. Inkatha is the instrument used by Ulundi for local governance.

Mr Paul Nhlapo, former "mayor" of the town and regional secretary of Inkatha, had this to say:

"I'm thinking of resigning from Inkatha.

"Mondlo has about 5 000 residents, but only about 500 are known and active members. People around here don't seem to care about Inkatha even though one reads in the Press about its inflated membership of 300 000.

"This is a hotbed of hatred. People resent the fact that they were brought from their homes in more fertile areas and dumped in this wasteland."

The people of Mondlo also resent the fact that they have been forced by the township council, under the chairmanship of Mr Nhlapho, to pay increased rents and property rates which, they say, do not benefit them, but go to the coffers of the kwaZulu Government.

Mr Nhlapho can vouch for his unpopularity. He has been shot at four times and wounded in the arm. But, he says, he was only doing what he was required to do in his office. He has since resigned from his mayorship.

The roads are unlit at night and dusty. The local clinic reports a large number of patients suffering from respiratory ailments such as tuberculosis, bronchitis, asthma and sinusitis. The dust and poor diet are among the chief causes.

Robbery, rape, murder and theft are common. A police station has been built at the western entrance to the town but it is seen less as a symbol of protection than of oppression.

Stock theft from the surrounding white farms — "do you expect it to be different?" — is one of the station's main areas of concern. And the farmers have formed commando-like groups to protect their animals.

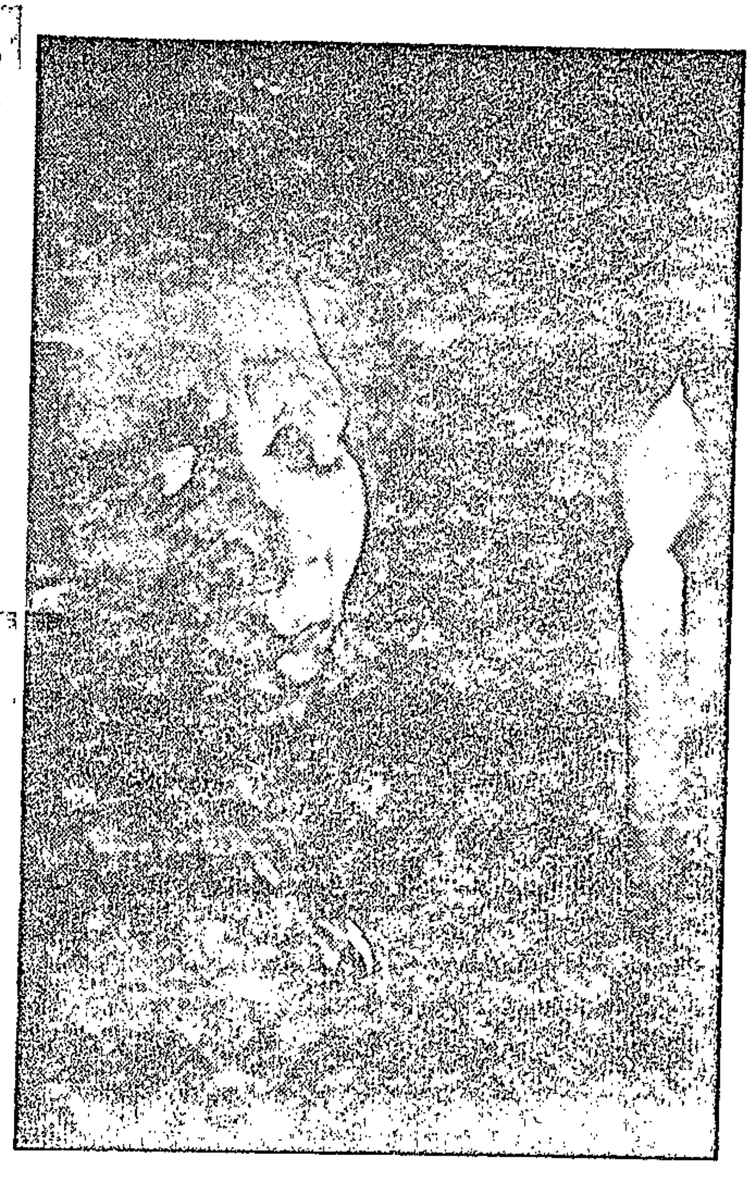
Mondlo residents complain of harassment both from the police and the farmers.

The situation, as one resident commented, is "volatile."

Two new schools on the western side of the township remain unfurnished and pupils have to sit on the bare and cold floors because the regional authority and some industrialists have withdrawn their sponsorship.

The kwaZulu Government stands aside because it is not responsible for building the schools, electrifying the township or tarring the streets.

Nobody, it seems, is responsible for improving the quality of life in this bleak place.



When Mildred Khumalo (33) of Mondlo Township heard of her mother's death at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital, she collapsed sobbing. "I've no money to bury my beloved mother; who will help me?" she moaned. The hospital authorities have informed her that as she is unemployed they will help give her mother a pauper's funeral. But she would like to give her mother a decent burial. Her mother was a victim of malnutrition and bronchitis, and Mildred herself is a TB suspect.

STAR 107 21/8/80

KwaZulu's drought has cost R6-million

By Josie Brouard

KwaZulu has spent more than R6-million on drought relief so far this year. This is 24 times what it spent last year — also a drought year.

The sum of R6-million — which is expected to increase — has been largely allocated above and beyond kwaZulu budget estimates because of the increasing seriousness of the drought which has made drought relief "an urgent priority."

KwaZulu's total budget for 1980 is R245-million. Of this total, about 70 percent (R174-million) was allocated by the South African Government which assists in funding the homeland through the Department of Co-operation and Development. Remaining budget revenue is derived from kwaZulu's own resources.

According to the secretary of the Department of the Chief Minister and of Finance in kwaZulu, Mr E L Gregory, the South African Government has come forward to assist kwaZulu further as the drought digs in deeper.

A statutory grant is made annually to kwaZulu by the South African Government and a secondary or additional grant is made subject to the recommendations of the kwaZulu Government. Thereafter, the running of the homeland is wholly in the hands of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and his Government.

Says Mr Gregory: "Any aid to kwaZulu — as in the present case of drought — has to be channelled through the kwaZulu Government who are responsible for the management and allocation of the total budget."

● The Institute of Race Relations is to donate R15 000 to alleviate the drought situation in kwaZulu, Ciskei and Transvaal this week.

According to the director of the institute, Mr John Rees, the three drought-stricken areas will receive R5 000 each in the next few days.

The institute, which has an "Operation Hunger" committee, will channel its donations through the Red Cross in each region, Mr Rees said today.

POLITICS

KwaZulu consolidation runs into opposition

(107) 21/9/80 STAR

Political Staff

DURBAN — The Van der Walt Commission on Consolidation made definite proposals to the Cabinet on the consolidation of kwaZulu in spite of the combined opposition of agriculture, commerce and industry in Natal.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the commission, told the National Party's Natal congress that the commission had put definite proposals before the Cabinet.

He confirmed that a number of important organisations had told the eastern regional committee of the commission there should be no further consolidation in Natal but in spite of this and the general lack of co-operation, the commission had made proposals.

CONTROVERSY

With two resolutions on the congress agenda dealing with consolidation and the growing controversy on the issue sparked off by the Lombard Report and criticisms of consolidation by the Bureau of Economic Research, the National Party had one Cabinet Minister, two deputies and Mr van der Walt present to deal with the issue.

The matter was first brought up by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

He told the congress the matter was still before the Cabinet and the Cabinet's decisions would be referred back to the commission which in turn would listen to representations from the public. He appealed for the Government to be given time to finalise the matter and in the meantime he asked people to "carry on with your normal jobs and farming."

Immediately afterwards when the resolutions were put to the congress there was no discussion from the floor.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, however, reacted to the resolutions saying that the Government had a difficult task in which it had to consider three basic principles when undertaking consolidation. These were financial implications, the use of land and productivity after consolidation and the greater acceptance of consolidation which also had to include discussions with the national states.

He pointed out that the 1975 proposals would be the basis for the further consolidation and he could give the assurance that people affected by the 1973 and 1975 proposals would be given priority in consolidation.

BASIS

Mr van der Walt outlined to the congress the basis on which his commission had looked at consolidation. He also told the congress that the facts published by the Lombard Report and the Bureau of Economic Research on consolidation were in the possession of his commission.

Although he could not give specific details of his commission's recommendations he could give the guidelines that the commission followed.

These included looking at the national aspirations of the black states, population figures as well as projected population figures and the economic development of the consolidated states.

A mineral wealth strategy also needed to be taken into account.

Lombard censure moves blocked

Political Correspondent

DURBAN — Moves at the National Party congress yesterday to strongly censure Pretoria University academic Dr Jan Lombard for his controversial plan for Natal have been blocked.

Following dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Lombard Report had been dealt with by various Cabinet Ministers earlier in the day, a motion was drawn up by three constituencies — South Coast, Newcastle and Vryheid — condemning the plan and calling on Dr Lombard to reconsider his appointment to the Prime Minister's Constellation Committee.

Delegates involved said the Natal leadership had rejected the motion as it was felt that their issue has been adequately dealt with by Senator Owen Horwood, Natal leader of the party and by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Delgates said that although it was obvious that the Government did not accept the Lombard plan they felt Dr Lombard should have been censured by the two Cabinet Ministers in no uncertain terms, and that Dr Lombard should not be permitted to serve on the important Constellation Committee.

They felt that Dr Lombard, although entitled to voice his opinions, had followed the wrong channels. He should rather have put his research before the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission and the Consolidation Commission.

The delegates are still deciding whether to take the matter further.

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NM 21/8/80

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Secret report on creation of 15 000 new jobs

Financial Editor

BETWEEN 12 000 and 15 000 jobs could be created at a cost of R200 million if arable land in KwaZulu was turned to sugar cane cultivation, the sugar industry believes.

In a paper read during the secret session of the regional congress of the Chambers of Commerce last weekend, the industry says that about 50 000 ha to 65 000 ha of land in KwaZulu is suitable for sugar cane.

The cost of creating these jobs would be about R13 000 per worker compared with the costs for decentralised industries of at least R18 000.

But the industry believes that it will not be possible to create these jobs if white cane farmers lose their land as a consequence of the consolidation of KwaZulu.

It also considers that it would be a better proposition to cultivate this land rather than buy out sugar farmers under probable consolidation schemes.

According to Benso, the Government agency which investigates development, the cost, at 1979 prices, of consolidation in South Africa was R1,04 billion.

Only R57m was allocated in the 1980 budget for consolidation land purchases.

Development on the scale envisaged by the sugarmen would justify a new mill and would provide further jobs in services, industry and administration.

Cane production in KwaZulu is only about 5 percent of the industry total but in the KwaZulu context it provides R12 million, or 30 percent of the agricultural production.

The industry feels that 'it does not seem to make much economic sense to jeopardise parts of this land and indeed the industry it supports (that is the productive white farms) while so much land in KwaZulu remains totally undeveloped'.

'Economically it would make more sense to divert the money needed for acquiring this land into developing the adjacent land in KwaZulu.'

The paper develops a number of arguments against consolidation.

One is that probable consolidation and buying out of farms leads to farmers letting their properties run down and it would take several years to restore the farms to a sound agricultural basis.

Another, is that any reduction in cane supplies can throw out the delicate cost and supply basis of the mills. Examining the Eshowe, Nkwaleni, Melmoth corridor as an example it says that it covers 207 km². There are 10 000 cane workers and 15 000 people living on the farms.

The population density is about 75 a square kilometre while in the surrounding KwaZulu areas it is 50 per square kilometre.

Transfer of the area to KwaZulu would jeopardise the 10 000 farm jobs and the position of 50 000 to 60 000 dependents and the economy of the towns of Eshowe, Melmoth and the village of Eshowe would also suffer putting [illegible] jobs and the welfare of a further [illegible]

KwaZulu minister lashes out at 'terrible waste' of hospital policy

21/8/80. W Mercury

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Mercury Reporter

THE Government policy of building duplicate hospitals for blacks and whites was condemned as 'a terrible waste' yesterday by the KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide.

He also attacked the Government for starting hospital projects worth millions of rands and then handing them over to KwaZulu for completion on an 'impossible' budget.

'When it was announced that we would be taking over the running of hospitals in a few years, not only did plans grind to a halt, but there was a 10-year freeze on any development of the existing mission hospitals.

'When the KwaZulu Department of Health took over in 1977 those hospitals were falling apart.'

KwaZulu has taken over 20 mission hospitals and there are about four more to go.

Dr Madide slammed the Government policy of duplicating hospitals. He gave as an example the Empangeni and Ngwelezane Hospitals, which served the same area. The white hospital was half empty, according to the minister.

'The whole policy is based on discrimination and is meant to drive Zulus out of Natal and into KwaZulu.

Liason

'We are working on establishing a liaison between the Natal Provincial Administration, KwaZulu, the medical school and the South African Department of Health.

'That way we hope to avoid ridiculous situations such as having a cardiothoracic unit with its expensive equipment and highly-qualified staff at Umlazi Hospital and at Wentworth — which is a stone's throw away.'

Rationale

He said KwaZulu still planned to build hospitals, 'but the whole thing will have to be done on a rationale based on need, not on segregation.

'Another thing the Government seems to forget is that by duplicating hospitals you have to duplicate staff and they must be aware that you can't pluck doctors from trees!' Dr Madide said.

The minister said his Government was under the impression that Pretoria was withholding money because of Chief Buthelezi's refusal to accept independence.

21/8/80

Budget

The KwaZulu health and welfare budget is R88 million but half of that goes on pensions, so in real terms we have about R35 million to spend on hospitals'.

The estimated population is 3 200 000 and is expected to rise to 4 500 000 by 1990.

When asked why Pretoria was so reticent about funds for the urgently needed hospital services the Department of Co-operation and Development public relations officer, Mr Japie Jonker, said: 'Why don't you ask the KwaZulu Government?'

News 'manipulation' of foodlift upsets chief

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A controversy has flared up in kwaZulu over Defence Force involvement in the distribution of food for drought relief, with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi accusing some news media of "manipulating" coverage in such a way that it is stirring up racial hostility.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister said he strongly deprecated the "manipulation of coverage in such a way that it stirs up hostility between the races."

He added: "There is already enough friction in this country without more being created by manipulating sensitive issues like the distribution of food to suffering people.

"We are deeply grateful for the food being given and I have been amazed by the generosity shown towards my people."

He was reacting to reports giving the appearance that he was refusing to accept food.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not wish to go into detail about the events surrounding the Defence Force involvement in the distribution of the food "because we have enough problems in this country already."

It is understood that the controversy arose after arrangements were made for the military to deliver food donated by the Northern Transvaal Agricultural Co-operative and the Indian community of Tzaneen.

The kwaZulu Government was not consulted, and it is understood that the Chief Minister personally forbade his staff to receive the food because he regarded it as a ropaganda exercise.

He was apparently particularly upset by suggestions that the food should be handed out by Zulu soldiers of 121 Battalion.

It is understood that the food is now at Jozini and that arrangements are being made for it to be distributed by the Red Cross.

Why Natal has to care for KwaZulu sick

NM 22/8/90 (107)

Mercury Reporter

IT WAS highly unlikely that KwaZulu could run its hospitals on the R35 million allocated, Mr Frank Martin, MEC for hospitals, said yesterday.

'That budget is probably one of the reasons why Natal is caring for most of KwaZulu's patients — and we don't have enough money either. A big hospital like King Edward VIII takes R27 million to R30 million a year to run.'

Natal has a R96 million budget for hospitals alone while half KwaZulu's R88 million health budget goes on pensions. Natal theoretically serves a population of about 4 200 000, compared with KwaZulu's estimated 3 200 000.

'But we are catering for far more than the number of people registered as Natalians — there are also KwaZulu Zulus, Transkeians and Basotho,' Mr Martin said.

'Co-ordinating Natal and KwaZulu hospital services would save money of course but we are all trying to find out how far we can go before the Government steps in.'

According to Mr Martin, all aid Natal might give to the homeland is governed by the Financial Relations Act. This lays down what the Province is allowed to spend — and that doesn't include looking after patients from KwaZulu. The Government doesn't provide money for that, said Mr Martin.

'In the interests of South Africa, Pretoria should take heed of the Province and KwaZulu's suggestions,' Mr Martin said.

Nm (107) 22/8/80

Empty bellies will be full tonight

'Why I can't accept this food'

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, will not personally accept food at Ulundi today which has been given to KwaZulu by the Northern Transvaal Agricultural Co-operative and the Indian community of Tzaneen.

The food is being transported in Army trucks.

Explaining his action, the Chief Minister said that, while the people who had arranged the exercise meant well, he, as political leader of his people, could not in any circumstances be a participant in any arrangements for the delivery of food which would appear to his people to be part and parcel of a propaganda exercise on behalf of the military.

'Anyone who understands the black/white conflict in South Africa will understand why I cannot survive such involvement in anything, however well-motivated, which smacks of military propaganda,' Chief Buthelezi said.

At the same time he thanked the farmers of the Northern Transvaal Agricultural Co-operative and the Indian community of Tzaneen and others for their generosity.

'No food has ever been refused by me and I cannot afford to refuse food which people, out of their compassion, give to the victims of the drought,' he said.

He added: 'Let it be understood that I will not sacrifice the dignity of black people in the process and I will not be manipulated by people who want to make propaganda out of my peoples' suffering.'

Army trucks to take farmers' gift to KwaZulu

SOME of the many women who received mielie meal distributed by KwaZulu Government officials to hungry families yesterday.

Transvaal firm's mielie gift

Mercury Reporter

THE director of a large Transvaal food company, on holiday in Natal last month, was so appalled by the high incidence of malnutrition in drought-stricken KwaZulu that he organised 55 000 bags of mielie meal for the Red Cross relief fund.

Mr Johan Louw of Fedfoods sent off the first consignment of three trucks to Industrial Oil Processors in Durban this week — a sister company of Fedfoods.

He approached other companies and got them to sponsor one truck load of mielie meal at about R3 000 each. So far 30 trucks have been sponsored.

Gold bonanza should 'bridge gap between haves and have-nots'

Mercury Reporter

SOUTH Africa should use her resources such as the gold bonanza to bridge the gaps between the white 'haves' and the black 'have-nots'.

This is the view of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, who was commenting on a report just published by the Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development (Benso), which said, inter alia, that economic development of the homelands had not met expectations.

The report said homelands could not provide jobs for their own inhabitants, let alone for blacks in the white areas.

'These problems are not new, and that is why I have always held the view that the development of areas such as KwaZulu should take place without hoping to develop them as entities separate from the rest of South Africa,' the Chief Minister declared.

Black earnings had been spent outside the so-called black areas and that was why black earnings had made no difference as far as black poverty was concerned, he continued.

Poverty, unless it was faced squarely, could lead to trouble.

While the Prime Minister spoke of communist incursions as a danger to South Africa, Chief Buthelezi was more frightened of black poverty than the 'so-called' communist threat.

It would be the quest for bread that would cause a classical revolution in South Africa.

'Blacks know poverty and it faces them every day. They do not even know what the word communism means,' he said.

He hoped that the Government would take the findings of Benso seriously.

Children 'could suffer brain damage'

Mercury Reporter

MALNUTRITION in under two-year-olds could cause permanent brain damage resulting in children being unable to read, write or even speak, Dr Mark Loane said at the Universtiy of Natal yesterday.

Dr Loane, Natal rugby flanker and former Wallaby captain, addressed a student meeting organised by the university to increase awareness of and raise money for victims of the KwaZulu drought.

The vice-chairman of the Natal Red Cross, Mrs Inka Mars, who also addressed the meeting, appealed to students to make a contribution to the drought relief fund 'in money or in kind'.

Since it started four weeks ago the fund had received R280 000 in cash and R200 000 in kind.

'That might sound like a lot of money but we are dealing with about 3 000 000 people. We spent R60 000 in the first 10 days,' Mrs Mars said.

Students Representative Council president, Chris Swart, appealed to students to join the World Vision 40-Hour Fast from September 12 to 14.

Students should find people to sponsor them for each hour they fasted and the money would go towards drought relief.

KDC pioneers scheme for KwaZulu businessmen

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Development Corporation is pioneering a unique scheme to promote small black industrialists throughout the region.

Giving details for the first time yesterday of the strategy, the newly appointed assistant general manager (industrial development) of the KDC, Mr Dennis Wolmarans, said the corporation intended to develop small industries and promote black entrepeneurs in areas where industry in a particular field already existed.

For example, a leather-based, specialised unit would be established in Pietermaritzburg where the leather industry was already established.

'Where there are no natural centres such as Pietermaritzburg, we envisage establishing assembly units,' Mr Wolmarans continued.

'There are many items we can assemble for the private sector.'

24/8/80 SUN TIM.

Natal drought: 'Vultures' ready to pounce

(3) sugar. (107)

SPECULATORS are waiting "like vultures" in Northern Natal to snap up sugar farms facing financial ruin because of the drought.

By GEORGE MAHABEER

Many young farmers, including some of the more established ones, may have no choice but to sell as their debts mount. But most are determined to hold out as long as possible.

This picture emerged after the Sunday Times had visited the Heatonville-Empangeni area, formerly one of the lushest sugar-producing centres on the North Coast, but now a cracked and parched dustbowl.

Farmers there confirmed that speculators acting through middle-men had been "doing their rounds asking if we were keen to sell".

"It looks as though everybody is lining up for the big kill. The speculators are waiting like vultures to pounce," said one farmer, who asked not to be identified.

According to the South African Sugar Association and the South African Cane Growers' Association, cane farmers in the Natal sugar belt have lost between R60-million and R70-million in gross revenue because of the drought, while the industry as a whole had lost about R320-million.

The general manager of the Cane Growers' Association, Mr Ernest Morrison, said that under normal circumstances the revenue earned would have been applied to satisfy the cost of production and to permit growers to recover their allowed returns on capital — about R130-million.

"We would also have repaid industrial loans of R50-million, while the balance would have been invested in our price stabilisation fund," he said.

A spokesman for the Empangeni Mill Group board told the Sunday Times that the area had been hardest hit by the two-year drought. In that time the total cane production in the Empangeni area had dropped from more than one million tons to less than 500 000 tons.

Some farmers' crops had suffered drops of between 75 and 85 per cent in the worst-hit areas, he said.

Mr Dick Somerville, a retired farmer, said many farmers faced financial ruin because of the drought.

He estimated that it would take about five years before things returned to normal — provided the regular rainfall cycle resumed.

"The rivers are dry and even with the most modern irrigation methods farmers will not be able to recoup," he said.

Young farmers were particularly hard hit — especially those who had been in sugar production for less than seven years.

Difficult

"Sugar farming requires extensive capital outlay. Most of the young farmers have large bonds on their properties which have to be repaid.

"Without money coming in they are having a difficult time. For some it will mean the inevitable — they will have to sell their farms to cover what they can of their debts."

Various Cabinet Ministers and Government officials have visited the drought areas and have agreed to grant assistance to needy growers.

"But the Government is presently prepared to assist only those growers who have lost in excess of 40 per cent of their normal crops," said Mr Morrison.

"Unfortunately, there are still a number of technical problems to be resolved in connection with the criteria for qualifying for assistance and the terms of the loan.

"Representations are being made to the Government on the matter by the Sugar Association."

Meanwhile, the Sugar Association, in conjunction with farmers, have started a "milk run", delivering water supplies to reserves and filling emergency water tanks installed by the KwaZulu Government.

The tankers roll into KwaZulu as big business helps the fight for survival

OPERATION WATER

A MILLION LITRES A DAY, GOES A LONG, LONG WAY WHEN YOU'VE NOTHING

By DEON DU PLESSIS

THE rumble and clank of tractors and water tankers in northern Natal usually means the farmers are fighting cane fires again. Today the same grinding sounds have another meaning — survival.

The tractor/tanker combinations now banging over KwaZulu's dusty roads are one of the clearest manifestations of the amazing response to the Sunday Tribune Red Cross KwaZulu Drought Relief appeal.

They are part of Operation Water — sponsored by the SA Sugar Association — which is bringing more than a million litres of water a day into those parts of KwaZulu where drinking and cooking water has dried away altogether.

Were it not for these tractors, and the other arms of Operation Water, thousands of Zulus would have no water at all: at best they would have to walk 10 kilometres or more to fetch it.

Neville Polkinghorne, the Amatikulu sugar farmer who is co-ordinating Operation Water, says: "The goodwill generated by this is enormous. You can feel that.

"It is a simple thing. We are not politicians, we are farmers. The Zulus are our neighbours. We must help."

Up to 70 tractor/tanker combinations jolt into KwaZulu every day, some of them on "milk runs" where they stop to fill the buckets brought to the roadside by the people, and other to fill storage tanks which have been installed at schools, kraals and other points.

About 70 tanks have already been installed. Many were donated to the Drought Relief drive by private firms.

"We installed them at the worst-hit places: places where the traditional water supplies have vanished. The good thing is that when the rains come these tanks will stay here. Local schools could never have afforded to buy one," said Mr Polkinghorne.

He had high praise for the KwaZulu Government which is doing all it can to help Operation Water.

"These chaps have been fantastic. They have supplied as many tankers as they can and they are the people who are installing the permanent tanks as they arrive," said Mr Polkinghorne.

The Unicorn Shipping Line loaned six giant 18 000 litre tanks which have been installed in badly hit parts. Hultrans has loaned an equally large mobile tanker and NCD, the dairy company, also loaned a tanker which helped fill caked-dry dams.

But Mr Polkinghorne said: "The need is for more tankers. With more of these big jobs we would be that much more effective."

POLKINGHORNE
"We're neighbours"

All the water, drawn from the farmers' own often dwindling reserves, is chlorinated before delivery. Often it's a murky brown but at least it sustains life.

The SA Sugar Association, out of a virtually open-ended budget, is meeting the farmers' — and the other tankers' — transport costs and the SA Railways is transporting donated tanks to KwaZulu at reduced rates.

FOOD TRAIN: 40 wagons and 640 tons of eating

FOOD TRAIN — the rail shipment of fortified maize meal from the Transvaal for starving KwaZulu has reached a staggering 40 wagons: 640 tons of meal worth R140 000.

The scheme was started by Johan Louw, managing director of the Transvaal-based Fedfood group.

He approached companies in his group as well as business associates urging them to guarantee a rail wagon of meal.

Food Train started off with 29 wagons. An additional 10 companies have since undertaken to guarantee more.

They are Leyland, Ross Electrical, Simon McForman, Romatex Mills, Durban Bag Company, Volkskas, Datsun Nissan, Nedbank, Afrox and the Natal General Motors Dealers' Association.

The wagons are arriving at a Durban depot at a rate of about four a week and the meal is distributed by the Red Cross to KwaZulu.

Cash donations to the Sunday Tribune and Red Cross Drought Relief Fund continued to stream in this week and the total collected stands at more than R275 000. Shell this week donated a further R1 500 "to help defray the costs of distributing the truckload of mealie meal donated by the company which comprised part of Food Train."

Singers Des and Dawn Lindberg raised more than R700 at a charity concert for the fund held at the Cafe Cabana, Umhlanga Rocks, last Sunday night.

Next Sunday Matt Monro will give a concert in aid of the fund at the Copacabana, Beverly Hills Hotel, Umhlanga Rocks.

Tickets for the black tie affair are R15 a head, which includes a five star buffet dinner, and are available from the Sunday Tribune (phone Durban 324 324) Promotions Department.

The Progressive Federal Party collected R418 at their Natal Provincial Congress three weeks ago.

United Dairies Co-Op Ltd this week gave 2 400 litres of longlife milk to the Red Cross.

The Methodist Church, meanwhile, has designated Wednesday August 27, a day of prayer and fasting for rain.

107 RDM 24/8/80

Self-help at Mseleni

GROUPS of laughing, smiling young girls chatter to each other endlessly as they walk between rows and rows of cabbages, onions, lettuce, carrots and beetroot, carefully pouring water from buckets into crudely fashioned home-made watering cans, which sprinkle the water gently onto on each plant.

Zululand is experiencing the worst drought in memory and the women of Mseleni treat their meagre supply of water as a miser would guard his gold.

Their families will survive the drought.

They have enough vegetables to keep them healthy and enough left over to sell to the thousands of hungry people living in the area.

Not for them the sparse diet of ground mielies for nutrition. They could supply a meal fit for a king at any time of the year.

The market garden of Mseleni is unique in Zululand in that it is run entirely by the people growing the vegetables without outside aid of any kind.

The project was started in 1964 by Chief Bhukwana Nxulamo who demanded that the women of about 500 families living in the area sell their labour to him for vegetables they grew in his vegetable garden.

A local agricultural officer, Mr Charles Cuff, helped with the project initially.

He taught the aged chief a few basic rules of agriculture and left the rest to him.

When the tribe realised the benefits of the vegetable scheme they collected money to buy a water pump to replace the human chain of women with buckets carrying water to the vegetables.

For years the scheme flourished and more than 500 families regularly grew and ate their own fresh vegetables.

After Chief Nxumalo died the women, left to fend for themselves as their men travelled to cities and town in search of work, formed a committee to run the garden and maintain their food supply.

About seven years ago the water pump broke down and since then the women have reverted to their buckets, drawing the water from the concrete well by hand, as the only means of irrigation.

Families pay a R9 fee to join the scheme and R2 a year rent to keep their plot. The money is pooled to buy seeds and other essentials for the garden and each family can do as it pleases with the vegetables grown on their plot.

An elected induna, Mr Mabuto Nxumalo, is in charge of the garden. He helps the women and is responsible for buying seeds and seeing that the operation is run smoothly.

A direct descendant of Chief Nxumalo, he was trained by The Valley Trust — an agricultural educational project — in agricultural methods and is able to advise the women on how to get the best out of the soil.

After trenches are dug grass is laid in the furrows and covered with sand. The grass acts as an aid for water retention and adds valuable compost to the soil.

When I visited the area at the weekend, Mr Nxulamo was hard at work building a chicken run. He hopes to breed chickens to sell to the local community and if his project is successful it will be duplicated by other members of the tribe.

No-one in the area was able to say exactly why the vegetable garden at Mseleni was a success when many other similar projects have failed. Perhaps it is due to the foresight of Chief Nxumalo who was able to show the people that their work reaped immediate benefits and perhaps it is because the community relies on their own labour and effort for the food they grow..

One of the reasons put forward for the success of the garden is that it is run and worked by the people themselves. They are not depending on outside help.They are reaping the benefits of their own effort.

Since the death of Chief Nxulamo the number of families working at the gardens has dropped to about 50. But there are at least another 50 families waiting to be allotted plots.

Their greatest problem is irrigation. The women have to carry every drop of water to their plots and the further they get from the well the longer the back-breaking journey.

Dr Eric Robbins, superintendent of the Mseleni Hospital, said that it was hoped a windmill could be built to carry water to a tank which would be built on high ground. Then a gravity irrigation scheme could be implemented.

'It is essential that modern technology is kept to a miminum. The people must be able to build and maintain any system themselves,' he said.

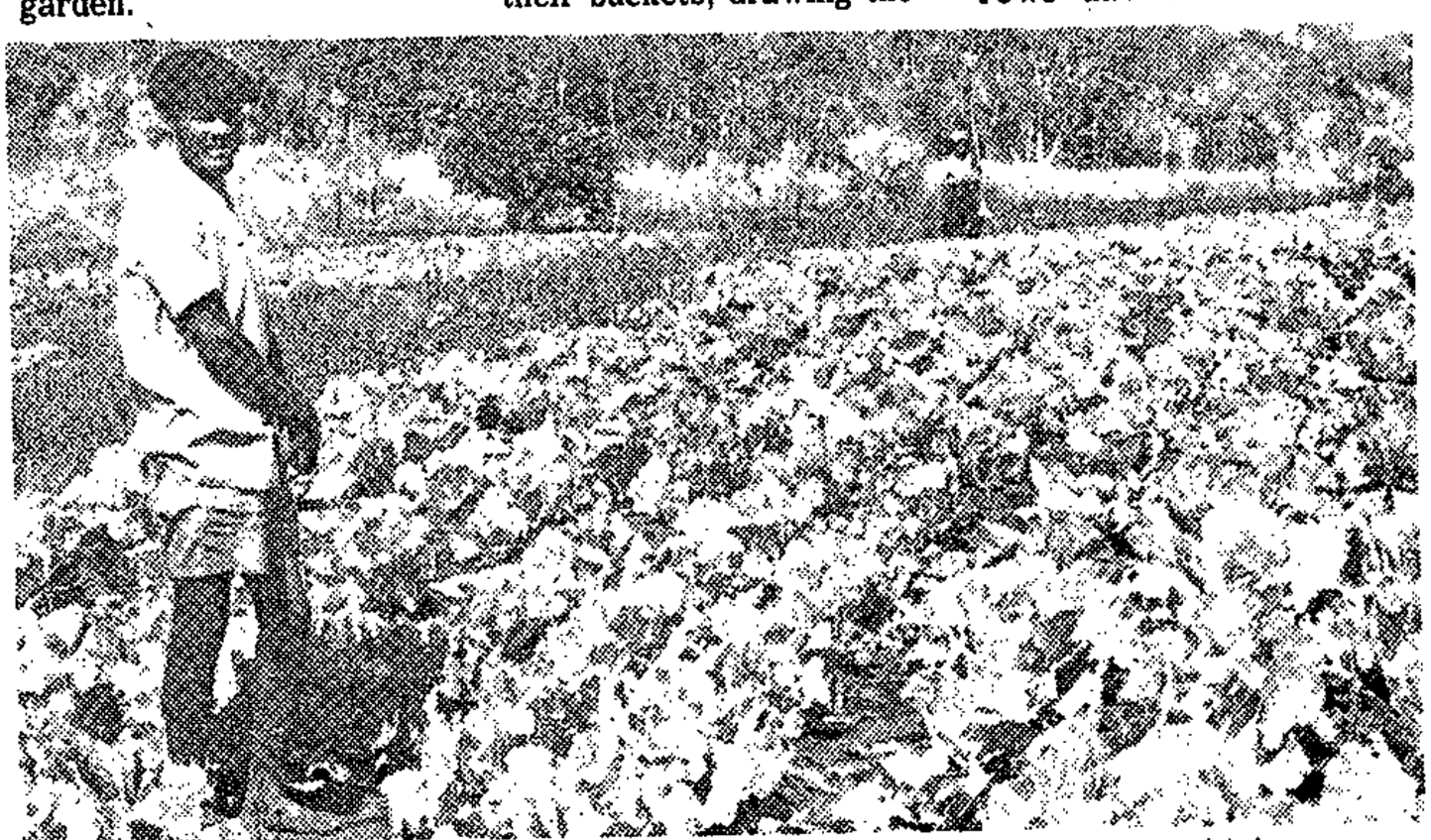
As it is, the Mseleni market garden is one of the most valuable assets of the people in the area. Perhaps Chief Nxumalo had a dream that one day after he had died a great drought would leave hundreds of his people starving. And his gift to them was to teach them to be prepared.

Today, because of his foresight, his people are laughing, free from the pains of an empty stomach and a body starved for nutrition.

He would rest happy if he could see the young women with their crude watering cans growing food for their children. The great drought will not harm his people.

Story: Evelyn Holtzhausen

THE Mseleni irregation scheme — a bucket of water and a tin can with holes punched into the base. Not a single drop of water is wasted.



INDUNA Mabuto Nxumalo stands among the rows of cabbage which are a rare sight in water-starved Zululand.

Acat launches relief plan for KwaZulu

Mercury Reporter

AFRICAN Co-operative Action Trust (Acat), the Pietermaritzburg-based development aid agency, has launched an Emergency Relief Department to cope with the drought in KwaZulu.

Dr John Hill, training director of Acat, said yesterday that the department would begin its work in three areas of KwaZulu in the middle of September: Impendhle, the Table Mountain district and the Makhatini Flats.

Dr Hill said the department had been created in co-operation with World Vision, Campus Crusade for Christ, Africa Enterprise and several major churches.

Work

He pointed out that people involved in the project would work for a family pack of food rather than wages. The chief or the magistrate in the area would decide on the project to be embarked on.

Dr Hill revealed that Acat had met with stunning success in the first 15 months of its existence. The basis of the organisation's programme is the formation of savings clubs among peasant communities.

We have formed 269 savings clubs and we believe that 7 000 families are now involved, he said.

The lives of between 30 000 and 40 000 people are now being influenced by Acat.'

Dr Hill said between R50 000 and R100 000 had been freed from savings clubs for use in agricultural.

'Long-term action is needed'

STAR (107) 28/8/80

A spokesman for the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), which is organising a massive fund-raising campaign for the drought-stricken people of kwaZulu, is concerned that public concern and action may wane before the crisis is over.

Mrs Ina Perlman of the SAIRR's Johannesburg branch said: "The thing I'm worried and frightened about is that people will think that this is just a crisis intervention for the drought. As soon as the crisis is over, they'll all go to sleep again, and kwaZulu and everywhere else will be forgotten."

Mrs Perlman emphasised that Operation Hunger was a long-term programme which would depend on public support for many months. The starving people of kwaZulu would need to be fed until their next harvest came in — in March at the earliest.

Mrs Perlman was worried that Operation Hunger might not get the sustained public support it desperately needed because crises similar to that in kwaZulu had in the past aroused only transient public awareness and action.

MALNUTRITION

Although there was now a massive crisis in kwaZulu, this should not obscure the fact that all the homelands were in a continuous state of low-level crisis due to a chronic state of malnutrition, she said.

Underfeeding was endemic in all homeland areas, she said, and people had been warning that a crisis was pending in kwaZulu for the last three to four years.

"I feel that perhaps this drought crisis, with all the horror and suffering that it has caused, could well be a good thing if we could engineer enough awareness among the general public to make them realise that this is an opportunity to do something about the long-term problem."

PRESSURE

"I think there has to be maximum pressure from concerned people that vitaminisation of maize meal becomes normal because that, according to medical sources, would wipe out pellagra overnight," she said.

She also suggested that pressure be put on the Government to reintroduce school-feeding, which had been suspended because the Government had considered it too expensive, and because the scheme had been maladministered in some areas.

In the long-term, what was needed was a rethink on the whole agricultural pattern in the homelands, Mrs Perlman said.

She said that there were scores of self-help projects in the homelands and all they needed to get them moving was an initial injection of capital and materials.

"I don't think we can move mountains without a total rethink of the pattern of life in this country, but the thing that disturbs me is that because we can't move mountains, we haven't even looked at the molehills," she added.

Anglo in Zululand coup

ANGLO American has pulled off another coup in Zululand, according to the Financial Mail.

The Durban Supreme Court has sanctioned Anglo's offer of R1,2m for Meintjies Broers (Pty), which has been discharged from provisional liquidation.

This means Anglo acquires 3 469 ha of farmland under cane, sisal and cotton, with a game farm to boot.

Meintjies Broers, which was placed in provisional liquidation in February, had made losses of nearly R1,4m between June 1973 and June 1979. ends

Gen Malan, Viljoen 'ahead in thinking' says Buthelezi

NM 29/8/80

Mercury Reporter

THERE was no doubt that new members of the Cabinet such as Gen Magnus Malan and Dr Gerrit Viljoen were men of great ability whose thinking was ahead of that of many senior members of the Cabinet.

This was said yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, when commenting on Mr P W Botha's Cabinet reshuffle.

He hoped that their influence would help loosen the political logjam within the South African body politic.

The chief minister said it was difficult to comment on the mere shuffling of the Cabinet of a Government which followed one definite policy.

'For us blacks this cannot mean much change because our exclusion, from the President's Council for example, underlines the fact that we are still God's stepchildren as far as the political decision-making is concerned.'

Why Gatsha wasn't axed as chancellor

S. Post 31/5/80

SUNDAY POST Reporter

UNIVERSITY of Zululand students recently submitted a petition to university authorities asking for the removal of KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as chancellor of the university — but the rector "refused to have anything to do with it and refused to act."

This was revealed to **SUNDAY POST** this week by an official of the university's Students' Representative Council, who also claimed that:

Buthelezi

● The petition for Chief Buthelezi's removal was submitted to the Rector, Professor A C Nkabinde, after the SRC officials held a meeting with the chairman of the University Council, Dr Lawrence McCrystal and three of his council members late in May, to discuss the matter.

● The students called the meeting because they objected to uniformed members of Inkatha being present at the recent graduation ceremony.

● They explained to the council members that Chief Buthelezi was the "core of the problem" and they wanted him removed as chancellor.

● Dr McCrystal made two suggestions: that Chief Buthelezi be completely removed as chancellor, or that they tolerate Chief Buthelezi as the chancellor as long as he did not bring in his "warriors" to graduation ceremonies.

"But when we reported back to the students, they wanted nothing to do with Chief Buthelezi. We then drew up the petition and handed it over to Professor Nkabinde. We told him that if Chief Buthelezi was not removed, we would not take part in any future graduation ceremonies.

"But Professor Nkabinde refused to have anything to do with it and refused to act," said the SRC member.

In spite of Professor Nkabinde's attitude, the students still wanted Chief Buthelezi axed because they wanted a "neutral man" and his political views were in conflict with theirs.

"We feel that his type of politics are irrelevant.

"We are also upset because he has constantly attacked the liberation movements and our leaders," the SRC member said.

(107) S. Tribune 31/8/80

A miracle cabbage patch amid the brown desolation

By DEON DU PLESSIS

AND so Father Pieter van Heeswijk, Dutch farmer's son and now a Catholic missionary, surveyed his barren KwaZulu parish and decreed: "Let there be a garden."

And there was a garden.

It is a very fine garden indeed, a vivid splash of green amid the desolate brown hills of the Engonweni Valley near Verulam.

"It's a miracle" exclaims Father van Heeswijk.

That may or may not be. It certainly is a monument to what can be done, even in the midst of the worst drought KwaZulu has known, with a little money and water and a lot of care and work.

It is a vegetable garden with cabbages as big as the bare rocks which dot the ground over the fence and carrots as sweet as the sound of rain — which this part of KwaZulu has not heard in many months.

Soon the 23 women who tend this garden will make their first harvest. Their produce will bring in enough money for a second crop, and there'll be some left over.

This garden is on its way to becoming a co-operative and self generating project. All it needed was someone to show the way.

Father van Heeswijk, the responsible party in this case, is delighted. It took about R300, he says. Most of that was spent on fencing to keep the cattle out. A plump green cabbage is as rare a sight in KwaZulu's parched fields today as a brimming dam.

Father van Heeswijk's contribution to this garden was the initial cash outlay and, more important, boundless enthusiasm.

There are other similar gardens and he sees no reason why there shouldn't be more.

Watered

Already other villagers in the Engonweni Valley have started their own.

The garden is watered by hand. The 23 women, who run their own co-operative entirely, battle up the steep slopes from the sputtering stream below weighed down with buckets of water every day.

This week Nestles, impressed by the scheme, donated R600.

Father van Heeswijk said the money would be used for similar gardens elsewhere.

"Bless you" declared the cheerful cleric. "We considered many schemes but this is the best. All the people needed was a little money to start and someone to show the way.

"A garden such as this is ideal. It provides food, income and, just as important, it keeps the people on their land."

Father Pieter van Heeswijk, prime mover of the green vegetable garden behind him, munches at a carrot grown amid KwaZulu's drought

The results of care and work even in the midst of drought: Father Pieter van Heeswijk and some of the women who have worked to make this garden the wonder of the Egonweni Valley

107

H'LANDS - Kwazulu - General

1-9-80 - 31-12-80

Base industry

In a very real sense it is the base industry on which much of the Natal economy is built. It is the main export from Natal to the rest of the country and the world.

The initial rands it generates get spent again and again and around it have developed a large transport and engineering industry and a substantial service industry, from banking to retailing, from accountancy to legal firms.

It has also represented a secure economic base from which other industries have sprung — paper at Ngoye and Stanger, textiles and fabrics at Tongaat, bricks in Durban.

And around the industry there are no fewer than 50 small towns and villages whose existence depends ultimately on a healthy

2/9/80

KwaZulu plan not justified says sugar industry

NM 2/9/80 (107)

Financial Editor

WHY HAS the sugar industry got uptight about the Government's plans to consolidate KwaZulu? Have they spent something like R25 000 on the Lombard Report when they are R50 million in the red just to promote their own interests?

Basically, the industry sees the Government's plans as striking at the economic heart of Natal.

Consolidation is a polite word for telling farmers to pack up and go. Sure, they get compensation and they can go onto the market to buy another farm — but what happens to the farm they leave behind?

Handing over land to the black homelands has some philosophic justification when measured against the numbers of black people and the area of the land they occupy.

Bills mount

But right here and now when it comes to the economic aspects it is not justified in Natal say the sugar men.

Watch the bills mount up.

* First, the bill which taxpayers must meet to buy out farmers;

* Second, the bill farmers have to meet to re-establish themselves;

* Third, the cash needed from the taxpayers to build homes for black people who are moved from one piece of land to another;

* Fourth, the costs — usually paid reluctantly and often accompanied by walking strikes — of a transport intrastructure for black industrial workers;

Costs

* Fifth, the costs, again to the taxpayer's account, of multiple administrations.

(One from KwaZulu, one from the Natal Provincial Administration, another from the Indian Council and its local authorities and so on. Surely some of the work could be done more speedily and with less costly delays by one central provincial body?)

* Sixth, the price to the sugar industry.

The sugar industry is to Natal what the mining industry is to South Africa.

and thriving sugar industry.

So why would the transfer of farmers affect the industry?

A decision to move farmers has meant, elsewhere, that the farmers have let their farms run down. This happened during the 1975 moves.

Right now the drought is doing this in one of the areas that must be a prime target for consolidation, north of the Tugela.

Handing over farms to inexperienced farmers has led to the same problem and it takes time for a farm to recover its output potential.

Current outputs from black sugar farmlands are lower than those from white farmers.

Mill problems

Reducing the area from which a sugar mill can draw its cane — or allow the output to fall — jeopardises the solvency of the mill, which has high fixed operating costs.

Once there were 74 mills. There are now only 17 left and two of these are due to be replaced by one modern giant mill.

A fall-off in cane supplies and consequent mill problems would snowball, making it uneconomic for other farmers to continue with cane.

And a reduction in the number of cane farmers would push up cane transport costs which, in turn, would increase the net cost of sugar and reduce the competitiveness on world sugar markets.

The impact that this would have on the whole lower South Coast economy — whether in light industry, engineering, transport, motor building, retailing, liquor or entertainment — would be felt throughout the South Coast and the central Durban-Pinetown area.

One could analyse the situation more closely. But it is the industry's feeling that buying out farmers is not the answer; nor is it satisfactory to lease the farms back to the original owners or through the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

If employment is a priority, this money is required for food-growing not for buying out farmers — not for transferring already-productive assets.

BRIEFINGS

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Furthermore depreciation in this context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN. 530 which follows.

KwaZulu gets its first black culture secretary

N. Mercury 3/9/86

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Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Cabinet has appointed its first black Secretary of Education and Culture.

Making this announcement yesterday, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture, said Mr James Ndlovu, the present assistant secretary, would take up his new position on October 1.

This is only the second black secretary to be appointed in any of the KwaZulu Government departments.

Dr Dhlomo said it was the policy of the KwaZulu Government to appoint qualified and experienced black people to positions of authority when possible.

Mr Ndlovu holds a BA from the University of Natal and a BEd from the University of Zululand.

He was among the first circuit inspectors appointed by the KwaZulu Government in 1972 and was one of the first two inspectors of education appointed in 1975.

N Mercury 3/9/80 (107)

Van der Walt talks of joint ventures

Richards Bay, game parks sharing hint

PRETORIA—Richards Bay and other major facilities such as Natal game reserves are likely to become 'joint projects' in terms of the Government's new economic development policy for the homelands.

This would mean that they would be shared by the Governments of South Africa and KwaZulu.

The first official hint of this was given at the Transvaal congress of the National Party here yesterday by the chairman of the Central Consolidation Committee, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

Several towns

From other things he said it is clear that several towns were also to be included in the black area in terms of the commission's consolidation recommendations to the Government.

There has been strong speculation in the Natal Provincial Council that among them could be Eshowe, Melmoth, and Babanango.

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

Referring to the commission's recommendations, Mr van der Walt said: 'For some it will be a shock, for others it will be too little.

'So, either we must accept these things or we must talk to the Leader of the Opposition about his policies.

'The policies of the National Party will stand or fall on the existence of black States.'

Mr van der Walt said that the commission's top priority had been the development of the homelands themselves.

This could be promoted through the new policy of joint growth points he said.

Then came his suprise announcement about sharing certain facilities which has given rise to the possibility of sharing more.

'Why must we give Transkei and the Ciskei a new harbour when we can develop East London as a joint project?' asked Mr van der Walt.

'Why must we give KwaZulu a new harbour when we can use Richards Bay?'

These 'joint ventures' should be seen purely as an economic proposition.

Replying to queries about the consolidation plans, he said that the commission had not played 'Father Christmas' with the country's land.

Then came his second surprise announcement.

'This commission is not taking land away from only the farmers. We are also taking it away from the townspeople as well,' he said.

His speech has now given credence to previous speculation that certain towns will be included in the homelands to make more meaningful consolidation.

His comments have also indicated that the concept of joint ventures could be extended to include Natal's famous game reserves.

While they would be shared between the two governments it was possible, he said, that the game reserves would continue to be run by the parks board.

Asked to expand on his hint about Richards Bay he said he could not see why the multi-million-rand harbour could not be shared.

'Both governments would then share in the income and benefits derived from running the harbour. However, no final decision has been taken yet,' he said.

It was possible that the concept of joint ventures could be expanded into other areas as well.

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4/9/80 (107)

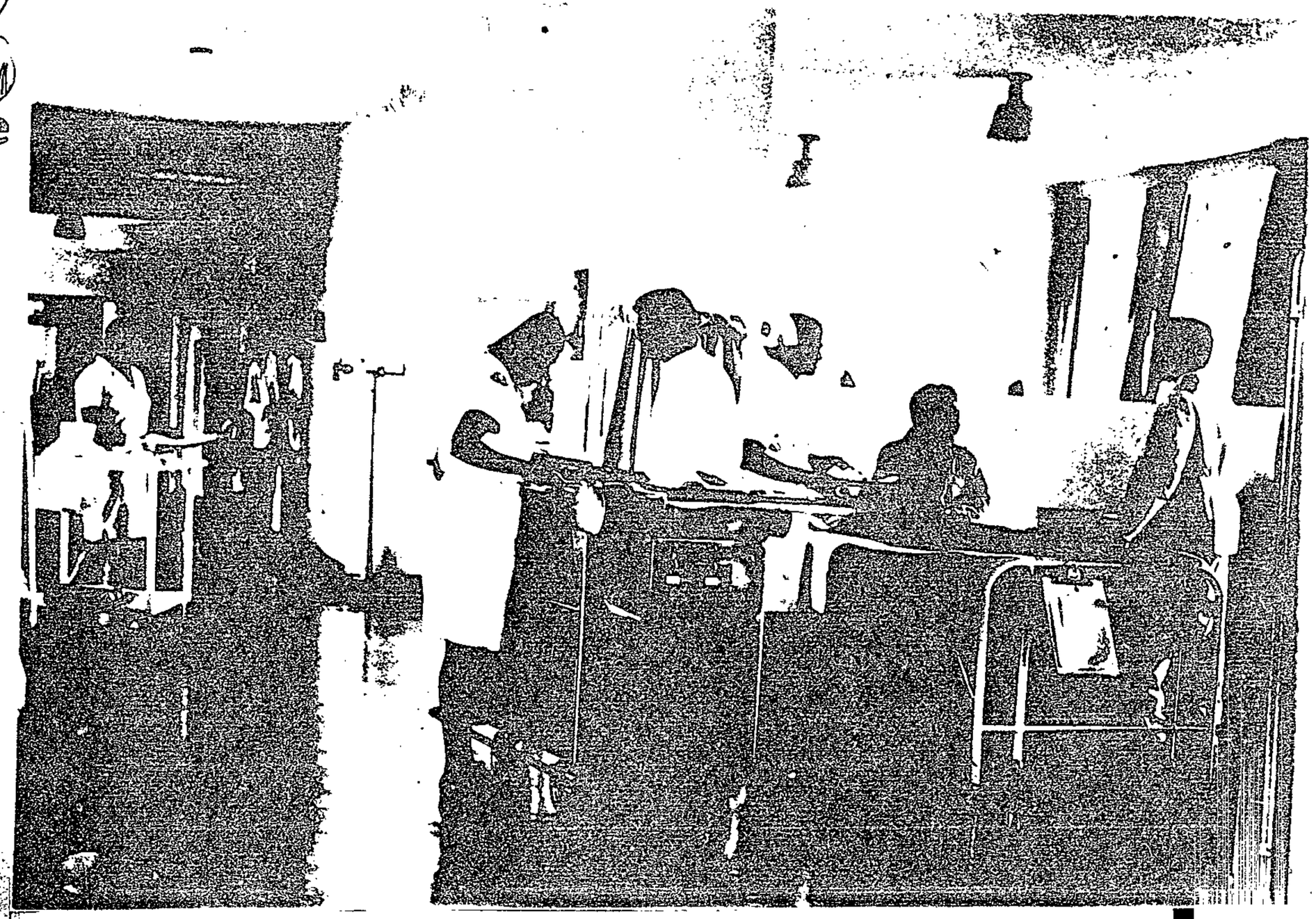
Hospitals in crisis

NATAL MERCURY 4/9/80 (107)

● Too much waste

● Too little cash

Di Paice reports



HOSPITALS in rural KwaZulu are falling apart through lack of funds, putting the health of thousands of people at risk, and in major hospitals millions of rands are being wasted through short-sighted policies of the South African Government.

This was the consensus among KwaZulu Government authorities and medical personnel during a Mercury survey of the homeland's hospitals.

One of the worst examples of waste is at a major KwaZulu hospital, Ngwelezane, outside Empangeni.

Before the KwaZulu Government took over the running of hospitals in 1977 a R2,5-million nurses' home and training college were completed.

But because of a 'change of priorities in Pretoria' a kitchen and diningroom were never installed in phase one of the building and as a result the complex stands empty, according to the homeland's Secretary for Works, Mr E A Johns. These are to be completed in the next phase.

Two boilers were also installed at a cost of R250 000, according to the medical superintendent of the hospital, Dr R Robinson. The boilers were to serve Ngwelezane and another hospital of the same size which was being planned when construction of the boilers began.

By the time the boilers were completed plans for the second hospital had been scrapped and because the boilers cannot run at half capacity they are not being used at all.

Dr Robinson also complained of a desperate shortage of doctors.

'Senior medical officers' posts have been granted by the KwaZulu Government but as there are very few black people to fill the posts whites have to go through a maze of official channels — KwaZulu, Co-operation and Development, the Department of Health — before the posts can be identified as white posts.

'By the time all the formalities are completed we have lost our senior doctors to other hospitals.'

In the meantime the medical superintendent of Empangeni's white hospital, Dr R Dunning, has lashed

Quote: Because of a change of priorities the complex stands empty.

out at the waste of money and staff that is the result of having two large hospitals serving the same area.

'Our hospital has been downgraded because it no longer serves so many patients and our facilities are rapidly deteriorating. The laboratory and X-ray services, for example, have suffered.

'A little way down the road there is a fine, well-equipped hospital but we cannot share their facilities because they are black. It's ridiculous,' Dr Dunning said.

The Empangeni Hospital has an average daily occupancy of 41 percent. By comparison the Ngwelezane Hospital has an average of 800 patients daily for its 733 beds, an occupancy of nearly 110 percent.

At KwaZulu's Edendale Hospital, outside Pietermaritzburg, the medical superintendent, Dr T M Adnams, said that unless the airconditioning plant in the theatres was renewed 'very soon,' operations in one of Natal's largest hospitals (1 650 beds) would have to stop. The plant had been a problem for the past six years and had in fact been condemned by a Pretoria engineer, he said.

Mr Johns said that the airconditioning plant would probably be installed by the middle of next year.

'Again, not enough was done to keep the plant going before the KwaZulu Government took over and now we have to build a completely new one where we might have been able to repair it.'

Dr Adnams said that Edendale was running on six operating theatres and it needed at least seven more.

'In overworked theatres the sepsis rate goes up,' he said.

This is in spite of the fact that Edendale does not admit patients who are chronically ill and non-emergency cases are turned away when the hospital is full.

Quote: In overworked theatres the sepsis rate goes up.

He also complained of a major staff shortage.

'With the increasing work load we need 150 more nursing posts. Apparently the KwaZulu Government can only afford 60 new posts at the moment. We have enough doctors because we receive applications from all over the world.'

The KwaZulu budget for building hospitals last year was R5,5 million, compared with Natal's R19,5 million.

The Natal budget includes R15 million for the 600-bed Grey's Hospital, which will cost an estimated R50 million and should be finished by 1982, the Director of Building Services, Mr Pat Gordon, said.

The KwaZulu budget includes R3,1 million for the 2 000-bed Umlazi Hospital, which will cost an estimated R25 million and may be finished in 1990.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has expressed grave concern over the situation.

'We are aware of the problems in KwaZulu and this matter is receiving the serious attention of the Department,' he said.

'We have been working on a formula for the past few months.'

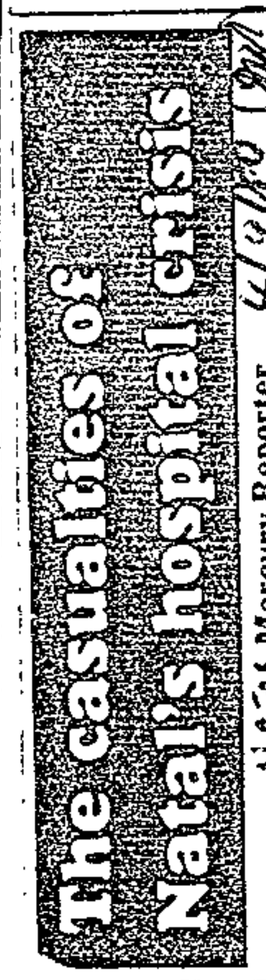
On the question of why so little work was done on hospitals before the KwaZulu takeover he said: 'The problem was the availability of funds.

'Money has to come from the Treasury and they won't provide funds unless the plans put forward to them are feasible. I couldn't just go and demand a R60 million hospital, for example.'

He said there were hidden contributions which saved KwaZulu money, such as the provision of army doctors for the homeland hospitals.

increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium . The density of energy deposited $(-dE/dx)$ is therefore highest at the end of the range (fig. 25).

Relatively heavy particles such as the p or α are not significantly deflected in their collisions with the much lighter electrons in matter and the maximum energy lost per collision is only a tiny fraction of the p or α energy. These heavy particles therefore retain their original directions throughout the slowing down process and their ranges are well defined - do not vary much from one particle to another of the same energy (fig. 24(a)). Incident electrons, however, can scatter through large angles in their collisions with atomic electrons (of similar mass) and can lose a large fraction of their energy in a single collision, therefore their detailed trajectories vary a great deal from one electron to another and their ranges are not well defined (fig. 24 (b)).



The casualties of Natal's hospital crisis

NATAL Mercury Reporter 4/9/80 (99)

HOSPITALS in rural KwaZulu are falling apart through lack of funds, endangering the health of thousands. (10)

Millions of rands have been wasted.

A R2.5-million nurses' home and training college stands empty because the central Government failed to build a kitchen and diningroom when it was building the home.

Two steam boilers, built at a cost of R250 000, are not being used because of bungling in the planning of hospitals.

The policy of building separate hospitals for blacks and whites has resulted in a fully equipped white hospital being half-empty while its black counterpart is overflowing.

Edendale, one of Natal's largest hospitals, will have to close its operating theatres unless a new air-conditioning plant is installed.

There is a shortage of staff and of buildings which the homeland is trying to cope with on a totally inadequate budget.

These facts emerged in a Mercury investigation. Full report Page 13.

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Ranges of 1 MeV protons in different media (in μm)

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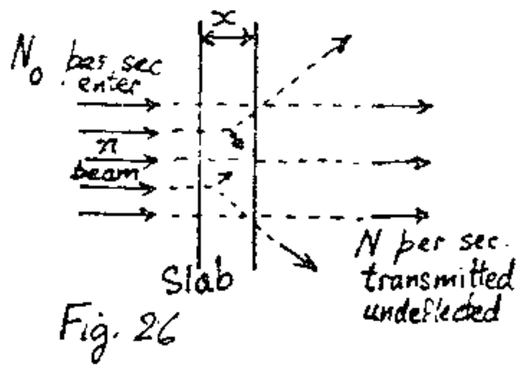

Fig. 26

... neutron transfers some of its energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n m_N E/(m_n+m_N)^2 \qquad \ldots\ldots (34)$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

(c) Gamma rays

The three most important effects in the interaction of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1,p.5) and pair production (section 2.3,p.8). Energy is transferred from the incident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a Compton electron or an electron-positron pair respectively. These charged secondary particles then interact with the medium as described in (a). As in the case of neutrons, the interaction of gammas with matter is a statistical process and is governed by an exponential absorption law of the form given by eq.(33) but with α representing the gamma ray absorption coefficient. This coefficient can, in turn be considered as the sum of components α_{PE}, α_C and α_{PP}, corresponding to the photo-, Compton and pair effects. Thus

$$\alpha = \alpha_{PE} + \alpha_C + \alpha_{PP} \qquad \ldots\ldots (35)$$

The absorption coefficients are largest for the heaviest elements (e.g. lead) and α_{PE} usually dominates for gamma energies below 0.5 MeV, α_{PP} for energies above ~ 10 MeV and α_C for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for gamma interaction calculations is the half-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radioactivity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_0 (eq.(33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

Thus $N/N_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{\frac{1}{2}})$ $\qquad \ldots\ldots (36)$

Some values of $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

Study on rural kwaZulu

Star 5/5/86

(107)

CARE Reporter

The Government has given the go-ahead for a major study of how Natal and kwaZulu should embark on rural development.

The research will be carried out by the Maritzburg-based Institute of Natural Resources under its director, Professor John Hanks.

Professor Hanks said the Government's move will have a "most positive effect" on the future of kwaZulu.

The current drought was not the cause of kwaZulu's critical situation, but had served to highlight the acceleration of overgrazing, deforestation, soil erosion, malnutrition and unemployment.

Natal, including kwaZulu, is one of the most densely populated parts of South Africa.

Water fund started to help KwaZulu

DURBAN. — The South African Sugar Association's fight to supply water to drought-stricken KwaZulu has moved into its second phase with the establishment of a "Water Development Fund".

Chairman of the association, Mr Ian Smeaton, said the formation of the fund had come about as a result of discussions with industry and private individuals who had inquired about giving assistance.

This central "money reservoir" would be used to finance permanent water supplies in areas which are inaccessible to the water tankers and were prone to regular shortages of water.

"The fund will be applied to permanent relief measures over the whole of KwaZulu. Projects will be initiated by the Kwazulu Government, with whom the association will consult closely in decisions affecting expenditure," he said.

Mr Smeaton said Sasa had negotiated with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in planning the fund which would soon receive a welfare number. — Sapa.

'End KwaZulu consolidation'

NATAL MERCURY 5/9/80 (107)

Natal farmers discuss Government's plans for Natal

De Jong ... not viable

Mercury Reporter

THE Natal Agricultural Union congress in Durban yesterday passed a resolution opposing further consolidation of KwaZulu and calling on the Government to consider alternative plans for Natal.

The resolution, moved by Mr Gerrie de Jong, MP for Maritzburg South and a member of the Lions River Agricultural Society, was withdrawn after a heated debate from the floor.

The congress also passed a resolution by Mr Peter Miller, MPC for South Coast and a member of the East Griqualand Farmers' Association, instructing the council of the NAU to convene a special congress to investigate the effects and implications of the proposed consolidation of KwaZulu on agriculture in Natal.

Experts including representatives of the Government, the Province, KwaZulu and agricultural economists had to address the congress before general debate.

The subject of consolidation was not discussed at previous congresses because it was a political issue but yesterday the president, Mr Donald Sinclair, ruled that it was of such importance to farmers that it could not be ignored at this year's congress.

'After all it is our land that is involved,' he said.

In a fiery speech Mr de Jong told the congress that he rejected the concept of creating an independent KwaZulu and asked the congress to call on the Government to stop chopping up Natal.

Mr de Jong said that if farmers supported the philosophy of an independent homeland then they must support meaningful consolidation, but if they opposed further consolidation they must reject the whole idea of a divided Natal.

His resolution stated that KwaZulu in its present fragmented form was not viable and no amount of consolidation could make it viable.

Mr de Jong said the Government had rejected alternative plans for Natal, and he requested in his resolution that other dispensations for the province should be considered.

Mr de Jong agreed to withdraw the resolution after an assurance from the president that the special congress would be convened without delay.

Abandon 'cheap food policy' plea at Agricultural Union congress

Mercury Reporter

A RESOLUTION calling on the Government to abandon its cheap food policy was passed at the annual congress of the Natal Agricultural Union in Durban yesterday.

The resolution said farmers must be adequately compensated for their farm produce and the public must be educated to pay a reasonable price for food.

Speakers from the floor said some companies were allowed profit margins of 300 percent, but there was an outcry when the price of red meat was raised by a percentage that was lower than the inflation rate.

The president Mr Donald Sinclair, said if farmers were not allowed a return on their capital they would be forced to leave their farms. He said over the past 20 years the number of farmers had dropped from 124 000 to 70 000.

'Farmers do not leave their farms because they want to, but because they are forced to,' he said.

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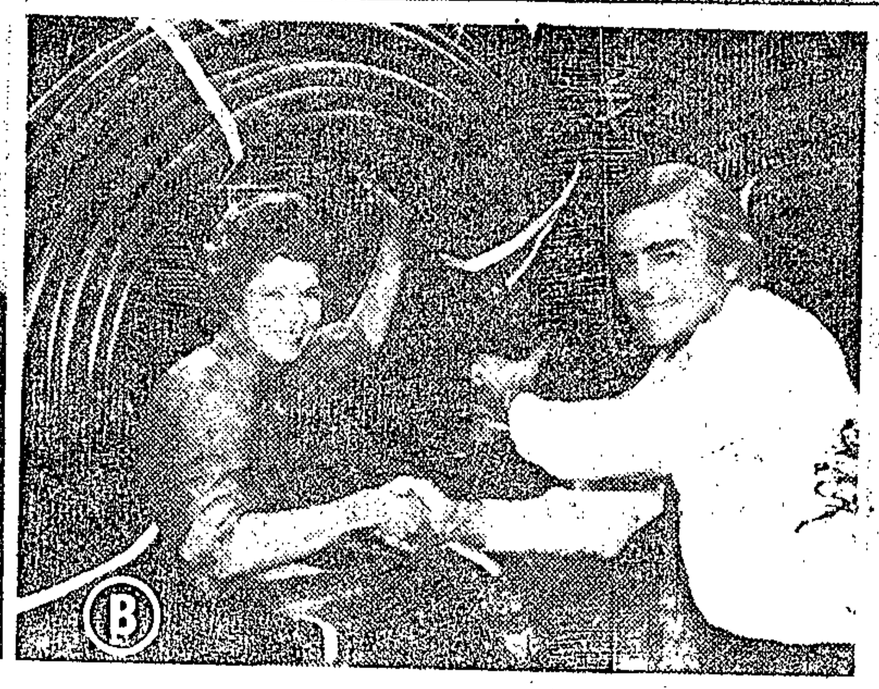
Still the money pours in for drought-stricken KwaZulu



POP

(107)

THAT'S THE SOUND THAT BRINGS RELIEF TO ZULU LIVESTOCK AS THOUSANDS OF ACACIA PODS GO UNDER THE HAMMER

7/9/80 SUN TRIB

By Deon du Plessis

THERE'S a new sound in desolate Msinga these days: the ripping roar of hammer mills grinding thorn-studded acacia branches into cattle fodder.

The amazing scheme, first revealed in the **Sunday Tribune** some weeks ago, is in full grind today.

Its pioneer is Neil Alcock, director of Church Agricultural Project (CAP) on the Tugela River's banks.

As the KwaZulu drought, which still has not broken, killed off food and lucerne crops, cattle began to die of hunger.

All that survives in parts of KwaZulu are the acacia thorn trees and Alcock was aware of their nutritional potential.

Good hay

Ground acacia branches make good hay while pods and seeds contain 17 per cent crude protein: better than lucerne.

Cattle and goats know this, too, and eat acacia pods wherever they find them. But unless the pods are ground, they complete their digestive journey intact and fall out again with the dung droppings.

A University of Cape Town biologist, Miss Sue Milton, joined Mr Alcock to make an intensive study.

Her investigations so far show an average of 2 500 acacia trees per hectar in KwaZulu. Intensive pruning of the trees can yield seven tons of hay per hectare but less than that is the norm.

About 10 kilograms of the hay a day is enough to sustain a cow: and in these desperate times that is enough.

While cattle are falling dead all over KwaZulu, Alcock's are healthy.

BP Southern Africa, local branch of the international oil giant, heard of the scheme and presented three hammer mills for a pilot study.

Mr Alcock rustled up tractors, needed to tow and power the mills, and sent out the word that he was in the market for acacia branches and bags of seed pods.

Zulus, their own livelihood imperilled by the drought, streamed in with bags of pods balanced on their heads from as far as 30 kilometres away.

Neil Alcock's task now is to overcome traditional resistance to things new and to involve as many peasant farmers as he can.

Judging from the effect at a demonstration in sun-scorched Msinge this week, when cows and goats streamed in from the rocky hills around to sample the acacia fodder, he won't have too much trouble.

(A)

At left is Andrew Mathe, public relations officer in Natal of Ford Motor Company South Africa which this week donated R5 000 to the Sunday Tribune/Red Cross Drought Relief Fund. At right is Joseph Shangase, chairman of the KwaMashu Men's Hostel, who donated R300 raised in his community. In the centre is Inka Mars, vice-chairman of the Red Cross in Natal.

(B)

Danna Flack and Ted Maybury of Duropenta, of New Germany getting together to co-ordinate the Amanzi Crisis Committee and Duropenta's efforts in providing water to the people of the Umgeni Valley. Duropenta is donating piping worth R20 000 to the committee.

(C)

Ninety-seven children pre-primary to Standard 2 at Convent High took part in a sponsored walk to raise funds for the drought relief fund. Representatives Orlando Caires (pre-primary), Juliet Caires (Class 2) and Kathryn Smart (class 1) brought the Sunday Tribune a cheque for R640,04

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Children watch in awe as one of the Msinga hammer mills grinds thorn branches into cattle fodder

7/9/80

Finger-lickin good

COLONEL Harland Sanders, that southern gentleman who made a fortune with his finger-lickin'-good fried chicken, is 90 on Tuesday. Thousands of less privileged South Africans will share in his birthday feast.

Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets in South Africa will mark the day with special lunch boxes for the needy.

About 1 500 people will share in this bounty in Natal alone.

YOUR DONATIONS

Gritton Ann and Michael in memory of Win Robson R100
SA Institute of Race Relations R2 000
Mattinson MR & Mrs D, Western Australia R20
Anon R500
Chrystal Mrs B. I. R10
Byrne Mr/Mrs G. R20
Anon R50
Yates Mrs A. W. R5
Le Roux P. A. K. R50
Wilson Mr/Mrs and Miss R20
Royal Durban Golf Club, Ladies Section R450
Broekbank J. & M. Irwin R16
St Andrews Presbyterian Church, Newcastle R200
Anon R50
R. B. Hagart Trust R2 000
Chris J. Botha Coloured High School R516
Anonymous, Port Shepstone R10
Spring, Miss Gladys R50
Pedlar, Mrs V. R5
Rogers M.A. R10
Harrison, B. R10
Fowle, Miss N.J. and S.T. R400
Johnson, Miss A.B R50
Bowman, Mrs S.G. R10
Van Zijl, Mrs J.R. R10
"K.G.", Umtentwent R10
Saunderson, D.W. and Partners Inc. R250
Stewart, R.R., Kirstenhof R25
Wolhuter Mr & Mrs H. J. R10.00
Beckett P. Amatikulu R75.00
Evans Mrs F A. R5.00
Mitchell High School pupils R150.00
West Miss E. R10.00
Krooger Mrs A E. R1 000.00

Rotary Club Umhlatuzana, Durban R7.00
Sandra Naidoo Coedmore School, Durban R10 00
Mrs Caroline Clark, Durban R10 00
Carl and Shaun Clark's pocket money R2.00
Umbilo Congregational Church, Durban R304.00

Umbilo Congregational Sunday School, Durban R10.00
D. D. Craig, Durban R10.00
Mr E. C. Barth, Durban R10.00
R10.00

Proceeds from Des and Dawn Lindberg Show R742.14
C. Shutte Durban R100.00
Mrs A. E. Browne, Durban R2 00

The Pupils of Montclair Junior Primary School R112.75
B. I. Russell Durban R10.00
J. M. Hurley, Durban R20.00
Miss H. P. Heyne, Durban R25.00

Baxter and Marriott, Pietermaritzburg R50.00
Marpet (Pty) Ltd, Durban R100.00

Krantz Kloof Lodge, Kloof R250.00

The childrens art collection Tomlinson Pre-Primary School, Northdene R11 00
H. J. Cook, Amanzimtoti R5.00
Mr N. Bowden St Charles College R100.00
Mrs Jennie Clark, Pietermaritzburg R10.00
J. G. Lorenzo, Durban R10.00
Youth group at Our Lady of Fatima, Durban North R20.00
Queensburgh Methodist Womens Auxiliary R14.00
Mr and Mrs John Stewart, Lscombe R10.00
T & D. Wing Platoon 5, Bungalow 185 First SAI Battalion, Tempe R34.00
Mr & Mrs Bell Durban R10.00
Two wellwishers who have received many blessings from the Lord, Pietermaritzburg R40.00
Lebanese Ladies Sewing Club, Durban R25.00
Durban Holiday Inns housekeeping staff R15.00
Anonymous, Durban R10.00
Mrs K. G. Dwarkadass, Durban R20.00

Bill Stevens, Durban R30 00
Anonymous Durban R30.00
S. C. Clark, Durban R25.00
Anonymous Durban R5.00

E J. Loerincz R50
F. A. Corbett R200
C. J. Klette R25
Muslim Women's Voluntary Organisation, Pretoria R406
Men's Hostel, KwaMashu R500
Ford Motor Co. P.E. R5 000
B. Shnier R25
Southlands Primary School R1 6
Mandene Morning Tea Group R20
M. Somam R150
Eshowe Assembly of God R10
Fairvale High School R811

The Owls .. .. R 5
Anonymous R100
AECI Paints R500
Ashley School R100
Lodge of Israel, Durban .. R200
Children of Convent High Pre-Primary to Std. 2 .. R640
N. Boyd .. .. R 25
P. Soker .. .. R 2
C. R. Phillips .. .. R 10
Buckingham Road residents .. .. R 4
Std 8 E M. L. Sultan School, Stanger .. .. R 6
Sesifikile J. S. School .. R 20
N. Babulal .. .. R 5

Attack on KDC head 'groundless'

N. Mercury 8/9/80 (107) JMA 8/11

Mercury Reporter

THE Council of the University of Zululand has labelled a recent attack on the chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, as 'groundless and incorrect'.

Prof C Nkabinde, rector of the university, said yesterday the attack was unwarranted and the council had expressed its confidence in Dr McCrystal for the way in which he had guided the affairs of the university.

Recently, Dr Dennis Madide, a leading Inkatha official and Minister of Health and Welfare for KwaZulu, was reported as saying Dr McCrystal had 'betrayed a sacred trust' by meeting the Students' Representative Council at the University on May 26 and debating with them the possiblity of removing Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as chancellor.

'The council has noted with dismay and regret that the article reflected on the integrity of its chairman, Dr McCrystal.

Unwarranted

'Information at the Council's disposal shows that the attack on Dr McCrystal was incorrect, groundless and unwarranted,' said Prof Nkabinde.

He said the debate was a properly constituted meeting of the SRC with university authorities at which Dr McCrystal was present.

On June 27 the council decided to close the subject and students were told.

Prof Nkabinde also said the editor of the student newspaper, Senzani, Mr P Madlala, had apologised to the University Council for the editorial he wrote in the August edition of the paper.

Certain aspects of the editorial were regarded as a reflection on the integrity of the council and Mr Madlala had said he 'felt a moral obligation to apologise'.

The council had accepted his apology.

Another apology to the council came from the SRC for violating its own constitution by failing to observe the requirements for publishing Senzani.

Prof Nkabinde said the SRC had undertaken to observe the requirements in future.

The council had accepted the SRC apology but expressed displeasure at 'the tone and poor quality of material contained in the paper' which, in the words of the SRC, was 'unresearched' and did not attempt to engage in intellectual discussion.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to
that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is
suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with
leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed
by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Further-
more depreciation in this context includes the invest-
ment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal
to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on
a comparable loan should be used for this term.
This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2
because the lessee requires to have a taxable income
to get the cash flow.

The Natal Mercury, Monday, September 8, 1980

A one-man water supply commission

When Chief Mthembu came to the help of the drought-stricken people of Emolweni he found that he had an accounting problem

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Jerome Mthembu is a one-man water supply commission for the Emolweni district of the Inanda Valley. But he has one problem — he can't pay for the water he is supplying the drought-stricken residents who depend on him.

Chief Mthembu, who is chief of the Ndwedwe tribes, has the only tap in the area and in times of drought when normal water supplies dry up he sells water to the tribesmen and their families.

He approached the Pinetown Regional Water Authority who advised him that if he sold the water for 3c for 25ℓ it should cover his costs.

However, the chief decided to sell the water for 5c for 25ℓ and to use the balance to pay an attendant to 'manage' the tap.

This was when his problems began as his water bill has always been more than the money he collected. The shortfall he had had to pay out of his own pocket, but in June he could no longer afford it.

Local white residents helped him out of the jam and paid the difference between the R124,00 bill and the R84,00 collected.

Now Chief Mthembu is taking a different approach and will take meter readings — and the takings — daily.

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Govt plan for rural areas

(107) RDM 9/9/80

Southern Africa Bureau

THE Government has sanctioned a major research project in the Natal-KwaZulu region that could lead to the development of neglected rural areas throughout South Africa.

The research will be undertaken by the Natal University-based Institute of Natural Resources under the direction of Professor John Hanks.

In a statement yesterday Prof Hanks said: "The Government move is to be applauded. It will have a most positive effect on the future of severely stressed KwaZulu."

The institute intended helping the region with major agricultural and other development programmes leading to a "sustainable rural strategy" as soon as possible, the statement said.

The current drought in KwaZulu had highlighted and not caused the area's serious problems of over-population, overgrazing, soil erosion, malnutrition, unemployment and ecological collapse which were accelerating at an "alarming" rate.

Public awareness of appalling conditions there was due only to Press exposure of the situation, the statement said.

The project is being regarded as a pilot scheme that could lead the institute to investigations of similar situations throughout the country.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Furthermore depreciation in this context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 5: The risk likely to be equal to that e discount factor is suggest tax shield arising from th the interest on an equival an.

The general approa to the problem in MAN. 530 which follows.

107

McCrystal defends 'betrayal of trust' accusation

Mercury Reporter

THE chairman of the council of the University of Zululand, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, has asked for a meeting with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chancellor of the university, to discuss recent charges of 'betraying a sacred trust'.

The charges were made by Dr Dennis Madide, chairman of Inkatha's constitutional, legal and foreign affairs subcommittee. They follow the disclosure that Dr McCrystal and three top officials of the university had met the SRC and debated with them the possibility of removing Chief Buthelezi as chancellor.

Dr McCrystal has since reaffirmed publically his bond with the chief and the university council has labelled the attack as 'incorrect, groundless and unwarranted'.

Dr Madide said yesterday that it was 'arrogant' of the council to issue such a statement. Dr McCrystal was very much involved in efforts to unseat the chief as chancellor, he said.

STAR 12/8/80

(107)

Drought devastates thousands of families

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The banks of the Tugela River below Kranskop are strewn with the carcasses of hundreds of starved cattle, leaving thousands of Zulu families without their main means of support in one of the most devastating droughts.

The area below the Kop is a wasteland with every scrap of ground cover having been eaten by the skeletal cattle, goats and donkeys.

Thousands of cattle have already died and there is little chance of survival for the few remaining animals in an area normally teeming with livestock.

White farmers from the Greytown area and from as far afield as Winterton have moved in to buy the surviving cattle for as little as R20 each, while some of the weaker animals fetch only R5.

Others appear to have been trapped in mud less than 30 cm deep — they were so weak that they ped and fell.

The matron of the Ntunjambili Hospital near Kranskop said today that more than 45 children were in the hospital suffering from kwashiorkor.

Mrs Eunice Ngcobo said: "There has been a big increase in the number of children suffering from kwashiorkor. Admissions started to increase rapidly from June."

The SA Institute of Race Relations and the Hunger Concern Programme will launch a nation-wide R250 000 campaign to respond to the hunger crisis at a public meeting tomorrow.

Operation Hunger will be launched at 9.30 am at Auden House, 68 De Korte Street, Braamfontein, and concerned organisations and individuals have been urged to attend.

3

Donations of food flood parched KwaZulu

107

RDM 13/9/80

Staff Reporter

AT LEAST 1-million kg of food has been distributed among starving inhabitants in drought-stricken KwaZulu and additional deliveries are continuing.

Mrs Inka Mars, of the Red Cross in Durban, said yesterday that the food was bought during the past seven weeks and had cost about R90 000.

"We would have spent much more if Fedfood had not organised the enriched meal donations. Although we have had some rains in some parts of the drought-stricken areas, the actual need for help will only cease about March, when inhabitants harvest crops," she said.

Mr Neville Isemonger, managing director of Fedfood, which has been organising enriched meal donations for stricken KwaZulu, said yesterday that 41 truck-loads, containing enough meal to feed about 270 000 people, had been donated.

"We are now involved in railing the enriched mealie meal to the Red Cross in Durban for distribution in KwaZulu and are no longer looking for more donations," he said.

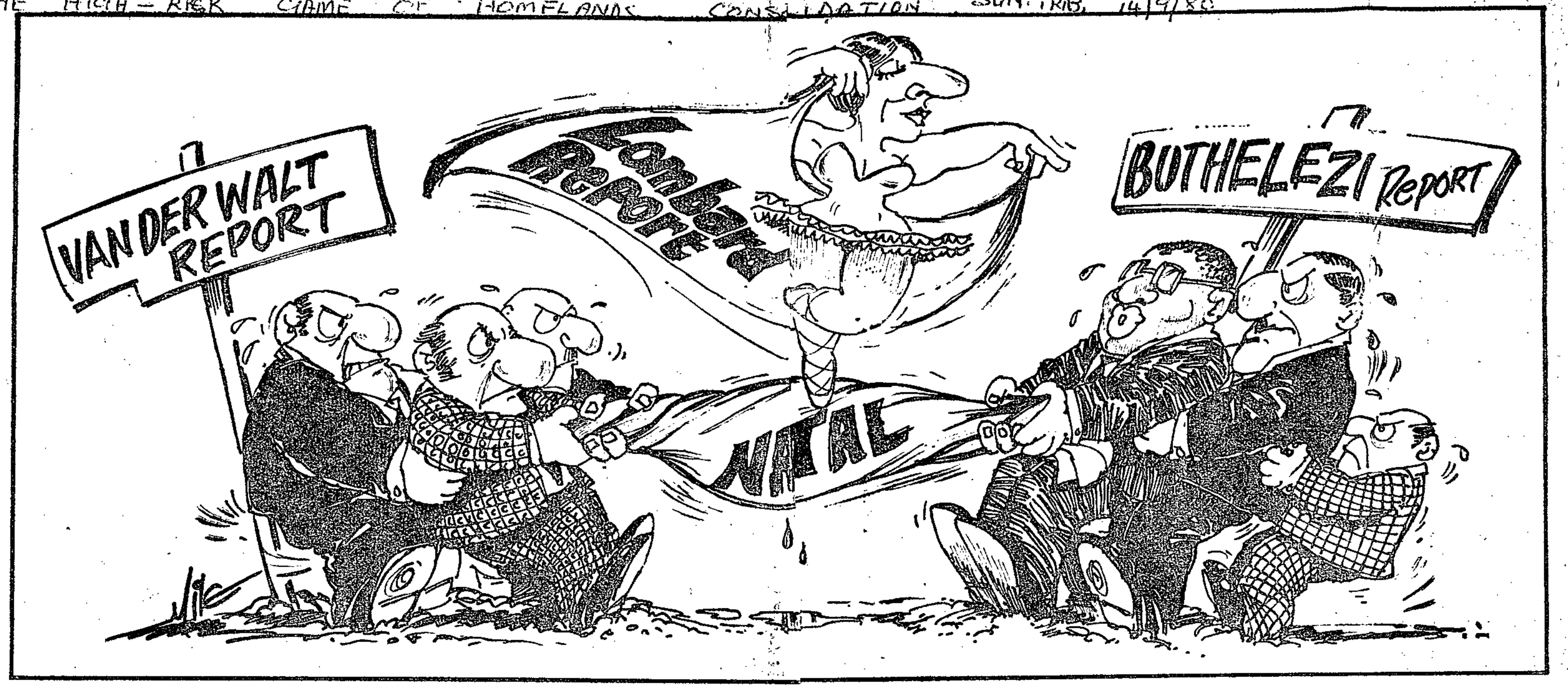
The efforts to feed drought-stricken KwaZulu were given a big boost this week when Rand Mines Properties Limited donated R10 000 to the South African Red Cross Society specifically for projects in the Zulu homeland.

The donation has been made by Mr Tony Hall, joint managing director of Rand Mines, to Mr Kelsey Stuart, national president of the South African Red Cross Society.

Mr Stuart said the donation would be used to counteract disease caused by drought in KwaZulu. The main disease was kwashiorkor, a severe form of malnutrition, he said.

"Some funds will also go towards keeping cattle alive. The spread of human disease is aggravated by livestock dying on a large scale because of the drought. There is real need for construction of wells to avert future drought problems," Mr Stuart said.

THE HIGH-RISK GAME OF HOMELANDS CONSOLIDATION SUN. TRIB. 14/9/80



14/9/80 SUN TRIB

WAR AND PEACE

The quiet revolution.

14/9/80

By DEON DU PLESSIS

CHANGE in Natal. That it will come, that it will be profound is sure. But that is the only certainty in the whole intriguing business.

And what a business it is — probably the most important issue in South Africa today.

At stake is one question: Can white, brown and black South Africans live together in peace, sharing the common wealth, without an array of offensive apartheid laws in this, the last fifth of the Twentieth Century?

Two commissions have inquired into the matter, a third will shortly do so.

It is a high-risk game. If the answer is yes, there is hope for our tomorrows. If the answer is no, our tomorrows will be bitter and violent ones.

It is as stark as that.

The Natal experience can lead South Africa peaceably into the new perspectives of the 21st Century or it can prove that white South Africa can never come to terms, without a war, with "moderate" blacks: And the word is used only to denote the difference between blacks who are still willing to talk and those who have, even now, decided it's too late.

If the end is literally the difference between war and peace then, surely, any means must be employed.

The issues are monumental. The concessions are going to be more difficult than anything the Nationalist Government has ever done.

Mr P. W. Botha is going to have to say: "Verwoerd was wrong, we were wrong. Apartheid, separate development, homelands: all are utterly, totally wrong. Let's start again."

Quiet

Evidenced by the Government's own quiet revolution — the new-look Cabinet and Mr Botha's admission at the Transvaal Nat congress this month that the homelands could not be consolidated sufficiently to meet their aspirations — the Prime Minister has already begun to say that.

But consider the evidence:

- Stage Right is Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the official commission inquiring into the further and final consolidation of South Africa's homelands.

His commission's findings on Natal are not public yet. But it is considered likely that further consolidation of Natal will be recommended.

He has said that Richards Bay harbour and game reserves in northern Zululand could become areas jointly controlled by KwaZulu and South Africa.

There are suggestions that affected white farmers will not be bought out but that they will be urged to remain in KwaZulu — with adequate safeguards from Pretoria.

Some "white" towns (Eshowe and Melmoth have been suggested) may become part of KwaZulu.

If all this comes to pass, despite the refinements of joint control over areas like Richards Bay, it will be in the traditional Nationalist mould; That stern political credo that holds (held?) that different races can never mix, that each must be kept apart by law to work on their own destinies.

- Stage Left is Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the Zulus: The man who says he will not have independence thrust upon him.

The Zulus constitute a fifth of South Africa's people: To date they have been allocated a fiftieth of the land.

Chief Buthelezi considers KwaZulu and Natal to be one. To investigate the territory's joint future he caused a commission of his own to be founded. It is chaired by Professor G.

. and the stark choice

14/9/80

D. L. Schreiner of the University of Natal.

This week Mr Harry Oppenheimer agreed to serve on it as well.

This commission's final report is still a long way off. Unquestionably though, it will demand that all apartheid be scrapped in Natal.

Possibly it will call for one man, one vote. What Black leader can settle for less in post-Mozambique/Angola / Zimbabwe Africa?

It will certainly call for complete power sharing with protections built in for minorities.

Complex

The Government, in public anyway, has repudiated Chief Buthelezi's commission just as he has repudiated official moves to further consolidate and bestow the gifts of independence upon his fragmented homeland.

They are apparently at irreconcilable loggerheads, but it is considerably more complex than that . . .

● For seething away at Stage Centre are the shakers and movers, the sugar men the industrialists, the money men whose own fortunes are inextricably linked with settlement, peace and prosperity.

So appalled were these shrewd heads at the supposed Verwoedian bias of official thinking that they commissioned a group of Afrikaans academics, headed by Pretoria's Professor Jan Lombard (the Boere Milton Friedman) to investigate alternatives to consolidation.

Without implying a view about the merits of the three already independent homelands (Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana) Prof Lombard and his associates concluded that "the facts about KwaZulu seem to indicate that this for[illegible] is not [illegible] for that area. The question of its status must be absolved in some other context."

Natal and KwaZulu should be treated as one, the Lombard plan said. There were three main components of the territory — the Durban-Pinetown metropolitan area, white-owned rural part and the present KwaZulu.

There should be three levels of government, the report said. They would be a top level ruling over Natal/KwaZulu, a sub-provincial layer including the territory's three components and a local government level including all present municipalities and rural local authorities.

"No statutory barriers should be imposed upon individuals who wish to and are able to migrate from one social system to another," the report said.

Legislative power could be vested in an assembly elected by the three sub-provincial regional authorities.

Executive power could rest with "an independent executive elected by popular vote throughout the region."

The Natal/KwaZulu entity would remain part of greater South Africa with a status "somewhere between" a federal state and a totally partitioned unit such as the two Irelands or India and Pakistan.

Within the South African context, Prof Lombard and his (Afrikaans, remember) associates presented concepts of breathtaking import.

Honest

Here in measured academic tones they were speaking of "popular vote" (that means one man, one vote), the real possibility of a black chief executive and an end to all statutory apartheid.

Prof Lombard himself sees this as a "conservative" alternative.

As an exercise in honest power-sharing it falls between the totally unsatisfactory status quo and "giving the whole country to the blacks."

Just where does the Government stand in relation to this exciting draught of fresh air?

Is it significant that

facing us all

14/9/80

apart from Minister Owen Horwood, who repudiated the scheme in his capacity as head of the National Party in Natal and said speculation on it was premature, nobody from central government has said flatly, finally and irrevocably that the Lombard Plan is simply not on.

Prof Lombard himself told **The Sunday Tribune** this week that reaction from ministers and others who had read the plan in Pretoria was "balanced and healthy".

Balanced and healthy reaction from the very heart of South African power to a plan providing for power sharing and even popular vote? That in itself is astonishing — a pointer, perhaps, to which way the Government will jump.

The most important factor of the Lombard Plan (or at least a graduation thereof) is that just about everybody with any weight in Natal is in favour.

Chief Buthelezi is (which means most of the Zulus are); academics are; the coloureds and Indians are; the Natal Chamber of Industries is; the New Republic Party (which controls the Natal Provincial Council) is; the Progressive Federal Party is; and perhaps most important of all, men like Harry Oppenheimer are.

All are, at very least, certainly opposed to the further consolidation of KwaZulu and the perpetuation of the separate development ethic.

jump ahead.

In Natal big money means sugar money and the sugar men are very definitely opposed. The SA Sugar Association took the lead in commissioning the Lombard Report.

Tony Ardington, chairman of the SA Cane Growers' Association, addressed the Natal Agricultural Union Congress in Durban earlier this month.

He articulated the financial objections to consolidation, and financial reasons are always hard to resist.

The sugar industry was to Natal what the mining industry is to South Africa, he said. Much of the province's other business depended on the sugar industry's state of health.

Consolidating sugar farms in Natal would put tens of thousands of people out of work and lose the sugar industry tens of millions of rands.

Stupid

Besides, most knowledgable people consider it just plain stupid to try and consolidate an area which is already in 10 parts and which is economically part of Natal, to the extent that 42 percent of Zulus in KwaZulu and Natal live and work outside their homeland.

There are, considers Prof Lombard, several other factors which set Natal apart, which make the province a natural laboratory for experiment with change:

- The black population is essentially nonethnic — they are nearly all Zulus;
- Most of South Africa's Indians are concentrated in Natal.
- A large majority of the whites are of British stock, English-speaking and "more inclined towards a loose connection with the rest of South Africa"; and
- The large majority of Natalians of all races are opposed to the Government's race relations policies in the first place.

Change

Will Prime Minister Botha, especially at this time of New Deal, choose to bulldoze such formidable opposition and impose on Natal a policy which he has himself admitted does not seem to stand much chance?

Unlikely.

There are other straws in this wind of change. Professor John Hanks, head of the Institute of Natural Resources at Natal University, has been anxious for some time to carry out an environmental study of Natal and KwaZulu as one entity: None of this two separate states nonsense.

Last month the Government agreed to let him go ahead.

Mr Meyer du Toit of the physical planning branch of the Prime Minister's office allowed that he thought the idea "a good one." That does not seem to be the attitude of a man preparing to launch one KwaZulu and one Natal.

The most powerful "white" argument against further consolidation comes from the big money men, the men whose business it is to stay one

It's over to Mr Botha and his new team. For him it must be appallingly difficult to stand the whole Nationalist Afrikaner credo on its head.

But, judging from his performance at the Transvaal Nat congres, he's showing a willingness to get about the task.

Natal today is full of people, from Gatsha Buthelezi to white sugar farmers in agonies of doubt about whether their farms will be expropriated or not, who are waiting for a go ahead.

If that comes, is the resolve from many sectors of Natal's society, "the banana boys will show the way.

More firms aid hungry of KwaZulu

(107) RDM 16/9/80

By HARRY MASHABELA

TWO more companies, Leyland South Africa and Simon McForman, this week each gave a railtruck load — 1 280 12,5kg bags — of vitamin-enriched mealie meal to the KwaZulu food relief fund.

This brings the number of truckloads given to 34 — which means 544 tons of mealie meal — said Mr Neville Isemonger, general-manager (marketing) of Fedood, the company which launched the relief fund.

He said 11 of the 34 truckloads were already on the way to the Red Cross in Durban.

Fedfood organised the vitamin-enriched mealie meal relief last week to help the starving communities in drought-stricken KwaZulu. It gave five train truckloads, worth R35 000.

Other companies gave 25 more truckloads, and this week Leyland South Africa and Simon McForman joined in with two more.

Imqualife, another Johannesburg-based independent company involved in fighting the hunger in KwaZulu, said yesterday that it had sent food worth R1 000 — skim milk, high protein soup powder, peanut butter, and fortified biscuits.

Mrs Mary Hanna, an Imqualife director, said the skim milk and high protein soup powder had been sent to the Red Cross in Durban for distribution in KwaZulu, while the peanut butter and fortified biscuits were sent direct to the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nqutu, near Dundee.

She said her organisation sent the peanut butter and fortified biscuits to the hospital, which serves an area with a population of between 120 000 and 150 000 people, because the area has a water problem.

"The water at Nqutu is so brackish that it would not mix well with skim milk or the high protein soup powder," said Mrs Hanna.

The 34 truckloads of vitamin-enriched meal raised are a truck less than the original target of 560 tons which organisers said would be needed to feed 45 000 families — 225 000 people — a week.

The maize donors are: Fedfood, Roche Products, Trek Beleggings, Metal Box, Nola Industries, Malcomess, Fedpro, ICL Computers, Ruto Mills, Federale Volksbeleggings, Hypack, Cashmart, Table Top, Simba-Quix, Standard Telephone Company, API, BP Southern Africa, Reckitt and Colman, Barclays Bank, Van den Bergh and Jurgens, Buhler-Miag, Kohler Brothers, Shell South Africa, Price Forbes, Federale Volkskas, Datsun Nissan, Durban Bag Co, Leyland South Africa, and Simon McForman.

Architect of 'new' Natal to stop now?

RDM 18/9/80

Own Correspondent

MOOI RIVER. — Professor Jan Lombard, editor of the controversial report about a new dispensation for Natal, may not continue with it — but not because his office at Pretoria University was blown up by a bomb on Friday evening.

He told businessmen his appointment to Dr Gerhard de Kock's team, which will investigate the economics of a constellation of states, would mean he would have to consider he could continue his "further association with the present project for the time being".

"I hope it will not be altogether impossible, especially where the intention was to deal with the economics of broad federalism in our next report," he said.

The Natal Regional congress of the Chambers of Commerce was held at Mooi River at the weekend. Commenting on the bomb blast shortly before the congress went into secret session to discuss his report, Prof Lombard said he wanted to see his offices before he could make any significant remarks.

An anonymous caller telephoned his hotel at 3am on Saturday. The hotel staff member who took the call said a person threatened to blow up Prof Lombard's home.

Meanwhile, the "Mail's" Political correspondent reports the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said last night there was no evidence at this stage to support the belief that Rightwing terrorists were responsible for the bomb explosion.

"All we have at this stage is a case of malicious damage to property which the police are investigating."

"I have confidence that the police investigation will uncover the person or persons responsible and the motive behind the attack."

"Everything possible is being done to get to the bottom of this matter."

Mr Le Grange said it appeared that the execution of the bombing attack was "amateurish" and that an explosive device had been placed in the corridor outside Dr Lombard's office.

Buthelezi challenges PM on black support

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

KWAZULU'S Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday implicitly challenged the Prime Minister to hold a referendum among blacks to determine whether they supported the Government's constitutional plans.

Chief Buthelezi also asked in a statement what Mr P W Botha would do with the six million Zulu people who have refused independence and who regarded South Africa as their homeland.

At the same time, the leader of the coloured Labour Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, urged Mr Botha to use the special session of Parliament on October 6 to rethink the constitutional plans in terms of the entire South African population.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister's statement came in response to remarks made by the Prime Minister in Witbank earlier this week when Mr Botha reiterated why blacks would not be included in the President's Council.

Mr Botha said some black states had independence and others were near it and therefore blacks were very different from coloureds and Asians, who are to be included in the President's Council.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday: "The decision to fragment South Africa is a minority Government decision in which blacks did not participate.

"If the Prime Minister is serious that this formula is endorsed by the majority of black people, why does he not hold a referendum?

"This, I suggest, would even help him internationally if his plans are endorsed by the majority of black people — including those in Transkei, Venda and BophuthaTswana — in a referendum."

Chief Buthelezi said people in KwaZulu were neither "independent" nor had any intention of becoming "independent" at any time in the future.

"We were in fact elected to the KwaZulu Assembly on the ticket of 'no independence under any circumstances'.

"If the Prime Minister's projection ever materialises as far as our brothers and sisters in other so-called homelands are concerned, blacks of Zulu extraction would still be more than whites in South Africa."

He said history located them in that part of South Africa, and they had become South Africans by law through the Act of Union in 1910. "We have no intention of changing that, even at the point of the gun."

Chief Buthelezi said that as chairman of the SA Black Alliance, he identified completely "with our coloured and Indian brothers". He also identified with all whites despite the fact the majority of them rejected him as a fellow South African.

Mr Botha was not available for comment yesterday.

Mr Hendrickse endorsed Chief Buthelezi's statement, as a member of the "total black community".

"As part of a classified group, the same would apply to the so-called coloured people."

In the Coloured Representative Council elections, Mr Hendrickse said, the Labour Party received more than a 60% mandate against racial separation. Mr Botha had received a 60% mandate from whites for separation.

"There is a conflict of mandates, and that is why I would urge the Prime Minister to use the special session of Parliament next month to rethink the whole constitutional plan in terms of the total South African population."

ALL-RACE STUDENT GROUP: HOPES FOR A NEW SA

(107) 2019/80 ARGUS

By JOHN FENSHAM

YOUNG Afrikaners at Stellenbosch University — traditionally the breeding ground of future South African political leaders — are confident the new Afrikaner Black Foundation formed this week is the spearhead and portent of 'a new South Africa'.

This confidence is not just starry-eyed idealism.

For the leaders Frans Roelofse and Nick Koornhof of Stellenbosch and Musa Mkize and Simon Maphalela of the Inkatha Youth League — the foundation is a bilateral attempt to evolve 'a workable alternative to apartheid and one which will make our society acceptable to the maximum number of people.'

'The Afrikaner Black Foundation is not yet a political body,' Mr Roelofse said this week. 'But our work will be at least 70 percent political.

ALTERNATIVES

'We will not try to change the present system — we have no power or mandate to do that — but we will certainly present alternatives to existing areas of conflict.

'This is the first time Afrikaners have met blacks on anything but a superficial level, and it is a breakthrough on a level unprecedented in South Africa. It is a revolutionary outcome of the heightened political awareness and sophistication of younger Afrikaners,' Mr Roelofse said.

The foundation is designed to form a 'real working platform' between active politics and 'the useless and superficial contacts between blacks and whites at formal cocktail parties.'

ACADEMIC

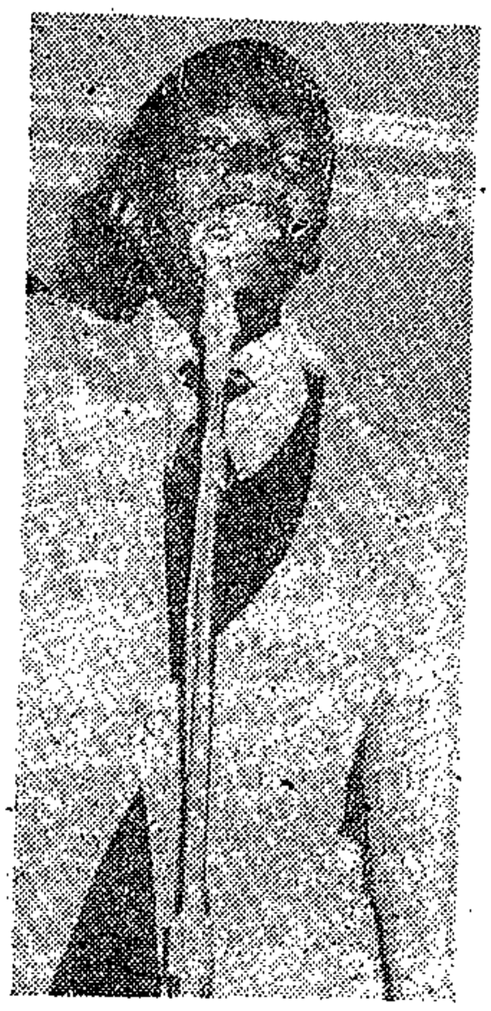
It is not a student organisation at Stellenbosch University, but an academic contact group in which blacks and whites, 'working in real terms,' can broaden the scope of black-white contact and co-operation.

'All South Africans must move towards a position of changed political emphasis and imperatives,' Mr Roelofse said. 'Neither we nor the black people of this country can any longer afford to constrict or restrict the processes of change. There is ample evidence in African history of the trouble that causes.

'We must analyse the laws of motion in the fields of human rights, politics, discrimination, and arrive at a dispensation that can produce a society acceptable to the maximum possible number of people.'

The Afrikaner Black Foundation aims to do this through a 20-member 'think tank' made up of 10 members each from Stellenbosch and the Inkatha Youth League.

The group will meet every two months, having studied all aspects of a specific topic — for example industrial discrimination or group areas removals. These subjects will then be comprehensively discussed and 'a professional analysis will be made,' Mr Koornhof said.



INKATHA National Youth Brigade chairman Arnold Musa Mkhize — contact without concessions.

'Our aim is to produce workable alternatives to areas of conflict and perhaps influence those who wield the power to at least study them, if not implement them. The pressure for political change is there, it is coming from the blacks in South Africa, from the rest of Africa and from the outside world — but this change must come from the Afrikaner,' he said.

None of the foundation's leaders have illusions about 'changing South Africa.' For them the Inkatha link is a starting point, a door now opened to wider communication lines and a means for examining 'other models for sharing political power.'

Mr Roelofse said: 'The whites in South Africa are conditioned to a Westminster system of central government and see any assault on this system as one on the foundations of their existence and their identity. But this need not be so. There are other models — the federal system, for example, and the President's Council — provided it is representative of all the people to be affected by its decisions.'

MOVEMENT

He recognises that the foundation 'was formed during a time of change, when there are always more questions than answers.' But he is encouraged by signs of political movement and change throughout the country.

'There has been a more radical shift in political stance at northern universities in the past six months than in the previous six years,' Mr Roelofse said, 'and sharp indications of an unprecedented political sophistication.'

The two Inkatha members of the foundation executive could not be contacted for comment, but Musa Mkhize, a law student at the University of Zululand, has said his organisation seeks negotiation, not confrontation, but will not compromise in dealing with the Government.

'We are not interested in concessions,' he said when the Inkatha delegation held preliminary discussions with the Stellenbosch students in February. 'But we will do whatever can be done to avoid a confrontation.'

BUTHELEZI: MY COMMISSION GOES ON

(107) 28/9/80 ARGUS

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Buthelezi commission of inquiry into the constitutional future of Kwazulu and Natal will go on, in spite of the Government's blunt refusal to serve on the body.

Expressing his disappointment at the Government's response, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, said although the work of the commission would naturally be affected, he was confident the commission's chairman would ensure the South African Government's views, insights and interests would be taken into consideration.

CRITICAL

But the Chief Minister said he was more concerned about the grounds on which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, appeared to have made his decision.

'There appears to be a critical misunderstanding of certain features of the commission,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Botha's suggestion that the commission might be challenging the constitutional authority of the South African Government over Natal was 'totally incorrect.'

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He said a region had a right to inquire into its relationship with surrounding regions.

'There is either a misunderstanding, therefore, or a more familiar view that black leaders have to wait upon white initiatives before being able to consider seriously their own political and constitutional future,' he said.

Replying to Mr Botha's opposition to the inclusion of overseas representatives of the ANC on the commission, Chief Buthelezi said he was just as opposed as the Prime Minister to violent strategies.

'I am deeply concerned about the need to convince my fellow blacks in the struggle that peaceful strategies may exist and that we owe it to ourselves, the whites and all our children to explore every peaceful alternative.'

'This is white baaskaap at its worst,' said Mr Ray Swart MP, deputy chairman and Natal leader of the PFP.

Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC in Natal, said the Government's response was 'regrettable'.

Buy explanation

Buthelezi questions Botha's response

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should "carefully consider" whether or not he is helping in the search for a peaceful future by rejecting certain attempts to seek non-violent change in South Africa.

This was said yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in a response to Mr Botha's refusal to appoint a member to the Buthelezi Commission which will investigate the future of KwaZulu and Natal

Chief Buthelezi announced on Thursday night that he had received a letter from the Prime Minister rejecting the commission.

Mr Botha either misunderstood the commission's function or held the "more familiar view" that black leaders had to wait for white initiative before seriously considering their own political and constitutional future, he said.

The inclusion of a representative of the banned African National Congress (ANC) on the commission also appeared to be "creating a difficulty" for Mr Botha.

Chief Buthelezi said he was committed to peace and "duty bound" to involve the ANC in a search for peaceful change.

"Increasing alienation of the ANC has not helped and will not help. For the sake of the future and the physical security of all South Africans, I must continue to convince my brothers who have adopted violence that there are alternatives," he said.

He was "most disturbed" that Mr Botha felt he was being overlooked in attempts to secure co-operation.

"If this commission is disapproved of, does it amount to the South African Government saying to me: 'We will co-operate with you, but you must not co-operate with us'?"

It was essential that South Africa moved away from one-sided planning and policy making, Chief Buthelezi said.

More food donations for KwaZulu

(107) RDM 20/9/80

Staff Reporter

ANOTHER two companies have joined the relief fund for KwaZulu. They are Nedbank Limited and Ross Electrical (Pretoria).

The two donations of 1 280 bags of 12,5kg of maize meal each, brings the total donations so far to 36 truckloads or 576 tons of meal — more than enough to feed 45 000 families or 225 000 people a week.

The donations were announced yesterday by Mr Neville Isemonger, general manager (marketing) of Fedfood, the national food company which initiated the enriched maize meal relief fund.

He is to fly to Durban to witness the arrival of the first 11 rail truckloads of meal already sent to the area.

When Fedfood first announced its relief fund, several companies had already joined the project and the total stood at 30 truckloads or 480 tons of meal.

The target, it was then said, was 35 truckloads or 560 tons of meal which would enable them to feed 45 000 families a week or 225 000 people within drought-stricken KwaZulu.

It was also stressed that the fund would be carried on for at least a fortnight — if more companies gave their support.

The companies which have so far made donations are:

Fedfood, Roche Products, Trek Beleggings, Metal Box, Nola Industries, Malcomess, Fedpro, ICL Computers, Ruto Mills, Federale Volksbeleggings, Hypack, Cashmart, Table Top, Simba-Quix, Standard Telephone Company, API, BP Southern Africa, Reckitt & Colman, Barclays Bank, Van den Bergh & Jurgens, Buhler-Miag, Kohler Brothers, Shell South Africa, Price Forbes Federale Volkskas, Datsun Nissan, Durban Bag Co., Leyland South Africa, Simon McForman, Nedbank Limited and Ross Electrical Ltd (Pretoria).

'Alienation of ANC is no help'

(107)

NM 20/9/80

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday he was as opposed to the strategies of violence as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, but increasing the alienation of the African National Congress would not help.

Chief Buthelezi was referring to the refusal of the Prime Minister to appoint a representative of the National Party to serve on the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry.

He said Mr Botha appeared to have misunderstood certain features of the commission.

Difficulty

Firstly, it was totally incorrect to suggest that the commission might be challenging the constitutional authority of the South African Government.

'We are talking about an inquiry, not about legislation or political action,' he pointed out.

Secondly, the fact that a representative of the ANC had been included on the commission appeared to be creating a difficulty because the ANC, in the words of the Prime Minister, was 'publicly committed to the ideals and deeds of terrorism'.

Chief Buthelezi said he was as opposed to the strategies of violence as was Mr Botha.

'Surely if we believe in non-violence we must demonstrate to those who have chosen the violent alternative that they may be wrong,' he pointed out.

'Increasing the alienation of the ANC has not helped and will not help.'

Thirdly, it had been suggested that the size of the commission would make it difficult for it to function efficiently.

'My intention was precisely to involve all the bodies who normally find themselves in conflict and disagreement. Any success they achieve in reaching compromise and agreement will be a model for agreement outside the commission.'

● See Editorial Opinion

ial

System:

4/ ...

Searching for a solution... without the people in power

THIS WEEK Mr P. W. Botha refused an invitation to appoint members of his government or his party to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's commission of inquiry into what the Zulu leader regards as the common future of Natal and KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi announced his commission in April this year.

It was to comprise representatives from the entire spectrum of South African society including the major internal political parties and an overseas representative of the banned African National Congress.

It represented, KwaZulu's education minister Oscar Dhlomo said in April, an opportunity for South Africans to decide in peace, "without the sound of machineguns in the background", what sort of future they would like for their children.

Professor Deneys Schreiner, vice-principal of the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg, accepted the post of chairman.

The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party agreed to participate. So, earlier this month, did Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

But this week Prime Minister Botha said no.

Re-stating his philosophy of a constellation of Southern African states in which KwaZulu would be an independent but participating part, Mr Botha said: "We recognise your right to establish a commission of inquiry into KwaZulu and would be supportive of sincere and responsible political efforts seeking to establish new constitutional machinery in your state.

"The Government is not able, however, to agree to the yielding of its constitutional authority over the rest of Natal.

"It was consequently attempted to have the terms of reference revised so as to make them more acceptable. From your most recent letter it would appear that we were not able to convince you of the need for the suggested changes."

Mr Botha added: "The large membership (41) raises serious doubts about its ability for efficient functioning in practice. The proposed inclusion of an overseas representative of the ANC introduces a morally unacceptable situation.

"For a constitutionally elected government to be confronted with the prospect of joint deliberations with an organisation that is publicly committed to the ideals and deeds of terrorism is to impair in advance the validity of the entire project."

So the Buthelezi commission will push on without one of the most vital components: representatives of the actual seat of power.

However, it is significant that representatives of Afrikaans industrialist Mr Anton Rupert, of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and of the Afrikaans Press have been invited to participate as well.

Barring an outright refusal from these institutions the Pretoria Government will still have an ear of sorts to the commission's deliberations. And whatever the Buthelezi commission eventually recommends is bound to be of more than passing interest to Pretoria.

In the accompanying article, written only days before Mr Botha's "no", Professor Schreiner sketches some of the commission's background and some of his own philosophy.

CARRY ON REGARDLESS

A call for confab against confrontation

21/9/80 SUNDAY TIMES

107

By PROF DENEYS SCHREINER, Chairman, Buthelezi Commission

year the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, placed before the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly the idea of the Buthelezi Commission.

It is a black initiative designed, financed and supported by a black homeland government, to make a positive contribution to resolving a "log-jam" that has arisen in the development of black-white political interaction in South Africa.

This block to the possible growth of any adequate development of South Africa's political future has arisen for a number of reasons, and, to understand the wisdom of the creation of the Buthelezi commission at this time, it is necessary to summarise very briefly, and therefore perhaps somewhat inexactly, the basic nature of the near total impasse which exists in the present South African scene.

Events in Southern Africa over recent years have seen the establishment of the independence of both Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Strife

Both of these countries, after many years of internal strife and great internal bitterness, after attaining their independence, have been recognised and welcomed in the international community of nations.

This is in stark contrast to the international reaction to the independence of the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda which have attained their independence via the path of "emergent homelands."

These have not been recognised by the international community and there are no signs that this recognition is likely to be accorded to them.

Further, despite the strong diplomatic negotiations of the Five Western democracies, the Namibian problem remains unresolved and the guerilla warfare between "outside" Namibian forces and "inside" South African forces continues.

Change

During the period that these developments have taken place, successive South African prime ministers and cabinet ministers have talked and, indeed, have put forward active proposals for the production of fundamental change in the political dispensation within the Republic.

They have made clear that without significant change South Africa faces a future which contains events "too awful to contemplate".

The then Head of the South African Defence Force has told all South Africans, but whites particularly, that although a guerilla war can be contained for some time, such a war cannot be won unless South Africa is able to command the loyalty of the majority of people living within its boundaries.

The Quail Commission on Ciskeian Independence advised, in February of this year, that the Ciskei should not accept independence until at least five minimum pre-conditions, relating to finance, land and the attitude of the Ciskeian people, were fulfilled.

This report states, specifically for the Ciskei, what has been clear for some time for all homelands, that those states, which emerge to "independence" via the homelands policy, will not be recognised as nation states by the international community and, further, must necessarily be, if they accept this non-viable independence, economically weak states cut off from the overall wealth of the Republic.

The position of black leaders of homeland states is clearly becoming increasingly untenable.

Rising black expectations of meaningful change, fired by the examples of attained and recognised independence elsewhere in southern Africa, and by the expression of the necessity for change made by government speakers, have strengthened the polarisation between black and white.

Progress

This polarisation has been accentuated because of the real lack of progress toward the involvement of blacks in decisions which affect them.

Further, the position of black leaders, both within and outside the Republic, who are determined to seek a solution by non-co-operation and even by force, is strengthened relative to those other leaders who seek still to avoid events which must lead to even further bitterness and polarisation than has already been created.

There are, indeed, proposals for change in the South African dispensation.

But none of these proposals which have so far seriously been put forward, provides any opportunity to those black leaders, who would seek a non-confrontational approach, to arm themselves against those of more extreme views.

States

The 1978 proposal of three parliaments (white, coloured and Indian), although now apparently totally superceded, made no change to the position of black homelands; the more recent President's Council, again, fails to allow for a black presence; the necessary pre-conditions of accepted independence prior to participation in the still undefined constellation of states remains and appears to involve the loss to all members of such independent states of citizenship of South Africa.

It would also seem that, as far as black leaders are concerned, their entry into the envisaged constellation of states must be preceded by the acceptance of a position of economic weakness which will minimise their bargaining power and influence in the constellation, if and when it is established.

It must be understood that, in the present proposals offered, no concession is made which, in any way strengthens the position of those black leaders who seek a South African future which will avoid the bitterness and destructiveness of armed confrontation but which will, nevertheless, allow blacks to be seriously involved in the development of South Africa's future.

It is against a background of this kind that the Chief Minister of KwaZulu introduced the Buthelezi Commission.

It must be regarded by everyone who has the long term interests of South Africa at heart as a very real and positive step; for it is an expression of faith that, in 1980, a reconsideration of the present political and economic realities, both international and internal, may result in the recognition that the inhabitants of both areas may be better served by systems different from those presently envisaged.

Positive

It is, further, a most positive statement that the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has committed itself to try to find an accommodation which could avoid confrontation — and those consequences "too awful to contemplate".

The commission's task is then clear. It must assemble the facts about the physical, political and economic inter-relationship of KwaZulu and Natal and must understand the effects of these on the development of both.

It must examine, research and understand the attitudes that now exist in the whole area so that it can report on the probable acceptability of different developmental paths.

It must see these facts and these attitudes, not in the isolation of the area KwaZulu/Natal, but, also, in relation to this area as a part of South Africa; for it must consider any accommodation it may propose for this sub-area as a part of the wider whole.

Report

It can only report to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and it cannot report its advice to that body without having considered the validity of that advice within the whole South African background.

It can make a positive contribution to easing South Africa's log-jam and it is deeply significant that even since the commission was announced, significant thinking about new approaches to KwaZulu / Natal have been published, (the Lombard report).

On the other hand, the ominous signs of increasing confrontation have also developed widely since May.

The commission will need advice, wisdom and co-operation from all quarters but it is very encouraging that very prominent and busy South Africans have recognised its possible significance and have agreed to serve on the commission.

21/9/80

A mountain of canned food: Alan Holmes, regional sales manager of Langeberg Co-op presenting two tons of his products to Mrs Daphne Munro, secretary of the Red Cross in Natal

R10 000 for KwaZulu: handing it over to Ian Wyllie (extreme right), Editor of the Sunday Tribune, is Cecil Jowell, a director of the Trencor group. At left is Emil Beneke of Henred Fruehauf, a Trencor subsidiary

The 600 pupils of Springfield Model Primary School at Asherville raised R304,50 in one week for the Sunday Tribune Drought Relief Fund. Head prefect Ravin Persad brought the cheque to Sunday Tribune

Shell cares: Chris van den Heever, regional public affairs co-ordinator, and two staffers with one of the company's trucks which this week took 24 tons of maize from Durban to KwaZulu

21/9/80 CITY TRIB (107)

Non-stop!

FOOD: An ecstatic Zulu woman with her food hamper. She was one of those helped this week by the Islamic Cultural Society of Stanger and Districts

By DEON DU PLESSIS

HELP just keeps pouring in. This week the Sunday Tribune / Red Cross Drought Relief Fund received more than R21 900. Today, two months after its inception, it stands at well over R500 000 in cash and kind.

Biggest donation of this week was a spectacular R10 000 from Trencor. This big transport-based conglomerate was founded in the 1920s in Springbok, Namaqualand, by the legendary Joe Jowell with one automobile.

The cheque was brought to the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** by one of the late Mr Jowell's sons, Cecil, who is a director of Trencor. He said: "We make this contribution out of sympathy for the conditions in KwaZulu, particularly as our subsidiary, Henred Fruehauf, has a very effective plant manufacturing containers at Isithebe in KwaZulu."

A cheque for R5 000 was received from Hunt, Leuchars and Hepburn Limited, the Johannesburg-based industrial group.

The stream of aid in kind continued unabated.

In the Glendale area on Natal's North Coast the Islamic Cultural Society of Stanger and Districts distributed more than 1 000 food hampers. Driving forces behind the move were local businessmen. Aboobaker Mangerah provided ten tons of maize products worth over R3 000 while Abdul Mangerah donated a ton of beans and a ton of salt.

The Islamic Society sought the help of Cyprian Mfeka, headmaster of the Emthandeni Primary School, in drawing up a list of those most in need. Recipients included the blind, the ill, widows and pensioners.

Shell SA (Pty) Ltd transported 24 tons of maize meal to two KwaZulu hospitals, Umapumulo and Ntumyambili, this week.

Shell is helping to move the mountain of maize arriving in Durban aboard "foodtrain" which is sponsored by a number of Transvaal companies. About 640 tons of maize has been pledged.

Langeberg Co-op makers of Koo products, donated 2 000 kilogrammes of their goods while the A. E. Rajah family, proprieters of Kuri-O-King exporters of Durban, gave 250 litres of orange cordial.

The Church of Scientology is arranging a cabaret/dinner evening at the Elangeni Hotel on October 15, the proceeds of which are in aid of the fund. Tickets are R15 a head which covers a spectacular dinner and the entertainment. They are available from the first floor booking office of Greenacres in Durban.

Experts this week repeated their warnings that although the drought has begun to break in parts of KwaZulu it still exists in others and that the food shortage will continue regardless, at least until next harvest time.

Further contributions may be sent to the Tribune at Box 1491 Durban 4000 or to the Red Cross at Box 1680 Durban 4000.

. . . and a big THANK YOU

21/9/80

Hunt Leuchars & Hepburn Ltd R5 000
Trencor Services (Pty) Ltd Johannesburg R10 000
Anonymous R100
Associated Agencies Clatrwood R50
Tomlyn van Niekerk, Brigitte Davel & Janyce Weintrob R10
A. van Zyl R50
E. Lynch R10
Principal, staff and students, Windsor High School Ladysmith R115.76
Mrs G. Pocket, Kearsney R20
Lester Hall, Ewing & Swan R100
American Canadian Club of Durban R500
Long Distance Snipers Shellhole R300
Staff and pupils, Springfield Model State Indian School R304.50
Principal, staff and pupils, Siwunile Senior Sec. School Ntokozweni R75
Val and Roni Leech (Pty) Ltd R100
Kingsway Senior High School Amanzimtoti R103.35
Rotary Club of Pietermaritzburg R5
O. R. Wassenaar R1 000
Mark Hewat 15 c
Anonymous R100
Anonymous R89
In memory of the late Dennis Maloney by Mrs Norma Kearney R2
Dept. of Philosophy, University of Durban-Westville R50
In memory of D. M. Maloney R20
N. A. Ralph (Rotary Anns Club of Hillbrow) R20
A. D. Ferguson, Felixton R50
In memory of Dennis Maloney by Ein Ashe and Olive Peel R25
Mrs M. Kaplan R10
Miss J. Cargill, Proceeds of project for Brooke, Patrick (Pty) Ltd R100
Workers at Unicorn Lines R105.20
Miss J. D. Kemp, Bellevue East R80
M. J. Amatt R25
Hart Ltd R500
Sons of England Womens Association, Delville Wood R40
S.A. Red Cross, Pietermaritzburg R787.26
Bregman S.R. R100.00
Nand, A. Daleside, Tvl R25.00
Murray A.D. Linden R15.00
Gear Mrs J. Houghton R100.00
Whitward Mrs E. M. R20.00
Cahill Mr & Mrs A. R10.00
Mtunzini Women's Institute R170.00
Black Staff of G.U.D. Filters, Prospecton R34.00
Prayer meeting collection, Moot River Town Hall R186.00
Southlands High School Chatsworth R82.30
Anonymous R30.00
Morris, Robin & Athlone R15.00
Morris Mrs A. R20.00
Hoechst S.A. (Pty) Ltd, Johannesbug R106.70
Chapman Mis C.M. R50.00
Biervig Mrs E. R10.00
Reed Mrs S. Empangeni R5.00
Reynolds F. Empangeni R5.00
Bickley Mrs Y. Johannesburg R400.00
1st Kwambonambi Brownie Pack R56.00
Bentley Mrs D. A. Maidstone R50.00
Anonymous R200.00
Unicorn Lines (Pty) Ltd R1 000.00
Durban Spiritual Church 20.00
Van Zijl J.R. 10.00
Khan N.M. 8.50
Morningside Women's Institute 10.00
Pietersen, Pretoria 253.47

DOCTOR SOLOMON

He is chief of his people, fought for Queen Victoria in the Boer War, outlived nine wives but at 107 is still going strong . . and wants to help in the hospital

By WANDA EDKINS

AT 107 years of age, Solomon Mazibuko is a living advert for his own medicine.

Sitting on his rickety old chair under the clear pale blue sky outside his kraal, his impassive face barely scarred by the ravages of time, he tells you he can fix stomach aches, headaches, foot pains and paralysis.

He diagnoses with the aid of a stethoscope — almost as old as himself and given to him by a white doctor in 1912 — and cures with the assistance of the herbs kept in the little bunch of animal horns he carries in his hand

Chief of the Kumalo tribe in the Inanda district of KwaZulu and founder and president of the Natal/ KwaZulu. Inyangas' Association "Zinyanga" — as he was nicknamed by his father — has been diagnosing and treating illnesses for more than 60 years

A dream

It was in 1918, he tells, while working as a minister of the Church of Africa, that he had a dream.

"My wife was very sick. It was at night and she was already turning cold. I had a dream about a big snake," he explains in Zulu, with a smattering of English.

"I dreamed I must take the big snake from beneath the rock which lay next to the nearby river, kill a goat and cook the parts of each with some mealies."

He says he did what he's been shown. Then he and his wife ate of the mixture — " and the sickness went".

That event changed his life.

He went to his herbalist uncle at Estcourt where he was living at the time. From him he learned about the herbs and the animals to use in his potions.

Ten wives

He fought for the formation of the Inyanga's Association: "At that time the Government didn't want inyangas. I fought for acceptance and we were given permission to form the association."

Since those days he has outlived nine wives. Only one, Agnes, remains.

Now, says the old man who recalls fighting in the Boer War "for Queen Victoria" — and bemoans the fact he gets no war pension — there is not much time to treat the people.

He is kept busy with matters related to the assocation and dealing with the problems of the hundreds of people over whom he is chief and who live in the mountainous countryside way off the beaten track in the far flung reaches of Inanda.

When he is at home he rests in his garden, a transistor radio at his side, wiping away the odd tear that trickles from his hazy old eyes not through sadness but because, he says, the eyes that have seen more than a century go by are "nearly finished."

He says he uses no magical formula to keep him alive.

He does not smoke but drinks "Zulu beer and Limosin".

He has his own special remedy to control the slight shaking of his arms and hands.

But it's nothing so drastic as the freshly killed black chicken which, with herbs, he swears by as a cure for paralysis following a stroke.

He has one vision — something he'd like to see before he dies.

"I go to a doctor sometimes when I am sick. The doctor sends people to me.

"If an African person has flu or needs blood, I send him to a white doctor. Sometimes there are people who need an operation.

"Sometimes with the help of the inyanga the operation is not needed."

He'd like, before he dies, to see inyangas working more closely with the doctors.

He'd like to see them working right inside the hospitals.

He feels there is a need and his people have a lot to offer.

If he sees them accepted, he says, he'll be able to go in peace.

KwaZulu 'a black Riviera'

(107) NM 22/9/80

Mercury Reporter

INTERNATIONAL tourism expert Franco Ferrario, senior lecturer in geography at the University of Cape Town, has undertaken the first complete survey of the tourist attractions in Natal, with particular attention to KwaZulu.

Dr Ferrario earned his doctorate from Berkley University in the United States and an international prize with a research project evaluating the South African tourist industry.

He has now applied the principles of this national work to Natal.

Potential

An inventory of tourist attractions has been drawn up and a questionnaire sent to groups involved with the industry. From the response the main tourist preferences and the availability and possible utilization of the attractions will be assessed.

A series of maps will then be drawn up, identifying main clusters of potential.

'We have had a tremendous response,' Dr Ferrario said.

Since July international visitors have been filling in questionnaires at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport.

Dr Ferrario is excited about the tourist potential of KwaZulu.

'KwaZulu could be the black Riviera of Africa. In the northern area, just below Mozambique, the beaches are a tropical paradise. It is the only wilderness on the sea. Our attractions are in every way much better than Kenya's.

'And we have what no other African country has — a complete infrastructure of roads, hospitals and so on.'

There are some 'ifs', however. If the political situation remains stable, and if the countryside is not ruined by ugly development, the tourist industry will grow.

Dr Ferrario and Mr Joe Pretorius, assistant general manager of the Department of Tourism, left this weekend on a month-long trip to Kenya and Europe.

'We plan to let the World Tourist Organisation, of which I am a member, know that we're doing something here. We hope especially to put KwaZulu on the map.'

More than 1380 tourist features in KwaZulu and Natal have been identified.

4.8 *Fission and Fusion*

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A) versus A ...

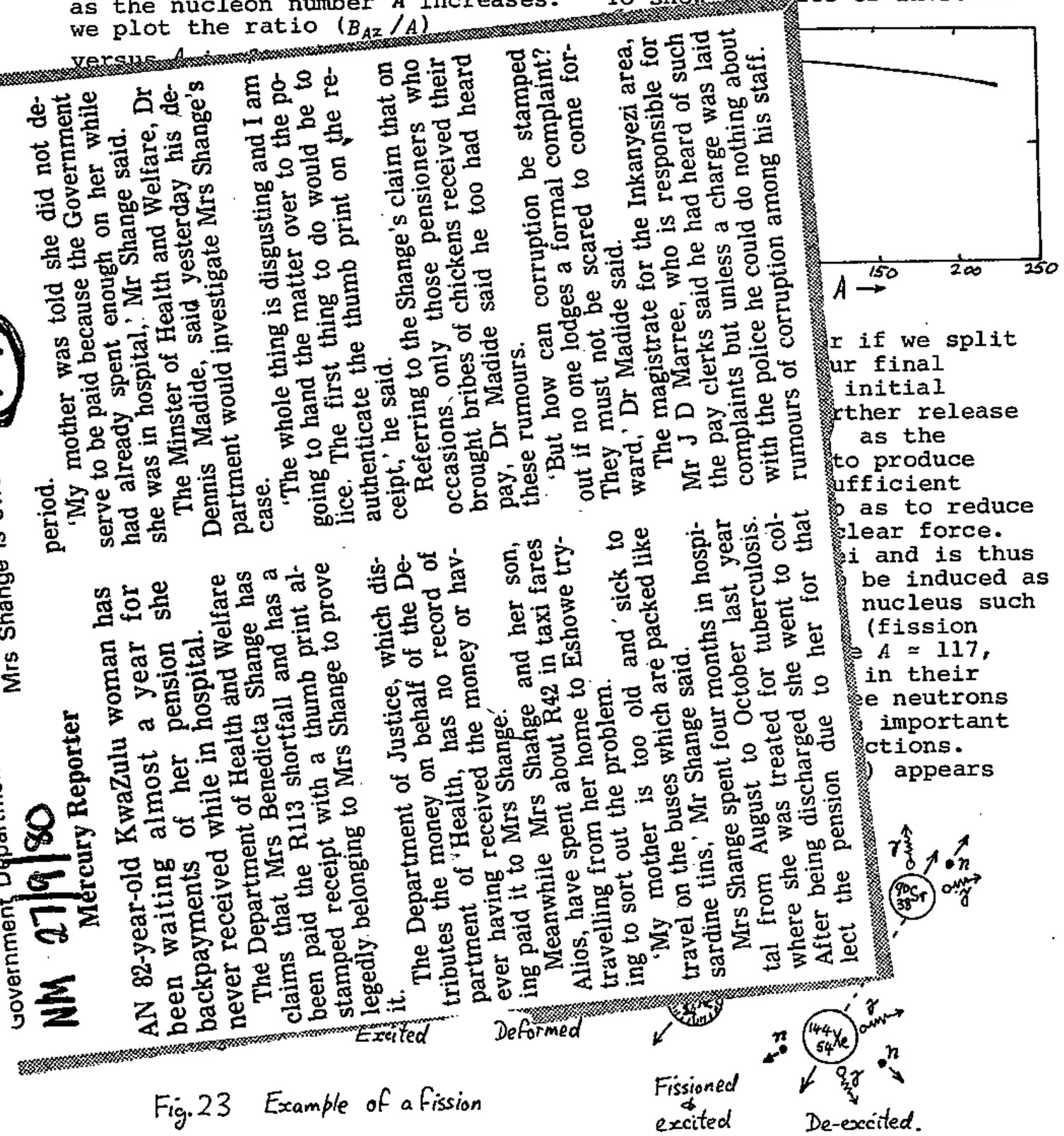

Fig. 23 Example of a fission

5. *Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations*

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ∿ 0.1 MeV and a few × 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 *Interaction of radiation with matter*

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n,γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) *Charged particles* (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e, p or α) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these processes and it will carry on losing energy until it is brought to rest (assuming that the absorbing medium is thick enough to completely stop the particle). The distance (thickness) required to bring the particle to rest is called the range of that particle (in that particular medium) at that particular incident energy.

The range of the particle therefore depends on the rate at which it loses energy along its path of travel, that is on the energy loss per unit distance $(-dE/dx)$ along this path. The energy loss $(-dE/dx)$ depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig.24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$

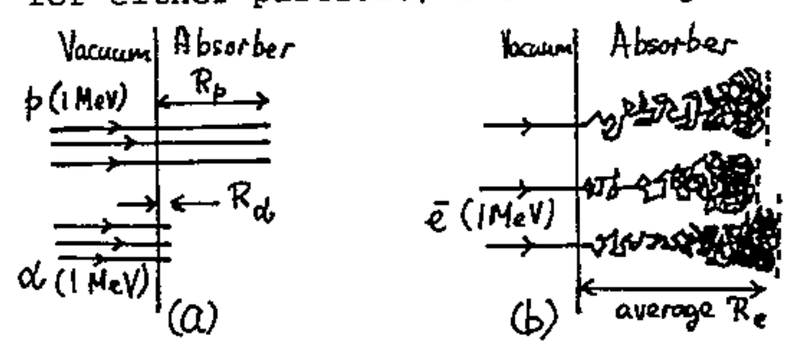

Fig. 24

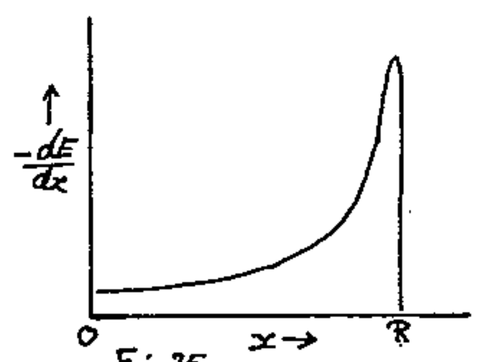

Fig 25

Early morning walkers from Wembezi township to Estcourt are determined to enforce the boycott.

The angry Wembezi walkers

THOUSANDS WALK 24 KILOMETRES DAILY IN PROTEST OVER FARE INCREASE

Now, after more than two months, the bus boycotters are getting impatient and community leaders fear violence . . .

Report by CHRIS WHITFIELD | Pictures JOHN WOODROOF

EVERY weekday morning the broad 12 kilometre tar road from Wembezi township to Estcourt is reduced to a pavement for thousands of township dwellers.

The pedestrians, wrapped in coats and silhouetted against the early morning sun, are the majority of the Estcourt labour force — and the daily walk to and from the Natal midlands town is part of a boycott of the bus service catering for Wembezi.

Now — [illegible] weeks after [illegible] delegated, with two others, to see the company owner, Elias Cebekhulu," he said.

After the meeting Mr Cebekhulu agreed to address the Wembezi community on the fare increases.

The meeting with the community ended in chaos after Mr Cebekhulu explained the fare increases were due to a Government subsidy he had been given provided he ran the service at 32c a trip.

He denied allegations from the crowd that in 1979 he had promised to reduce the fare from 25c back to the old price of 17c [illegible]

dents' ill-feelings against the Khanyani bus service and, township leaders claim, contributed to the present stalemate.

Since the start of the boycott several meetings have been held among community leaders, local government and others to try and break the boycott, but to no avail.

Mr Cebekhulu told the Sunday Tribune he would be prepared to reduce the fee to 25c but would lose his subsidy.

A spokesman for the Department of Transport said if a subsidy was

Wembezi," said Mr Mbatha.

"We have talked to everyone we can and nothing has been done. We are a voice in the wilderness and it is getting frightening," said Mr Vilakazi.

Although nobody has specific figures, Mr Vilakazi and Mr Mbatha claim that thousands of workers are involved.

Mr Cebekhulu claims he has lost more than R80 000 from the boycott. Eight of his nine buses stand idle while the other runs to and from Wembezi every day — empty.

Mr Cebekhulu says he fears for his life.

"After one meeting the car I was leaving in was stoned and I have had direct threats to my life," he said.

With negotiations now having virtually ground to a halt, he and others involved are doubtful there will be an immediate solution.

And in the evenings the workers of Estcourt — where the local newspaper still described them as "bantus" at the start of the boycott — trudge home, growing more frustrated every day.

LEFT: The Rev Johann Vilakazi: "There is a strong undercurrent of anger"

RIGHT: The Rev Daniel Mbatha: "Something must be done"

the boycott began — the walkers are beginning to get angry and impatient.

"We are worried about it . . . there is a strong undercurrent of anger and violence," says the Reverend Johann Vilakazi of the Wembezi Anglican Church and community leader.

"The KwaZulu Government say it is not their problem and they can't do anything about it, the Wembezi Council hasn't been able to do anything about it, we can't do anything and it appears nobody can do anything," says Estcourt Chamber of Commerce secretary Leon Fordham.

"It has become the main talking point. Nobody talks of the cost of living anymore — it's just buses, buses, buses," says the Reverend Daniel Mbata, Wembezi, council chairman.

The boycott began on Monday, July 28 — the day the privately-owned Khanyani Bus Service increased its fare from 25c to 32c a trip into Estcourt.

"On July 23 I received a note at home telling me of the increase. That was the first we had heard about it," said Mr Mbatha this week.

"The next day I reported the increase to the council and was awarded the subsidy.

"I never promised them anything of the sort," Mr Cebekhulu told the Tribune this week.

Several township residents said, however, that they clearly remembered the promise.

Mr Cebekhulu said this week the subsidy had been granted to him to retain workers' fares at 25c but increase the fare for non-workers to 32c.

Sympathy

But Wembezi workers decided to boycott the bus service two days after the meeting in sympathy with the aged, young and work-seekers who would be affected.

"Then it came to light that the behaviour of some of his workers had driven the people to the end of their tether," said Mr Vilakazi.

"They had apparently assaulted people and charged them 20c to bring a shopping bag on the bus and 50c for a bag of meal," he said this week.

Township residents claim they were harassed by camouflage-uniformed police and prevented from taking lifts in private cars during the first few days of the boycott.

Police deny this, but the police presence has cemented the Wembezi residents' fare and the company wanted to reduce that fare, the subsidy would also be reduced.

"Obviously if they can run an operation at the reduced fee they don't need the subsidy," the spokesman said.

"It appears the workers have had as much as they can take and are now digging in their heels — no matter what concessions they get," said Mr Fordham.

Mr Cebekhulu and Mr Fordham said there was also intimidation of those who wanted to catch buses.

Boycotters interviewed by the Sunday Tribune denied, however, that there had been intimidation.

Housemaid Allenah Mazibuko said she was walking voluntarily and would carry on until after Christmas if necessary.

Another walker, Grace Maseko, said she earned R25 a month as a housemaid and the 64c a day for two trips on the bus would stretch her resources to the limit. "I would rather walk — I'm used to it now," she said.

Several residents said they would never ride on the Khanyile Bus Service again.

"They are calling for an entirely new service to

It's cold and dark when the walking starts

25/9/80

Everyone's climbing in and helping the drought relief fund because . . .

They care

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YOUNG Rafe Nussey of Johannesburg cares. In August he sent his month's pocket money — R5 — to the Sunday Tribune/Red Cross Drought Relief Fund for KwaZulu.

Rand Mines of Johannesburg also cares. This week the giant mining house donated R10 000 to the fund.

These are two examples of the huge wall of public concern tapped by the Tribune's initial exposure of KwaZulu's grim plight on July 20.

The fund today stands at more than R362 000. Big firms such as Rand Mines have contributed, youngsters such as Rafe Nussey have sent their pocket money, church groups, discussion groups, community organisations: all have dug into their wallets in a remarkable demonstration of neighbourliness.

School children have walked for funds, some have done good deeds about the house and sent their payments, in 20 and 50-cent pieces, to the fund.

People have sent in donations of R1 000 and more asking to stay anonymous and adding that they are simply grateful to be able to help.

This week an Indian holy man, Narhari Bhagat, brought in well over R2 000 which was raised at a series of religious discourses he gave in Durban.

South Africans are showing that, despite the nation's political image abroad, they do care when fellow South Africans are in need. They are demonstrating that colour plays no part when that happens.

Ian Wyllie, editor of the Sunday Tribune, said: "It has been one of my most remarkable and heartwarming experiences.

"The huge and, to be candid, rather unexpected, response to our appeal reflects only credit on those who have and are contributing.

"All I can say is thank you."

According to the Red Cross, which is administering the fund, R140 570 has been spent so far. More than 1 170 tons of maize meal, beans and soup have been distributed to hospitals and other centres where the need is acute.

The big "Project Foodtrain", in which a consortium of Transvaal companies led by Fedfood guaranteed 41 rail trucks carrying 656 tons of fortified maize meal for KwaZulu, is nearly complete.

All but seven of the trucks have arrived in Durban or northern Natal.

Companies such as Murray and Roberts, Grinaker Construction, Savage and Lovemore, McCarthy and Shell gave and are giving unstinting help in transporting supplies to remote areas.

Transport is one of the main problems the fund's administrators face.

Also, despite the rains, KwaZulu's food problems will persist at least until the harvesting season next year.

Contributions to the relief drive may be sent to the Sunday Tribune at P.O. Box 1491, Durban 4000, or to the Red Cross at P.O. Box 1680, Durban 4000.

The head prefect of Fairvale High School of Wentworth, Eric Apelgren, presenting a cheque for R811 to Mrs Daphne Munro, Red Cross secretary. The school also donated R250 worth of food and clothing

Mr S. J. Ley, Natal regional manager of the Allied Building Society, handed R500 for the fund to David Wightman (left), assistant editor of the Tribune

Indian holy man Narhari Bhagat (centre), who brought in R2 249 raised at religious discussion groups he led in Durban. Handing the money to David Wightman, assistant editor of the Tribune, is Mr R. K. Mistri, president of the Suret Hindoo Sant Punit Sevasangh. At left is Dhiroo Bhikha, president of the Suret Hindoo Association

28/9/80

Thank YOU

And this is how you have helped the Drought Relief Fund

Anonymous, Randburg R80
Hooper, Mrs E. J. R25
Grateful Old Age Pensioner, Bluff R10
Schroenn, Mrs L.A. R35
Anonymous, Durban R50
Travel Industries (P) Ltd R100
Luke, W.R. R20
Ladies of St Barnabas Anglican Church, Lichtenburg R100
"A Christian", Cape Town R1
Richards Bay Catholic Parish R300
Divine Life Society, Seacowlake R51
Yiannoo, I. R10
Bollaert, Mr & Mrs S. J. Switzerland R45
McKenzie, Miss J. C. R40
Sharowa plus Kadiman Schools R3
Marais, R. P. R10
Morphew, D. J. R50
Stella Presbyterian Church R100
Staff, M. L. Sultan High School, Stanger R61
Rand Mines R10 000
S.A. Red Cross National Council Jhb R3 572
Inner Wheel Club Wynberg R140
Smith R.B. R25
From Matt Munro Show, Beverley Hills Hotel R1 220
Homoeopathic Clinic, Divine Life Society R100
Bosch and Associates R350
Anonymous R20
From sale of Matt Munro Records R49
Ebrahim F.B.A. R10
Helping Hands Club R400
Truro State Indian Primary School R200
9A and 8A Classes, Becket High R21
Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba Foundation R50
Burlington Youth Club R40
Hypermarket By The Sea R53
Paruk A.E. R50
Paterson Jack and Dorothy R10
Parents of children at Benjamin Pine Primary School R168
Allied Building Society R500
Bhagwan Gangaram R25
Chetty D.P. R25
Gilmer B.T. R10
Staff of Bok Clothing Manufacturers R25
Ladies at Lion Match Factory (baked and sold cakes) R27
Krontes Prayer Band R30
From Sympathy R10
Surat Hindoo Sant Punit R2 249
Wright B.V. R5
Wilfred Lawson Lodge R350
McMichael A.Q. R50
Angela Powell made and sold fudge R5
Anonymous R2
Shepherd-Smith M. R10
Rotary International District 727 R3 000

● In the list of acknowledgments published last week the Rotary Club of Pietermaritzburg was, due to a typographical error, credited with a donation of R5. In fact the Pietermaritzburg Rotarians donated R1 000.

BACKGROUND

Commission membership shows big differences

STAR 29/9/80

(107)

Political Staff

The full membership of the new President's Council is to be announced soon, adding 25 new names to the 36 members-to-be already known.

The membership of the Buthelezi Commission on the future of Natal is also expected to be named soon with 10 public figures already known to have accepted invitations to serve.

The two bodies are to conduct wide-ranging investigations into the possibilities for constitutional change in South Africa.

Members of the President's Council thus far known are:

Chairman Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, outgoing Minister of Justice and of the Interior.

Dr Schalk van der Merwe, outgoing Minister of Industrial Affairs and of Trade and Consumer Affairs.

Mr Braam Raubenheimer, outgoing Minister of Water Affairs and of Forestry.

Mr Punt Janson, outgoing Minister of National Education, Sport and Recreation.

Dr Dennis Worrall, Nationalist MP for Gardens.

Mr Japie Basson, former PFP MP for Bezuidenhout.

Mr Jood Henning, NP MP for Vanderbijlpark.

Mr Fanie Herman, NP MP for Potgietersrus.

General Neil Webster.

Professor Charles Nieuwoudt of the Political Science Department at the University of Pretoria.

Senator A M van Schoor.

Senator Lawrie Poorter.

Mr Dan Neser, a former PFP candidate in Waterkloof.

Professof Ernst Marais— Vice-Chancellor, University of Port Elizabeth.

Mr Max de Witt.

Mrs Margaret Lessing — Businesswoman and feminist.

Dr Paul Viljoen — NP MP for Newcastle.

Mr Thys van Lingen — Natal NP MPC.

Mr Pat Poovalingham — Indian attorney from Durban.

Mr Ishmael Kathrala — former member, SA Indian Council.

Mr S Abraham Mayet — executive member, SA Indian Council.

Mr Nic Treurnicht — NP MP for Piketberg, ex-member of the Theron Commission on Coloured Affairs.

Mr Piet Marais — NP MP for Mooreesburg.

Sen Adrienne Koch NP.

Sen Willem Dempsey.

Mr Mahmoud Rajab.

Mr Ken Winshiu.

Prof Hermann Strauss — University of the Orange Free State.

Mr Jan Meiring — director of Education, OFS.

Mr Dawie Grewar.

Sen Danie van Rensburg.

Sen Bill Horak — NRP, Natal.

Mr Bill Sutton — NRP MP, Mooi River.

Mrs Elizabeth Rose — coloured social worker.

Ds C J April — chairman, Southern Cape coloured management committee.

Mr Les du Preez — ex Coloured Persons Representative Council Chairman.

The Buthelezi Commission members thus far known are:

Chairman: Prof G D L Schreiner, University of Natal.

Prof J L Sadie, head of the Stellenbosch University Bureau for Economic Research.

Prof Marius Wiechers, Unisa law faculty.

Dr Herman Giliomee, University of Stellenbosch history department.

Mr Chris Saunders, chairman, the Tongaat Group.

Mr A J Ardington, chairman, SA Cane Growers' Association.

Prof C de B Webb, prof of History, University of Cape Town.

Dr A H Zulu, Speaker of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Prof Arend Lijphart — American political scientist, University of California.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman, Anglo-American Corporation.

The National Party has declined an invitation to serve on the commission, while the response of the banned African National Congress to a similar invitation is not yet known.

4.8 *Fission and Fusion*

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A)

Zulus believe that British killed Cetswayo

(167)

NM 29/9/80

African Affairs Reporter

ZULUS do not believe King Cetswayo died a natural death and are convinced he was poisoned by British Government officials, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, said at the weekend.

Addressing more than 8 000 Zulus who attended the unveiling of King Cetswayo's tombstone at Nkandla, the Chief said the British wanted to oust the king and seize land belonging to the Zulu people.

In 1884 Dr Harvey Scott was called to attend to the king.

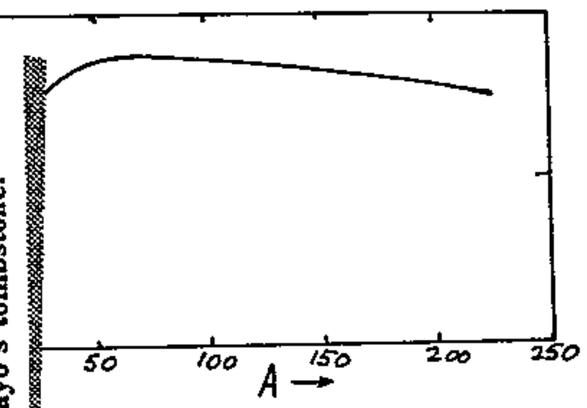
On arriving at the kraal Dr Scott found that Cetswayo's body was cold and he obviously had been been dead for some hours. Dr Scott wanted to perform an autopsy but was prevented from doing so by the king's relatives.

They adamantly refused to allow him to tamper with the body. In the circumstances the doctor could make only a rough diagnosis. He certified that the king's death had been caused by a fatty disease of his heart, but that report was rejected by the king's relatives.

'The belief that the king was murdered persists to this day,' Chief Buthelezi said.'

● Chief Buthelezi, Prince Mcwayiseni Zulu and Bishop A H Zulu, speaker in the KwaZulu House of Parliament, stand in silence after the unveiling of King Cetswayo's tombstone.

Fig. 23 Example of a fission



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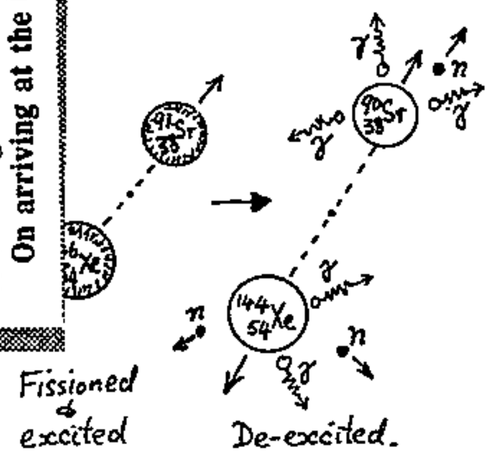


5. *Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations*

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between $\sim$ 0.1 MeV and a few × 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 *Interaction of radiation with matter*

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n,γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) *Charged particles* (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e, p or α) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these processes and it will carry on losing energy until it is brought to rest (assuming that the absorbing medium is thick enough to completely stop the particle). The distance (thickness) required to bring the particle to rest is called the range of that particle (in that particular medium) at that particular incident energy.

The range of the particle therefore depends on the rate at which it loses energy along its path of travel, that is on the energy loss per unit distance $(-dE/dx)$ along this path. The energy loss $(-dE/dx)$ depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig.24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$

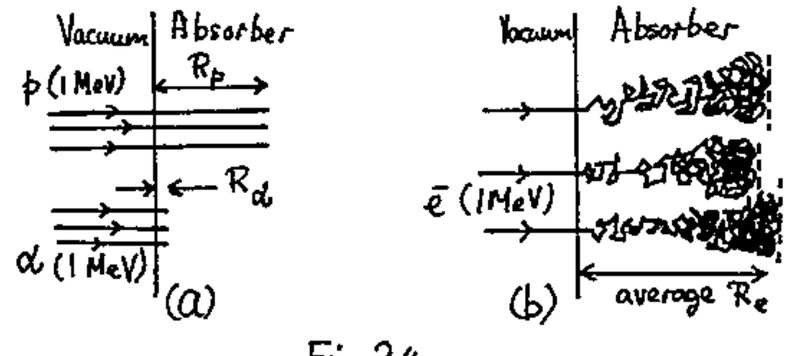


Fig. 24

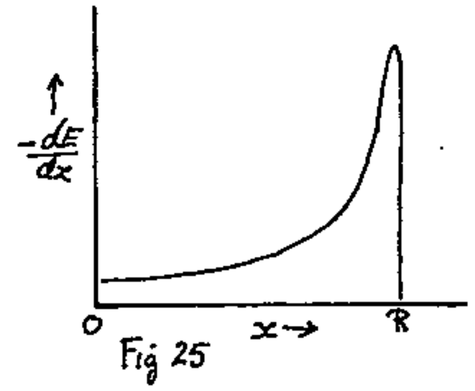


Fig 25

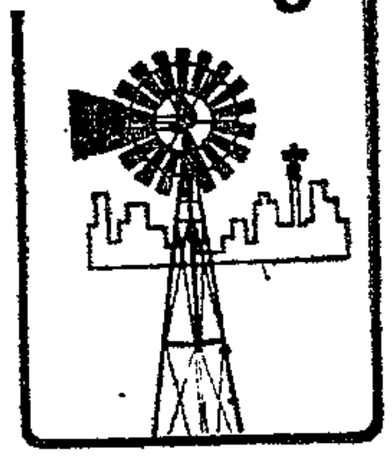
FARMING

STAR 2/10/80 (107)

Crash programme to save kwaZulu

Hannes Ferguson

Farming



The rehabilitation of agriculture in the black homelands can by no means be written off.

The so-called Benso report by the Bureau for Economic Research Co-operation and Development belitted the agricultural potential of the homelands and the progress made by them.

And because agriculture was stagnant, it said, the homelands could not have an economic life of their own.

Venda BophuthaTswana and the Transkei have refuted this claim. Now kwaZulu, although not independent, is proving that agriculture can be the most dynamic sector in its economy.

This year's serious drought has brought the matter to a head. Professor John Hanks, director of the Institute of Natural Resources at the University of Natal says that bad basic planning and the absence of a sustainable programme of rural development were factors behind the dreadful spin-offs — famine and poverty — of the recent drought.

Sponsored to the tune of R450 000 by a Johannesburg businessman, his newly created institute intends to do basic research on what he calls the "ecosystem" of kwaZulu.

The Institute of Natural Resources has been set up to help the people of kwaZulu tackle the closely related problems of environmental degradation, rural poverty and unemployment.

It will initiate a comprehensive land capability analysis, gathering data on human population, its distribution and density, soils, geology, mineral potential, conservation potential and water and transport facilities.

The information will be stored in a computer-based data bank.

The comprehensive, integrated approach to the environment was the essence of ecology, Professor Hanks said.

He is head of the department of biological sciences in Durban. Human and animal ecology has been his one and all-absorbing interest.

Seen from this angle, the whole situation in kwaZulu assumes threatening proportions:

- More food is required to feed the increasing population of kwaZulu. The land, as used at present, is incapable of producing it.
- More jobs, which the urban areas cannot provide, are required. There are already about 100 000 jobless in Durban.
- Parts of kwaZulu are totally denuded. In an African rural economy, one ton of firewood a person a year is used on average.
- Millions of tons of soil are washed away annually. Every year the soil becomes poorer.
- Agriculture is primitive and looked after by the very young, the old, the sick and the tired.

This, Professor Hanks said, was a blueprint for disaster.

Low expectations and low income from a rapidly degrading subsistence economy, leading to urban drift and overall unemployment have brought many rural areas of kwaZulu into a state of ecological collapse. The trend is accelerating.

With the enthusiastic backing of the kwaZulu government the Institute of Natural Resources has now set out on a crash programme to remedy the situation.

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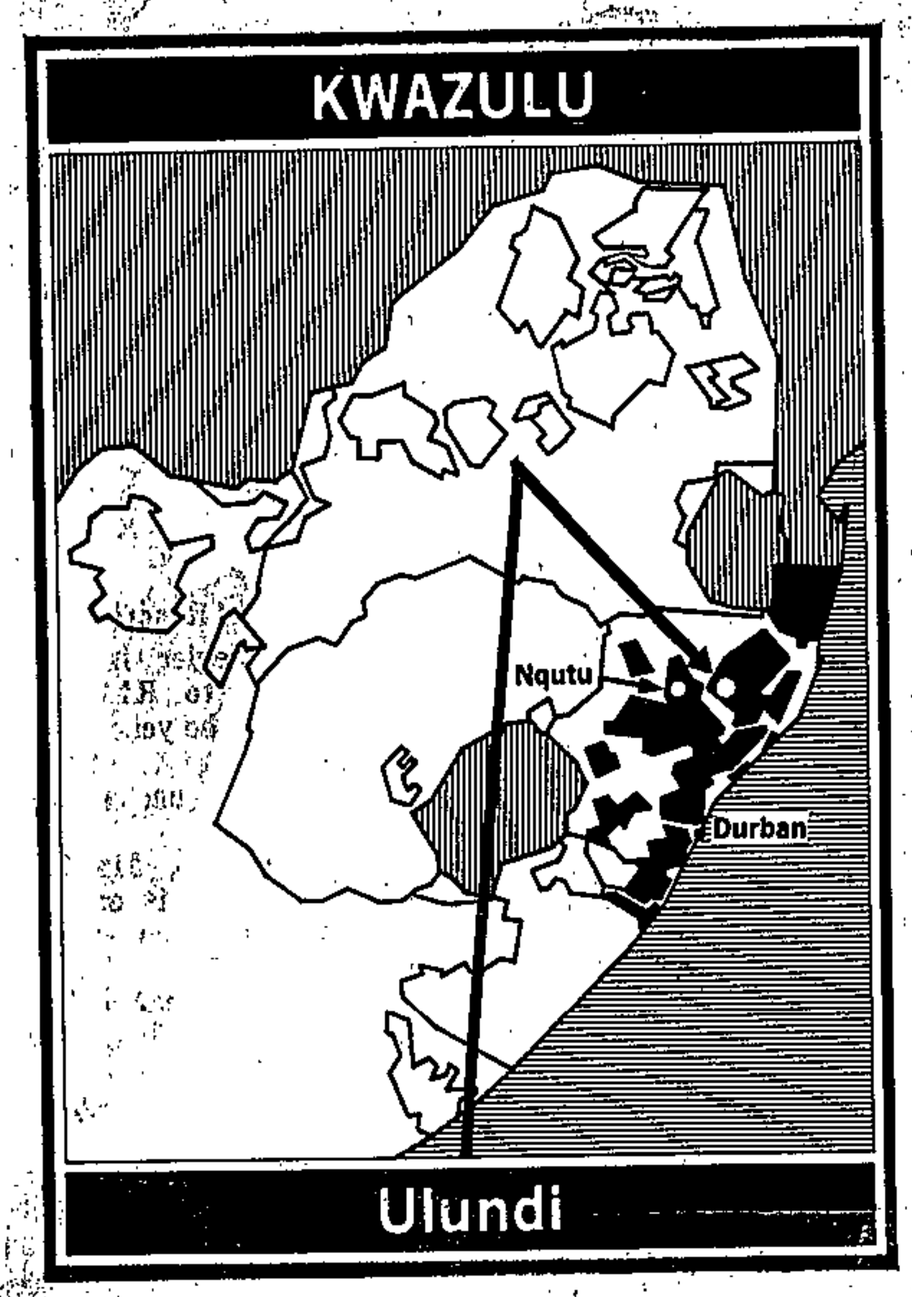


Map: GAIL IRWIN

The problems facing KwaZulu are not unique, in fact they probably typify the plight of nearly all South Africa's rural areas. But the "homeland" is the biggest and most densely populated and thus presents possibly the biggest challenge to the future — a challenge which, if accepted and won, could lead the country to even greater prosperity, but if ignored will tick away like a time-bomb of immeasureable magnitude. In this, the first of two articles, **CHRIS FREIMOND** of the Rand Daily Mail's Southern Africa Bureau, looks at the problems facing KwaZulu.

2/10/80

LIKE a cancerous growth hidden deep in the body, a massive problem is rapidly developing in KwaZulu, out of sight and mind of most white South Africans.

It is clear that to continue to ignore or to refuse to acknowledge the situation will lead directly to disaster.

The problem is probably the most complex and difficult facing the country. There is no easy solution, but one must be found to avert the chaos and uncontrolled violence which Chief Buthulezi believes will inevitably erupt unless there is change.

KwaZulu is the largest and most densely populated of South Africa's "homelands".

Over 3,5-million people are crammed into 3,5-million ha of land and the population growth is among the highest in the world.

Lack of planning, development, education and training and the general neglect of the people and their needs has created one of the most desolate and depressing areas in Southern Africa.

The poverty is appalling. Hundreds of thousands of peasants suffer a sub-human existence. It seems miraculous that they are able to survive at all.

Too many people and too many animals are killing the land. Some areas are already desert-like, bare of ground cover and with only patches of stunted thorn trees.

Vast forests have been torn down for firewood and hut building, valuable dung that should rejuvenate the soil is burned, arable land is becoming unproductive through over-use and the recent drought aggravated an already terrible situation.

Health standards, particularly among children, are pitiful. According to the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian social Awareness and Action (Pacsa), at Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital, approximately 8 000 children are admitted each year, 4 000 of them show signs of malnutrition and 1 600 die. The main cause of malnutrition is poverty.

It seems incredible that while a few South Africans enjoy the fruits of a booming economy and one of the highest standards of living in the world, a massive section of the population is living in conditions comparable with the worst in under-developed Third World states.

Escalating unemployment is far outstripping job creation. Tens of thousands of workless men are trapped in KwaZulu, penned by laws which prohibit them from seeking work in the urban areas.

The region is further burdened by dozens of "resettlement" schemes into which the South African Government has poured thousands of people from "white" areas in the past few years.

A survey in July of resettlement areas by the Maritzburg-based Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) revealed that many of the areas were off the main routes and unknown to most people.

Trust land, earmarked for possible future incorporation into KwaZulu, but at present out of control of the "homeland" government, was being used extensively as a human dumping ground.

An Afra report said the scale of resettlement was vast and shocking and in many cases people had lost what little access they had to agricultural land to grow at least some of their food and to keep livestock.

An Afra worker, Ms Cheryl Walker, said investigations had revealed that in some cases people had lost their jobs because they had to move to new areas.

The terrible wrench of removal and relocation placed a community under tremendous strain and often resulted in social problems which did not exist before.

Another increasing problem is the disintergration of the traditional tribal structures and old economic order.

The extended family system has become inoperable in many areas because there is just not enough food, money or land to go around.

The widely held belief among urban whites, that in hard times blacks can always go back to their "kraals" and live off their tribal maize lands and cattle, is a myth.

Most of the rural income is sent home by migrant workers in the urban areas.

In the past, houses were built of wattle trees and daub. With over-population and the destruction of the trees, many people have resorted to building with sods cut from the valuable top-soil.

Abundant farm land enabled people to grow a balanced ration of crops and to let fields lie fallow.

Grazing for cattle was virtually unlimited and the tribesfolk could follow their herds in search of new pastures.

Today, around 100 000 cattle — 10% of the Zulu national herd — die every year through drought, disease and lack of suitable grazing. This year, with a more crippling drought than normal, 150 000 were expected to be lost.

According to one white farmer on the South Coast, when his father established the farm at the turn of the century and for years afterwards, black farmers sold him 2 000 bags of maize a year.

Today he sells 4 000 bags of maize products to blacks at a trading store on his property.

It was rare for men to seek work in the old days. Today thousands are landless or unable to support their families on what little land they may have and must work or starve.

Even women, who traditionally tilled the fields and raised the children, are often forced to work.

There is no industrialisation in the areas of KwaZulu that need it most and in some regions there are no job opportunities at all.

A number of organisations run self-help and local development schemes to promote farming and cottage industries, but their efforts are hardly felt when the overall problem is considered.

While he greatly appreciates the suffering these organisations are able to alleviate, Chief Buthelezi believes that all their endeavours amount to "fiddling while Rome burns".

There is a desperate shortage of innovators and community leaders. Most people with education or initiative move to the urban areas to seek their fortunes.

Lack of education and guidance to cope with the modern world that has swamped them compounds the problem and leads to many uninformed comments by whites about blacks not being able or willing to help themselves.

Ingrained tribal superstitions and beliefs that are contrary to good land management and agricultural progress and the welfare of the people within a Western economic system are inhibiting some of the development that could take place in spite of official tardiness.

In one tragic example recently a local chief with influence over hundreds of people told an acqaintance that the drought had been caused by the white men digging holes in the ground (the mines) and chasing away the snake that brought the rain.

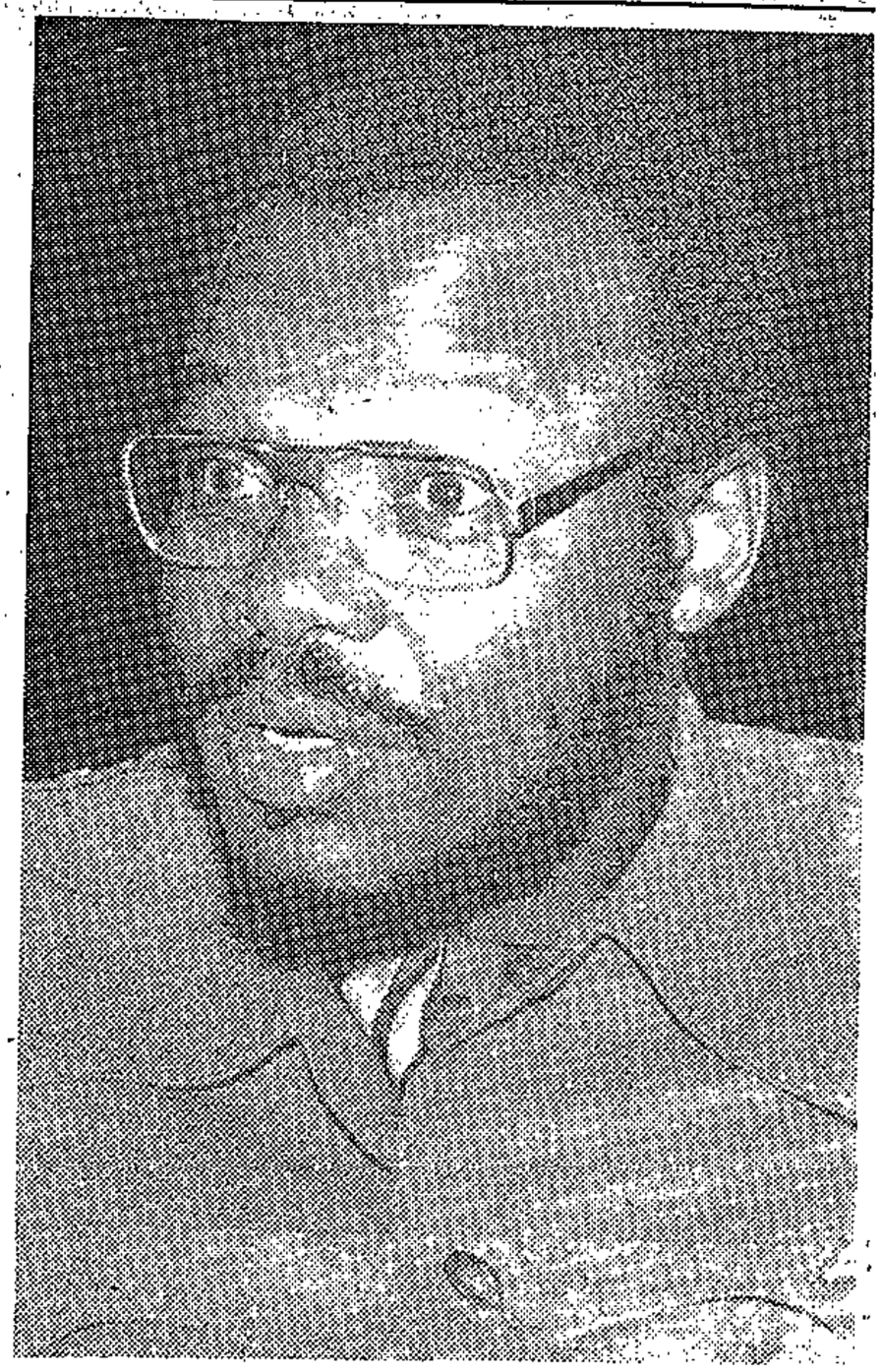
Tormented by poverty, KwaZulu threatens to become...

NBM 107

A WASTELAND OF VIOLENCE & CHAOS

2/10/80

'When I look at Natal (I) begin to realise that even if the industrialisation of KwaZulu was maximised: even if meaningful agricultural reforms were introduced with the greatest possible speed: even if all the existing community development and self-help schemes are improved, we still face catastrophe. I have to accept that the best that we can do now along the lines we are already working on will mean an ever-increasing body of unemployed, an ever-increasing shortage of houses, an ever-increasing degree of human destitution. And I see in these increases a threat to stability which spells doom to any new political dispensation which may be attempted.' — **Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, at the "Work for the Future Conference" at Natal University, Durban, on September 18.**



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Only a witch-doctor with great power could coax the snake back and break the drought.

Simple peasants without a basic education are more likely to listen to their tribal leader's traditional explanation than incomprehensible scientific reasons for the lack of rain or other crises which effect them.

And projections indicate that the situation will get much worse as unemployment increases.

According to Dr P J van der Merwe, the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, at the current economic growth rate of 3,6%, unemployment will increase from 900 000 in 1977 to 2,4-million in 1987.

Even with a very favourable growth rate of 5%, there will still be an estimated 1,3-million unemployed within seven years, he said in Durban recently.

"The problem is viewed in a very serious light by the Government and is one of the most important goals to be aimed at on a national and an individual basis."

Yet there seems to be no urgency whatsoever on the part of the Government to begin tackling the problem in any meaningful way.

To a lesser extent businessmen are also to blame. Their reluctance to decentralise into rural areas has not helped the situation.

At a banquet in Johannesburg earlier this year, Chief Buthelezi invited businessmen to come forward with ideas on how best to develop the under-developed areas, specifically KwaZulu.

He told a Durban conference last month that as far as he knew, his invitation had produced no results and he issued it again.

"My government and the KwaZulu Development Corporation will go out of their way to assist you to the best of our ability and capacity (to establish undertakings in the region). Our situation is desperate and we will accept any reasonable offers of assistance," Chief Buthelezi said.

The Giyanes' day-to-day struggle for survival

2/10/80

THE Giyane family lives in a little cluster of mud houses just off the main road from Nqutu to Babanango in central KwaZulu.

The Nqutu district is one of the poorest and most over-populated in the "homeland".

The Tomlinson Commission, which drew up the blueprint for separate development in the 1950s, recommended a population of 13 000 for Nqutu. Today there are at least 150 000 people living there.

The Giyanes — the old mother, two daughters-in-law and their seven young children — lead a miserable existence, a virtual day-to-day struggle for survival.

The mother's two sons are migrant unskilled labourers. One works in Dundee at a school hostel, the other for a Johannesburg milling company.

The one in Dundee visits home once in eight weeks, the other only once a year.

The men manage to send home R40 a month each on which the 10 women and children must live.

On the day we visited them the weather was bad. There was an icy wind and drizzle.

The whole family had colds and were scantily dressed. One child did not even have a pair of pants on.

Although they are fortunate to have a small mealie patch, they have to buy extra maize meal to have enough to eat. An 80kg bag costs R20. They go through a bag every three weeks.

Once a month they spend R2 on meat. The other money goes on supplementary food, toiletries for the baby, clothes and the clinic at which they must pay 60c for medicine.

They were lucky during the drought, the spring near their houses did not dry up and they had a good supply of water.

With firewood they are less fortunate. Their area is virtually bare of all trees. There are some at nearby houses but they are jealously guarded.

There is State-owned land about 14km away where they can collect wood, but it takes all day to walk there and back. They have resorted to collecting and burning dried cow dung.

They are very aware of their situation and the possible ways in which it can be improved.

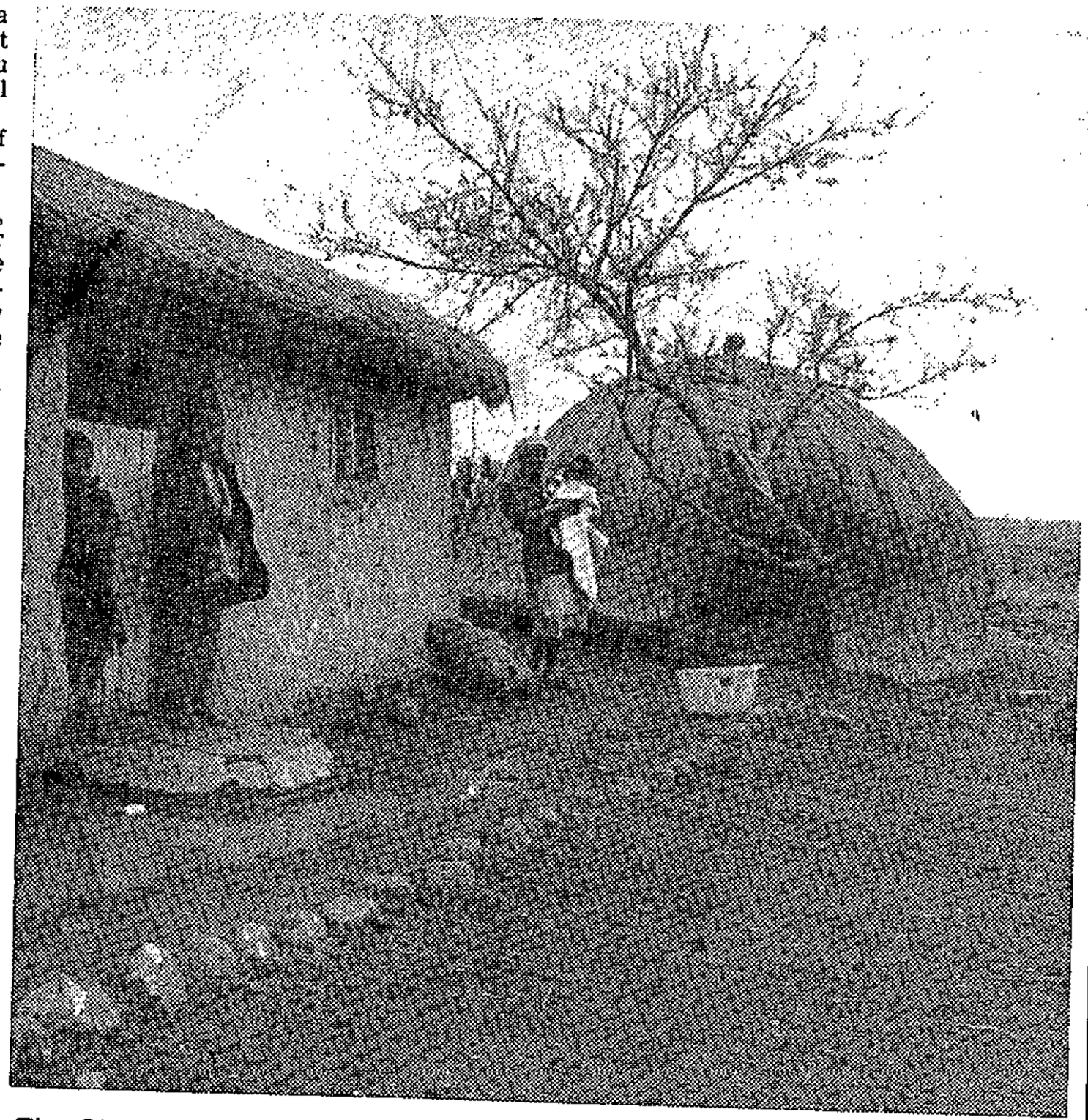
They want job opportunities nearby so their husbands can live at home. They also want work for themselves to earn more money to improve their standard of living.

They want a night school so that they and the children in the district who have to tend livestock during the day can get an education.

In some ways the Giyanes are lucky. There are some families in which the men cannot find work or grow enough — if anything — to eat.

They must rely on handouts from relatives and friends, most of whom do not even have enough for themselves.

It is a tragic situation growing more desperate by the day and with no end in sight.



The Giyane family . . . a miserable existence.

Picture: CHRIS FREIMOND

● TOMORROW: Possible solutions to the problem.

(101) DD 2/10/80

Farmers must not go abruptly — minister

PORT ELIZABETH — Every effort must be made to ensure that white farmers whose properties were expropriated during consolidation did not evacuate the land overnight, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said yesterday.

Addressing delegates at the Cape National Party congress here he stressed the need to counter the danger of leaving developed agricultural land in an unproductive state.

And Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the commission into consolidation, told delegates: "We must get away from the idea that black states have no place for whites."

Mr Van der Walt said South Africans must prepare themselves for the need to share the mineral resources of the country with the black states. These mineral resources must be put to the most effective use, he said.

The black states had to face the problem of seeing about 44 per cent of all funds generated within the black states being spent outside their borders.

He also expressed dissatisfaction with the current method of financing consolidation expropriations.

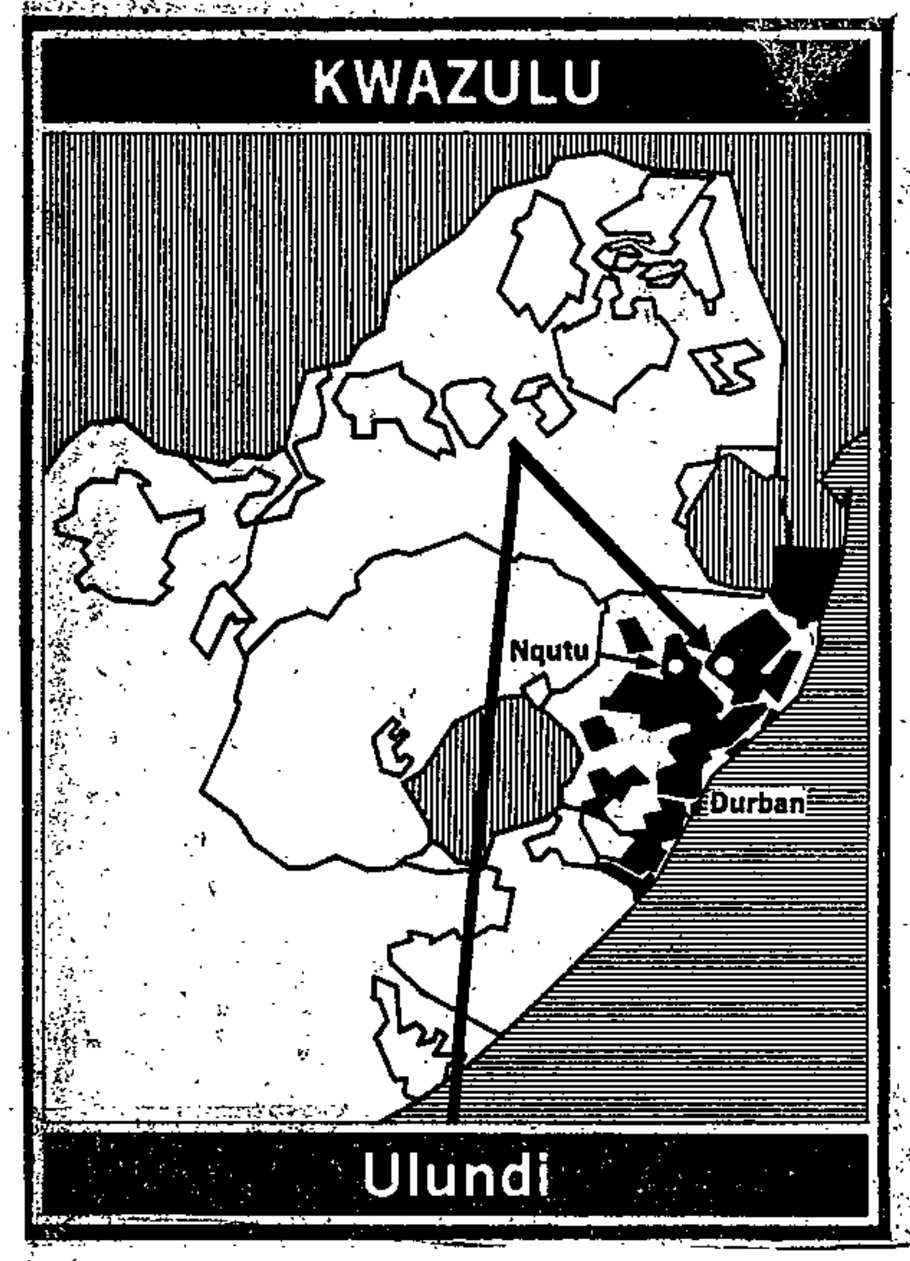
Finding a new system was one of the tasks of the commission.

"But of vital importance is the need for all taxpayers to realise and accept that we cannot consolidate the black states without making sacrifices."

He urged people to be patient and to give the Cabinet time in which to decide on an orderly course of action.

Once a decision was taken, all affected people and organisations would be informed and be given the opportunity to react. Only then would the final steps be taken to implement new consolidation proposals.

He said it was impossible to apply consolidation effectively without overstepping the limitations of the 1936 Land Act. Future expropriation would be based on the 1975 consolidation proposals. — PS.



Confrontation is inevitable as the people languish in poverty, waiting ...

Apartheid is killing KwaZulu

RDM 107 3/16/80

In this final article on KwaZulu — the largest and most densely populated of South Africa's underdeveloped rural "homelands" — **CHRIS FREIMOND** of the Rand Daily Mail's Southern Africa Bureau looks at possible solutions to the massive problems facing the region.

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"Change as contemplated by those whites who have the courage to face the inevitabilities of the future more often than not means extending the system of white privilege to include those blacks who can be accommodated within the capacity of the developed economy. This, I regret to say, is not enough. However fast the economy grows or race-barriers fall, which they must, for many generations millions of poor black people are going to be left outside of this hopefully expanding circle of privilege. For this reason we need not only radical political change, we need radical change in the way we see human potential among the poor and the excluded people." — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, at the "Work for the Future" conference at Natal University, Durban, on September 18.

THE problems facing KwaZulu are immense. Their solution is seen in many different ways by many different people.

Some believe a less radical approach than Chief Buthelezi's will succeed, others feel that the chief is being too soft.

But while opinions may differ on the means by which the problem must be tackled, there is unanimity on the end that must be achieved. There must be change.

It is already long overdue and each day's delay leads further down the road to confrontation which Chief Buthelezi believes is inevitable under present policies.

A great deal has been written and said about what should be done in the whole KwaZulu-Natal region.

Academics, politicians, businessmen and industrialists have aired their views or served on committes and commissions to produce plans for development and progress.

But so far there has been little or no action. Political talk and plans have hogged the limelight.

The human problem which, in the long term, a new political dispensation may solve, has largely been ignored even though it is the most pressing and should transcend party politics.

Two recent developments may — or may not — offer salvation.

The Buthelezi Commission, established by the KwaZulu Government, will look at the constitutional future of the KwaZulu-Natal region.

But it has already been rejected by the National Party which has refused to appoint commissioners.

Another investigation, by the Natal University-based Institute of Natural Resources (INR) — with the blessing of both the South African and KwaZulu Governments — will take an in-depth look at the problems and possible solutions involved in the physical planning of KwaZulu-Natal.

The institute's initiative has been described by INR consultants as "one of the most imaginative and important proposals put forward for pioneering solutions to the immense problems of KwaZulu".

Head of the INR, Professor John Hanks, is optimistic about the success of the project and believes there is still tremendous goodwill in the region.

"The (South African) Government has asked for action. The Institute and the relevant planning authorities in the Natal region will provide it — for the sake of KwaZulu, Natal and all similar areas in South Africa.

"KwaZulu, with the help of the Government and private enterprise, can become an example and be of value throughout the sub-continent," Prof Hanks said.

The Institute's greatest advantage is that it is politically unaffiliated and will present a scientifically substantiated report on what is needed to save KwaZulu from land degradation and overpopulation. The Government will have great difficulty in ignoring it.

Its greatest disadvantage is that the research could take up to 18 months before preliminary proposals are completed.

In the foreword to a report "Towards a Plan for KwaZulu" published by his government in 1978, Chief Buthelezi said people in parts of the region could not wait for their "liberation" before something was done to help them.

At a conference in Durban recently, the chief warned that academic debates could divert attention from the real issue — people languishing in poverty.

Change was not going to be initiated by political discussion, but by "mass behaviour" on the ground.

There was no doubt that South Africa could only be saved by radical change, but at a pace which destroyed neither social nor economic stability, Chief Buthelezi said.

MR DOUGLAS MITCHELL

He believes his Inkatha movement has a significant role to play in development.

Co-operation between Inkatha and organisations offering economic development at any level should be aimed at.

"Inkatha is the people and the greater this truth becomes, the more realistically we can hope to create jobs and to stimulate social, economic and political development," he said.

In a rare Press interview, veteran Natal politician and administrator, Mr Douglas Mitchell, outlined his views on change.

Mr Mitchell, now retired on his farm at Southbroom on the South Coast, was Administrator of Natal from 1944 to 1948 when he resigned to stand for Parliament for General Jan Smuts' United Party.

Had the UP won the election, Mr Mitchell would have been Minister of Native Affairs, a position he held in the party's shadow Cabinet for more than 20 years.

Basically, he believes that on the facts of an authoritative investigation, a firm decision must be taken on KwaZulu's future.

Thereafter all planning and action must be aimed at realising the goal decided on.

Although he agrees that other solutions may also succeed, his goal would be for widespread industrialisation which he sees as the only way of providing enough work now and in the future.

At the same time, an urbanisation policy to create towns and villages on organised bases would allow the devastated land to be reclaimed and worked by commercial (black) farmers drawing labour from the urban centres and selling produce to them.

But he warned that solutions had to be found in consultation with the Zulus. There had to be consensus.

Two vital issues that had to be solved with the co-operation and agreement of the people were over-population and communal land ownership.

The root cause of many problems in KwaZulu was that agricultural land could not be owned, he said.

If black farmers owned their land they would be more willing to develop it, they would be able to raise capital on it for further development and would, in the long run, produce more food

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and provide employment for others, Mr Mitchell said.

The Government would have to commit massive financing to the region and South Africa would "just have to face it".

He believed that the white electorate was in the mood today to pay for the proper development of the rural areas whose neglect was afecting the entire country.

"It is not KwaZulu that is being washed into the sea because of terrible soil erosion, it is South Africa," he said.

What was lacking at present was "administrative capacity" and a structure of organisation that would be self-perpetuating and not rely on one person for success.

Development projects would have to be started and kept in motion by good management and organisation.

The Government could not develop the land. It could only show the people how to do so and provide the training and infra-structure.

The supervision of development should be handled by blacks and not whites. They had to learn the "hard way" to help themselves.

Initially, KwaZulu could be developed separately from "white" Natal which would be a drag on rural change.

Eventually, the planning of the two regions could coincide.

Education to meet the needs of the people would result with urbanisation. Too much formal education would be wasted on people whose labour would be used on farms and in factories.

They should therefore be trained to equip them with the skills needed in their occupations.

Mr Mitchell believes the future of KwaZulu will depend heavily on Chief Buthelezi who, he feels, has the capacity to succeed.

"I think he is a man of vision and will see the problem clearly. Then, with what powers he possesses, he must bring pressure to bear to see that solutions are achieved," he said.

While he was optimistic about the Buthelezi Commission and the NRI investigation, they should not be looked to for rapid salvation.

An immediate start had to be made to tackle the problems of over-population, land degradation and poverty.

Another veteran Natal politician, Mr Charles Henderson, who was a New Republic Party Senator until the dissolution of the Senate earlier this year, agrees with many of Mr Mitchell's views.

An intensive programme to educate the population in birth-control must be coupled with a massive drive to create jobs and undertake large scale rural development, he said.

While he believed that the Government realised the problems it faced in KwaZulu, he believed it was "blinkered by ideology".

Some Nationalist politicians who wanted change were hampered by colleagues who seemed not to care about rural development and by a civil service that restricted change.

He believes that most job seekers would have to be absorbed into existing urban areas.

The cost of industrialising KwaZulu to the extent that it could provide all the jobs needed was probably beyond South Africa's resources, Mr Henderson said.

The Natal Regional Director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Allan Mountain, believes South Africa could look to Israel for a lead in rural development.

There a concerted national effort, in which all financial and human resources were poured into development, turned desert areas into prime agricultural land.

Labour-intensive agricultural projects including land reclamation, aforestation and food production would provide work and food for thousands of people in South Africa's rural areas, he said.

He believes that the Government does not have a full grasp of either the rural problems or the causes of urbanisation.

"The belief that blacks want to leave the country areas and go to the towns is a myth. They do so to seek work. If employment could be provided at a relatively equivalent wage in the rural areas they would return or remain there in the first place," Mr Mountain said.

The Government was trying to tackle Third World problems with First World solutions such as industrial decentralisation which had failed.

Calls for change are also becoming more frequent from the business community in the interests of economic expansion and political stability.

At the recent "Work for the Future" conference at Natal University in Durban, this call was repeated time and again by speakers and by delegates from the business sector who wanted many laws governing black labour and entrepreneurship scrapped.

However a sobering — and, to some delegates, obviously unacceptable — rider was suggested in a summing up by Mr H Cheadle, a researcher at the Witwatersrand University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies.

Some of the laws the businessmen were challenging were the mainstays of present South African society.

If they were to be abolished, a radically changed South African society would have to be accepted, he said.

Blacks must be allowed to own and develop the land if some of the problems in KwaZulu are to be abolished.

Govt gives thumbs down to hopes for KwaZulu casino

NM 8/10/80

(107)

Mercury Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has turned down a request from the KwaZulu Government to permit the establishment of a casino in the region as a tourist attraction and source of revenue.

In a letter considered by the KwaZulu Cabinet this week, Dr Koornhof said gambling of the nature envisaged in a motion passed by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in May, was prohibited by law in South Africa.

The Minister said the request had not been acceded to because KwaZulu and the remaining non-independent national States still formed part of the Republic.

The motion passed requested the amendment of the Black States' Constitution Act of 1971 to enable KwaZulu to have its own Gambling Act.

KwaZulu Cabinet protests at 'harassment'

NM 8/10/80

(107)

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Cabinet this week protested strongly at the alleged 'harassment' of the principal KwaZulu urban representative, Mr Gibson Thula, and his party at the Lenjana roadblock in the Vryheid district on October 4 this year.

The Cabinet issued a statement saying that Mr Thula and his party were humiliated and their credentials 'rudely dismissed' and were made to stand outside their vehicle in 'inclement weather', while their possessions were being searched and documents inspected.

The statement noted that a similar episode involving Mr Thula and his party had taken place in the same area on June 20 this year.

The Cabinet called on the Minister of Police to investigate the incidents.

Buthelezi asks SA for probe

STAR 9/10/80 (107)

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, has asked the South African Government to look into allegations by Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha's principal urban representative, that he had been "harassed" at police roadblocks.

Mr Thula told The Star he had been "humiliated, insulted and harassed" at a roadblock on the road to Ntonjeni, near Vryheid on June 20 this year.

On October 4, he alleges, he was stopped at five roadblocks while driving back from Ulundi to his Tembisa home.

"At the first roadblock policemen stopped my party, ordered us out of the car and our credentials were rudely dismissed.

"We stood in the cold while every document in the car was scrutinised. The car was searched from top to bottom."

The SAP Directorate of Public Relations said: "We are aware of the allegations which have been referred to the Minister."

(107) FM 10/10/80

KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT

Bits and pieces

The KwaZulu Development Corporation's annual report is a graphic illustration of how to build an anthill. Progress is measured in countless tiny parts.

Take the approved 145 business loans amounting to R5,7m. The largest appear to have been to 48 general dealers, 15 bottle-stores, and four supermarkets (distinguished from small supermarkets, for which seven loans were approved).

Then again there are 478 housing loans totalling R5,6m with the bulk of applicants (175) being granted loans of between R10 000 and R15 000. The KDC is apparently the only medium through which loans for economic housing can be obtained.

The 620 jobs created cost R4 516 per job and this year's planned investment of over R1m is expected to only provide another 262 jobs.

In the current financial year more than R1m is being spent on training, including bursaries, retail management, centres for bridging education and an agricultural training centre at Baynesfield where selected farmers and community leaders will be trained as "virtual agricultural missionaries in the rural areas."

Loans of R308 000 were made to farmers to buy economic units of land or to buy equipment to establish themselves as agricultural contractors.

The KDC has disposed of the Madadeni hotel to a black owner and plans to do the same to the executive hotel at Umlazi, at present a lossmaker but thought to be viable as a family business. Big hopes are being pinned on tourism and a detailed study of the region as a whole is nearing completion.

The KDC is particularly pleased at the rate at which loans are being repaid, in many cases earlier than required. Last year loans repaid amounted to R2,8m (R1,2m).

KwaZulu plans to attract more tourists

Sun Tribune Reporter 12/10/80 (107)

THE KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) plans to develop several areas in KwaZulu as major tourist attractions for both local and foreign visitors.

Dr Lawrence McCrystal, the KDC chairman, said in Durban this week that this would feature high in their priorities of new projects for the 1980/81 financial year.

He said plans were in the exploratory stages and they were now examining all aspects of tourism.

"The Corporation is conscious of the tourism potential of KwaZulu. A long-term development plan is being designed in conjunction with the KwaZulu Government, the Natal Parks Board and other bodies to ensure planned and well co-ordinated action," he said.

Although they had yet to decide what to spend on this development, Dr McCrystal said they were now looking at the hot springs in the Tugela valley, the natural forests in KwaZulu and the establishment of seaside resorts and game parks as possible tourist attractions.

Some of the KDC's other priorities for the future are the development of KwaZulu's agricultural potential and the promotion of intermediate technology through small-scale industries.

"The future of KwaZulu lies ultimately in agriculture," Dr McCrystal said.

Putco argues case for buses in KwaZulu

(101)

NM 10/10/80

Mercury Reporter

PUTCO yesterday defended its right to transport black passengers in KwaZulu.

Mr A Findlay, representing Putco at the Van Zyl Commission investigating the improvement of Durban's transport facilities, was disputing a claim by KwaZulu Transport that it should take over all services for black passengers in KwaZulu.

Replying to the claim by KwaZulu Transport that KwaZulu was a self-governing State which could become independent at any time — giving rise to an inter-State transport scheme — Mr Findlay said there was no evidence that KwaZulu would accept independence.

Quoting from a newspaper cutting he said the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had stated publicly that there were many blacks who would rather die than be stripped of their citizenship.

Claimed

KwaZulu Transport had also claimed that it was more suitable because it fell 'into the black class'. Mr Findlay replied that that was only a factor to be considered if all other things were equal.

'There has been no suggestion from KwaZulu which impinges on the suitability of Putco as an operator, or on the nature of its operation.

'There is also no evidence that KwaZulu Transport has the infrastructure or sufficient buses to substitute Putco's services. There is nothing to suggest it is preferred by blacks,' he said.

The final contention by KwaZulu Transport was that KwaZulu was in the process of establishing its own Road Transportation Board which would not be subject to the findings and decisions of this Commission.

Mr Findlay said the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly might only deal with motor carrier transportation with effect from a date to be determined by the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

'No evidence has been placed before this commission as to when this is to take place and what the terms of the minister's consent are likely to be.

'Assuming that such a board were created it certainly would not have jurisdiction outside KwaZulu.

Leading figures join Buthelezi Commission

NM 16/10/80 (107)

Mercury Reporter

MORE than half the 50 people invited to serve on the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry to probe the future of Natal and KwaZulu have taken up the invitation.

The inquiry is to be held at the Durban campus of the University of Natal on October 30, 31 and November 1 this year.

The commission, to be chaired by Prof G D L Schreiner, vice-principal of the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg, has been spurned by the Government and the National Party.

Among the people who have agreed to serve on the commission are prominent South African businessmen, academics, legal men and professional figures.

The 26 are: Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation; Mr Chris Saunders, a director of Anglo American and chairman of the Tongaat Group; Dr Lawrence McCrystal, chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation;

Prof Arend Lijphart, of the University of California; Prof J Sadie, a development economist of Stellenbosch University; Bishop Alpheus Zulu, former Anglican Bishop of Zululand; Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha; Mr Gibson Thula, urban representative of Inkatha in the Transvaal; Mr A J Ardington, representing South African Cane Growers' Association; Sen Warrick Webber, of the NRP; Mr J H Kheswa, of the Natal African Teachers' Union; Prof M Wichers, of the University of South Africa and an expert on South African constitutional law; Dr H Giliomee, a political scientist from the University of Stellenbosch; Prof Ken Knight, of the University of Natal representing the Institute of Civil Engineers;

Prof Colin Webb, of the University of Cape Town; Prof Jill Nattrass, of the University of Natal; Mr Justice D G Fannin, a retired judge; Mr H Bhengu, a prominent attorney; Mr Carter Ebrahim, of the Labour Party; Prof Absolom Vilikazi, of the University of Natal; Mrs Nombuso Dlamini, of the Federation of South African Trade Unions; Mr P G Gumede, of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce; Mr J C van Zyl, of the Federated Chamber of Industries; and Dr B A Dobie, of the Natal Teachers' Society.

Buthelezi visit to EEC Parliament divides MPs

STAR 16/10/80 (107)

By Charles Hodgson

STRASBOURG — The visit of Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to the European Parliament in Strasbourg has triggered a major internal row amongst his hosts.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, was invited to the Parliament this week by the European Socialist group to speak on the political situation in South Africa.

But the invitation has angered some British Labour Party members of the group.

They claim that Chief Buthelezi's invitation was without the consent of the large majority of socialists in the Parliament.

The Labour Party members promptly issued a statement "deploring" the Chief's visit and disassociating themselves totally from the invitation.

Mrs Janey Buchan, Labour European MP for Glasgow and a leading member of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, said last night that she was "extremely annoyed" at the way the invitation had been issued.

HORRIFIED

She claimed that very few members of the group attended the Buthelezi meeting and that "left, right and centre MPs in the group were horrified by what he said."

While the British apartheid movement was in favour of hearing all sides in the South African political spectrum, Mrs Buchan said that chief Buthelezi should "not have been the first to be invited," since he was a "semi-official of the South Africa State."

While the chief continued talks with other political groups in the European Parliament on an informal basis, British Labour European MPs were seeking assurances that all members of their group would be fully consulted in future before invitations were sent to guest speakers.

ROUND

STAR 17/10/80 (107)

Exiled ANC 'won't be tail that wags dog'

Chief Buthelezi

STRASBOURG — The struggle in South Africa was essentially political and the use of violence to try and solve problems had no hope of success for the foreseeable future, kwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has said in Strasbourg.

Addressing members of the European Parliament he said that the majority of blacks believed that the highest priority should be given to political developments inside South Africa and that the use of violence was something that "may occur in the next generation."

"The central nature of the South African struggle is political. It is not an armed struggle — it is not a struggle in international debating chambers."

Chief Buthelezi said that while he understood the anger and frustration which led blacks to seek military training, "That anger and frustration is misdirected at this point in time."

He said the African National Congress mission in exile had sought for almost 20 years to initiate change in South Africa "and some of them deeply resent and are politically afraid of the massive strides Inkatha has made over a brief five-year period.

The ANC, he said, perceived itself as a government in exile and sought international recognition as the sole representative of 20 million people. This was power-mongering, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that as a black South African he wished to tell the ANC mission in exile that it was responsible to those who had elected to stay in South Africa and "there is no prospect of you becoming the tail that wags the dog."

It needed to understand that the struggle would be won by South Africans at home.

Chief Buthelezi dismissed the Black Consciousness movement as a spent force and said talk about the "real struggle" being underground was "just political balderdash."

Turning to white politics within South Africa, he said it had to be accepted that there had been fundamental change in approach and theer was a definite realisation that change would have to take place.

He did not say this in a spirit of optimism that whites were about to introduce fundamental and radical change, but people in Europe had to understand that the situation here was radically different from places like Zambia, Zimbabwe or Mozambique.

"White South Africans are part of Africa and in centuries to come they will still be part of Africa. White South Africans are going to survive as Africans. They have no alternative and this produces a dimension which many analysts try conveniently to forget.

"White South Africans perforce have to adapt as Africans and they will do so. That process of adaptation cannot take place successfully without black political responsibility towards whites.

"It cannot take place without black initiatives to encourage Whites to adapt and to respond to the realities of the situation," the chief said.

Although he had no illusions about the fact that whites would resist power sharing, he had no doubt that they would come to share power.

"All I am convinced about is that politics in South Africa revolves around the central theme of blacks getting whites to share political power without driving whites to suicidal courses of action where destructive violence will pass a point of no return."

Dealing with the policies of the present government, Chief Buthelezi said these were couched in "vague and unspecific terms," there was no real content to the constallation of states idea and nobody really knew what was meant by the term.

Medica fly their skills to the bush

NM 20/10/80

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IT SEEMED impossible to land an aircraft on the tiny strip of cleared bushveld, especially with a herdboy standing in the centre of the clearing gazing in wonder at the noisy 'steel bird'.

He refused to budge in spite a couple of low dummy landing runs, and reluctantly dived out of the way only when the frail single-engined plane bumped and jolted towards him.

Visibly shaken and laughing nervously to relieve the pent-up tension, the 'cargo' of highly-skilled medical doctors clambered from the cramped quarters of the aircraft to the ground to watch as a second pilot guided his craft through the dust to a perfect landing.

The herdboy, wiser now, stood a respectful distance away shaking his head at the noisy intrusion into his world.

We had landed at Mseleni in the northernmost tip of Natal, just inland from the banks of Lake Sibya — reputed to be one of the largest freshwater lakes in Southern Africa — and close to the Mozambique border.

Just over two hours earlier, at Durban's Virginia airport, the team of doctors, two pilots and I had huddled together, a rather

Evolyn Moltzhausen

unlikely team of modern day missionaries, discussing the traumas of small plane flight and joking about the limits of dedication a doctor 'owes' to humanity.

The doctors and specialists had been recruited by Dr Cecil Orchard, superintendent of McCord Zulu Hospital in Durban. Their mission was to conduct a 'clinic' — free of charge — sharing their knowledge and expertise for the benefit of doctors working in remote areas of northern Zululand.

For this flight, doctors from Manguzi Mission Hospital, Mosvold Mission Hospital and Bethesda Mission Hospital had gathered at Mseleni Mission Hospital with 'sample' patients, case histories, X-rays and minds full of questions to put to the team.

'I arrange about four flights a year,' said Dr Orchard. 'The cost of aircraft fuel and pressures of time do not allow for more frequent trips. The medical men value their spare time and it would be too much to ask them to devote more to us especially as they are not paid.

Dr Orchard explained he had spent time working at district hospitals. It was easy for a city surgeon or general practitioner to ask for advice or a second opinion from a colleague. But out in the bush the doctors were literally on their own.

In 1964 Dr Orchard and a group of fellow Christian doctors worked out a system where a core of experienced medical men would drive overnight on a Friday to the district hospital selected as a 'clinic' for that weekend.

The drive over dusty, difficult country roads was long and tiring and it would be late Sunday before the party was back in Durban.

'It was too much to ask of the doctors although several volunteered time after time to conduct the clinics,' said Dr Orchard.

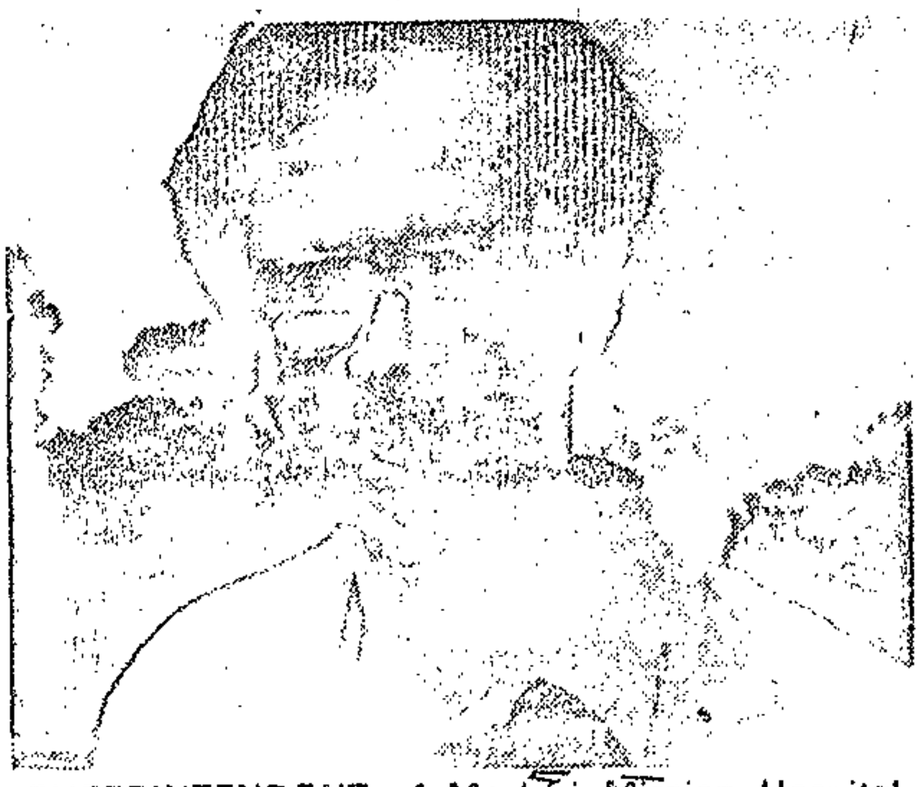
'In 1970 a pilot friend, Mr 'Monty' Mills, offered us the use of his plane and he paid the fuel bill. In those days it cost about R50 a trip and we could fly in and out in one day.

'Later Hinton Brown offered to pilot the ferry for us and members of the Durban Port Natal Rotary Club agreed to foot the fuel bill which is about three times as high as it used to be.' He recruited the services of fellow pilots and recent trips have consisted of two teams of medical men. The pilots have always offered their planes and services free of charge.

The superintendent of Mseleni hospital, Dr Eric Robbins and a group of doctors and their wives, met us at the landing strip. There was barely time for a cup of coffee before the specialists were herded into a temporary 'lecture' theatre to answer the first queries.

One of the mission doctors was concerned that a wrist fracture suffered by one of his patients had not healed properly, another queried his reading of an X-ray, another treatment for fever.

Now and then a 'sample' patient was paraded for the team



SUPERINTENDENT of Mseleni Mission Hospital, Dr Eric Robbins.

for their opinion of his of her illness.

'We don't have time to perform any operations or do much practical work,' said one of the specialists. 'We just try to give advice and act as a sounding board for the mission doctors.'

Its not that the mission doctors are completely isolated. They do send difficult cases to provincial hospitals and correspond with specialists in Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

But the 'mission run' is valuable to the doctors and patients because each time a team of specialists conducts a clinic it's like a refresher course for the doctors.

If possible at each clinic a doctor or visiting consultant is asked to prepare a special 'paper' relating to a problem or teatment relevant to the mission hospital situation.

On the day that I was there a mission doctor gave a lecture on the mysterious and crippling Sibiya Hip disease which, for reasons not yet known, cripples people who live in the area surrounding Lake Sibya.

'Its not only the medical advice and counselling that the doctors share with us, said Dr Robbins, 'But it's good to have their company for a day.'

The doctors — whose names cannot be published for ethical reasons — said they enjoyed the trips because they felt they were doing something valuable and because they learned from them as well.

'It costs me a lot of money to take a day off,' said one specialist. 'But coming here is worth more than money to me. The doctors here are doing an incredible job and they deserve all the help they can get.'

According to Dr Orchard it is not always easy to get the specialists to give up their time and 'as usual with this type of excercise, it's the same people who volunteer time after time.

'We might have to cut down on the average of four trips a year unless we get more medical specialists to help. It's also unfair to ask the same pilots again and again for their time and to supply the aircraft.

'Fuel costs are soaring and although the Rotary Club is helping with cash, we need more,' said Dr Orchard.

A couple of hours before dusk we were gathered at the small planes again, getting ready for take-off. This time someone made sure the runway was clear before we taxied through the soft soil to get airborne.

Minutes later the whitewashed walls of the hospital disappeared from our view as the pilot veered towards the Indian Ocean and home. The figures of the mission doctors becoming ant-like as they waved us goodbye from the ground.

For them perhaps the next operation would be a little easier or the next diagnosis a little more accurate.

And for the flying team the knowledge of more than merely a day's work well done, its worth immeasurable in hard cash, but invaluable nonetheless.

NM 20/10/80

(107)

African Affairs Reporter

CAMPS are to be established to protect schools and pupils in Umlazi, after threats had been made to disrupt examinations.

A meeting called yesterday by Mr Winnington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, decided that parents should camp out so that their children could sit examinations without interference.

A series of meetings will be held in all wards to mobilise the community to counteract any attempts to disrupt examinations.

Mr Sabelo told the meeting that a boycott of examinations had been masterminded by political exiles who aimed at destroying Inkatha's and Chief Buthelezi's image.

Mr Sabelo said KwaZulu schools wwould be monitored day and night during the examinations which begin on October 29.

Last week the Umlazi Inkatha Youth Brigade decided that exams would go on in spite of the threats.

A member of the Youth Brigade, Mr Joshua Mazibuko, told parents yesterday schools boycotts would never free South Africa.

A suggestion that police protect pupils was rejected after Mr Sabelo had said there might be confrontations between police and pupils.

'Pretoria, not ANC, is target'

Cape Times 21/10/80 (102)

JOHANNESBURG. — The Zulu cultural movement Inkatha was not setting up offices in Europe to counter the banned African National Congress (ANC), the Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

He was addressing members of the organization on his return from Europe, where he had been invited to address the European Parliament. "I don't regard the ANC as my target, but Pretoria," Chief Buthelezi said.

In all the discussions which he and his party had had with members of the European Parliament, they (the Europeans) had expressed concern at the black-white conflict in South Africa and wanted to know whether there was still any chance for peaceful political change in the country.

He had told them that the blacks in South Africa were in an 11th-hour struggle, but that he had told his "brothers" that they should look at the logistical problems in gaining their freedom — as those neighbouring countries that opposed South Africa had found.

"Nobody, but nobody has pledged guns or identified themselves with our brothers, and even Mugabe (the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe) has said he will not provide a base against South Africa.

"While I don't say violence may not happen tomorrow, I told parliamentary members that I believe we shouldn't sit looking at the horizon and doing nothing about the situation."

Chief Buthelezi told them that if European countries were interested in the problems which black South Africans encountered, the least they could do to "strengthen our arm" was to give humanitarian aid, "just like other developing countries which they assisted with that kind of aid."

He declined to say whether he had been successful in obtaining aid, but said that if money was forthcoming it would not be used for Inkatha but for all South African blacks.

It was important for blacks in South Africa to get assistance from outside. They needed financial aid for agriculture and food production. Asked when Inkatha would establish offices in Europe, Chief Buthelezi said the question was academic at this stage. "It's not a question of when; it's a question of who goes where." It was important for South African blacks to be represented abroad. At present there were only the external factions of the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress overseas. It was important for Inkatha to set up offices in Europe but, he emphasized, they would not be used to counter the ANC.

"Whatever people say, the struggle will be in South Africa by the people of South Africa." — Sapa

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

[illegible] determined absolutely. To fake the example of Cleopatra's nose again. In all probability, Cleopatra represented a female type that had come to be accepted as 'beautiful' by the Romans. Consequently, the development of that stereotype was itself a necessary condition for Anthony's fatal infatuation!

(b) What is clear is that a belief in determinism in this sense does not imply a belief in inevitability or the absence of freedom for the individual. All that is implied is that human beings act within the framework of a set of conditions (economic, biological, natural, socio-political) which they do not choose. Within this framework they are free. However, it is only after the event, when all the relevant data are available, that we are able to see and therefore to explain why the individual acted in one way rather than in another. Freedom and necessity are different sides of the same coin. From this point of view, therefore, 'chance' appears as such only within a particular framework. When one is able to encompass the framework as a whole, the chance event is seen to have been clearly caused.

Each historian chooses his/her own framework, philosophy of life, methodology. Within that framework the historians will find/select their causes and arrange or present them in such a way to the reader that they tell the story in terms of the values and view of life espoused by the historians concerned. The only way in which one can show that a particular interpretation (or arrangement/presentation of causes) is wrong is if it clearly contradicts the known sequence of events or if new evidence is discovered that demonstrates that the presentation is wrong. This has often happened to historians. Indeed, the field of historiography lies strewn with the corpes of disproved or debunked interpretations.

Thus, for instance, the[illegible] history of the events i[illegible] on the assumption of the [illegible] treaty (by which alleged [illegible]

Inkatha to sound out black bodies

22/10/80 Argus

(101)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Inkatha is to invite the Committee of Ten and other black bodies in Soweto to sound out their views on their decision to enter the hustings for the community councils.

This was decided by the executive committee of the West Rand region at the Ndondo Higher Primary School in Rockville, Soweto, where they met.

'We have decided to enter the elections with the view of alleviating black problems as a short-term strategy,' said Mr Peter Davison, Inkatha's publicity secretary.

Inkatha would invite all 'relevant black-based organisations such as the Committee of Ten, the Sofasonke Party, Azapo and others to a meeting in which their views will be sounded.

RENTS ISSUE

'We feel that the most immediate problem is the rents issue. The present litigation against the increases might take a long time before being settled by the courts,' he said.

In the meantime, rents will have accumulated and people might find that they are unable to pay.

'To that end we will hold meetings with leaders of industry and commerce urging them to increase salaries,' he said.

Dr Ntatho Motlana of the Committee of Ten, reacting to the proposed invitation said: 'We will wait to hear from them. Obviously they will not invite us through the Press.'

GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Power That Has Not Yet Been Wielded

'If they gave us Natal we would not accept . . .'

'People talk of Mandela, but do not understand . . .'

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement now has 350 000 members, according to its administrative secretary. They are spread over 700 registered branches, of which some 500 are in rural and urban kwaZulu. Another 300 branches await registration.

Buthelezi refused to attend the recent "homeland" leaders meeting with the Prime Minister, or even to discuss the separate black council the government was planning. His absence probably more than any other factor persuaded the government to abandon the separate black council, though it still refuses to incorporate blacks in the president's council.

On the very day when he was expected in Pretoria, Buthelezi spoke at length to John Kane-Berman in Ulundi. Excerpts:

Why did you not go to the meeting with the Prime Minister?

I stayed away to show Mr Botha that my constituency must be taken seriously. I had appealed to him for a moratorium on constitutional experimentation, but he ignored it. I cannot now involve myself in a futile conference in Pretoria when he has gone ahead and passed the legislation and foist it upon us. I was not slamming the door, but you cannot have negotiations on the basis of that Schlebusch monstrosity. For us that matter is closed.

Where does that leave you politically?

I have always said that we are treading a very long and hard road in the liberation struggle.

Is there any concession the government can make to you — like giving you the whole of Natal — that can make you take independence for kwaZulu?

No. Even if they gave us the whole of Natal, what do I do about black people in other parts of South Africa, or, if I want to be ethnic and talk about the Zulus, what do I do about the Zulus in Soweto and other places?

But some people have said Nelson Mandela will be Prime Minister within five years.

I think that is very pathetic and simplistic. A person who talks like that does not understand white power in this country and the extent to which many of them (whites) are prepared to follow a scorched-earth policy when they see they are being dragooned. I realise they won't be converted simply by appeal to reason, so pressures must be brought to bear on

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them, but to think that just by threatening them you are going to change them amounts to a wild goose chase.

We have seen white rule overthrown in three neighbouring states in the last ten years. Why can't the same happen here?

There are similarities, but also very big differences between those minority rules and here. Mozambique was colonised but the Portuguese still looked at Portugal as a mother country. They did not regard themselves as indigenous, as white South Africans are. This is a very important psychological factor which cannot be ignored.

When it comes to power that is wielded by whites on the spot here, I have spoken to some Frontline presidents who have themselves said that they don't think there is one African country or even a combination that can take on this country militarily. Certain members of the Patriotic Front, who were in the armed struggle, have said to us that South Africa is not ripe for it. One must firstly have a base to use as a springboard. Most of the Southern African countries have their economies so interlocked with South Africa that each one of them says that while they hate apartheid, they cannot afford to provide bases for liberation movements from South Africa. Do you see the game that is being played by the South African army in Angola? I as a black man feel a kind of humiliation each time they go into Angola, an independent state, and shoot, shoot, shoot. Power, as Lord Acton said, tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely. The power they wield is of such a nature that it goes to their heads. I don't think any of these countries could withstand this type of hot pursuit.

Would you discourage people from going across the borders to join the ANC?

I have never discouraged them. Although I pursue non-violence, I have never blamed the ANC for having opted for violence. I have said that choice was forced on them by the government, which placed them in that position.

You don't see violence as an instrument for change then?

I wouldn't say so. I'm a pragmatic man, but I don't think the time is ripe now. Empirical findings have shown that the majority of blacks as of now are not in favour of using violence. When you understand the extent to which we are oppressed and brutalised by this society, one would say that the natural thing is for black people to cross the borders. But I do not think that black people – I always respect them because I think that through that suffering over the years they have distilled a certain wisdom – would go into a violent situation just because anger and frustration tell them to do so, and die futilely with no returns for them in the liberation struggle when they haven't a snowball's chance in hell to make headway through violence. It is my duty to protect as many black lives as possible.

But while I'm committed to non-violent change, I have always stated that my people's options are my options. If there is nothing left to do but violence, I would not run away from that responsibility. If the people feel it is time to die, then that would be my choice. People often forget that black people did resist white encroachment here and that thousands of black people were killed here. Our people were not afraid in the past to fight whites and Western technology with their bare hands. I don't think that that will never happen again in future when something snaps within us.

How does Inkatha differ from, say the Black People's Convention or the Azanian People's Organisation?

It differs in so far as we believe in the wisdom of the ordinary black worker, the man in the street, because we can never accomplish what we are seeking unless the ordinary people are involved. They are in the majority and throughout history they are the people who have always given their lives.

I deprecate the idea that a black elite must impose its will on people without respecting their dignity and organizing them. You must have the humility to get down to the people and tell them,

"Good people, let's do this."

The reason why Inkatha is a mass movement is that we don't have an elitist approach. We are in Inkatha because we believe that the ordinary black workers and peasants are the kings as far as the struggle is concerned.

Is this why you opposed the recent school boycott in Durban?

I was not opposed to the principle of the school boycott, but we in kwaZulu have moved very much away from Bantu Education. That is why children from Soweto are here. Even Dr Motlana's child is here in one of our schools. Black people in kwaZulu pay for their education. It is not financed by Pretoria. The schools are financed by us and I regard it as one of my duties to regard the sweat of the black man who is exploited as sacred and I would not support a situation or a strategy where people want to see that sacred sweat of the black man go up in flames.

What about the allegations in some newspapers that Inkatha represents a type of Zulu imperialism?

It serves their purpose to promote that because we happen to be Zulus and we happen to have a certain history because King Shaka dominated the whole of Southern Africa and other kings paid tribute to him. But it is nonsense and very poor arithmetic to say we are trying to establish imperium, because Zulus as a group are not more than other blacks put together. My support transcends cultural groupings.

But Jimmy Kruger warned you not to open your membership to Non-Zulus.

I defied him. I told him, Mr Minister, as long as you, the National party, get Whites of all ethnic groups as members, I have the right to get any African to join Inkatha.

Why did he not take action against you?

I think it is the power of Inkatha, I think it is the power. Afrikaners know power when they see it.

Have you wielded that power?

Well, no, not yet. The tragedy in Southern Africa, not only here in South Africa, is divisions amongst our people, and that is why I have not wielded it. We will be more effective when we join hands but that is not possible because of the ideological puritans amongst us. It has

PLEASE TURN OVER

11A 107

You are my brother, too, white man

CONTINUED

nothing to do with operating in the system or not operating in the system.

What is your relationship with the ANC?

The fact that our brothers have done a very important job keeping the whole debate about apartheid alive internationally must not deceive us into thinking that they externally are more important than black people in South Africa here in the front line. When the United Nations and our brotners in the OAU regard them as sole representatives and say that only what they are doing is relevant to the struggle and that what we do is irrelevant, that can only sow the seeds of civil war.

We in Inkatha more that any other organisation are the custodians of the ideals of the ANC. Though our strategies are different, when we plan we should synchronise somehow. It is very important that we should not be seen to be at daggers drawn.

What is your attitude to the recent ANC sabotage attacks on Sasol?

Having analysed white power in this country, I would not say it is going to make the cookie crumble. Saying so is a question of analysis, not of critisicing the ANC for having done it.

What is going to make it crumble?

Black unity. I tell you that's the secret. There's no other secret. With black unity we can destroy the economy of this country.

How?

By using our worker power. By keeping away from work. That is why youth must acquire education. When 71 per cent of the economically active people are black, it is important for them to prepare to be in control of the economy because that is the thing that will make the cookie crumble ultimately, our control of the economy. But what is hampering us is black unity. Some people have criticised us, saying we keep mobilising Inkatha but not doing anything. But we are not going to just say to people by a magic wand that they must stay away from work, without organising. It is a very painful thing to organise people but that is the price if I am serious about what I am doing. I don't want to involve myself in a failure.

Aren't you powerful enough already to paralyse Durban by a strike?

Of course. Definitely. One might say we should have a show of strength. But we must have an issue to hang it on, something that affects the workers directly.

What is the role of your Women's Brigade?

I regard them as the backbone of the movement. In most African countries you will find women play a very important role, and some of my ancestors the Zulu kings, had regiments of women who were mobilised to do work in the lands. Women here are in the forefront of food production. I don't separate that from the liberation struggle. When I think about use of worker power, I think about food production, so that when there are stay-aways people are not going to go under because they haven't got enough mealie-meal for porridge to eat. Yesterday I was talking to ordinary peasants about the importance of food production not just to fill their tummies but as part and parcel of the liberation struggle.

Like the Afrikaners, you are struggling for power. But how do you avoid the danger that you referred to when you quoted Acton?

I am aware of that danger. But the difference between us is that we are not mobilising to dominate people. What's the point of struggling just to change the faces of the people who dominate the rest? You as a South African are my brother just as much as any black brother of this country, whether you have a white skin or not.

Frontline

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Firms sign up with KwaZulu

(107)

NM 24/10/80

African Affairs Reporter

FIVE companies signed tri-partnership agreements with the KwaZulu Government and the KwaZulu Development Corporation at Ulundi this week.

Companies are: Holiday Inns Ltd, Advertising Displays (Pty) Ltd, Beares Ltd, Stockowners Co-operative Co Ltd and Selecta Shoe (Pty) Ltd.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in signing the agreements on behalf of the KwaZulu Government, denied that he was all out to destroy the small black trader.

He said derogatory and racist remarks were showered on him by people who claimed that he was 'handing the Zulu people over to the Jew boys'.

He said there were whites who fanned the flames of controversy between blacks, all for 'foreign' reasons.

Officials of the defunct Department of Information in Pietermaritzburg had attempted to demolish him politically by writing bogus letters to the editor of a Durban-based African newspaper condemning him for introducing tri-partite partnerships.

Deal proves SA can share riches — Buthelezi

RDM 24/10/80

(107)

ULUNDI. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday that the mere experiment involved in tri-partnership had proved to him that it was possible to share the wealth of the Republic.

He was speaking in Ulundi after the signing of partnership agreements by the KwaZulu Development Corporation, the KwaZulu Government and five well-known white firms.

Chief Buthelezi said that a few years ago, when such agreements were entered into for the first time, there had been a great deal of controversy, dissent and bitterness.

"There were people who rejoiced at the bitter controversy that arose as a result of my introducing this system of partneship in KwaZulu which gave every person, regardless of their station in life, the opportunity of sharing by purchasing shares within their means."

Chief Buthelezi said that in the past it had been fashionable to blame everything on the Central Government, even when it did not deserve that blame.

There had been instances where "white political opponents of Pretoria in commerce" had questioned the legality of the tri-partnership.

Dr J M Olivier, senior general manager of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, said the purpose of the tri-partnership agreement was to make a contribution to the development of KwaZulu and the quality of life of its people.

"The development process enjoys not only the co-operation of the KwaZulu Government but also of the population of KwaZulu," he said. — Sapa.

TOMORROW: A big step along the road

THERE is the question of a bill of rights: Who will enforce that? How are the present administrative structures of KwaZulu and Natal to be fused? What alterations must be made to schooling and health facilities in the region? What will KwaZulu/Natal's relationship be to the rest of South Africa?

These are a few of the questions — vital questions all for South Africa's future is concerned here — and the first steps in answering them will be taken in Durban from tomorrow.

THE Natal and KwaZulu look to the future

DEON DU PLESSIS reports

SOME of South Africa's best and brightest will bend their collective wisdom toward KwaZulu and Natal next week.

They will seek to plot the course toward a new dispensation for the area which constitutes only 8 percent of South Africa but which accommodates about one-fifth of the national population.

What happens in Natal may well be copied by South Africa as Prime Minister P. W. Botha tries to establish a lasting solution.

Brainy

The talking begins tomorrow at a two-day workshop at the University of Natal on constitutional issues in KwaZulu and Natal.

It's going to be a brainy workshop, no doubt of that. Participants include Jan Lombard from Pretoria University — the man whose report on Natal / KwaZulu earlier year stirred the ideological pot with a vigour to which it had grown unaccustomed — Tony Mathews, a law professor from Durban, Frank Martin, the Natal Provincial Executive Councillor, Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa and the formidable John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

All agree there's got to be a change. Even Mr P. W. Botha recognised that when he admitted recently that the consolidation of "black" homelands, particularly KwaZulu, may not be economically feasible. But what sort of change? How? When? Where?

Necessity

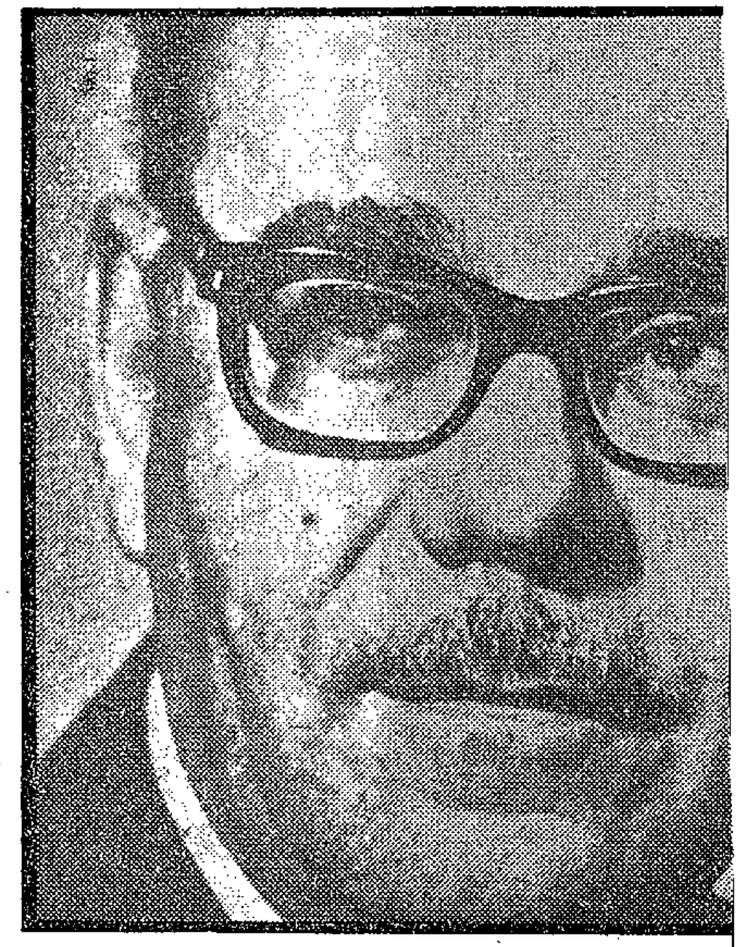
The contributions and debates at tomorrow's proceedings will resound within the framework of two generally accepted truths:

- There is an economic necessity for maintaining Natal and KwaZulu as a single political entity regardless of the exact nature of the con-

towards sorting out the daunting South African tangle




From the left: KwaZulu's Buthelezi, Stellenbosch's Sadie, Unisa's Wiechers, Wit's Dugard, Natal's Mathews, Natal's Martin and Pretoria's Lombard



WAY AHEAD

stitutional links with the rest of South Africa, and

- Socio - political necessity dictates that all permanent residents of Natal/KwaZulu are entitled to full political rights within the region regardless of their colour.

These basic postulates are shared to differing degrees by participants in next week's other big think-tank, the Buthelezi Commission.

This body sits for the first time on Thursday and will deliberate until Saturday.

Called to life by the Zulu leader, Gatsha Buthelezi, the commission has over 30 members. They range from Harry Oppenheimer to academics, churchmen and sugar men such as Tony Ardington.

'Nuts and bolts'

The commission, according to a spokesman, is "necessarily large to cover all the interest groups."

The first meeting, at Natal University's Durban campus, will primarily be concerned with "nuts and bolts." Commissioners will divide themselves into smaller working groups, they will decide what sort of evidence they wish to hear and they will determine when and where they will meet again.

Declined

The commission's background and brief is clear. It is, said the chairman, Professor Deneys Schreiner of the University of Natal, writing in the Sunday Tribune a few weeks ago, "a black initiative designed, financed and supported by a black homeland government, to make a positive contribution to resolving a "logjam" that has arisen in the development of black-white political interaction in South Africa."

The South African Government was invited to participate but declined without thanks — mainly, Prime Minister Botha said at the time, because the banned African National Congress had also been asked to take part.

Significantly though, two academics from a Nationalist-leaning university, Stellenbosch, have agreed to serve. They are Professor J. Sadie of the university's Bureau for Economic Research and historian Dr Hermann Giliomee.

Neither tomorrow's workshop nor the Buthelezi Commission are in any way State supported. It could therefore be reasonably asked that since the main actors in the South African drama are black nationalists and Afrikaner nationalists what's the use of all these clever people making plans while Afrikaner nationalism turns a deaf and scornful ear?

Care

Well it may seem to be a deaf ear, but it certainly is not as scornful as the Government's public pronouncements indicate. What is decided upon by the Buthelezi Commission in particular is going to be looked at with considerable care by Pretoria's policy formulators.

Ridiculous

The remarkable thing about the present situation — one KwaZulu and one Natal with further consolidation needed to make KwaZulu anything like a viable entity — is that it is opposed by just about everybody.

Governments are supposed to make laws for the benefit of the people and in this instance the great majority of people have clearly indicated that they do not believe they would benefit from further consolidation of KwaZulu.

Administratively, economically, geographically KwaZulu and Natal are one. To tear them apart in pursuit of the separate development ideal — which is faltering anyway — would be simply ridiculous.

On the other hand KwaZulu exists. To tear that all down in pursuit of the vision of a unitary South African state with one man, one vote would be hazardous and probably disastrous for the region.

But between the two poles much ground exists.

Jan Lombard broke some of that ground. Basically he called for three areas: the present-day KwaZulu, the white-owned rural area and the Durban / Pinetown / Pietermaritzburg metropolitan zone.

Sharing

Legislative power would be vested in an assembly with an equal number of representatives from each of the three regions and executive power would rest either in a person elected by popular vote throughout the region or in a council elected by the assembly. All racial discrimination would vanish.

This is power sharing, the option still rejected by radical blacks as well as hardline whites, but the option at which even the Government is nibbling as witness the President's Council.

This concept will be minutely examined by the Buthelezi Commission and by tomorrow's workshop.

Vital

Much work has to be done. Prof Lombard broke the ice, now his advance must be tested, refined and, if necessary, altered.

There is the question of a bill of rights: Who will enforce that? How are the present administrative structures of KwaZulu and Natal to be fused? What alterations must be made to schooling and health facilities in the region?

What will KwaZulu/Natal's relationship be to the rest of South Africa?

These are a few of the questions — vital questions all for South Africa's future — and the first steps toward answering them will be taken in Durban tomorrow.

NM 27/10/80

Buthelezi tells of his nephew and the ANC

(107)

'He quit because — of the attacks on me'

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, yesterday attributed the tension between his movement and the African National Congress to 'misrepresentations by the mass media'.

Addressing a South African Black Alliance rally here, he said there was mudslinging between the two organisations because whenever he tried to defend his anti-violence stand, this was reported in the Press as an attack on the external wing of the ANC.

He said he was 'constantly criticised by people posing as advocates of the armed struggle, but who lack the guts to skip the borders to join the armed struggle'.

Singling out the Zambia-based 'Radio Freedom', he said he was attacked in broadcasts all over the African continent.

He said his nephew, who was serving in the military wing of the ANC, had told him in a telephone call from Dar-es-Salaam, that he had sent in his resignation to the president of the ANC's external wing, Mr Oliver Tambo, because 'he could not tolerate the attacks on me which are beamed through Radio Tanzania'.

Chief Buthelezi said he had 'every right to advocate support for non-violence'.

In this he had the support of Zimbwabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Chief Buthelezi said that during a meeting in London, Mr Mugabe had told him he was prepared to support the struggle for liberation inside South Africa, but felt that armed struggle would not succeed.

He said although there had been criticism from Mr Tambo, and his secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, he had met the two in London at Mr Tambo's request.

STAR 28/10/80

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Natal, kwaZulu can join, but in SA

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Government agreement to a common constitutional future for Natal and kwaZulu would be only one of many hurdles to be overcome before a workable solution could be reached.

This was one of the conclusions reached at a workshop on constitutional issues in kwaZulu and Natal organised by the law department of the University of Natal and attended by senior academics from campuses all over the country as well as senior black and white politicians.

Using as a basis the controversial Lombard Report on Natal and kwaZulu, which offered alternatives to the consolidation and independence of kwaZulu, delegates have set themselves two days to look at the problems and targets in seeking solutions to the constitutional problems of the two areas.

The speakers all saw the answer being provided in a constitutional union of the two areas, but for economic and political reasons this would have to take place within the framework of remaining part of South Africa.

Not one delegate spoke in favour of the present National Party policy of separate development, or the consolidation and independence of kwaZulu providing the answers to the administrative and economic problems facing Natal and kwaZulu.

STALEMATE

It was, however, clear that the delegates did not see a Government go-ahead to Natal and kwaZulu to seek a solution as the start of an easy road to success.

This would be part of the problem, and major issues such as economic structures and constitutional frameworks would still have to be resolved.

Professor Nic Olivier, Progressive Federal Party director of research, summed up the present situation by saying there was a stalemate which, at best, allowed the governments of the two regions to co-operate.

But in view of the present constitutional structure and attitude of the Government "it is impossible to create out of these two bodies, or in any other way, an authority that would have the competence to pass enforceable legislation."

PRESSURES

However, he saw the stalemate being broken within 10 years in one of a number of ways because of pressures that would brought to bear. He said he could not make any predictions of what would happen, but he was sure that kwaZulu and Inkatha would play a major role in any constitutional changes or development.

Most speakers saw Natal and kwaZulu as "suitable for home rule" as a result of historical and political factors.

RDM 29/4/80

(107)

Co-operation by Inkatha 'a concession to whites'

DURBAN. — Co-operation between Natal and KwaZulu was tenuous, and was seen by Inkatha as concessions to whites, Mr Walter Felgate, a member of the Inkatha Institute, said in Durban yesterday.

He was speaking at a workshop on constitutional issues in Natal and KwaZulu organised by the University of Natal.

The institute was created by Inkatha to research problems which it identified.

Mr Felgate said that while Inkatha accepted that co-operation with Natal was essential, there were severe restraints which limited the co-operation that could be achieved.

"Co-operation with Natal will, for the forseeable future, be seen by Inkatha as concessions to whites. The extent of co-operation will reflect black willingness to make concessions."

Links between Natal and KwaZulu would remain tenuous until such time as practical co-operation at local level reflected significant changes at national level.

He said it was important to realise that, just because Inkatha was prepared to work with Natal on issues such as roads, school syllabuses and game reserves, it did not mean it was "committed to the kind of gradualism which could characterise some white political interests".

He said the interests of all whites protected by the municipal and provincial administrative systems.

The interests of blacks were not similarly protected, and for this reason the KwaZulu Government, in its present form, was unsuitable as an instrument to bring about change through increased co-operation with white administrative bodies. — Sapa.

Kwazulu: many hurdles ahead

29/4/80 Argus

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By Bruce Cameron

DURBAN. — Government agreement to a common constitutional future for Natal and Kwazulu would be only one of many hurdles to be overcome before a workable solution could be reached.

This was one of the conclusions reached at a workshop on constitutional issues in Kwazulu and Natal organised by the law department of the University of Natal, and attended by senior academics from campuses all over the country as well as senior black and white politicians.

With the controversial Lombard Report on Natal and Kwazulu, which offered alternatives to the consolidation and independence of Kwazulu, acting as a base for the workshop, delegates have set themselves two days to look at the problems and targets in finding solutions to the constitutional problems of the two areas.

SAW ANSWER

The speakers all saw the answer being provided in a constitutional union of the two areas, but for economic and political reasons this would have to take place within the framework of remaining part of South Africa.

Not one delegate spoke in favour of the present National Party policy of separate development, and the consolidation and independence of Kwazulu providing the answers to the administrative and economic problem facing Natal and Kwazulu.

NO GO-AHEAD

It was, however, clear that the delegates did not see a Government go-ahead to Natal and Kwazulu to seek a solution as the start of an easy road to success.

This would only be part of the problem, and major obstacles such as economic structures and constitutional frameworks would still have to be solved.

Professor Nic Olivier, Progressive Federal Party director of research, summed up the present situation by saying that there was a stalemate at present which, at best, allowed the governments of the two regions to co-operate.

But under the present constitutional structure and attitude of the Government 'it is impossible to create out of these two bodies, or in any other way, an authority that would have the competence to pass enforceable legislation.'

STALEMATE

However, he saw the 'stalemate' situation being broken within 10 years in one of a number of ways because of pressures that would be brought to bear.

He said he could not make any predictions of what would happen, but he was sure that Kwazulu and Inkatha would play a large role in any constitutional changes or development.

From this point, as Professor A S Mathews, head of the department of law at the University of Natal, put it, the workshop had to undertake an exercise in illusions working on the supposition that the Government's blocking of the moves had been lifted.

HOME RULE

Most of the speakers saw Natal and Kwazulu as being 'suitable for home rule' as a result of the historical and political factors that affected the regions.

But even this was questioned by Mr A Rajbansi, member of the South African Indian Council, who claimed that Natal was basically still verkramp and pointed out that the province did not have an historical liberal tradition to the extent that Mahatma Gandhi had found the most prejudice in Natal.

In dealing with the requirements for meaningful autonomy for KwaZulu and Natal Mr J G Riekert, of the University of Natal, made it clear that 'the structures which are evolved for an independent KwaZulu-Natal or for constitutional reform for South Africa as a whole must offer a real hope of improvement in the overall quality of life for the black groups, while guaranteeing protection of basic rights of minorities.'

LITTLE CHANCE

Speakers saw very little chance of a Natal-Kwazulu breakaway from the rest of South Africa because of the economic inter-dependence of the areas, as well as the number of Zulus living and working in the rest of South Africa.

Professor J du Pisanie, of the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis of the University of Pretoria, who was involved in drawing up the Lombard Report, added that although consensus would probably be easier to attain in Natal because there were only three major groups, this on its own would create other problems.

The two smaller groups, the whites and Indians, would be dominated by the larger Zulu group and would require the protection of being in the political system of the rest of the country.

There were lengthy discussions on the type of reforms required as well as the need to establish the political, social and economic wants of the blacks in finding a constitutional future.

The workshop is still to discuss the more practical possibilities of uniting Kwazulu and Natal, as well as existing links and shortcomings.

Chief launches probe

Report by Sapa

DURBAN. — Launching the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry to probe the future of Natal, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said he was not trying to fragment South Africa, but merely to fragment the impediments to peaceful co-existence among all South Africans.

"With the mounting frustration in our land, simply rejecting and disparaging all Government action and doing nothing more is in itself a violent strategy.

"It creates the climate in which people sink into the politics of despair, reaction and what is often referred to as subversion," he said.

He said the time had arrived for positive black constitutional, socio-economic planning and an economic policy initiative.

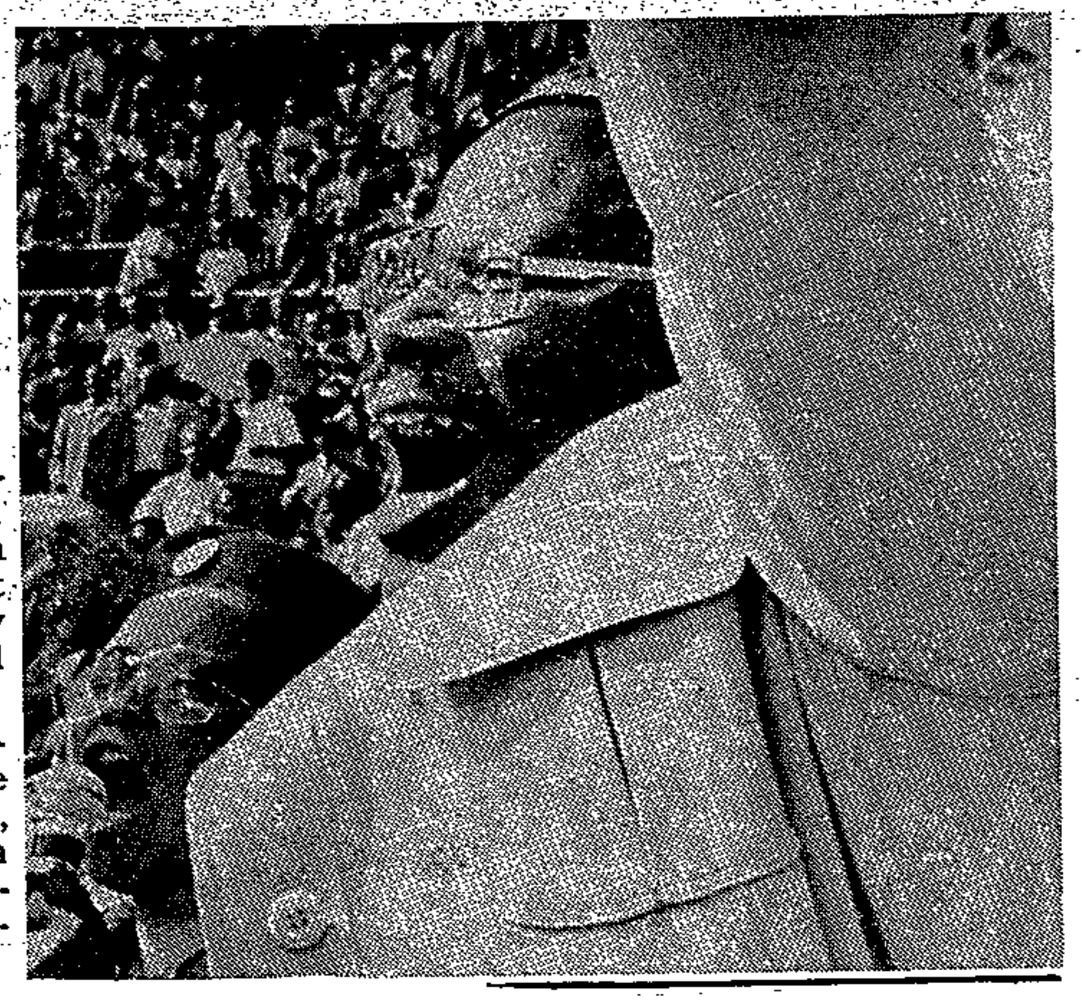
"It will not be used as a weapon in confrontation, but as a new phase in our ongoing search for common ground," he said.

The motives for setting up the commission were to seek ways of dealing constructively with economic, educational, administrative and political problems which intermeshed in the fabric of Natal and KwaZulu.

It would also be able to point to meaningful development by laying foundations for alternative models for peaceful co-existence for all people in South Africa.

"I think we blacks, as the voiceless and the dispossessed of this land, must be able to say, even if the worst happens, that we did point the way away from disaster and we were unheeded.

"We must have a legitimate counter to the swelling chorus of voices, here and abroad, which intone that all non-violent options have failed," he said.



30/10/80 ARGUS

Buthelezi inquiry 'may lead to change'

(107)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.—The Buthelezi commission into the future of Natal could be an important catalyst for change in South Africa, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, said here today.

The commission began its first sitting at the University of Natal today. A total of 34 leading South Africans, including top academics and businessmen from all parts of the country, are serving on the commission.

CLOSED

Asked for his views on the significance of the commission, Mr Oppenheimer said: 'It could be an important catalyst for change in South Africa.' He would make no further comment. 'I have come to listen,' he said.

Although the commission is closed to the public and the Press, the American Consul-General, Mr Alan Logan, was seen to enter the chamber in which the commission is meeting and take a seat among the commissioners.

It is expected that the commission will report its findings to the Kwazulu Government in a year's time.

WHITE PAPERS

Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the members of the commission last night that the reports would be analysed by way of white papers.

'If I am right in my assessment that your report or reports will rise to the challenges of our time, we will have a political input of major significance. My colleagues and I will treat it as such in our interaction with the central political institutions,' Chief Buthelezi said.

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Appeal for better human relations

African Affairs Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday appealed to industrialists at Isithebe to advise their management officials to maintain good relations with employees.

He said the Isithebe industrial complex had a chance to improve human relations and warned that jobs alone were not the answer. Human dignity was more important.

He said he had received reports that some junior managers had passed remarks to employees such as 'you are just like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi'.

The chief said he could not understand why influx control was exercised at Isithebe because that industrial area was in KwaZulu. There were reports from various parts of Zululand that people from those areas were told to go home because they had no right to work in Isithebe.

He told his audience that he had supported the Prime Minister on the policy of decentralisation, but he was against the constellation of States. He said he believed he was a South African and South Africans should join hands to develop areas such as KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi warned that poverty provided fertile soil for communism.

The chief and his Cabinet flew to Isithebe from Ulundi in four light aircraft. They were then conducted on a tour of the industrial complex.

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NM 3/5/10/88

First come, first served

Agnes Wela walked miles for a handful of beans

GOOD CHEER GREETS RELIEF TRUCK IN DRY KWAZULU BUT AS THE FOOD RUNS OUT THE DESPERATE SCRAMBLE BEGINS

Tribupne Reporter

TO SEE people queueing under a sky dark with rain clouds for food provided by a drought-relief fund is to understand the terrible cumulative effect of two dry years on-over-grazed eroded land.

Rain has falles in parts of KwaZulu and peasant farmers are again planting seed, but the dependence of many thousands of people on food from outside will not ease for months.

The drought has left them without crops. People are still hungry. And many are still being turned away empty-handed after waiting for hours to receive some of the 150 tons of food pouring into KwaZulu every week, paid for by donations to the Sunday Tribune/Red Cross Drought Relief Fund.

This week the Sunday Tribune watched a crowd of about 300 people being herded into queues by stick-wielding indunas, who were there to oversee the distribution of bags of mealie-meal and biscuits transported by truck to a spot in the Mapumulo district west of Stanger.

Mostly women, they had been waiting for hours.

They swarmed towards the truck but then good-naturedly allowed themselves to be formed into a queue that stretched further than would the truck-load of food.

"It's a case of first come, first served," a social worker said. "We try to see that old people, widows and the most needy get preference, but it's difficult to keep order once supplies begin to run out. We always have to turn some away empty-handed."

As the supplies dwindled, so too did the good cheer. Two women squabbled noisily in the line of anxious faces that watched the precious food disappear faster off the back of the truck than they were moving forward.

Suddenly they could stand no more. They surged forward, sweeping aside the indunas. Now they were a shouting, pushing throng, hands grabbing desperately for what was left.

With the mealiemeal gone, a worker on the back of the truck threw handfuls of tinned food into the crowd. Old women, shrieking children and mothers with babies on their backs scrambled for the tins. When the last one had been tucked away in a pocket or plastic carrier bag, those still empty handed looked as though they weren't sure whether to laugh or to burst into tears.

Mrs Inca Mars, vice-chairman of the Red Cross in Natal, has appealed to everyone to continue to give what they can until at least March. She said: "Our financial resources will have dried up after Christmas if we haven't received further help by then.

"Donations received by our fund amount to R400 000, of which we have spent R312 757 on 1 900 tons of food. Now we also supply meal ie and bean seeds for people to plant, over and above the food that must be bought."

Contributions can be sent to the Sunday Tribune at Box 1491, Durban 4000, or to the Red Cross at Box 1680, Durban 4000.

Contributions this week to the fund, which has raised more than R400 000, are: J. C. Farquharson R10 and Risecliff High School R314,57.

The week they tried to work out the future for Natal-KwaZulu

LAWRIE SCHLEMMER
The Government had built up expectations, it was living on the credit of this climate and "it would be silly to let that credit drop too low."

FRANK MARTIN
"The Natal Provincial Administration with its labour force of 36 000 people, many of them highly trained, can provide much of the administrative machinery necessary in the KwaZulu / Natal region . . ."

JOHN DUGARD
A bill of rights should be guarded by a "constitutional court" . . . but the present Supreme Court judges, except for a few, would be unsuitable for the role of judges on such a court.

TONY MATHEWS
Citizens should have access to certain categories of official documents, the "grotesquely wide" Official Secrets Act should be amended in Natal/KwaZulu to apply only to genuinely sensitive information.

JAN LOMBARD
He suggests in his report on Natal/KwaZulu that three main areas, Durban / Pinetown, the white rural areas and present KwaZulu should elect their own regional councils.

NIC OLIVIER
"The development of such a Natal/KwaZulu structure based on effective powersharing between white, African, coloured and Indian inhabitants is incompatible with present Government policy."

So what would it be like in a land of frosty Fridays?

Sun 1 x 1B

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By DEON DU PLESSIS

IF PIGS flew or there was a month of Sundays or if Friday actually turned out to be frosty, what sort of society would there be in Natal/KwaZulu?

It was a question debated long and hard by South Africa's leading constitutional lawyers in the wood-panelled council chamber of the University of Natal this week.

Constitutional lawyers debating among themselves can be as incomprehensible as a convention of mathematicians but, with a remarkable degree of unanimity (for they represented universities as diverse as Pretoria and Wits), they outlined a possible future dispensation for Natal/KwaZulu: a banana Nirvana.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, one of South Africa's team at The Hague when the South-West African question was before the World Court and now at the University of South Africa in Pretoria, expounded on the bottom line of any new deal — how to elect the future leaders.

As a believer in democracy, the engaging professor declared he believed that everybody not convicted of certain criminal offences nor stark raving mad should have the vote. That was a basic human right and it also ensured political stability for people who had voted their leaders in were less likely to throw them out by force.

There were loud protestations at this about whites being swamped and there were suggestions about a qualified franchise system by which, basically, only the privileged could vote.

That was not good enough, Prof Wiechers said, for it would reinforce existing inequalities. A system of proportional representation could be investigated. In South Africa at present a politician can draw 49 percent of the vote but if his opponent captures the remaining 51 percent he will not go to Parliament leaving fully 49 percent of the people unrepresented.

Proportional representation means that all competing parties will be represented in Parliament in proportion to the percentage of votes they draw.

Responsibility

Prof Jan Lombard, in his report on Natal/KwaZulu, has suggested gested that the three main areas, Durban/Pinetown, the white rural areas and the present KwaZulu should each elect their own regional councils which, together, would vote in a supreme assembly. This form of constituency politics could also be explored. But the important part was that everyone had to vote.

It was equally important to give the bodies elected in this way responsibility Prof Wiechers said.

Nothing built frustration so fast as an elected body without power or responsibility he said. The Coloured Representative Council was a case in point.

Having dealt with Natal/KwaZulu's political future, how to administer the complex territory? Frank Martin, member of the Natal Provincial Executive Council, gave answers to that.

KwaZulu and Natal were, administratively at least, one he declared. No doubt about it.

Natal's economic core, Durban / Pietermaritzburg, he said by way of example, depended on the Umgeni River for vital water.

"The Umgeni rises and is dammed twice in 'white' Natal. It then enters KwaZulu where there is another dam (Nagle Dam) at which water is extracted and pumped to "white" Durban where it is purified, stored and distributed.

"Some finds its way back to KwaZulu at Kwa Mashu. There it is used and converted into waste which is collected in sewers and channelled back to "white" Durban where it is treated at a sewage works and put back in to the Umgeni (now white once more)."

Control of this enterprise was so complex that the Government had taken it out of the hands of local authorities and set up a special Umgeni Water Board which was a process of administrative integration, Mr Martin said.

And administrative integration between KwaZulu and Natal, without regard to the politics of the situation, was what Mr Martin's ad-

"The Natal Provincial dress was all about.

Administration with its labour force of 36 000 people, many of them highly trained, can provide much of the administrative machinery necessary in the KwaZulu /Natal region in association with the staff of the KwaZulu Government and the National Indian Council. I have endeavoured to show that the severing of the administrative umbilical cord from Pretoria will not bring about the demise of a Natal regional administrative infant."

Mr Martin, as did the other participants at the talks, stressed he was not contemplating separation from the rest of South Africa "nor have I suggested that there are not services such as the Railways, Defence and Foreign Affairs which must remain under the control of the central authority."

What he was talking about here was a system of co-operation which, if Natal were allowed to pioneer it, could serve as a model for the rest of the nation.

And, apart from the abolition of discrimination on colour grounds, what new laws would apply in the contemplated KwaZulu/Natal?

Prof Tony Mathews from Natal University said legislation for the area should be changed specifically toward "open" government. "There is a badly stunted tradition of public monitoring of administration in South Africa," he said.

Citizens should have access to certain categories of official documents, the "grotesquely wide" Official Secrets Act should be amended in Natal/KwaZulu to apply only to genuinely sensitive information.

"Open meetings, open records and legislative investigations can make a significant contribution to a major problem of modern mass politics, the problem of narrowing the distance between the government and its subjects."

This "open" style would create a "more committed and sophisticated citizenry" . . . it can provide an opportunity for men and women to "deal critically and creatively with reality and discover how to participate in the transformation of their world".

All this, including a bill of rights which was dealt with by many speakers, should be guarded by a "constitutional court", submitted Prof John Dugard from the University of the Witwatersrand.

Unsuited

This would also take a new approach because, Prof Dugard said, "In my view the 90 or so judges of the present Supreme Court, with isolated exceptions, are unsuited for the role of judges on a constitutional court by reason of their training, experience and jurisprudential temperament."

Constitutional judges, whose duties would include pronouncing on laws as they affected the rights of all citizens would inevitably be making political decisions.

The much prized virtue of neutrality among judges in the present system was often "a form of ignorance of public life", Prof Dugard said.

"Judges should be aware of the values and political decisions involved. Many judges do not have that experience."

For this reason thought should be given to selecting constitutional judges from branches of the legal profession other than the ranks of senior and successful advocates. They should be nominated by a non-political body and appointed by a political one. "Generally preference should be given to Natal lawyers but consideration might be given to the idea of appointing a 'judge-umpire' from another part of South Africa."

But . . . pigs don't fly and Friday wasn't frosty so were all these exciting opinions destined to fall and wither on the stony ground of South African realpolitiek?

Political researcher Professor Nic Olivier thought so, for the moment at least.

"The development of such a Natal/KwaZulu structure based on effective powersharing between the white, African, coloured and Indian inhabitants of the region is incompatible with present Government policy," he declared. "If the proposal were realised, it would indicate a fundamental departure from existing policy: such departure would have dramatic effects on the whole of the RSA and would herald an entirely new political dispensation."

Inkatha, the Zulu movement without whose enthusiasm the whole project is naturally doomed, was also dubious. This is basically because Inkatha has wider, national ambitions and does not want to be limited to Natal. "Inkatha's involvement in local political and administrative problems are influenced by its national perspective", said the Inkatha Institute speaker, Mr Walter Felgate.

The KwaZulu government, in its present form in Ulundi where it is far from the problems of migrant workers or squatters in the Durban area, was also "an unsuitable instrument to bring about change through ever-increased co - operation with white administrative bodies," Mr Felgate added.

But Professor Lawrie Schlemmer from Natal University saw a light glimmering ahead.

Trade-off

Change was afoot, he said. The Government had built up expectations, it was living on the credit of this climate and "it would be silly to let that credit level drop too low."

No government could go on forever without reacting to changes of opinion.

But there had to be a trade-off Prof Schlemmer said. No government would contemplate a changed dispensation in a part of its territory if opposite parties — the NRP and the PFP — were going to use that change to gain political mileage.

The white political leadership in Natal may have to go independent, to dismantle the party political structure in the province, in trade for an official nod for the Natal / KwaZulu experiment, he said.

The problem was to surmount the initial "hump" — the first inertia and resistance to change — and then it would be easier, Professor Schlemmer observed.

And then, who knows, pigs may fly.

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Mention /...

IT'S ON!

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From Page 1

Push for peace

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ment under the chairmanship of Tony Ardington, chairman of the South African Canegrowers' Association.

- Social services under the chairmanship of Professor Absalom Vilakazi of the University of Zululand.
- Educational matters under the chairmanship of former Judge D. G. Fannin.
- Administration and planning under the chairmanship of Professor Ken Knight of the civil engineering faculty of the University of Natal.

A central working group has been formed.

Members are Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat group; Johan van Zyl, head of the Federated Chamber of Industries; politician and President's Councillor Japie Basson; and Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu Cabinet Minister and secretary-general of Inkatha.

The sub-committees will be collecting evidence and assessing the facts of the situation under the auspices of this committee.

The commission meets next in plenary session in February when, it is expected, it will move on to more ideological matters.

This week's meeting was marred when the commission's secretary, Professor Lawrie Schlemmer from Natal University, collapsed with a perforated ulcer. He had an operation on Friday and an Addington Hospital spokesman described in his condition yesterday as satisfactory.

BUTHELEZI
His initiative

OPPENHEIMER
At the talks

SCHREINER
A warning

BLACK AND WHITE ELITE LAUNCH THE PUSH FOR PEACE

THE most powerful black initiative in recent times for peaceful change in South Africa — the Buthelezi Commission into Natal and KwaZulu — was successfully launched this week amid promises that the Government is preparing a new deal for blacks.

By DEON DU PLESSIS and ROD JACKSON-SMITH

The commission has drawn together some of South Africa's most prominent personalities, including Harry Oppenheimer, Colin Eglin, English, Afrikaans and overseas academics and representatives of the 300 000-strong Zulu movement Inkatha.

Commissioners concluded their first 2½ days of deliberations yesterday and their chairman, Professor Deneys Schreiner from Pietermaritzburg, warned that

consul, Louis France Rivalland, said however he was unaware that he had been invited. Britain's consul general in Durban, David Wright, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

The commission was called to life by Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in April. Its first report can be expected within 12 months.

thinking is of considerable importance."

The National Party has declined to serve on the commission but Professor Schreiner did not believe this reduced it to merely an academic study.

"There is no reason for thinking that if our report is the outcome of serious investigation that it will not influence Government thinking."

the Government could only ignore their eventual findings "at the peril of South Africa."

Their task is to consider a joint future and possible union for Natal and KwaZulu within the framework of a greater South Africa. Their talks are especially significant in the light of the admission of Prime Minister P W Botha that further consolidation of KwaZulu is not economically feasible.

The Government of the United States is keenly interested in the Buthelezi initiative. The American consul general in Durban, Alan Logan, said: "We certainly do attach importance to this commission. We get a hammering for not understanding South Africa and we will be reporting back as best we can."

Mr Logan was the only diplomat to attend the opening of the commission's deliberations on Thursday, although Professor Schreiner said the corps as a whole had been invited. France's

No Nats

Much work on a non-racial Natal/KwaZulu union has been done already by Professor Jan Lombard of Pretoria University and by constitutional lawyers at a workshop at Natal University earlier this week. Professor Schreiner said both these would be valuable in-puts to his commission's deliberations.

Professor Schreiner said: "The commission is a clear statement from a prominent black leader calling for co-operation rather than confrontation."

Referring in part to the "new deal" for blacks disclosed this week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof, Professor Schreiner said: "The current position in South Africa is one in which everyone recognises the need for change. The Government itself is making changes and the impact of this on people's

He said he could understand the difficulties that National Party members would have in serving on a non-governmental commission of inquiry.

The composition of the commission is not yet complete. One of the organisations still to decide whether it will serve is the powerful Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

The banned African National Congress was also asked to participate but no reply had yet been received, said Professor Schreiner.

At its first session this week the commission divided itself into five sub-committees dealing with:

- Constitutional matters under the chairmanship of Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa.
- Economic develop-

2/11/80

To Page 3

Army men build Zulu bridge

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NATAL MERCURY 3/11/80

African Affairs Reporter

A BRIDGE designed and constructed by two young South African Defence Force national servicemen for KwaZulu's Department of Agriculture was officially opened at the weekend by Chief L G Dlamini, Minister of Agriculture at Umvoti Valley in the Mapumulo district.

The R149 999 Nsuze Bridge was designed by Lt I D Nielsen. Lt L Furstenburg supervised the construction under the guidance of consultants. The two army engineers also played a leading role in the construction of the road and minor works associated with the project.

The road and the bridge cost R1 664 000 and was described yesterday as the biggest undertaking yet by the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture. The project produced 190 job opportunities to local tribesmen and has opened up 13 000 ha of land for sugar production

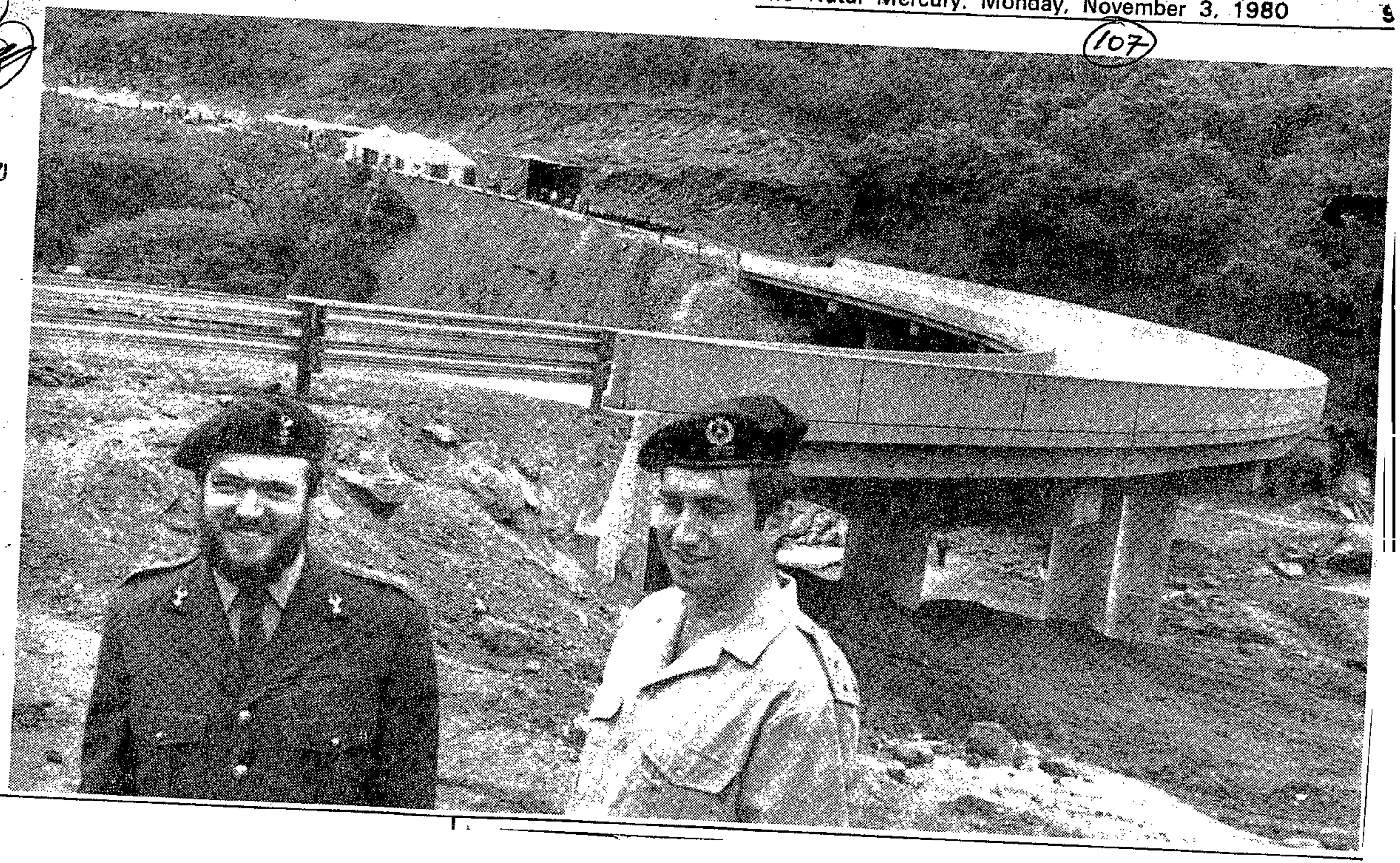
Chief Dlamini said the new road was 31 km long and ran from Glendale up on to Newspaper Plateau and had shortened the route from Stanger to Pietermaritzburg by 60 km.

He said that communication was always a top priority when plans intended for development were being drawn up in developing countries.

Chief Dlamini said the opening of the bridge had coincided with the sitting of the Buthelezi Commission in Durban.

'Let us not forget that the Buthelezi Commission is looking into the important area of building a bridge between the peoples of Natal and perhaps South Africa,' Chief Dlamini said.

Mr H S M Ferreira, KwaZulu's Secretary for Agriculture, said the building of the bridge should have have been undertaken by the Department of Works but the department did not have sufficient funds. It was therefore decided that the Department of Agriculture should build it.



● RIGHT are the two SADF engineers who designed and built the Nsuze Bridge, Lt I D Nielsen (left) and Lt L Furstenburg.

Tangled red tape choking pensioners

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — KwaZulu pensioners are the victims in a battlefield of red tape and administrative inefficiency, according to a study by a Durban Black Sash worker.

In a special memorandum, Mrs Jillian Nicholson has detailed the plight of people who seek registration as pensioners in the territory, which she says can mean waiting 18 months without payment.

The memorandum says dates for applications are fixed, although "nothing in the regulations or the Social Pensions Act provides for the fixing of certain dates on which applications may be made. Therefore any practice in any area restricting the right to apply to a specific time of year is illegal and ultra vires the Act".

At Hammarsdale, those seeking registration may apply on one specific day every two months.

At Ndwedwe, they may only apply in July or August, and applications made to the commissioner's office in Durban are handled in one specific month of the year.

Mrs Nicholson says: "This means that if you become eligible on the month following the application month, you wait 11 months before you can apply. It then takes six months to process the application, so you are without income for nearly 18 months.

"The commissioner said that unless applicants are thus restricted they come every day or every week or every month. The reasoning behind this is difficult to understand.

"The minority white group is able to apply on any day between Monday and Friday, while the majority African group, which will obviously have many more applicants, is restricted to one month in the year," the memo points out.

"It is not uncommon for applicants to wait a year for a decision to be reached on the merits of their applications, and payment begins on that date. White pensioners are paid from the date of application."

The KwaZulu Government also follows this policy, Mrs Nicholson says.

The memo says "it would seem that incorrect guesswork by clerks at the pension offices results in aged people not being able to apply because, they are told, they are not old enough".

There are unexplained lapses in payments and the pensioners are never recompensed, Mrs Nicholson charges.

In a final note about payouts, the memorandum says paymasters are frequently unreliable and abusive and that money sometimes runs out before all pensioners have been paid.

"Numbers of aged and sick men and women feel it necessary to sleep the night out in the open in order to be in the front of the queue."

Last Thursday the Rand Daily Mail correspondent sent a telex to the Department of Co-operation and Development asking:

- Which areas were the responsibility of the State and which were controlled by KwaZulu;
- Whether anything was being done in the case of about 200 pensioners in Inanda who have not been paid since July, and asking for;
- Comment on the situation outlined in the memorandum.

The department forwarded the memo to the Department of Finance, which sent it on to the KwaZulu authorities, according to an official in the liaison section of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

An answer was expected shortly.

The plight of the pensioners

Battle over who is responsible

NM 4/11/80 (107)

By Di Paice

KWAZULU pensioners have become the victims of a battle between the Government and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly over who is responsible for providing and administering pensions.

In an eight-page memorandum, Durban Black Sash worker Mrs Jillian Nicholson has outlined grievances, from non-payment to the difficulties of actually becoming registered as a pensioner.

The memorandum states that dates for applications are fixed although 'nothing in the regulations or the Social Pensions Act provides for the fixing of certain dates on which applications may be made. Therefore any practice in any area restricting the right to apply to a specific time of year is illegal and ultra vires the Act'.

At Hammarsdale pensioners may apply on one day every two months. At Ndwedwe they can apply only in July or August and applications made to the Commissioner's office in Durban take place during one specific month of the year.

'This means that if you become eligible in the month following the application month you wait 11 months before you can apply. It then takes six months to process the application, so you are without income for nearly 18 months,' Mrs Nicholson said.

'The commissioner said that unless applicants are thus restricted they come every day or every week or every month. The minority white group is able to apply on any day between Monday and Friday while the majority African group, which obviously will have many more applicants, is restricted to one month in the year,' the memorandum says.

'It is not uncommon for applicants to wait a year for a decision to be reached on the merits of their applications and payment begins on that date. White pensioners are paid from the date of application.'

The KwaZulu Government also follows this policy.

'In effect this means that the delay in processing an application is financially beneficial to the State. Until it becomes possible for a pensioner to claim back-payment for the time he has waited in excess of two months his interests and rights cannot be protected.

Furthermore 'it would seem that incorrect guesswork by clerks at the pension offices results in aged people not being able to apply because they are told they are not old enough.'

In one case a clerk at Hammarsdale inserted the birthdate 1922 in a reference book. The person involved was refused a pension. She later produced a marriage certificate dated 1932 'which adequately illustrates the deficiences in the screening system at Hammarsdale'.

There are unexplained lapses in payments and the pensioners are never recompensed.

'The granting of food parcels to those whose pensions are unduly delayed can in no way be regarded as adequate compensation for the loss of a pension for months on end.'

In a final note about the payouts the memorandum states that the paymaster frequently is unreliable and abusive and that money sometimes runs out before everyone has been paid.

'Numbers of aged and sick men and women feel it necessary to sleep the night out in the open in order to be at the front of the queue.'

A telex sent by the Mercury on Thursday to the Department of Co-operation and Development requesting information regarding which areas the State and which KwaZulu was responsible for; whether anything was being done in the case of about 200 pensioners in Inanda who have not been paid since July; and asking for comment on the situation outlined in the memorandum, was forwarded to the Finance Department.

'Hope to hear'

From there it was sent to the KwaZulu Government, according to Mr J Venter, who is conn[illegible] Department of Co-operation and Development liaison section.

'We hope to hear something today or tomorrow,' Mr Venter said.

Responsible members of the Legislative Assembly have been unavailable for comment for four days.

The Diakonia executive, representing eight churches, has issued a statement recommending that urgent steps be taken to rectify the situation and that 'a system of equal pensions for all races be implemented immediately by the Government'.

At present whites are paid a maximum of R109 a month, blacks R33 a month.

Most whites reject blacks, says Buthelezi

6/11/80 ARGUS (107)

Political Staff

THE fact that so few whites supported the Progressive Federal Party indicated beyond any doubt that the majority of whites did not want to upset the status quo in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Cape Town last night.

Addressing a predominantly white audience, he said the dangers facing South Africans were a direct result of racist policies whites had pursued 'ever since they seized power through the barrel of the gun.'

The majority of blacks and a mere sprinkling of whites did not accept the status quo.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, was addressing members of Club 100, a racially mixed organisation of women active in society.

REJECTED

He said that in the past 70 years whites, or the majority of whites, had pursued policies which rejected the black person as a participant in decision-making.

No one could deny that the recent Simon's Town and East London by-election results were a good barometer showing where the majority of whites stood — 'even in the eleventh-hour situation in which we find ourselves in South Africa.'

'These are very unpleasant realities but we have just to face them and not try to sweep them under the carpet,' Chief Buthelezi said.

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

The President's Council was another example of where the majority of whites stood — not just the Government.

The Government had 'on sufferance' accepted a sprinkling of coloured, Indian and Chinese faces in an advisory President's Council. But black faces could not be countenanced even in an advisory body of that nature.

For the blacks there was 'no place in decision-making machinery but a lot of places in the South African Defence Force.

Chief Buthelezi

Chief Buthelezi said: 'Although we are in an eleventh-hour situation, I still find it incomprehensible why some people will talk about the tragedy we are caught in as if all that is left is for them to blow the whistle to enable black and white, who are already in conflict, to be at each other's throats.'

Black and white had to accept each other and live together in South Africa, however difficult they found it to accept each other as brothers and sisters.

INKATHA

Inkatha was a national cultural liberation movement which believed in the strategy of non-violence to achieve its goals.

It was on record as stating that 'we dare not pass judgment on those of our brothers who in exile found themselves faced only with the option of violence.'

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was not ashamed of what it had achieved.

In preventing a Pretoria-type 'sham independence' for almost 6-million people of Kwazulu, Inkatha has struck a blow for the majority of black people of South Africa who were opposed to the fragmentation of the country and its black people.

ANNEXURE C

PERMIT

To introduce peaches of count 28 into the Table Bay Docks Area/Port Elizabeth Docks Area:

To .....

.....

The quantity of single-layer cartons of peaches of count 28 which you are hereby authorised to introduce into the Table Bay Docks Area/Port Elizabeth Docks Area during each week in the periods 10 November 1980 to 31 July 1981 shall be equivalent to fifteen per cent (15%) of the total number of single-layer cartons of peaches for each such week which you introduce into such area.

Per pro Deciduous Fruit Board,

.....

This permit is issued subject to any conditions prescribed in terms of section 75 (2) (b) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968).

ANNEXURE D

PERMIT

To introduce apples of count codes 7 and 8 into the Table Bay Docks Area/Port Elizabeth Docks Area:

To.....

.....

You are hereby authorised to introduce into the Table Bay Docks Area/Port Elizabeth Docks Area during the period to 31 July 1981 only a quantity of cartons containing apples of count codes 7 and 8 equivalent of the following percentage of the total number of cartons of apples of the following cultivars which you may introduce into such area: Provided that the quantity of cartons containing apples of count code 8 alone shall not exceed the percentage hereunder.

	Count codes 7 and 8 combined	Count code 8 alone
	%	%
Starking.....	45	17
Top Red.....	45	17
Starkrimson.....	45	17
Golden Delicious.....	53	25
Granny Smith.....	40	15

Per pro Deciduous Fruit Board,

.....

This permit is issued subject to any conditions prescribed in terms of section 75 (2) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968).

AANHANGSEL C

PERMIT

Om perskes van telling 28 in te bring in die Tafelbaai-dokkegebied/Port Elizabeth-dokkegebied:

Aan.....

.....

U word hierby gemagtig om slegs gedurende elke week in die tydperke 10 November 1980 tot 31 Julie 1981, 'n hoeveelheid enkellaagkartonne perskes van telling 28 gelykstaande aan vyftien persent (15%) van die totale getal enkellaagkartonne perskes vir elke sodanige week wat u in die Tafelbaai-dokkegebied/Port Elizabeth-dokkegebied, inbring, in sodanige gebied in te bring.

Per pro Sagtevrugteraad,

.....

Hierdie permit word uitgereik behoudens die voorwaardes wat kragtens artikel 75 (2) (b) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), voorgeskryf is.

AANHANGSEL D

PERMIT

Om appels van tellingkodes 7 en 8 in te bring in die Tafelbaai-dokkegebied/Port Elizabeth-dokkegebied:

Aan .....

.....

U word hierby gemagtig om slegs 'n hoeveelheid kartonne bevattende appels van tellingkodes 7 en 8 gesamentlik gelykstaande aan ondervermelde persentasies van die totale getal kartonne appels van ondervermelde cultivars wat u in Tafelbaai-dokkegebied/Port Elizabeth-dokkegebied gedurende die tydperk tot 31 Julie 1981 inbring, in sodanige gebied in te bring: Met dien verstande dat die getal kartonne bevattende appels van tellingkode 8 alleen nie ondervermelde persentasies mag oorskry nie:

	Tellingkodes 7 en 8 gesamentlik	Tellingkode 8 alleen
	%	%
Starking.....	45	17
Top Red.....	45	17
Starkrimson.....	45	17
Golden Delicious.....	53	25
Granny Smith.....	40	15

Per pro Sagtevrugteraad,

.....

Hierdie permit word uitgereik behoudens die voorwaardes wat kragtens artikel 75 (2) (b) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), voorgeskryf is.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No. R. 2280 7 November 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE STATUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND

The council of the University of Zululand has, in terms of section 33 of the University of Zululand Act, 1969 (Act 43 of 1969), with the approval of the Minister of Education and Training, amended the Statute published under Government Notice R. 215, dated 8 February 1980, as follows:

1. Section 20 is hereby amended by the addition of the following proviso:

": Provided that three members of such committee who are present shall form a quorum at a meeting thereof.".

2. Section 30 of the English text is hereby amended by the substitution for the word "facilities" in the third line of the word "faculties".

3. Section 61 (6) of the English text is hereby amended by the substitution for the word "admited" in the first line of the word "admitted".

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

No. R. 2280 7 November 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE STATUUT VAN DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN ZOELOELAND

Die raad van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland het kragtens artikel 33 van die Wet op die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, 1969 (Wet 43 van 1969), met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding, die Statuut, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 215 van 8 Februarie 1980, soos volg gewysig:

1. Artikel 20 word hierby gewysig deur die volgende voorbehoudsbepaling by te voeg:

": Met dien verstande dat drie lede van sodanige komitee wat teenwoordig is by 'n vergadering daarvan, 'n kworum vorm.".

2. Artikel 30 van die Engelse teks word hierby gewysig deur die woord "facilities" in die derde reël deur die woord "faculties" te vervang.

3. Artikel 61 (6) van die Engelse teks word hierby gewysig deur die woord "admited" in die eerste reël deur die woord "admitted" te vervang.

The Izingolweni tribesmen sleep in the squad horror and hundreds

9/10/80

KwaZulu a new,

Victim . . . Mkhehle Nzama his face beaten to a bloodied pulp at Izingolweni on Frida

VIOLENCE and gang warfare has taken on a new and terrible face in the Izingolweni district near Port Shepstone with extermination squads on the rampage and ambushes and night time terror on the increase.

This is far removed from the traditional faction fighting when impis met each other face to face and women and children were sent away from the action.

Allegations are that KwaZulu Government men have been involved in a power struggle which has aggravated the reign of terror.

The latest victim was on a mission of peace when he was gunned down.

Japhat Sikhosana, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and a prominent businessman in the area, was ambushed and shot dead shortly after leaving his home by car early on Wednesday morning.

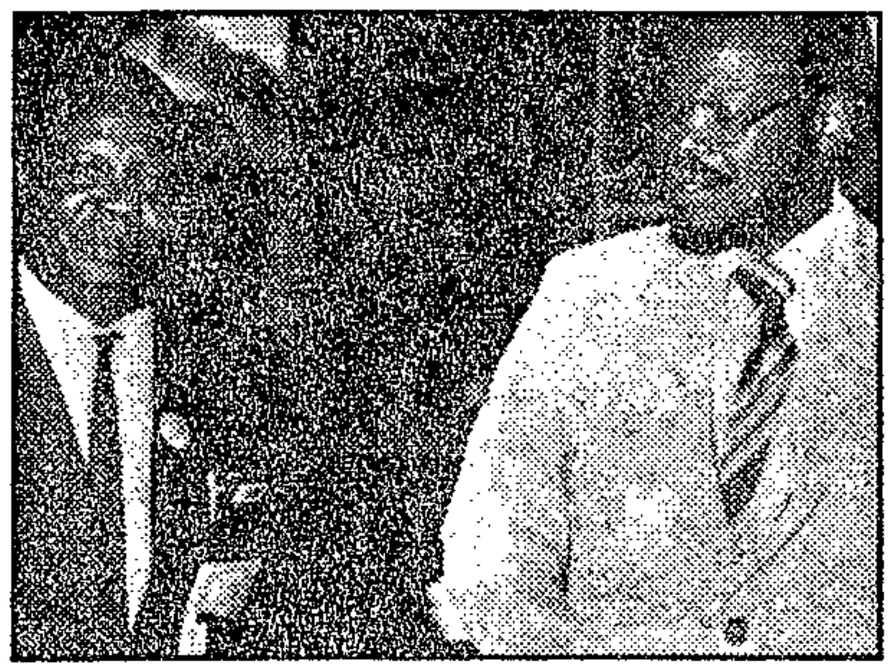
His mourning wife, Juliet, said on Friday her husband had been threatened with death after Elias Blose, an influential Inkatha leader and former Deputy Speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, was gunned down outside his shop in Durban in August.

Mr Sikhosana and Mr Blose are known to have clashed.

Story:
WANDA EDKINS
Pictures:
JOHN WOODROOF

People in the area describe them as the heads of two opposing groups who have waged a fierce and sporadic clan war for more than 100 years.

Nobody can give the ex-



Japhet Sikhosana, left, pictured before his death with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. On the right his wife, Juliet, mourning her husband's untimely death after he was ambushed and gunned down

9/11/80

act origins of the feud which so far this year has seen about 60 people hacked, burned or shot dead.

The chief of CID for the Port Natal Division, Brigadier Jan van der Westhuizen, said yesterday that extermination squads were operating from the area.

"This is not traditional faction fighting," he said. "People are being ambushed and waylaid. Firearms are used in the fighting.

"It seems that if a man is marked he is found and killed, no matter where he is.

Fear has seen hundreds of people leave the area in search of safety and dozens of kraals now stand deserted.

Most of those who stay leave their homes at sunset and spend the nights huddled in dongas, forests or under bushes. They know they are easy targets in their beds and, if they stay at home, they may never see another morning.

The web of violence extends to Durban where men from the Izingolweni area have been gunned down. Many of these tribesmen in the city live in constant fear of their lives.

They travel under cover of darkness to avoid those they fear will kill them. It is not safe for them to go home and visit their families.

Tension in the area is at breaking point.

On Friday a man was beaten until his face was a bloodied pulp after he accosted a woman in the yard of the Sikhosana's store.

Mrs Sikhosana named him as Mkhehle Nzama. She said he lived in the area and was drunk. She said he was not directly involved in the feud. He was beaten by a member of the Sikhosana family.

The woman, Margaret Mtembu, was a stranger in the area.

In January this year the **Sunday Tribune** was told that trouble in the area was escalating. A man, who asked not to be identified as he feared for his life, accused assassinated Mr Blose of waging a terror campaign in the area.

He said Mr Blose wanted full control of the area and was intent on wiping out all opposition. He named Mr Sikhosana as one of the men who would die.

At the time, the **Tribune** visited Mr Sikhosana at his home. He said he was aware of Mr Blose's activities but asked not to be quoted on the matter. He described the matter as a delicate nature and said police were investigating.

QUOTE

THIS is not traditional faction fighting. People are being ambushed and waylaid. It seems that if a man is marked he is found and killed, no matter where he is — Brigadier Jan van der Westhuizen, chief of CID, Port Natal Division

The **Tribune** then approached the Port Shepstone police and was told a close watch was being kept on faction fighting in the area.

Mrs Sikhosana said this week that after the death of Mr Blose, his followers had threatened to kill her husband.

Three men were arrested in connection with the killing of Mr Blose. The trial is still underway.

Mrs Sikhosana said the morning her husband was killed, he was on his way to try and bring peace and stability into the strife-torn area.

She said her husband was first going to Umlazi to try and get the bus service to the area reinstated. She said people in the area had been without buses for a week after a man was shot on a bus the previous week.

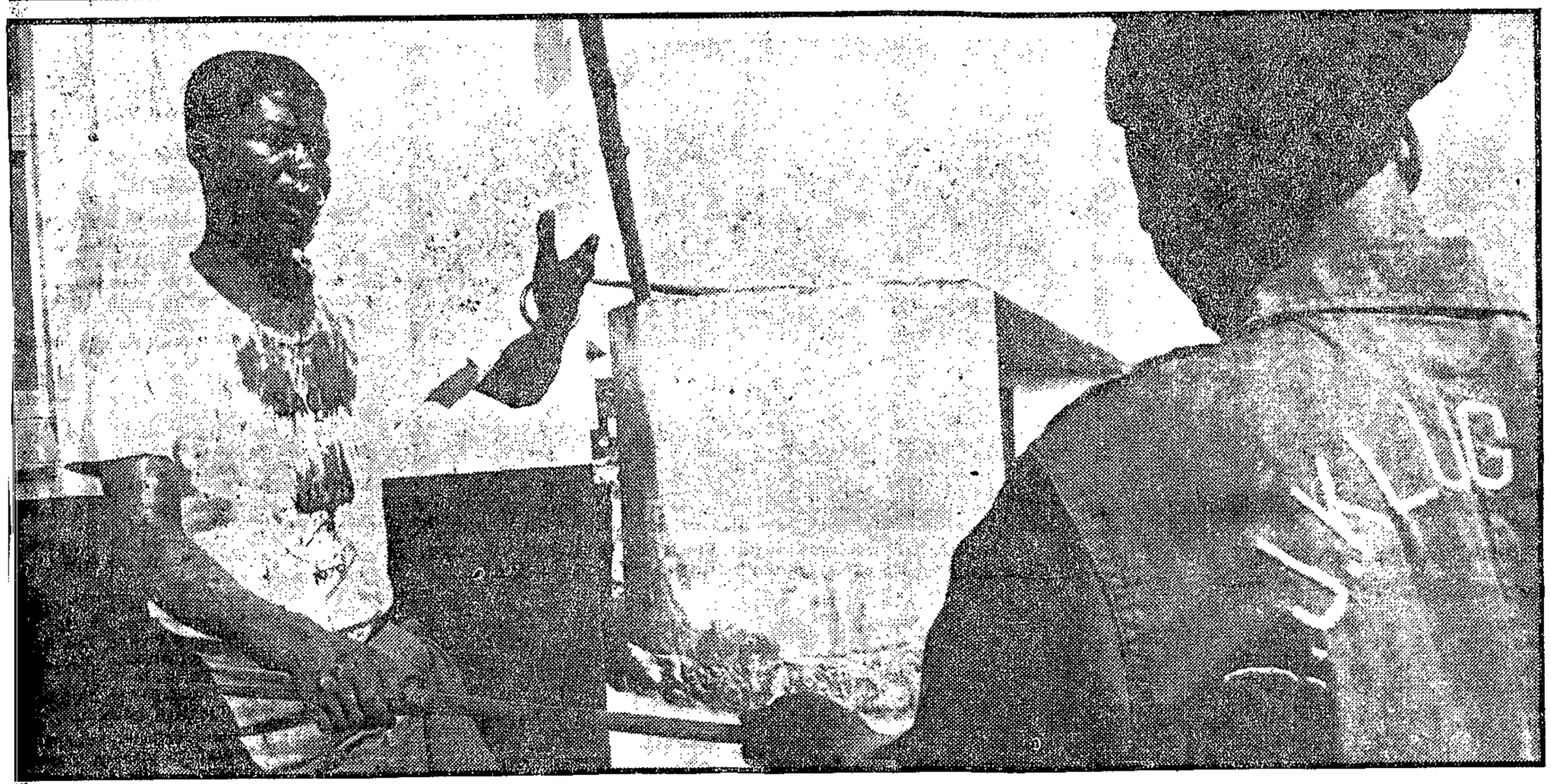
He had planned to go to Ulundi to try and get the KwaZulu Government to agree to request the establishment of a police station in the area.

Although there was a police station at

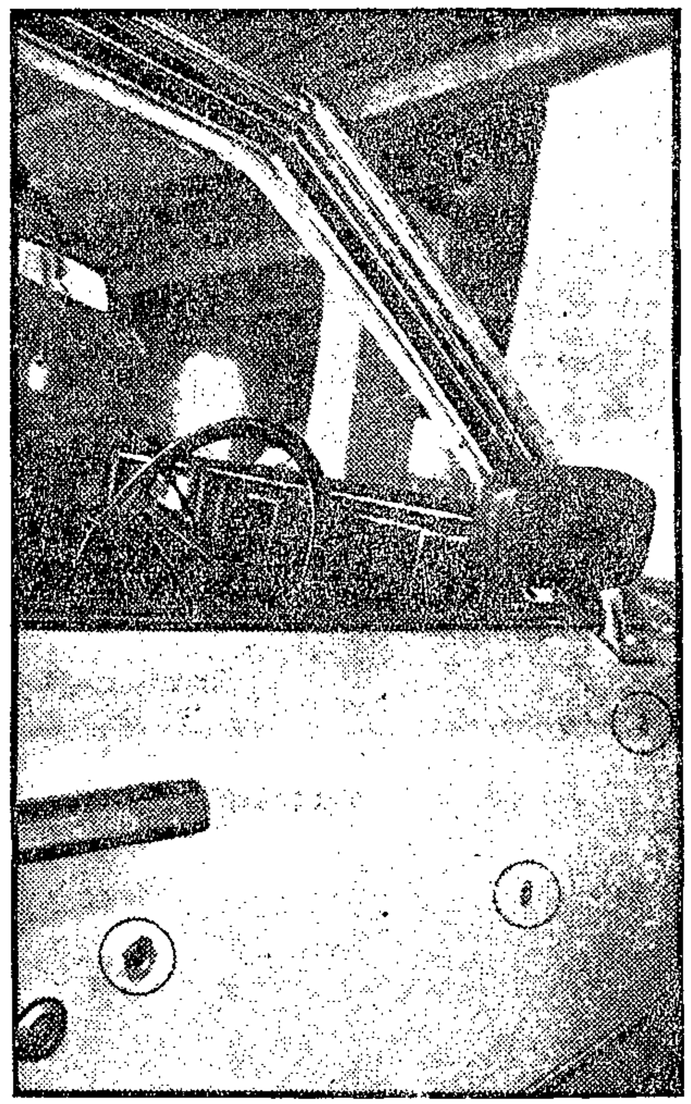
To Page 21

veld at night because they fear the midnight extermination of petrified refugees have quit the area in search of safety 9/11/80

terror takes on frightening face



Tension is at breaking point and the slightest excuse sparks violence. Mkhehle Nzama was severely beaten for accosting a woman visitor to the area



Ringed are the holes where the bullets entered Mr Sikhosana's car. One passed through his chest killing him

From Page 20

Izingolweni, it was far removed from many areas and, having no telephones, people could not contact the police in times of trouble.

Mr Sikhosana's funeral will be held at his home next Saturday. Huge crowds are expected at the funeral where police will be on patrol.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said the latest killing would probably lead to an escalation of violence as supporters of Mr Sikhosana seek to avenge his death.

He said no arrests had been made but investigations were underway and police had quite a few suspects.

He said the fighting was far removed from traditional faction fighting.

"Those could be forecast weeks ahead. The women and children would be sent out of the area and the two opposing impis would line up and have a go at each other with traditional weapons."

"Nowadays they resort to firearms, many of which are homemade, and their fighting is no longer open," he said.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said it would take a force of 5 000 men to effectively patrol the Izingolweni district. "And then they would only stop fighting as long as the police were there."

He said he did not believe another police station in the area would be much use in containing the fighting. "It takes a minimum of 14 men just to man a police station then extra men would be needed to go on patrol.

He said the people themselves would have to sort out their differences.

"The only thing I can do is try and prevent the violence by taking away weapons and arresting those responsible.

"But the people are too scared to give evidence in court."

He said all the police could hope to do was to contain the violence. "But it won't stop until they change their attitudes towards each other."

Neither the chief for the Izingolweni area, Agrippa Zwelibanzi Ngcobo, nor the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, could be reached for comment.

KwaZulu could feed 'all S A'

Mercury Reporter

IF A million hectares of land in KwaZulu were farmed properly, the region could feed the whole of South Africa.

This is the view of Dr John Hill, executive director of Africa Co-operative Action Trust (Acat), the Pietermaritzburg-based Christian rural development agency.

Dr Hill, who was addressing a symposium organised by Acat and the KwaZulu Development Corporation, said that about 300 000 ha was under maize in the area. If this were farmed properly, it could feed 9 000 000 people — three times the present number.

He revealed that the organisation had established 330 savings clubs during the past 15 months. There were 7 500 subsistence farmers involved and the lives of about 50 000 individuals were affected.

Admitting that this number was only a 'scratch on the surface of a deep scar', Dr Hill maintained that these 50 000 should exercise a snowballing effect on the community as from the beginning of next year.

The Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, suggested an exchange of technical knowledge and the institution of schemes such as Acat's savings club project in the countries of southern Africa.

Africa could no longer rely as heavily on the industrialised countries of the world to solve its problem of low food production, starvation and malnutrition, he said.

The recent drought in KwaZulu had focused attention on the problems of the region. Emergency food aid had been forthcoming from the whole of South Africa and especially from the private sector. But this was not enough. Grass roots development at the peasant farmer level was needed.

Stop removing blacks call by city businessman

Mercury Reporter

A prominent Durban businessman, Mr Duchesne Grice, yesterday made a plea to the Government to stop removing blacks from 'black spots' and black farms to create dormitory towns.

Speaking in the presence of the deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, at a symposium organised by Africa Co-operative Action Trust, Mr Grice said there was a need to stabilise the black community.

'The family unit is an entity that should be kept together wherever possible. Every migrant worker is a source of social decay,' he said.

He urged the Government to convert 'black spots' in rural areas into some kind of rural village.

'I wonder if we will make progress with our Zulu partners with our basic white attitudes to the Zulu people,' Mr Grice continued.

'Can one begin to build confidence and co-operation while one has the problems of removals and influx control?' he asked.

The Minister of the Interior for KwaZulu, Dr Frank Mdlalose, told the symposium that the drought in the region was still threatening many thousands of people with famine. Many animals were dying every day.

Vigour

Dr Mdlalose said nobody could argue about the vigour of the South African economy.

He added, however: 'Do you realise that beyond the factory gate and beyond the bank there is lack of progress in the field of education, hospitalisation, social services, and agricultural development which seriously detracts from the image of South Africa as a progressive country that can proudly take its rightful place among nations?'

The minister said it was evident that the trickling-down effect from the healthy formal economy to those people who were suffering was not taking place at the rate which development economists expected.

He appealed for meaningful partnership between black and white.

DR John Hill, executive director of Acat (left) with Mr J J G Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Development, yesterday.

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Swazi claim to KwaZulu

Natal Mercury 1/11/80

107

Mercury Reporter

THE controversial question of Swazi claims to land in northern KwaZulu will be discussed on Friday when the full KwaZulu Cabinet meets Chief Nzimba Tembe, the Tonga chief allegedly involved in plans to secede from KwaZulu and join Swaziland.

The meeting will be held at Maputa, in the heart of the disputed 30 000 ha. which includes Kosi Bay, in Maputaland.

The land issue has been simmering for several years and was an emotional topic during the last session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly held at Ulundi.

Chief Tembe, who is a member of the Assembly, received a rowdy reception when he expressed his loyalty to KwaZulu and denied that he planned to secede.

During the session, the possibility of taking Swaziland to the International Court of Justice was mooted. This was because of the Swazi Government's alleged unfounded claim to part of KwaZulu.

Last year, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, charged that South Africa and Swaziland had 'concluded a deal' on Swazi claims to a huge tract of land in the Ingwavuma district.

The land in question includes the Nywao, Mathenjwa, and Mngomezula areas.

[illegible] OF MEMBERS OF THE KWAZULU [illegible]SIVE ASSEMBLY.—ELECTORAL DIVI[illegible] MLAZI AND EZINGOLWENI

[illegible] the seat of an elected member of the [illegible] Legislative Assembly in respect of each of [illegible] Divisions of Mlazi and Ezingolweni has [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and by virtue of the powers vested in me [illegible] 23 (1) of Proclamation R. 72 of 1972, I [illegible]

[illegible] Thursday, 4 December 1980, as the day on [illegible] courts shall sit to receive nomina[illegible] candidates for election as members of the [illegible] Legislative Assembly in respect of the [illegible] Divisions of Mlazi and Ezingolweni; and

[illegible] that the nomination courts shall sit [illegible] Magistrate's Office, Mlazi, for the Electoral [illegible] of Mlazi and in a structure to be erected [illegible] office of the Magistrate, Ezingolweni, for the [illegible] Division of Ezingolweni; and

[illegible] in accordance with the provisions of section [illegible] of Proclamation R. 72 of 1972, poll is to take [illegible]

[illegible] and by virtue of the powers vested in [illegible] 8 (2) of the said Proclamation R. 72 [illegible] I hereby suspend the registration of citizens [illegible] as voters in respect of the Electoral Divi[illegible] of Mlazi and Ezingolweni with effect from 31 [illegible] 1980, and

[illegible] and by virtue of the powers vested in me [illegible] 23 (1) of the said Proclamation R. 72 of [illegible] I hereby fix the following periods during which [illegible] shall take place for the election of a candidate [illegible] of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly [illegible] of each of the Electoral Divisions of Mlazi [illegible] and the hours at which poll shall [illegible] and close on each polling day:

[illegible] the Electoral Divisions of Mlazi and [illegible] on 17 and 18 March 1981 between 07h00 [illegible] and

[illegible] the areas referred to in (i), at the seats [illegible] officers, on 17 March 1981, during the [illegible] office hours observed at the offices of such [illegible] officers.

[illegible] under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic [illegible] Africa at Pretoria this Fourteenth day of [illegible] One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

[illegible], State President.

[illegible] of the State President-in-Council:

[illegible] KOORNHOF.

No. 232, 1980

VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE KWAZULU-WETGEWENDE VERGADERING. — KIESAFDELINGS MLAZI EN EZINGOLWENI

Nademaal die setel van 'n verkose lid van die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van elk van die kiesafdelings Mlazi en Ezingolweni vakant geraak het;

So is dit dat ek—

(i) kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972, hierby—

(a) Donderdag, 4 Desember 1980, bepaal as die dag waarop nominasiehowe sitting sal hou om nominasies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Mlazi en Ezingolweni; en

(b) bepaal dat die nominasiehowe sitting sal hou by die Magistraatskantoor, Mlazi, vir die kiesafdeling Mlazi en in 'n struktuur wat opgerig sal word naby die Magistraatskantoor, Ezingolweni, vir die kiesafdeling Ezingolweni; en

(ii) indien 'n stemming ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 27 (c) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972, moet plaasvind—

(a) kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (2) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972, die registrasie van burgers van KwaZulu as kiesers ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Mlazi en Ezingolweni opskort met ingang van 31 Desember 1980; en

(b) kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972, bepaal ek hierby die volgende tydperke waartydens stemming moet plaasvind vir die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat as 'n lid van die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van elk van die kiesafdelings Mlazi en Ezingolweni en die ure wanneer stemming op elke stemdag moet begin en eindig:

(i) Binne die kiesafdelings Mlazi en Ezingolweni op 17 en 18 Maart 1981 tussen 07h00 en 19h00; en

(ii) buite die gebiede in (i) genoem, by die setels van kiesbeamptes, op 17 Maart 1981 gedurende die normale kantoorure nagekom by die kantore van sodanige kiesbeamptes.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Veertiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

98 7295 14/11/80 107

We have nowhere to go, say the Umbulwana squatters after their homes are bulldozed

Story and Pictures by

CHRIS WHITFIELD

The terror they call the Magwaza

16/11/80 SUN TRIB

107 82 308

CELLOPATRA Tetwa came back from fetching wood one Monday and half her house had been knocked down. Her children were sitting in the back yard shivering and crying.

A few weeks later a white newspaper reporter drove up and parked near her shattered home. The two little children and neighbouring friends fled.

"They thought you were the magwaza," explained landowner Esther Molife.

It was the "magwaza" — a Zulu word meaning "condemnors" and used to describe Government and borough officials responsible for housing in the Umbulwana townships near Ladysmith — who had come with front-end loaders and knocked down the two rooms Mrs Tetwa had added to her mud and tin house.

With them were armed police in camouflage uniforms.

More than 40 of those squatter buildings were demolished or partly destroyed at Umbulwana on that Monday, August 18.

Now more than 100 families have been given until the end of this month to get out of Umbulwana.

They have hit out at the evictions and claim they have nowhere else to go; and houses in which people are living are being partially destroyed by the front-end loaders.

Ladysmith Town Clerk, Pieter Hurter, said he gave specific instructions that only vacant dwellings were to be destroyed.

A spokesman for the Drakensberg Administration Board, responsible for housing in urban areas outside KwaZulu, refused to comment and referred the Tribune to Mr Hurter.

Landowner Esther Molife and three-year-old daughter Zenele. "Where will they all go," asks Mrs Molife

Some of the victims . . .

Children play among the ruins of what used to be Joseph Mkhwanazi's six-roomed house. The one remaining room — in which Mr Mkhwanazi and his two children live — is behind them

Umbulwana people at the labour offices."

Mr Hurter said the eviction of the squatter families in the township is being done as humanely as possible.

"They have to go because they are a health hazard to the borough and they have no services," he said.

"Also they are in the flood plains — they don't realise this because there have been no floods for a few years — so it is in their own interests to move," he said.

The Klip River runs through the borough and periodically floods its banks.

Marked

Mr Hurter stressed that no action was being taken against the "legal illegals" — squatters who have been on the land since 1976 when several were moved to a township nearby.

"Their houses were marked and they can stay," he said.

"On August 18, 42 buildings were demolished and the truth of the matter is that they were all unoccupied buildings," he told the **Tribune**.

"It was my specific instruction that no buildings that were being used were to be demolished," he said.

"There were cases where people were building on to their houses and these additions were demolished, but as far as I know there were no possessions in there," said Mr Hurter.

Health

Mr Hurter said a Drakensberg Administration Board survey had shown that more than 50 percent of the squatters at Umbulwana were not from the Ladysmith district.

"I am only involved in the removal of the illegal structures and the health hazard . . . the people do not fall under my jurisdiction," he said.

"I am not putting out people — just demolishing unoccupied illegal structures."

A spokesman for the DAB refused to comment on the issue and referred the Tribune to Mr Hurter who was "running the whole operation."

The residents are bitter — they have no apparent future and their lives are being destroyed around them.

As one man put it: "We don't often see whites around here. And when we do they have come to take something."

> We were told to move the furniture and then they broke the room down . . . This is bad — now we don't know what is going to happen . . . we hear rumours all the time . . . We are having trouble getting new jobs as well. They refuse to register Umbulwana people at the labour offices . . . We don't often see whites around here. And when we do they have come to take something . . . .

Rain soaked

The Tribune this week spoke to several of the squatters, and some of them said they were told to remove property from rooms before the front-end loaders, driven by borough employees, razed them.

Victoria Lubede pointed to a rain soaked pile of furniture and household accessories: "We were told to move the furniture and then they broke the room down," she said.

The room at Mrs Lubede's home was separate from the main dwelling and used mainly for storage, but others in the township claim they were living in rooms that were flattened.

Victoria Gwala lives with eight children in one room after the extra room she had built on the house had been demolished by the front-end loaders.

She had also been asked to remove goods from the room before it was knocked down.

Joseph Mkhwanazi decided to improve his dwelling from a one room shed to a six room house. All he still had to do was put the roof on.

Then the magwaza came.

Mrs Molife owns 5 hectares of land in the township. Eight families live in the eight sturdy mud houses on the land.

On August 18 two of the houses on her land were partly demolished by the front-end loaders.

Later that day, when Mrs Molife returned from a shopping trip to be greeted by the destruction, she found an official letter signed on behalf of the borough engineer.

The letter warned that authorisation had been given for the demolishing of eight "shacks" on her property within 28 days.

"This is bad — now we don't know what is going to happen ... we hear rumours all the time," she said.

The municipality this month gave families — more than 100 say local landowners — notice to get off the land or they will face legal action.

The Umbulwana residents' problems don't end here. They have nowhere to go to...

Victoria Lubede says she was asked to remove furniture from this room before it was demolished

Cellopatra Tetwa and her children ... she came home to a shattered house

16/11/80

... and one of the Magwaza

LEFT: Ladysmith Town Clerk Pieter Hurter. He says the eviction of squatter families is being done as humanely as possible. "They have to go because they are a health hazard to the borough and they have no services. Also they are on the flood plains. It is in their own interests to move. It was my specific instruction that no buildings that were being used were to be demolished. They are not my responsibility"

Mr Hurter says they are not his responsibility and the Drakensberg Administration Board refuses to comment, but the residents say they are not being given alternative housing and nearby townships are full.

The nearby Steadville and Ezakheni locations are "full up", according to local churchmen and the Umbulwana residents.

Mrs Molife has been told that she will be allowed to stay on the land if she gets the necessary licence.

"But where will they all go," she said, pointing at the houses around her little home.

Some have already started sending their children away to relatives, but for most the future is bleak.

"We are having trouble getting new jobs as well," said Mrs Molife. "They refuse to register

To Page 17

17/11/80 (107)

Tribal row blamed for MP's death

African Affairs Reporter

MOURNERS attending the funeral of Mr J Sikosane, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, on Saturday at Izingolweni were told that his death had nothing to do with the recent fatal shooting in Durban of Mr Alias Blose, another member of the House.

Mr Sikosane was attacked by five men last month as he left his home on a business trip. The assailants opened the boot of his car and stole his gun.

His funeral was attended by people of all races, including the Chief Magistrate for Izingolweni, Mr J G Jack, representatives of Trans-Umzimkulu Transport of which he was one of the directors, and members of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Joseph Ngcobo, a prominent member of the Nyuswa tribe to which Mr Sikosane belonged, said Mr Sikosane's death arose from a dispute within his own tribe involving two families, over a farm which Mr Sikosane had bought.

He said some members of the Nyuswa tribe had not liked Mr Sikosane because of his education and prosperity. He had been elected a member of the local Regional Authority and a member of the the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Mr Jack, who conveyed condolences on behalf of the KwaZulu Government, said Mr Sikosane was approachable and would always listen to reason. He never had bad things to say about anybody.

Mr Sikosane was appointed by the KwaZulu Government as a member of a commission to investigate the removal of Africans from white farms.

MOURNERS at the funeral of Mr Sikosane: (from left) the Rev S T Radebe of the ACC Church, Jerpson Sikosane, eldest son of Mr J Sikosane, Mr J G Jack, Chief Magistrate for Izingolweni, and Mr Jabulani Sikosane.

NM 20/11/90 (107)

KwaZulu challenge

Water conservation and development of rural areas are vital issues

Mercury Reporter

WATER conservation, development and changing the attitudes of rural people were challenges the KwaZulu Government was prepared to face squarely.

Speaking at the opening of the 29th annual conference of the Umgeni River Catchment Association yesterday, the KwaZulu Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Chief L Dlamini, said KwaZulu was conscious of the recent drought and the subsequent hardships experienced by people in Natal and KwaZulu.

'Water is the most vital factor that determines life and development, and for this reason the KwaZulu Government spends a substantial proportion of its budget on water conservation and development,' he said.

Referring to the Umgeni catchment area which is bordered by the Umgeni and Umlaas Rivers, he said there had been considerable development in the Umsinduzi area.

'The whole area has been planned for agricultural development and settlement.

'Arable lands are protected by many kilometres of graded drains and grazing areas have been fenced into paddocks.'

Chief Dlamini emphasised that the real challenge lay in changing the mental attitudes of people in the area.

'Physical structures have a limited life if they are not maintained and used beneficially by the people. There is an urgent need to create an awareness of water conservation at local levels,' he said.

'Two years ago my department initiated a scheme of spring protection, fully involving the local people. For the first six months my staff did nothing but talk to chiefs, indunas and groups of people. In the past 16 months 54 springs have been developed and are now delivering clean water to the people.'

DROUGHT FM 21/11/80

Package deal (107)

There has been no follow-up to the early spring rains in Natal and KwaZulu. So farmers are concerned that the drought may be reasserting its grip. Dr John Hill, director of the rural development agency, Africa Co-operative Action Trust (Acat), says half the 8 000 child patients treated each year at Durban's King Edward hospital suffer from malnutrition, and 1 600 die.

The KwaZulu government provided R4,5m for emergency drought relief in July, and is opposed to giving or accepting handouts. But it does not have the resources to halt ecological deterioration or provide for a peasantry further impoverished by drought.

Acat's savings club scheme to help black subsistence farmers to help themselves appears to have become a rip-roaring success. Since March last year, 320 clubs have been formed and the organisation has been invited to other southern African countries as well as Kenya, Malawi, and Burundi.

The scheme is simplicity itself. People are encouraged to form clubs to save towards a target within their means — say cultivating a hectare of maize or beans. Their savings, controlled by themselves, go towards a package which includes proper seed, fertiliser and instructions on each step. The improved yields have done more to demonstrate the efficacy of correct farming methods than any number of lectures, apart from providing vital food supplies.

Hill says that 3 000-4 000 maize and bean packages are due to be implemented through the clubs this season. The ultimate goal is to produce surpluses which can be handled through co-operatives. He believes that if the 300 000 ha currently under maize in KwaZulu were to be farmed properly they could feed 9m people — three times the present number.

Buthelezi's booze boycott

(107) (30)

21/11/80

'White hotels want our money but not us'

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, last night warned that Inkatha might bring pressure to bear on its members to stop buying liquor from hotels where blacks were forbidden to eat, drink or sleep.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Durban Hotel and Bottle Store Owners' Association, Chief Buthelezi said it seemed plainly exploitative that black money should be welcome when it came to liquor outlets of hotels while blacks were barred from entering those very hotels.

The Inkatha president's stern warning comes hard on the heels of a threat he made at the opening of an Umlazi supermarket this week when he said he might consider mobilising black people to boycott white businesses which employed blacks only as servants and labourers and which provided no facilities for their black customers.

Last night Chief Buthelezi said it was no use for white hotel owners blaming the law. 'The business community of South Africa has a voice which the Government cannot ignore,' he declared.

He maintained that pressures which were being brought to bear on South Africa were brought about by such 'stupid practices' which were not defensible at international forums.

There was still a 'sting in the tail' where permission was issued for blacks to go into five-star hotels. 'We cannot dance with whites and, in some cases, we are not allowed in the bars,' he pointed out.

He urged hotel and bottle store owners to realise that black consumer power was expanding all the time. 'We are your natural future market,' he said.

'The time has come has come for you to consider seriously whether you cannot pressurise the central Government to allow you to sell shares in your businesses to blacks.

'If blacks have shareholdings in your businesses, this is an insurance both for now and after the liberation of South Africa.'

Call for Defence Force to stop tribal fight

NM 22/11/80 (107)

African Affairs Reporter

A special meeting of the Izingolweni Regional Authority resolved to call on the Defence Force to send in soldiers to restore peace in the Nyuswa area where there has been tribal fighting and loss of life.

The authority wants soldiers to pitch tents in the area before Christmas — a time when fighting usually breaks out.

A delegation of five will soon visit Ulundi to ask the KwaZulu Government to negotiate with Pretoria to send in the Army.

The resolution also asked for Government assistance to put up temporary structures for refugees whose homes were burned down during the fighting.

During the unrest in the Nyuswa area tribesmen sought refuge among the 13 chiefs in the region, mainly in the Cale tribal land.

The authority decided that they should return to their homes but first had to ensure their safety by providing Army protection.

The faction fighting has been among the various tribes in the Nyuswa area.

Two members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, both of the Nyuswa tribe, were gunned down by unknown assailants this year.

The most recent attack was the shooting of Mr J C Sikosana who was buried last week.

Yesterday women who are refugees from the Nyuswa area waited patiently for six hours outside the Magistrate's Court in Izingolweni to hear the decision of the regional authority.

Meanwhile, the KwaZulu Government is providing them with food vouchers while they are homeless.

Swazis press land claim again

STAR 24/11/80 (107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Swaziland has again held talks with the South African Government about its vast land claims in northern Natal, amid fresh agitation in the Ingwavuma area for secession from kwaZulu.

The small kingdom is claiming hundreds of thousands of hectares of land, including the Kosi Bay area, which has been an integral part of Zululand since King Mpande's reign in the first part of the last century.

It appears the claims are being made in an effort to get an outlet to the sea.

kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has issued a stern warning to people "fomenting this kind of rebellion."

kwaZulu was not in any circumstances prepared to give up the land to the Swazis, he said.

Reliable sources say that a delegation from Swaziland recently held talks with the Government in Pretoria about the land claims.

Several delegations have been to South Africa previously and a top-level delegation was also sent by King Sobhuza to inform the kwaZulu Government about its claims.

At the opening of a new court building at Manguzi near the Mozambique border, Chief Buthelezi repeated an earlier claim that some "mischief makers" were agitating for autonomous status for a new state of "Maputa."

"To talk in the eighties of possibilities of kwaZulu being set up again as the sovereign nation it was, is just as much of a pipedream as trying to influence the people of this area to agitate for an autonomous status for Maputa, which has no links with kwaZulu.

"That is an attempt to undo history."

Buthelezi joins the judge in criticism

NM 25/11/80

(107)

Bills lead to 'creeping elimination' of Courts' jurisdiction

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has followed Mr Justice Didcott in criticising the 'creeping elimination' of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Chief Buthelezi has analysed three new Bills which he discussed with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Pretoria.

The Bills are the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill.

Chief Buthelezi maintains that phrases such as 'in the opinion of the minister' and 'because the minister is satisfied' in the different provisions of the Bills effectively exclude the jurisdiction of the Courts.

He continues: 'One of the basic functions of the Supreme Court is to protect the individual against unfair bureaucratic decisions of the State and its officials. Africans more than anybody else in South Africa need such protection.

'However, the Bills continue in the tradition of the Nationalist Government of trying to avoid allowing the Supreme Courts to judge the actions of its bureaucrats.'

Chief Buthelezi says the negative aspects of the Bills are numerous and alarming. The most important is that all Africans are potentially disqualified persons in the land of their birth.

He says a black is disqualified from owning property or being in a white, Indian, or coloured area except under certain conditions.

Many blacks, although qualified, can lose their qualification in their particular, controlled areas and therefore be completely unqualified, except in their own rural areas.

He adds: 'This is not only discrimination of the highest order but this discrimination nullifies the title of the Black Community Development Bill, 1981, which should rather read Black Community Discrimination Bill, 1981.'

In many respects, he points out, the Bill contravenes basic principles of the common law of South Africa, namely, that in all criminal trials the onus should be on the State.

Time and time again, he asserts, the onus is placed on the accused.

KwaZulu leader tilts at new deal

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE negative aspects of the proposed new deal for blacks were "numerous and alarming", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu has told Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development and the chief architect of the plans.

Chief Buthelezi's assessment is contained in written memoranda to Dr Koornhof on draft legislation aimed at removing "hurtful discrimination as far as it is possible in present times".

"The most important of the negative aspects of the (three) Bills is that all Africans are potentially disqualified persons in the land of their birth," the KwaZulu leader writes in memoranda signed on November 21.

Copies of the memoranda — one presenting an overall view of all three Bills and another a more detailed appraisal of the Black Community Development Bill — were released to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi begins by listing positive aspects of Dr Koornhof's "new deal".

Chief Buthelezi comments: "There is no doubt that he is attempting to give Africans a package deal which he regards as a genuine attempt at reforming."

"The "most important" positive element was that it would give blacks qualified to be in controlled urban areas greater mobility — by consolidating and reducing the number of controlled areas and by allowing movement from one area to another, provided work and accommodation are available.

But Chief Buthelezi challenges Dr Koornhof's view that the proposed legislation is designed to end harassment under the influx control laws.

"A close examination of the Bills will show Dr Koornhof has shut the door against undue harassment on the dompas (but) has let in the harassment from the back door, because black people will always have to produce documents *on demand* to authorised persons to prove they are qualified to live and work in a controlled area."

He describes as "totally wrong" the provision empowering authorised officials to demand from blacks documentary proof that they are qualified to be in controlled areas and for blacks to produce the proof on demand.

Chief Buthelezi criticises the decision to make contravention of influx control a "criminal offence," saying: "Stiff penalties are prescribed . . . If there must be influx control, it should be decriminalised."

Under the proposed legislation, blacks who remain illegally in controlled areas face a fine of up to R250 and up to three months' jail. Blacks who assist such offenders face fines of up to R500 and/or a maximum six months' jail.

Chief Buthelezi predicts: "Large numbers of qualified persons will try to help their relatives and friends by allowing (them) to live with them while they are trying to get work in urban areas. This will lead to large numbers of blacks being harried in their homes by inspectors looking for disqualified persons."

He says blacks will be disqualified in relation to immovable property, land and premises in controlled townships unless they are specifically authorised to be there, whereas whites, coloured and Indians do not suffer under the same restrictions.

Even qualified blacks, he adds, can be deprived of their right to be in controlled areas and, consequently, become disqualified to be anywhere except "their own rural areas".

Describing it as "discrimination of the highest order", he concludes: "This nullifies the title Black Community Development Bill, 1981, which should rather read Black Community Discrimination Bill, 1981."

KwaZulu testbed for data-bank technique

Star 26/11/80 (107)

By Rob Cooper

A revolutionary computerised data-banking technique — which could give an enormous boost to economic development throughout Southern Africa — is being considered by government planners.

The potential of natural resources data banks for assisting economic development is enormous. They can greatly increase the productivity of skilled staff and speed the planning and implementation of development projects by providing economic profiles of any area almost at the touch of a button.

The new technique is being tested in the Natal/kwaZulu region by Control Data (Pty) Ltd, working under the direction of the University of Natal's Institute of Natural Resources (INR). If it shows potential the Government will consider its application on a national scale.

METHOD

The idea of using a natural resources data bank to help solve critical development problems was first suggested by Professor John Hanks, head of the INR, as part of the Institute's Multi-Facet Rural Development Project in kwaZulu.

Natural resources or land-capability data banks have been successfully used in the US and Switzerland.

This is how they work.

All available data relating to economic development is stored and constantly updated in a computer.

This data would include soil classifications, demographic information, climate, water resources, land use, land tenure, geography, topography, vegetation, wild life, and may even include complex socio-political data.

SATELLITES

The computer banks can also be linked to satellites so that such things as crop development, drought, soil loss, floods and fire damage can be tracked and recorded on a daily basis.

By overlaying all this information in the computer a complete up-to-the-minute economic porfile of a small area, a large region or an entire country can be obtained at the touch of a button.

At the moment, if regional economic profiles are wanted, experts have to wade through thousands of maps — each recording a different type of information. They then have to integrate that information in their minds to build up a composite picture.

This kind of costly and time consuming donkey work could be done swiftly and inexpensively by a data bank.

BEST AREAS

Access to the sort of integrated economic information which data banks can provide would be of great benefit to many people concerned with development in South Africa.

Potential users of the system include government departments, academics, conservationists, homeland governments and private investors.

Homeland governments could also benefit greatly from a data-banking system which would enable them to put their meagre developmental resources to the best possible use.

The Natal/kwaZulu region is an obvious choice for a pilot project of this kind, combining as it does enormous potential for economic growth with the most acute problems of overcrowding and underdevelopment.

It is also an obvious test bed for the Government's recently announced integrated development policy.

KwaZulu ban on Republic festivities

26/11/80 (107)

Schoolchildren won't be allowed to participate

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Cabinet has decided that no pupils in schools under its jurisdiction will be allowed to take part in next year's celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the Republic.

In a statement yesterday, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said the decision had been taken some time ago, even before the S A Black Alliance — of which Inkatha is a member — resolved to have nothing to do with the festivities.

Chief Buthelezi said directives prohibiting schoolchildren from participating would be circulated through the normal channels.

This major development means that there will be virtually no local black participation in the festival, which will reach its climax in Durban on May 31.

The Natal leader of the Coloured Labour Party, Mr Norman Middleton, has already said his party is opposed to any celebrations and is actively campaigning to encourage a boycott of the events at school level.

The deputy director of Indian Education in Natal, Mr S P van den Heever, declined to comment yesterday on arrangements made to celebrate the event in Indian schools.

It is known, however, that the Indian community is sharply divided on the issue.

Mr Y S Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party, which commands a considerable following, has pledged his whole-hearted support for non-participation.

And Mr M J Naidoo, senior vice-president of the influential Natal Indian Congress, said yesterday that, although the NIC had not worked out a campaign in detail, he was sure that the decision of the executive would be an unequivocal 'no'.

An opposite point of view was expressed by Mr Abdulla Khan, chairman of the Northern Durban Local Affairs Committee and a co-opted member on the Durban City Council's liaison committee on the Republic Festival Committee.

'I'm quite happy that we should be celebrating,' he said yesterday. 'There will be no benefit in a boycott.'

Mr Khan said that 20 years ago the festivities to mark the establishment of a Republic had been segregated. Now the events were to be organised on a multiracial basis.

'What do these people want?,' he asked.

Water fund gets R50 000 in three months

NM 26/11/80

(107)

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Water Development Fund, launched by the South African Sugar Association nearly three months ago, has topped the R50 000 mark.

A Press statement from the association says six large firms have contributed more than R1 000 to the fund, which has been set up to establish permanent water supplies in KwaZulu areas prone to drought.

The statement adds that the Sugar Association is co-operating with the Engineering Department of the University of Natal to examine the best means of supplying water to blacks in rural areas during times of drought.

The department has been investigating sites at Inanda — one of the worst-hit areas — and has identified a major site which could be developed to provide water in case of drought.

The association says the department is also considering the design of a simple water filtration plant — of increasing importance, it adds, in view of the cholera scare and the fact that impure water is one of the causes.

Meanwhile, the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry has designed a small concrete reservoir which can be constructed by local communities. The reservoirs, which are cheap, will hold up to 6 000 ℓ of water.

Copies of the plans for building the reservoirs have been distributed to chiefs and tribal authorities in KwaZulu.

Court hears of huge possible fine

RDM 29/4/80

DURBAN. — The KwaZulu Transport Company (Pty) Ltd was liable for a fine of more than R10 000 for failing for the past three years to display a notice stipulated under the Riotous Assemblies Act, the Camperdown Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

Appearing for 44 KwaZulu transport drivers who were involved in a strike in the Mapumulanga district last month, Mr C Nicholson said it was an offence for employers not to display a notice outlining employees' rights.

Earlier, a State witness, Mr B E Bennett, acting manager of the Mapumulanga Transport Depot, told the court that to the best of his knowledge a notice outlining employees' rights was only put up in April this year, on the advice of security police.

Mr Nicholson told the court that failure to display such a notice was punishable by a R10 fine or 14 days' imprisonment for every day the notice was not up.

He asked Mr Bennett, under cross-examination, why the police had prosecuted their bus drivers but had taken no action against the management of the company for failing to display the notice.

The magistrate, Mr M J van Graan, said the question was irrelevant to the case.

The 44 drivers have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act, but admitted being in the employ of the KwaZulu Transport Company on October 30 when they failed to report for duty.

Mr Bennett told the court he had gone to the Mapumulanga depot on the evening of October 29 when he was informed by a supervisor that the staff bus had gone missing.

He said he arrived at the depot to find the bus parked outside the premises with a number of his drivers in it.

He said they told him they wished to speak to the group manager of KwaZulu Transport, Mr Chris Peckett, about the dismissal of a driver.

He said the police were called to the depot at his request and the drivers had questioned their presence.

Mr Bennett said he had warned the drivers a number of times that if they did not go back on duty "they could be committing a possible offence."

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

Jobless 'threat to peace' says Buthelezi

NM 29/11/80 (107)

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE greatest threat to the security of South African peace was going to come from 'the vast throngs of unemployed and disowned' living in squatter areas outside cities, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said in Pietermaritzburg last night.

Speaking at the launching of a self-help scheme for Edendale outside the city, Chief Buthelezi said that capitalism had sharp barbs for the blacks.

Unfettered capitalism would always be rejected by South African blacks.

'They have been exploited too much in the past by irresponsible capitalistic development. Free enterprise in South Africa has been exploitation for blacks,' he said.

Black peasants and workers lived in a reality which was harsh enough to kill one baby in three, in some areas he said.

'It is productive of inhumanely high levels of notifiable diseases, it creates unemployment, inadequate housing and insufficient schooling facilities,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Black communities could be considerably improved if city councils, provincial authorities, government departments and institutions such as Escom could be persuaded to simply spend more money in black areas.

'The most brutal exploitation of blacks must cease forthwith. The removal of apartheid signs, cutting down on arresting pass offenders, raising wages to above subsistence levels and improving work conditions would have the effect of reducing perceived brutality and encouraging hope among blacks.'

In this way schemes like the one launched by the Pietermaritzburg Rotarians and the Urban Council would go a long way towards relieving the bitterness

'I reject the cliche that the money available to the Urban Foundation is conscience money and therefore tainted. It is effective in every house built, every school built and every welfare scheme initiated. Such developments may make possible the future salvation of big-mouthed white liberalism which has been much more pure than practical to date.

'It is my attitude and it is the attitude of ordinary black people that any white move towards constructive reconciliation must be welcomed and accepted.'

Don't impose decisions—Buthelezi

(107) STAR 2/12/80

Whites could not determine the future of South Africa by imposing unilateral decisions on blacks, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said last night.

He told leading industrialists at the Sunday Times Businessman of the Year dinner in Johannesburg that whites had failed to produce any enduring political initiative.

"The wisdom of a multiracial future in this country can only be found in multiracial decision-making.

"I as a black would not dare to attempt a blacks-only solution to the South African situation," he said.

Chief Buthelezi attacked the strivings toward a confederal solution for South Africa which he said would lead to "death and destruction."

The "so-called independence" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda would yet prove to be paper events.

The drive for political organisation among blacks in urban areas would continue even if more home lands opted for independence.

"Any moves towards confederalism will first force a significant proportion of urban blacks into active politicians and then into potential revolutionaries.

"KwaZulu will never seek independence of the kind offered by Pretoria.

"Black South Africans of Zulu extraction will outnumber whites in South Africa and will continue to fight tooth and nail for acceptance as South Africans.

"We have seen baasskap dreams in the late forties and the early fifties coming to naught.

"We have seen the homeland dreams coming to naught.

"The grand design of apartheid, which was white wisdom, is certainly not the solution for South Africa," he said.

Prawn farming in KwaZulu

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU Development Corporation officials are negotiating with Far Eastern interests to develop a prawn industry.

A KDC spokesman said yesterday that research was so far advanced that prawn farming had become a commercial proposition.

The spokesman said high-level negotiations were in progress with a 'Far Eastern country'. He would not say which country but informed sources said Taiwan or Japan was the most likely.

The head of the prawn research centre at Amatikulu in KwaZulu, Mr Harold Champion, confirmed that the status of the centre had changed from investigative to commercial.

A pilot project aimed at producing between four and five tons of freshwater prawns by next summer was being investigated. This would serve as a reference for future entrepreneurs.

Mr Champion, who has spent seven years working on the prospect of a prawn industry, said the Fisheries Development Corporation had handed the project to the KwaZulu Development Corpo-

ration in August.

"Our biggest problem at the moment is to get revenue for the pilot project," he said.

Prawn ponds

Although the hatchery was fully developed, another R20 000 was needed to build outdoor ponds for the prawns.

Mr Champion said that although marine prawns were still being investigated, the giant Malaysian freshwater prawn, macrobrachium rozenbergii, had the most potential and did not present any serious problems.

Mr Champion said KwaZulu's natural resources were under-utilised and were the most climatically suitable for prawn cultivation.

He envisaged a situation where farmers would draw immature prawns from a central hatchery to be bred in outdoor ponds.

Although prawns would probably still remain a luxury food, there was a possibility that if sufficient interest was generated, it might even become a cheap source of protein for people in KwaZulu.

Mr Champion said prawn farming was not capital intensive and only semi- skilled labourers were needed to operate a breeding station.

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Blacks now face a cash drought

By G R NAIDOO

THOUSANDS of blacks in the Msinga area of Natal face a bleak New Year.

After being hit by the worst drought in living memory earlier this year, they face a new drought — of money.

The relief fund set up by the Red Cross in Durban to help them is fast drying up.

A Red Cross spokesman said this week that of the R400 000 donated by the public, a very small amount was still available; the R200 000 donated in kind had already been distributed.

"Accounts are pouring in, and we are becoming desperate as the fund is drying up.

"There is no longer a shortage of water in the area, but food cannot be produced magically.

"We have just enough money and provisions to see us through till the end of the year.

"We have balanced things in such a way that most families will have the essentials of life over Christmas, but the New Year looks very bleak.

"One Johannesburg source supplied us with 200 tons of mealie meal, but we are not sure whether they will continue supplying us," the spokesman said.

Mr Neil Alcock, head of the Church Agricultural Project in the Tugela Ferry area, said the position in his area was worse than ever.

"No one ploughed during the drought because the ground was too hard.

"Many cattle died during the drought, and the surviving animals were so emaciated that they could not be put to the plough.

"To add to the problem, more than half the blacks in the area have no land to plough," said Mr Alcock.

"One must realise that many people have been slung out of farms they lived on for generations since the abolition of the tenant-labour system.

"The chiefs in the reserves cannot give the new inmates land to plough because there is not enough land.

"A survey should be made by someone on what proportion of land is available to blacks in this area. Land presently occupied is overstocked and over-populated.

□□□

"If it were not for the Red Cross, there would have been a serious famine in this area."

The Red Cross have been supplying starving blacks with food to the value of about R20 000 a month since the fund was launched in July.

But Mr Alcock added this warning: "If the public does not continue supporting the relief fund, it could only lead to disaster in this area during the festive season."

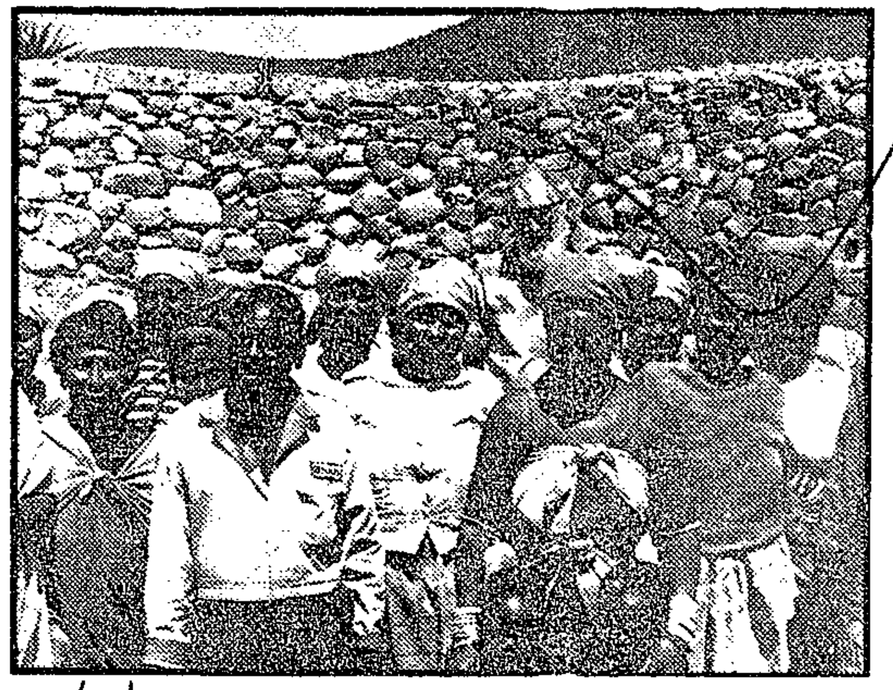
THE CHANGING NATURE AND ROLE OF THE HOMELANDS

It is possible to visualise the three 'white' region types in fairly simple terms: metropolitan areas as industrially diversified, urban areas as less so - the latter can be divided into progressive towns, mostly to be found in the Transvaal and Northern Natal and less progressive, stagnant or declining settlements: the dynamism of the former arises from coal mining or heavy industry led development - and rural areas emigration) exceeds the net emigration estimate (from Table 2) from rural areas (224 000) by a large margin. The net emigration estimate is probably too low: there may also be immigration of contract workers from the homelands. But it is clear that these removals are the main reason why the proportion of Africans in white rural areas has dropped since 1960.

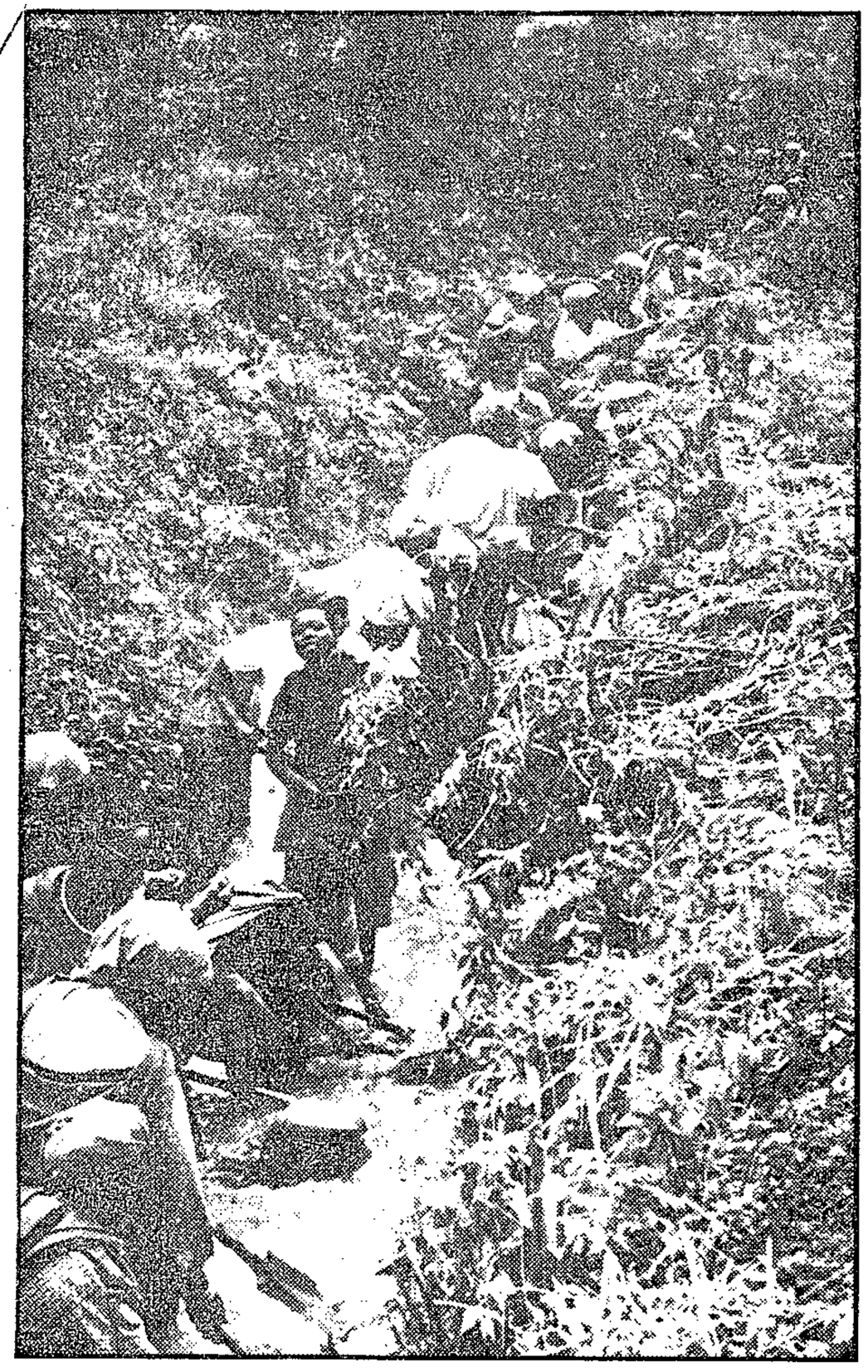
They're working on re-opening an old 15-kilometre-long canal

DIGGING FOR THEIR LIVES

By DEON DU PLESSIS



From rocks like these . . . Dam walls grow. Neil Alcock stands behind these Mthembus in one of the nearly-completed dams



The big dig: Mthembu Zulus at work on their canal

S. Tribune 107 7/12/80

THE ragged Mthembu Zulus of the Tugela River valley are digging for their lives. It is an awesome story of hope and common purpose.

Every day, mostly in shrivelling heat, the Mthembus take up picks and shovels in a project so fantastic that even its organiser, Niel Alcock of Church Agricultural Project, is stunned.

It is also a project on a wing and a prayer, dependent on future mealie meal supplies and eventual official sanction.

Most of the Mthembus in the Msinga area of KwaZulu were dumped in South African Government re-settlement schemes at the foot of a spectacular but agriculturally doubtful range of cliffs.

They are separated from the Tugela River by an estate operated jointly by the KwaZulu Development Corporation and the Corporation for Economic Development.

With the drought the Mthembus, like most of the rest of KwaZulu's people were wiped out. Even today, after some rain, the food situation is chronic.

So the Mthembus resolved that this should never happen again.

They are working on a 15-kilometre long canal, dug about 100 years ago but impossibly silted and clogged today. The about 100 years ago but canal will bring Tugela water to their area, where, they are determined, vegetable and fruit gardens will rise.

Not a litre of fuel has been used: it's all being done by manpower — mostly womanpower in fact — and when the canal is open it will flow by gravity alone.

The desperate Mthembus threw themselves on to the project with amazing vigour. About 1 400 of them are involved — women with children on their backs, little girls who should be at school, greybearded dodderers.

Rock

Each is given a stretch of canal four paces long and about half the length of a shovel deep to clear each day. They start before dawn to escape the worst heat.

In parts the walls of the canal rise nearly three metres the waste has to be lifted by basket.

At one point a water course has been hacked through solid rock — it will power a water-wheel which will lift water to the valley beyond. The work was done with hammers and chisels.

For this muscle-grinding labour the Mthembus are given a mealie meal ration, much of it paid for by the Sunday Tribune / Red Cross Drought Relief Fund.

Although the fund raised more than R400 000 only about R50 000 remains and mealie meal supplies are tight.

'Terrified'

"I'm terrified," says Mr Alcock. "We're keeping this project going literally from week to week. Last week I had to tell them there was no guarantee more meal would arrive. I urged them to keep working for the long-term good."

In fact the Red Cross was unable to send another 1 000 pockets of meal this week but there are no guarantees for the next week . . . .

The Mthembus have been busy on the canal for two months. Their gritty determination to keep going was articulated by one of the organisers, Samson Majola: "There is no doubt we'll be finished by the end of this month."

Self help schemes like this one supported by KwaZulu's leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who opposes free handouts to his people. Chief Buthelezi personally intervened in this project when, on the first day of operation, the people were told to stop. Much of the canal runs through KDC/CED ground. Today the Mthembus labour on the implied official sanction.

"A measure of their determination, and of course of the hunger here, is the number which turned out to work," says Mr Alcock.

Weak

One of the Mthembus who would like to work on the canal but who simply cannot for she is too weak is widow Sazele Mcunu. All she has to eat a day is a cup of pap fortified with "spinach" mashed from shrubs and weeds: "when you speak of meat you speak of the time of my ancestors. Bread? I have forgotten its taste."

Still, the Mthembus labour on. "Here at least is some hope" says Mr Alcock. "What's better? For them just to sit and die?"

At the moment, he concedes, the project's future is murky. There's no guarantee of more food, no guarantee of seeds and implements for the dreamed-for gardens, no guarantee that water authorities won't simply close the whole scheme down.

The Mthembus' traditional enemies in the area, the Mcunus, are also hard at work building dams for the prayed-for rain.

On the first Saturday of every month both Mthembus and Mcunus gather at Mr Alcock's farm with sacks of animal bones. The Zulus receive meal and Mr Alcock gets the bones which he burns, crushes and distributes as phosphate fertilizer.

Bones

With the drought having decimated KwaZulu's cattle herd, one thing there's no shortage of is bones.

More than R1 300 was collected by the Tribune/Red Cross fund this week. For projects such as those at Msinga more money is solely needed. Donations can be sent to the Tribune at Box 1491 Durban 4000 or to the Red Cross at Box 1680 Durban 4000.

This week's contributions are:

Anonymous	R400
Mrs C. Vinsen	20
J. N. Johnstone	3
J. P. Harris	20
Lodge Sinai No 31	13
Mowat Park High School	285
W. Black	30
Rotary Anns Hermanus	100
Goodall, Hilda	20
Schmid, Mrs M.	50
Skelmersdale Masonic Lodge	100
Beef Producing Food (P) Ltd	25
Students at Inanda Seminary High	20
District Grand Lodge of Natal (further contribution)	129
Nicol D. J. C.	15
Padavachee K	15
Badish Mrs S. E.	2
Burreddu J.	20
Vranch Miss V. A.	10
Anonymous	30
Anonymous	20
Children of the Holy Childhood Convent Eshowe	66

I am a marketplace politician ...

IT IS right and proper that industry should join hands with the South African Government to bring about whatever economic development can be brought about.

But I am concerned that the South African Government, in soliciting industrial support, may try to do so within a political formula, which spells self-destruction for these endeavours.

If industrialists are expected to be party to a confederal solution for South Africa, they will be party to death and destruction. The dismemberment of South Africa into a number of discrete states joined only on a confederal basis will be made impossible by bloodshed.

This and every other generation of black youth will fight political battles to be accepted as South African, free to move and seek the good life in the boundaries of South Africa as determined by the Act of Union.

Blacks throughout so-called white South Africa will continue to seek common cause. Any moves towards confederalism will first make a significant proportion of urban blacks into active politicians and then into potential revolutionaries.

Join me in a shared future

Inkatha, as a black political organisation, has achieved a degree of mass support among blacks unprecedented in this country. It has done so because Inkatha reflects the kind of thinking which I am laying before you today.

By MANGOSUTHU G BUTHELEZI

Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha

This article has been adapted from Chief Buthelezi's speech at the Sunday Times Top 100 Companies dinner in Johannesburg this week

Endure

Inkatha is here to stay and Inkatha is a South African organisation. It will endure and it will continue to offer prospects of meaningful black-white partnerships in fashioning our future.

Let me put it bluntly: There is not one single popular black organisation to which you could go to seek a partnership for confederalism.

There is no black trade union movement which would see value in a black-white partnership to bring about a confederal future.

There is no cultural organisation, there is no religious organisation, there is no black professional organisation and there is no popular black political party which would work with whites to bring about a confederal system in South

fact is black South Africans of Zulu extraction will outnumber whites in South Africa and will continue to fight tooth and nail for acceptance as South Africans.

Tests of Inkatha's comprehension of black political opinion will yet come, and it will yet be demonstrated beyond all doubt that, in

black initiative which demands white support.

When will we learn that black and white in this country are irrevocably bound together and destined for a joint venture into the future?

When will we abandon the archaic notion that white interests in this country are

to opt to remain South Africans, with the right to participate in the Government institutions of this country.

I ask you rationally to accept that your own vested interests lie in active progress by adaptation to a truly multiracial democracy, and that your interests do not lie in an attempted apartheid future.

The vast majority of black South Africans have never indulged in Utopian thinking.

They have been conditioned by hunger pangs, which need food today.

They have been conditioned by tax, which needs money today.

They have been conditioned by the need for a roof over their heads, to keep today's sun and rain out.

Utopian leadership waxes moralistic; it produces

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Africa.

Yet the Prime Minister and his Cabinet have not given me any reason to believe that they contemplate anything other than a confederal future for us.

Reverse

Never have they once said to me that our prime political task in this country is to evolve peaceful ways to arrive at black-white power-sharing.

They have said the reverse to me. They have said we cannot share power. They exhort me to take independence — so-called — so that I forfeit my right as a South African to work towards power-sharing in this country.

I was particularly kind to the Prime Minister when he assumed his office.

I called upon the world to give him time, and stated that he could not undo the damage of many generations with a stroke of a pen ... only to find that this hand of friendship was spurned by the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council.

I can state unequivocally that KwaZulu will never seek independence of the kind offered by Pretoria.

The consequence of this expressing these sentiments, I speak not only for the present membership of Inkatha but also for a vast number of other blacks.

The wisdom for a multiracial future in this country can only be found in multiracial decision-making.

I, as a black, would not dare to attempt a blacks-only solution to the South African situation.

The Buthelezi Commission, which I established earlier this year, is a joint venture between blacks and whites, and it is a shared venture between various political streams of thought.

Shared

Industrialisation in this country must be a shared venture; the creation of wealth and the coping with poverty in the backlog of social and human development must be a shared venture.

In planning such shared ventures, there are numerous and detailed considerations to explore. For this purpose, I established the Inkatha Institute for South Africa.

Like the Buthelezi Commission, it will be a shared venture between black and white; and it represents a separable from black interests?

Ideal

Inkatha struggles to preserve a threatened ideal that a true partnership between black and white in this country is still possible to avoid catastrophe.

Inkatha struggles to keep this ideal alive in the only way that it can be preserved — that is, in practical demonstrations that ideological apartheid is unnecessary ... more than unnecessary, unwholesome.

None of your factories would survive for long, none of your commerical undertakings would survive, if they did not participate in progress towards sharing opportunity and moving inexorably towards racial equality.

Whites in this country can no longer go it alone.

My appeal to you today is the appeal of a pragmatist.

Confederalism will never emerge. It is not a viable alternative. The production of so-called independent homelands is futile and meaningless, politically speaking, and will not defuse the growing political tensions in this country.

I and others will continue martyrs and it blames others in a holier-than-thou attitude; but it does not command mass support.

Ordinary people throughout the world are concerned with their daily bread. They seek action, which procures for them what they need for their immediate desperate circumstances.

That means we must become realistic and pursue the politics of the marketplace.

Appeal

I could not join in the international call for economic sanctions against South Africa.

I could not join in the calls for such international action as would lead to the closing of factories and the loss of work opportunities for blacks.

I am not a Utopian moralist who can destroy the heart and mind of an ordinary worker to suit Utopian ends.

I appeal to you to employ managerial skills in the pursuit of a multiracial future for the same practical reasons, and not for ideological reasons.

You all believe in the free market. I am a marketplace politician.

Farmers join Buthelezi probe

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has thanked the Natal Agricultural Union for 'seeing the light' and agreeing to serve on the Buthelezi commission.

Reacting to the news that the union had changed its mind about participation, Chief Buthelezi said he regarded the union as one of the most important organisations in the province.

The union's non-participation, to which he had already resigned himself, would have left a void within the commission, he added.

At a council meeting in Pietermaritzburg last week, the union nominated well-known Harding farmer Tony Erskine to serve on the commission. He will represent the union on the commission's economic sub-committee.

Slain man's grave guarded

African Affairs Reporter

THE grave of Mr J Sikosana, who was a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and who was gunned down by unknown assailants in October this year in Izingolweni, is under guard day and night.

Mr Sikosana was shot dead by five men as he left his home in the early hours of October 30.

His attackers opened the boot of his car and escaped with his firearm.

Since then two men have been detained by police for questioning.

Mr Sikosana's sister, Josephine Sikosana who works in Paddock, near Izingolweni, yesterday confirmed that the family had received reports that his brother's body would be dug up for the purpose of making muti because he was a great man in the area.

She said when she received reports warriors were organised to guard the grave day and night. They will continue to do so indefinitely.

Another member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Elias Blose, who belonged to the same Nyuswa tribe in Izingolweni was also gunned down in his Durban shop recently.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, DECEMBER 14, 1980 (107) 14/12/80 (101) S. Tribune 14

Freedom will result from unity, Buthelezi

By IAN WYNNE

THE only hope of bringing about change in South Africa was for forces inside the country and those outside to work together to bring down the "Botha regime", the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Shaka's Day celebrations at Makuta near Durban, Chief Buthelezi said there was nothing dramatic which could be done by Africa or the international community to topple "the Pretoria regime".

"Their role can only be a supportive one and it is high time we realised it can only be supportive of what blacks in their millions in South Africa do to bring about change. The international community will give us no magic wand," he said.

Those who were adults at the time of the Sharpeville shootings would know that many thought the end of the road had been reached and liberation was about to take place.

"They will know the whole international community expressed its anger and threatened sanctions," he said.

"We can never hope to win if we do not synchronise what the forces of change outside South Africa do with what forces for change within South Africa do. To act independently and to indulge in divisive actions of name-calling will never bring the Botha regime tumbling to the ground.

"Each insult hurled by any section of the forces for change at others gives a new lease to white oppression in South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said as a result of "Afrikaner Nationalist mischief-making" in abusing the ethnicity of blacks to keep them divided there was confusion among Zulus as to whether or not to be proud of their great past.

"There is every reason why we should be proud," he said. "We are what we are because of great men from whom we are descended whose acts of bravery made us famous as a people."

Zulu language, history and culture were a part of the people and there was nothing negative about them as long as it was kept in mind that Afrikaner Nationalism had attempted for 32 years to divide blacks to rule them more effectively.

"We in KwaZulu have been more vigilant about this sort of mischief than people in any other part of South Africa. We stand totally opposed to the abuse of our ethnicity more than in any part of South Africa.

"We have not been swayed even by the conduct of our Xhosa-speaking Nguni brothers, who have swallowed the National Party bait hook, line and sinker to give credibility to their policy of fragmenting our people, the blacks, and our homeland which is South Africa.

"We stand firmly opposed to independence in spite of the fact we are conscious of our greatness as a people," he said.

He warned that the Government could multiply the Transkeis, Ciskeis, Bophuthatswanas and Vendas a hundred times, but his people regarded their South Africanism as something they were prepared to die for if necessary.

If all other homelands accepted independence the so-called blacks of Zulu extraction would still number more than the whites.

Chief Buthelezi called for an end to faction fighting which had developed in a number of areas and spilled over into the hostels of Johannesburg.

"I find it odd that when we are against premature use of force, even against whites who oppress us, such violence should be so increasingly used by Zulus on other Zulus.

"This has the effect of not only destroying black unity, which is so crucial to our liberation struggle, but it has the effect of retarding the black struggle for liberation by several decades," he said.

He appealed for blacks to help him find a solution to the problem.

Zulus will 'die to stay part of SA'

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said at the weekend that the Zulu people were prepared to die in order to remain part of South Africa.

Reaffirming his implacable opposition to accepting independence for the region at a meeting at Kwa Makuta in the Umbumbulu district, he added: 'We stand firmly opposed to independence in spite of the fact that we are conscious of our greatness as a people who were destroyed by the fire of the white man's gun in 1879.'

Pointing out that KwaZulu, more than any other part of South Africa, was totally opposed to the abuse of the ethnicity of its people, Chief Buthelezi said: 'We have not been swayed even by the conduct of our Xhosa-speaking, Nguni brothers, who have swallowed the National Party bait hook, line and sinker to give credibility to their policy of fragmenting our people, the blacks, and our homeland which is South Africa'.

The Chief Minister said the Zulu people remained South Africans to this day and did not want to disintegrate into separate entities from one South African nation.

He warned the Government that they could multiply the Transkeis, the Ciskeis, the Bophuthatswanas, the Vendas a hundred times, but Zulus regarded their South Africanism as something they were prepared to die for if necessary.

Chief Buthelezi reminded white South Africa that his stand was serious. Even assuming for argument's sake that all other 'homelands' accepted so-called 'independence', blacks of Zulu extraction would still outnumber whites in the common area of South Africa.

Referring to ongoing faction fighting, he said it was paradoxical that, while many blacks embraced his strategy of non-violence, there was so much violence used by blacks of Zulu extraction against others.

It was a tragedy that seemed to be getting worse every year.

Chief Buthelezi said that faction fighting had the effect not only of destroying black unity — crucial to the liberation struggle — but also of retarding the black struggle for liberation by many decades.

Examiner 'relieved of his duties'

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African Affairs Reporter

A BLACK circuit inspector, appointed by the Department of Education and Training as chief examiner for a Zulu paper in the junior certificate national examination, has been 'relieved of his duties' following the marking of scripts by unauthorised persons.

Mr R S Ndlovu, was employed by the KwaZulu Department of Education but was appointed by the Department of Education and Training, Pretoria, as chief examiner.

A spokesman for the department confirmed at the weekend that action had been taken against him and that irregularities had taken place.

According to Mr J R Lotz, Natal regional director of the department, 44 000 exam scripts were to be given out to official markers at the Edendale Technical College, but the chief examiner took some of them to Hammarsdale.

'There he would hand them to his friends, who are definitely not authorised to do the marking,' Mr Lotz said.

The Mercury has been told that careless marking of examination scripts might have lead to students being 'failed' when they might otherwise have passed.

Police in Hammarsdale last week found 80 examination scripts in the hands of people who they said were drinking liquor while marking the scripts.

The police acted after receiving reports of irregularities.

Police in charge of the investigations later stopped a car and allegedly found 4 000 scripts in the boot.

They immediately confiscated them and returned them to the Edendale Technical College where marking was conducted by authorised examiners.

Official markers have protested that they were given a limited number of scripts to mark each day. As they are paid by the script, the markers complained that they were not able to make as much money as they had in the past.

A new chief examiner has been appointed and more markers will be employed to meet the deadline.

According to a statement, the Department of Education and Training had terminated Mr Ndlovu's appointment as examiner with immediate effect.

'He is not in the employ of this department, and we cannot comment at this stage on any other actions that may be taken in future.

'All examination scripts marked by unauthorised markers will be remarked by qualified sub-examiners appointed by the Regional Director of Education and Training in Natal.

Candidates therefore have nothing to fear since the department will ensure that every single script has been properly marked and that no candidate has been wronged.

This eliminates the question of candidates having to rewrite the Zulu paper,' he said.

Mr J E Ndlovu, KwaZulu Secretary for Education and Culture, said he was awaiting a report before he could comment.

Mr R S Ndlovu was not available for comment.

Figure 1 shows, in the starkest fashion, how big the discrepancy is between income in the modern sector employment in the modern areas comes are predominate lower than ranges of the service. This makes it plausible to passively adjust to the interests; economy. African bureaux at the

grants), one can discern not the usual single earnings mode but three widely separated peaks :

i) I - associated with agriculture, both on white farms and in homelands

ii) II, IX -associated with mining and services

iii) III-VIII - associated with modern sector employment

The informal trading sector is not included.

Gatsha: Xhosas won't sway us

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said at the weekend that the Zulu people were prepared to die if necessary to remain part of South Africa.

Reaffirming his implacable opposition to accepting independence for the region at a meeting near here, he added: 'We stand firmly opposed to independence in spite of the fact that we are conscious of our greatness as a people who were destroyed by the fire of the white man's gun in 1879.'

Pointing out that Kwazulu, more than any other part of South Africa, was totally opposed to the abuse of the ethnicity of its people Chief Buthelezi said: 'We have not been swayed even by the conduct of our Xhosa-speaking Nguni brothers who have swallowed the National Party bait hook, line and sinker to give credibility to their policy of fragmenting our people, the blacks, and our homeland which is South Africa.'

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He warned the government that they could multiply the Transkeis, Ciskeis, Bophuthatswanas and Vendas 100 times but Zulus regarded their South Africanism as something they were prepared to die for if necessary.

He reminded white South Africa that his stand was serious. Even assuming for argument's sake that all other so-called "homelands" accepted so-called "independence", blacks of Zulu extraction would still out-number whites in the common area of South Africa. — DDC.

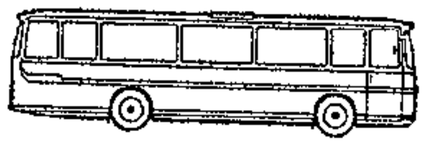
(107) STAR 16/12/80

Chief wants financial probe

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the financial policies of the Corporation for Economic Development.

This follows reports that the CED, the Government's homeland development agency, had signed contracts to pay more for some of its buses than at least one private operator using the same make of vehicle.



A controversy over the prices paid by the CED for some of its vehicles arose when it appeared that a Bloemfontein operator, Thaba Nchu Transport, paid R31 118 a chassis to MAN Truck and Bus (SA) Pty Ltd for 34 buses while the CED paid R35 000 a chassis for 32 MAN buses.

Both deals were signed in August-September.

When the CED — one of the largest buyers of MAN vehicles in South Africa — was approached about the large difference in price the corporation demanded an explanation from MAN.

MAN called in its auditors who supplied CED with a detailed financial statement which concluded that, if all factors such as trade-in deals, currency fluctuations etc, were taken into account, then CED had a marginally better deal than Thaba Nchu Transport.

But it appears that MAN has granted some form of credit to the CED after the latter's strong complaint about more favourable bus prices apparently being quoted to a smaller operator.

In his statement yesterday Chief Buthelezi said that the general manager of the CED's transport section, Mr Dana Viljoen, had shown him confidential, and possibly defamatory, personal documents about individuals.

Section 10(1) is the legal cornerstone of the system. Section 10(1)(d) links it with the l system; this is the section under which contr from rural areas and the homelands are admitte metropolitan and urban areas. Contract worke be able to earn section 10(1)(b) rights, but a lations introduced in 1968 require contract wo return to their places of origin each year and the continuity of their residence in prescribed areas. What section 10(1) does is to divide metropolitan and urban workers into two classes : 'insiders' with section 10(1)(a) or (b) rights and 'outsiders' with section 10(1)(d) rights or present illegally.[4] People with section 10(1)(c) rights form an intermediate group of largely not economically active 'dependent insiders'. The residence rights of outsiders depend absolutely on their continued employment, while those of insiders do not. Or, more accurately, they do not to the same extent; insiders are not exempt from having to register at a labour bureau as a workseeker. Moreover the state may remove 'idle' Africans from prescribed areas irrespective of their section 10 rights: a person between the ages of 15 and 60 capable of being employed who has not worked for at least four months out of a preceding year or who has on three successive occasions

Buthelezi Commission seeks widespread views

Appeal by KwaZulu body

(107) 18/12/80

Mercury Reporter

THE chairman of the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry, Prof Denys Schreiner, has appealed for interested parties to come forward with expert evidence for the commission and has said those supplying it need not necessarily be from Natal or KwaZulu.

Speaking at a Press conference yesterday, Prof Schreiner said the commission would like to receive evidence from as wide a cross-section as possible.

He pointed out that he would like the evidence to focus on the advantages or disadvantages people saw in the sub-division of Natal and KwaZulu and the interdependence of the region of Natal and KwaZulu.

On the educational side, Prof Schreiner said evidence should be concerned with the educational needs of each race group and how these should be met, the desirability and practicability of racially integrated education at various levels, and steps that should be taken to remedy the shortage of qualified teachers, especially blacks.

He said inquiries regarding the memoranda could be made to the secretary of the commission at telelephone 375484 in Durban or 63052 in Pietermaritzburg.

Prof Schreiner said three more people had joined the 40-man commission.

They were: Mr C Hiles, representing the Natal Law Society, Mr C A Erskine, representing the Natal Agricultural Union and Mr D C Grice, representing the Institute of Bankers.

He added that there had still not been replies from the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, a member of the international community and the African National Congress.

'Slap in the face' for chief

Mercury Reporter

THE transfer of Mr Ed Gregory, secretary of the Department of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, to Pretoria, is being construed in KwaZulu political circles as a 'slap in the face' for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister.

Chief Buthelezi confirmed yesterday that Mr Gregory would be leaving his department against his wishes.

The departmental secretary is a highly experienced civil servant who has an excellent working relationship with Chief Buthelezi and is highly regarded by both black and white officials at Ulundi.

The Chief Minister said he had tried to persuade Pretoria to give Mr Gregory promotion while he was at Ulundi but had not succeeded.

'They insisted on taking him,' he continued.

It is understood that Chief Buthelezi twice appealed to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, not to have Mr Gregory transferred.

UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION COURSE

In 1981 at SACHED, MOWBRAY, a special University Foundation planned. The intention is to provide students who require training for university work with a full year of intensive work for The course is designed for the post-matric students who language and who plans to study part-time while working

We have discovered that many students who go straight to matric face many problems in understanding test books, writing essays and knowing how to do research. This is as much students at U.C.T., U.W.C., Fort Hare etc. as it is of students.

THE COURSE:

The University Foundation Course is being planned as a which will initially be tested out in the form of tutorial to divide the year into two semesters:-

- Arts students would take Foundation English two specialist courses other than science
- Science students would take Foundation Foundation Science plus possibly one other

The year, therefore, is divided as follows:-

FIRST SEMESTER

8 Feb. - 12 June : Foundation English

Two 2-hour sessions which written vides a basi cussing and training in breaking dow read and ass to provide t

Or Foundatio

Two 2-hour s manner from Maths. It calculus and will be on t and solving This course Course.

SECOND SEMESTER

20 July - 5 Dec. : Foundation C

Accounts.
African Stud
Economics
Law
Psychology
Science
Sociology

Each course will /...

Mdlalose opposes resettlement

STAY!

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21/12/80 S/Trib

By Wanda Edkins

DR Frank Mdlalose, KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, yesterday called on the people of Matiwaneskop near Ladysmith in Northern Natal to resist the South African Government's plans for their resettlement.

At a meeting in the grounds of the Mangcengeza Secondary School, Dr Mdlalose told several hundred people that he aligned himself completely with their fight to stay on their land.

Dr Madlalose . . . seeks a mandate from the people

For two years the 10 000 residents have lived under threat of relocation in another area because they constitute a "black spot" in the midst of white farms.

The area set aside for them is the strife-torn Ezakheni-Ekhuvukeni complex in the Ladysmith district. Here faction fights have resulted in several deaths.

Matiwaneskop is an established community of 8 225 hectares, with 19 school buildings all paid for by the community, 12 shops, numerous roads and a plentiful water supply.

For over 100 years the Shabalala tribe and hundreds of their tenants have lived in peace in the Northern Natal valley long abandoned by whites as unsuitable for farming because of its marshy nature.

In 1870 their forefathers bought the land from The Natal Land and Colonisation Company who were holding it in trust after it was abandoned.

In 1978 they were approached by members of the Department of Co-operation and Development who said they were to be re-settled.

Later that year, despite their opposition, officials arrived and began numbering their homes.

They have subsequently negotiated through the KwaZulu Government in an effort to retain their homes.

On October 6 this year Chief Rogers Shabalala of Matiwaneskop was told that the people would be shown their place of resettlement on October 14.

Mr Mdoda Mkhulise, a member of the Inkatha Committee for the area, told me yesterday that at no stage had the people been given any definite reason why they would be moved.

He said no reply to a memorandum sent to Dr Piet Koornhof in 1978 had been received.

"The people do not want to move. They have been here so long, this is their home," he says.

Dr Mdlalose is to seek a mandate from the people on January 15 which will be presented to Dr Koornhof.

KwaZulu to fight removal plans

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NM 22/1/80

African Affairs Reporter

THE KwaZulu Government would fight 'side by side' with the people of Matiwaneskop and Jonono near Ladysmith to oppose plans to remove them, Dr F T Mdlalose, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, assured more than 6 000 residents at the weekend.

The controversial issue would be discussed at a meeting between Dr Mdlalose and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Pretoria on January 15.

Dr Mdlalose told the meeting the KwaZulu Government had already lodged an official protest with Pretoria about the planned removals, but there had been no response.

Last month he reported to Mr J H Mills, Director-General for the Department Co-operation and Development, that animals belonging to the residents of Matiwaneskop had been poisoned and there had been a threat to poison the area's source of water.

Dr Mdlalose said he had asked Pretoria to suspend plans to remove the residents of Matiwaneskop until a statement by an official, a Mr van Rensburg, were investigated.

The official told residents that Dr Mdlalose had approved of their removal and that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi did not want them to bring their stock into the new area where they would be resettled.

But he was amazed that the houses in Matiwaneskop had been numbered by the officials in preparation for the removal and officials still continued speaking to the residents. He warned that the residents in future should not speak to the officials regarding their removal until the issue of Mr van Rensburg's statement was fully investigated.

Dr Mdlalose praised the residents of Matiwaneskop and Jonono for their solidarity against the removal and assured them that the KwaZulu Government was behind them in resisting the removal.

Speaker after speaker indicated that the residents were prepared to die rather than be moved.

The residents told the Mercury that 55 dogs had died in one night and pieces of poisoned meat had been found. Two cats had also died.

Inkatha pans Ciskeian independence

RDM 23/12/80 107

By MARIKA SBOROS

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement yesterday totally rejected independence for the Ciskei, following an overwhelmingly favourable referendum in the homeland earlier this month.

In the December 4 referendum, the first of its type, Ciskeians voted overwhelmingly in favour of independence from South Africa.

In a statement released by the Inkatha central committee's inner council, after a meeting at Ulundi on Sunday, the council recorded its "uncompromising rejection of the independence offered by Pretoria, despite the Ciskei Referendum result and the possible acceptance of vassalage or indepedence a la Pretoria".

Chief Buthelezi, who is Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Inkatha's president, may refuse to communicate with Pretoria jointly through meetings of Chief Ministers as a result of the possible acceptance of "so-called independence" by the Ciskei, the inner council said.

The reason was that the acceptance of independece by the Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda and now possibly the Ciskei, undermined the agreement reached at the Umtata conference of leaders of the "so-called" homelands in 1973.

The Chief Ministers had deserted the Umtata solidarity by accepting independence without informing other members.

Chief Buthelezi should "not hesitate to withdraw from these arrangements in dealing with Pretoria jointly with other Chief Ministers, if he feels that the time for withdrawing from these arrangements has come," the statement added.

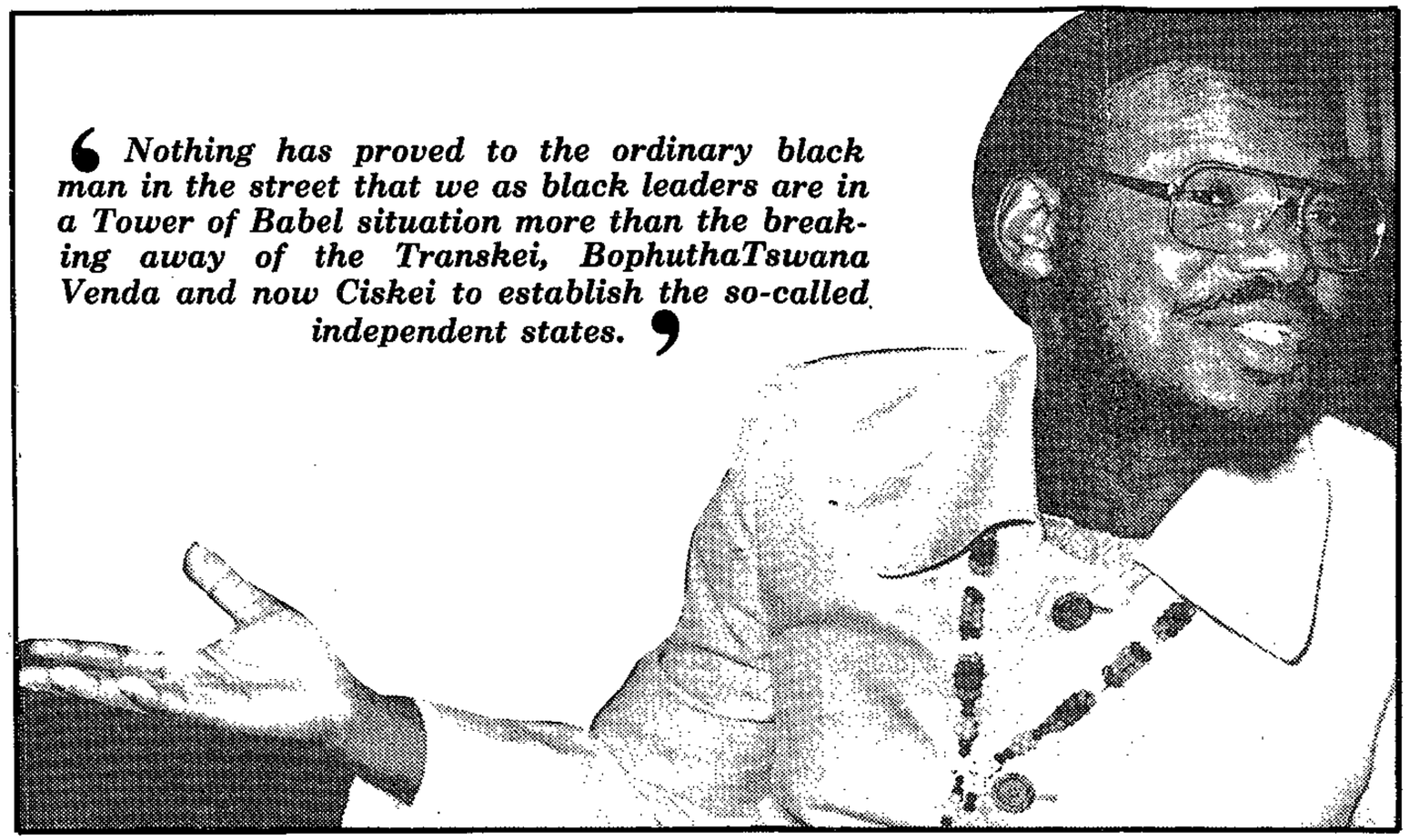
Chief Buthelezi had expressed correctly the feelings of black people when he said that blacks were prepared to lay down their lives to retain their South African citizenship, the statement said.

"We accordingly mandate the president to reject without any hesitation attempts by the Government to hang the idea of economic development on the concept of a constellation of states, which we have already rejected," the statement read.

The inner council resolved that while they supported Government efforts in regional economic development aimed at improving the socio-economic lot of black people, they rejected any attempts to make economic development conditional on acceptance of a constellation of states.

The council also repeated and endorsed past decisions by all Inkatha's organs, and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, rejecting "so-called independence".

(107) 24/12/80



Nothing has proved to the ordinary black man in the street that we as black leaders are in a Tower of Babel situation more than the breaking away of the Transkei, BophuthaTswana Venda and now Ciskei to establish the so-called independent states.

The majority of registered Ciskeian voters have opted for independence for the impoverished East Cape homeland. But KwaZulu's leader, Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI, in an address to the Inner Council of his Inkatha movement's Central Committee, believes all they have achieved is to give a semblance of credibility to apartheid.

RDM 24/12/80

(105) (107)

Buthelezi's case against the Ciskei

AS THE year draws to a close, there is not much one sees which is reassuring as far as change is concerned. About this time last year, we were encouraged to hope that something was going to happen which would change direction in South Africa.

What has happened is far from encouraging. It is quite clear that we need to have new ideas as to what ballgame this situation forces us to play in view of the apparent white intransigence we face in spite of so much talk about change.

As I have stated, there is a lot that will test your patience and political acumen and sagacity to the very limits in 1981. It is clear that when the Ciskei adds more respectability to apartheid by going for so-called independence, we will get more and more to be treated as a nuisance here, as a result of our stand against this Pretoria-type of independence.

You must have the maturity to place yourselves in the shoes of the men at the helm of our affairs in Pretoria. They have their own trophies on the wall in terms of their own ideology. They have the Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda, and they will soon add the Ciskei. What reason have they to bother about KwaZulu's stand? To them these trophies spell success of their policies. That is why KwaZulu will be regarded as an irritant in these circumstances, and Inkatha as a nuisance.

It looks to me as if there needs to be a re-declaration of attitude on the part of black leaders in the so-called homeland areas as to where they stand on the whole issue of so-called independence, and the whole nebulous concept of a constellation of states.

It looks as if even the President of BophuthaTswana, who should be a better judge of Government sincerity from his experience, is sceptical about this concept.

We have always seen this as an attempt to have white South Africa as the sun and the so-called national states and other really independent states as satellites of the all-white state. This is white supremacy and white domination by consent if we accept being led down a primrose path through the blandishments of the Prime Minister and his Ministers on the constellation of states.

White South Africa will continue to be the big wheel, and all other States just cogs on that wheel, doing no more than the will of the wheel.

We seem to be getting to another crossroads as black leaders flowing from the political conduct of our brothers in the so-called independent National States, and now also in the Ciskei. How can one know how many other leaders harbour the ambitions which our brothers and sisters in the Ciskei have now revealed?

I am pained by the fact that I was one of the architects of the Umtata Conference, at which we tried to forge links of unity between ourselves as brothers, and as a rejection of Pretoria's ruse to fragment us as black brothers.

I am pained because, if as I am beginning to feel inclined, I go on my own, on the basis of making it clear to South Africa, Africa and the world that my stand against so-called independence cannot change under any circumstances, there are those who will point a finger at me as if I have destroyed what is left of the black solidarity we were hoping to entrench when we went to Umtata in September, 1973.

And yet, as I see it, it is extremely important not to mislead the Prime Minister or any of his Ministers that we are prepared to play ball with them on their so-called confederal formula, and the consequent constellation of states.

I just want to share these thoughts with you because I feel that the time has come for me to state to you where I stand. If there is anyone amongst members of the movement who are taken up with the glitter of the constellation of states, let them be given a chance to say so.

This applies equally to black leaders, some of whom were at Umtata in September, 1973. That relationship is no different than that which exists between the family known as the commonwealth of states. That is not a body which can legislate for member states. The conference we have had as black leaders or Chief Ministers has no constitutional basis, and there should be no pretence that it has any locus standi in judicio, for legislating or deciding for each individual so-called homeland.

I do not want anyone to have any illusions on that one. We have for example a meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, on his three Bills on the 15th of next month. No decision can be taken there which is binding on all of us so-called homelands.

I want to make it clear that I cannot be dragooned even at such a meeting to adopt political stances which are against the policy of Inkatha and for that matter that of the KwaZulu government. We might look at any breaking down of those Umtata established links as a setback.

It would be an illusion to pretend that the setback takes place only now. When the Transkei went for so-called independence after we had been assured by its leader Chief Matanzima that he was not opting for so-called independence, that was the beginning of the setback, as it amounted to the undoing of what we had already established.

When BophuthaTswana and Venda followed, these were further setbacks, and the very disintegration of the Umtata solidarity.

After what the Ciskei has decided to do, after all the assurances we had from our brother Dr Sebe that he was not opting for independence, it would be silly to regard anyone who decides to walk alone, as was the case before Umtata, as if he is destroying black solidarity.

The people who are reponsible for the breaking of that solidarity are known. It amounts to playing into the hands of our political enemies to continue, as I see it, as if Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda, have not destroyed our Umtata-founded black solidarity.

These are very painful facts we have to live with.

There has been a lot of pretence by people who originate from these very areas as if I am on the same political wavelength with Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda in order to divert attention from their own failure to stop this madness of fragmenting blacks and South Africa in the areas where they originated historically.

There are very trying tests I have at this moment in history to go through, and it is clear that your wisdom will be crucial in helping me to resolve these problems.

No one in fact can accuse me of wanting to break black solidarity because I take the South African Black Alliance as representing the real black solidarity which is crucial, and which will be decisive in the liberation struggle.

In fact, those who have not identified with us in the alliance have not done so either because they want to placate Pretoria or because they are playing up to the popular fallacy that because I am chairman of the alliance, Zulus are seeking to establish a Zulu imperium, and in this way dominate other people. That myth, it must be recalled, was reiterated ad nauseum by the apartheid-supporting mass media at the time we founded the Black Alliance.

These are serious matters which I feel we cannot be over-diplomatic about. If we try to do this we will be misleading those who may be harbouring the same ambitions as Dr Sebe. At the same time we will be giving Pretoria false hopes that what they are talking about — that the so-called constellation of states has possibilities as a solution to South African problems — while we know quite well that it is not so.

I have tried to lay bare what is going on in my mind at this time. I do believe very seriously that this may be the time to detour and to rethink, and also to lose friends, if they are false friends, and face reality. I will be grateful to you for your wisdom in these issues which are really bothering me at this time.

Leadership demands of us to be honest and to make decisions not to curry favour with this or that political faction. One of those moments is with us, when we have to rethink and to act boldly. Acting boldly in the circumstances is responsible conduct, which is in the interests of South Africa and what is good for everyone in South Africa.

I am sorry that we do not have as much time as is warranted by these very serious issues I have raised. For this reason I have tried also to be very brief in making these remarks.

I do believe that however desirable it is for us to have machinery where we speak with one voice as blacks, it is no use maintaining a resemblance of this, which is not based on reality.

Nothing has proved to the ordinary black man in the street that we as black leaders are in a Tower of Babel situation, more than the breaking away of the Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda and now Ciskei to establish the so-called independent states.

There are black people and I suspect that their view may be a majority black view, who see this as a betrayal of the black cause. This has suited many detractors to denigrate us both here and abroad, without any good reason, as if we were all waiting in the wings to grab these political crumbs, at the expense of millions of black people and of our future generations.

We have to be honest with each other, as with the Government, if we must save this country from the dangerous road which is leading to destruction, on which this country seems to be moving.

The formula is simple. Let us have a forum where people of all political persuasions debate the issue of what may be a suitable political dispensation for South Africa. I am not keen to impose even what I think is the best formula without any consensus. I am prepared to have my suggestion debated at a representative meeting.

A few days ago Blood River was commemorated. It is one of the blood-stained beacons of our history during the last century. Let the Government not precipitate a situation where we can so easily have other Blood Rivers in South Africa.

I feel certain that if we are all stupid enough in South Africa to allow that to happen, it will not just be Zulu blood through which black and white will wade, but the blood of both races. That is too ghastly to contemplate, as Mr Vorster once said.

No! Inkatha rejects Pretoria-type independence

107 VM 8 7 1983

Mercury Reporter

THE newly formed Inner Council of the Central Committee of Inkatha has recorded its uncompromising rejection of independence for KwaZulu as offered by Pretoria.

In a statement issued after the first meeting of the council, Inkatha said it reaffirmed its stand in spite of the result of the Ciskei referendum on the subject of independence for that territory within a confederation.

The statement said that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, had correctly expressed the feeling of black people when he said they were prepared to die to retain their South African citizenship.

The council also rejected any attempts by the Government to make economic development a prize for the acceptance of a constellation of states.

It gave a mandate to Chief Buthelezi to reject without any hesitation any attempts by the Government to hang the idea of economic development on the concept of a constellation of states.

The council made it clear that the Chief Minister of KwaZulu should no longer feel morally obliged to communicate with Pretoria through meetings of chief ministers of the various homelands if there was any further risk of being compromised by other chief ministers.

The council recommended that Chief Buthelezi should not hesitate to withdraw from arrangements in dealing with Pretoria jointly with other chief ministers if he felt the time for withdrawing had arrived.

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting it was clear that, when the Ciskei added respectability to apartheid by opting for so-called independence, KwaZulu would be treated as more and more of a nuisance by the Government.

'They have their own trophies on the wall in terms of their own ideology. They have the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and they will soon add the Ciskei.

'To them these trophies spell success of their policies. That is why KwaZulu will be regarded as an irritant in these circumstances, and Inkatha as a nuisance,' he concluded.