HOMELAND – KWAZULU

– GENERAL

1976 + 1977

107

COPTERS READY FOR FLOODS SOS

S Trib 1/2/76

Tribune Reporter

AIR FORCE helicopters are standing by to fly emergency supplies to remote settlements in Northern Zululand which have been cut off by floodwaters after 70 hours of continual torrential rain. And for the second year in a row, the police camp at Maputa near the Mozambique border is under water.

More than 700mm of rain have fallen there in the last three days and it is still pouring.

Sea birds have been blown 30 kilometres inland to Mkuze by the cyclone Danae. This is the first time these birds have been seen at Mkuze.

The Durban Weather Office said rain will carry on throughout the weekend in Zululand.

The week-long deluge has left hundreds of tribesmen homeless.

THREAT OF A TRADE WAR BETWEEN RACES

5/6/78 (107)

Mercury Reporter

WHITE traders on the South Coast are predicting a price war following the Government's decision to phase out White and Indian trading in the KwaZulu homeland.

White traders spoken to yesterday said they would drop prices below those of Black traders to attract customers to their stores now that permits to enable them to deliver into the homeland are to be withdrawn.

Fear

None of the traders spoken to wish to be named for fear of victimisation and because they still hope to be granted permits to continue as before.

They claim that the no-permit rule only applies to those traders who have made themselves unpopular with Black businessmen by going into the homeland and "touting for business" in an attempt to draw customers.

It is apparently business tactics like these that angered Chief Xolo who first started the rumpus by not endorsing permit application by some White traders.

Attacked

Former South Coast MP, Mr. Douglas Mitchell, in a letter to a local newspaper has claimed that his family have been singled out by name by Chief Xolo.

They have been accused of building an empire and having a trade monopoly in the area.

In his letter Mr. Mitchell asked why it was that "people come and buy from traders outside the location" and how many "sick and elderly are to suffer hardships so that a few Bantu traders (six or seven) can benefit?"

University closed

(106)

DURBAN — The University of Zululand closed its doors for the winter holidays a month early yesterday because of a boycott of lectures by students.

With police on standby on the campus owing to the crisis, the Rector of the University, Prof A. C. Nkabinde, closed the doors at 2 p.m. and ordered all students to leave by 5 p.m.

There were no incidents and the student factor disappeared without trace early yesterday afternoon.

Classes at the university will reopen on June 19 and lectures will be resumed [illegible] days later, according to a statement issued by Prof Nkabinde.

The boycott was the culmination of a number of issues — including the expulsion of [illegible] students, the introduction of the semester system and [illegible] faculty of science — [illegible] the students held an unauthorised meeting at [illegible] Nkabinde yesterday that they had decided to boycott lectures. — DDC.

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Hansard no 1 : 27th January 1976 col 6.

Inspection of luggage of Chief Minister of a Bantu homeland

*14. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether officials of the Department of Customs and Excise stationed at Jan Smuts Airport in 1975 opened and searched luggage belonging to the Chief Minister of a Bantu homeland; if so, what is the name of the Chief Minister concerned;

(2) in whose presence was the search carried out;

(3) whether any articles were removed from the luggage; if so, (a) what articles and (b) for what reason.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on 27 November 1975 told officials that his baggage had been lost in transit. Four pieces of baggage which were received by the S.A. Airways on 28 November 1975 were found to be either unlocked, open or in a damaged condition and placed in the lost property office of the S.A. Airways who acted on behalf of the carrier of the baggage.

(2) The baggage whilst it was still unclaimed, was examined by officers of the Department of Customs and Excise after they had been called to the lost property office by an official of S.A. Airways, who was present at the examination, and who previously had noticed a banned objectionable magazine in one of the pieces of baggage which was badly damaged.

(3) Yes.

(a) 2 books.
5 magazines.
3 calendars.

(b) Because, being publications of an objectionable nature, their importation is prohibited.

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Homelands
KwaZulu – General.

Star 6/2/76.

Kruger must go says Buthelezi

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

Chief Buthelezi of kwaZulu has made a stinging attack on the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, and opened the way for a serious confrontation with the Government.

In one of the most defiant speeches made by a homeland leader against the Government, Chief Buthelezi told the conference on Racial Discrimination on Saturday that statements by Mr Kruger cut the ground from under the feet of people committed to peaceful solutions to South Africa's problems.

He quoted Mr Kruger as saying there was no hope for the urban black to share in the central Parliament, nor for the townships to turn into city states.

"The urban black man is export labour whether born here or not," he quoted Mr Kruger as saying.

"This amounted to a white commitment to a bloody revolution," Chief Buthelezi said.

While he would still be willing to join hands with whites to bring about a redistribution of political power, Chief Buthelezi declared:

"I absolutely refuse to join hands with a man like Mr Kruger to bring about the ultimate race war. Whatever indignant denials Mr Kruger may make, his statements amount to a calculated fermentation of a race war."

Going further, Chief Buthelezi said he had already joined hands with his people to fight the iniquitous injustice of apartheid.

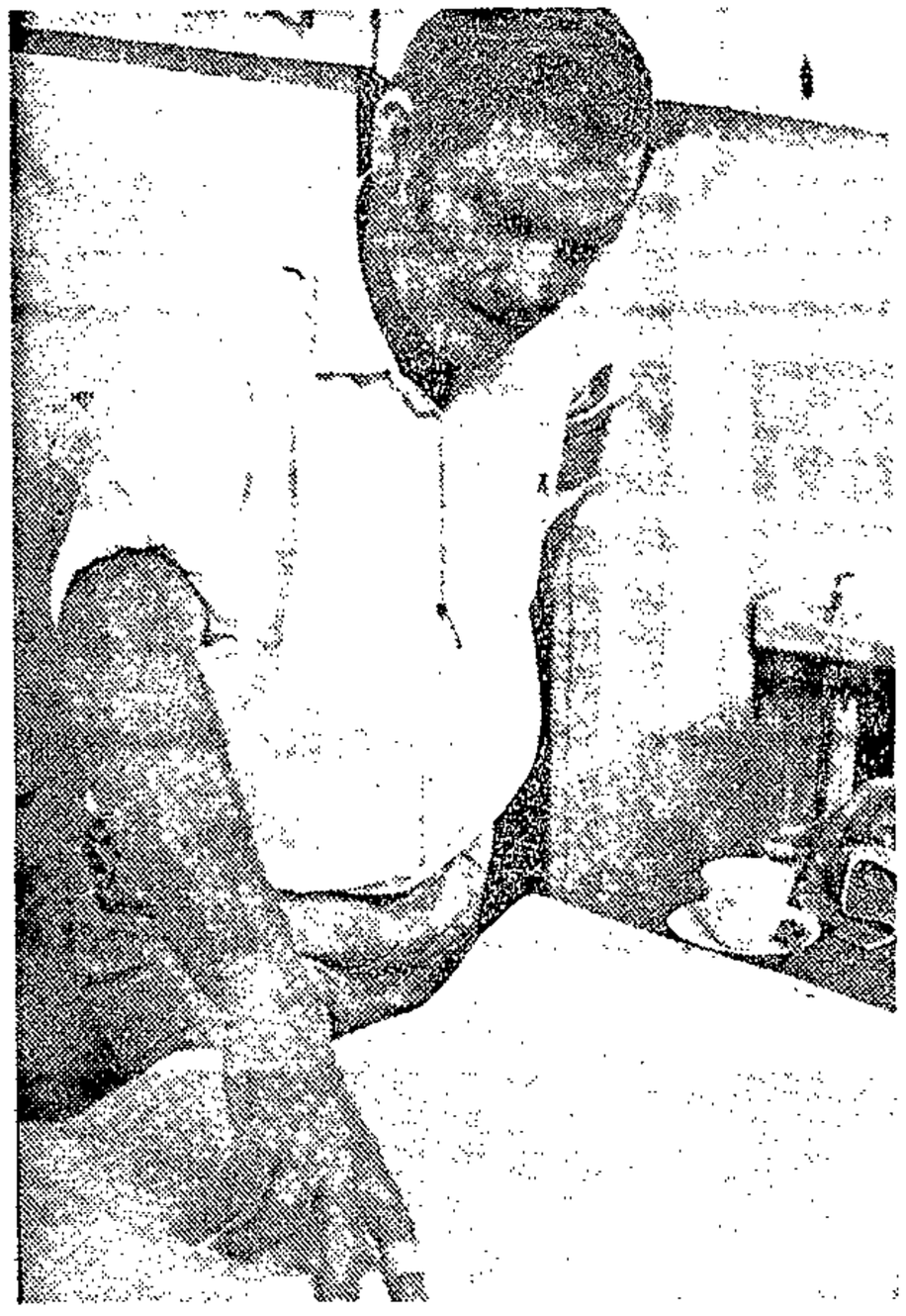
"I will go with my people wherever that fight takes me. I will go with them whatever such a fight may cost us."

Extending his attack on the Minister, Chief Buthelezi said if the conference discussions were to make a contribution to change through peaceful means, they would have to lead "to ways and means of removing the Jimmy Krugers of this world from the political scene.

"This may sound far fetched, but I am afraid dismantling discrimination places that kind of challenge before us," he added.

Later he claimed statements such as he had quoted by Mr Kruger "incite people to violence and racial hatred."

31 Whites hear their town is going Black



MR. BILL COMRIE, chairman of the Impendle Health Committee, looks at the map showing the 54 plots in the township that have been zoned for KwaZulu.

Mercury Reporter

THE 31 White residents of Impendle learned officially only yesterday that their township was to be zoned Black, although they say they had been promised a month's notice.

Yesterday the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, announced that it had been gazetted that Impendle and Nongoma had been "zoned completely for occupation or acquisition by Bantu persons who are citizens of KwaZulu."

A further statement would be issued about the procedure to be followed by owners of land wishing to offer their properties for sale to the South African Bantu Trust.

It would also cover such matters as valuation of properties and claims for business goodwill.

Many learned from the Mercury news team or the radio that the area had been zoned.

When an official of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development went to the town last July, they were told they would be informed a month before the zoning was gazetted.

"But we have known for 15 years that the area would go Black. We are completely surrounded by KwaZulu here," said Mr. Kenneth Adlam, one of only three White residents who owns his house.

A former chairman of the Impendle Health Committee and manager of a trading store, Mr. Adlam said: "We are in a cleft stick. If they had proclaimed the area Black, we would have got Government compensation.

"But by zoning it, we can only sell to an African privately, to one supported by the Bantu Investment Corporation or the South African Bantu Trust.

"If a Black man gives me a good price, I will sell. Otherwise, I'll have to sit it out, he said.

The present Health Board chairman, Mr. Bill Comrie, leases his cash store, tearoom and garage.

The garage and tearoom have just been sold and the deed of sale signed on Monday. There was speculation yesterday that the sale would be frozen, but this could not be confirmed.

"When Mr. Gray from the Department came last July, we suggested that the town should be linked to White farms to the north. They at present have to go through KwaZulu when leaving their properties.

"But although he was supposed to hear our views, it was more of a lecture on the benefits of going Black," said Mr. Comrie.

The official had stressed that they did not have to sell. Unless things became "uncomfortable" he wanted to stay.

"I love this spot. It has a beautiful climate," he said. Formerly a Mtubatuba farmer, Mr. Comrie has been in Impendle with his family for five years.

Of the eight other families, two are headed by policemen and one by the local magistrate.

One of the two bachelors of Impendle, Mr. Roy Pike, said he had lived on and off in the town since 1931.

There was no racial friction but he thought he would sell and move to a White area.

Although residents did not feel they had been treated as unfairly as people in Port St. Johns, Mr. Botha, when he was a junior Minister, "more or less gave us an assurance we would be joined to the White farms in the north which border the Howick district," said Mr. Adlam.

The only Indian family in Impendle runs one of the stores. Mr. Goolam Baig said his father-in-law, who owned it and the land, was in India at the moment.

He felt they would probably leave if Africans bought next door: "But as long as the Whites stay, we will. We have been here since 1925," he said.

Undeveloped land in Impendle has been fre for years, and many farms in the district are alr earmarked for inclusion in KwaZulu.

MR. KENNETH Adlam runs his family's trading store. The family owns eight plots in Impendle, which include two houses. He will stay unless he gets a good price.

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Buthelezi calls for Black conventions

(1) Intergroup Relations
(2) 107

CAPE TIMES 15/3/76

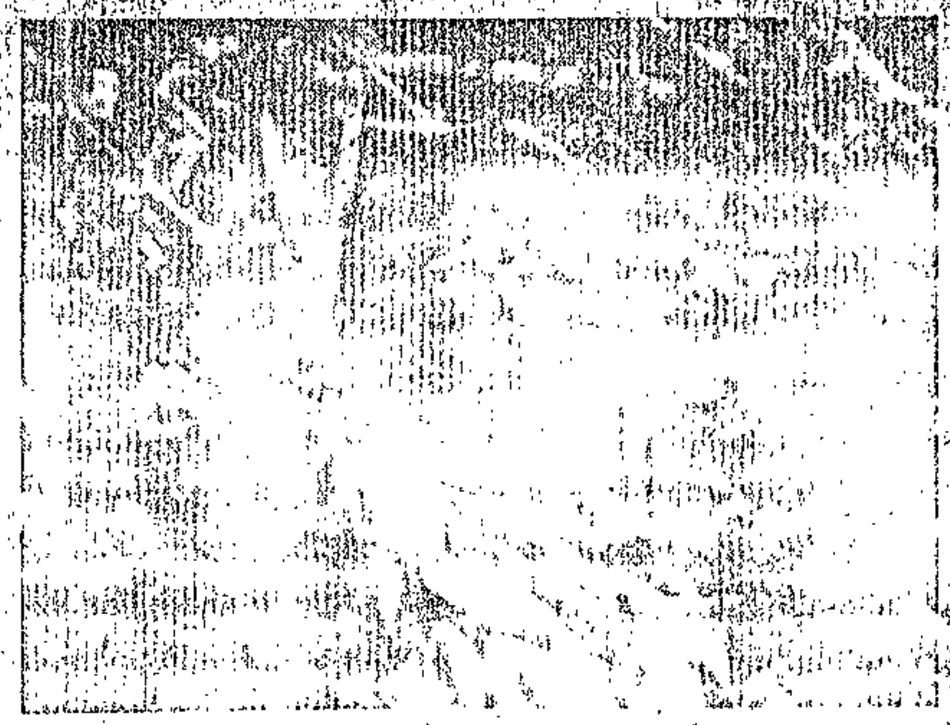
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said here yesterday that Whites should read the writing on the wall and "realize that the country must move towards majority rule".

Chief Buthelezi said there were plans to call a series of Black conventions which would voice the consensus of Black South African opinion on issues of national importance.

Addressing the people of Soweto at the Jabulani amphitheatre, Chief Buthelezi said majority rule was the burning issue in Southern Africa and that South Africa could no more avoid it than Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia or South West Africa.

He rejected as "puny" two Government strategies devised to avoid majority rule".



A crowd of 16 000 greeted Chief Buthelezi at Jabulani.

Burnt fingers

Of the first he said: "Prime Minister Vorster's détente policy has not succeeded. Not only has it not succeeded, but White South Africa has burnt her fingers in Angola".

Of the second, independence for the homelands, he said: "South Africa is one country. It has one destiny. Those who are attempting to divide the land of our birth are attempting to stom the tide

Graaff: Chief has followed old line

Staff Reporter

"THIS has always been the Buthelezi line, ever since I have known him," Sir De Villiers Graaff, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday commenting on Chief Buthelezi's Soweto speech.

"Basically there is nothing new in what he says. He has always held to the multi-racial concept but has never stated on what basis it would be applied, and he has always been opposed to the idea of homelands."

Another United Party spokesman, Mr Japie Basson, said: "There is no divergence from Chief Buthelezi's philosophy. What is interesting though is the powerful way in which he has stated it.

"He has always been in favour of one man, one vote — and a vote for all South Africans, including Whites. He has always stressed that four million Whites cannot be ignored.

"His speech reflects the feeling common among the Black people today."

Warning underlines 'Black frustration'

Staff Reporter

THE leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Colin Eglin, saw Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's speech to the people of Soweto, as a blunt warning from a Black leader who has "decided to work towards peaceful change within the apartheid system".

Speaking from his Sea Point home yesterday, Mr Eglin said Chief Buthelezi's words should be heeded by all thoughtful South Africans. "Chief Buthelezi articulates the growing frustration of millions of Black South Africans who are cut off from any meaningful say in the decision-making process of the South Africa to which they belong."

Mr Eglin added that Black and White leaders should try and find one another around a conference table.

Chief Buthelezi

Continued from page 1

over the head of the "all-White Parliament".

Chief Buthelezi said that to that end there were plans to call a series of Black National conventions which would voice the consensus of Black South African opinion on issues of national importance.

"We cannot wait for Mr Vorster's Government to do something about Black decision-making at the national level," he said.

The Cape Times Durban correspondent reports that Chief Buthelezi said he had called for a Black national convention on economic matters. It was important that this convention took place, in August, if all went as planned. There should also be separate conventions on the homeland independence issue and on South Africa's foreign policy.

Chief Buthelezi said that White South Africans could not expect support from Black South Africans in their "White struggle to maintain a position of dominance in Southern Africa". "The majority of Blacks will not find it in their hearts to die on the country's borders to defend a system which is morally repugnant," he said.

F.M. 19/3/76

NEW DEAL FOR CANE COUNTRY

Development aid programmes often founder on the folly of fertilising ignorance with money and hoping for the best. The Sugar Association is taking good care to avoid such mistakes in its efforts to help small growers.

Its Small Cane Growers' Financial Aid Fund made 1 200 loans, totalling R1,3m, by the end of January after 22 months of business. A slow start, but the pace is hotting up, says Fund manager Alfred Schaffer, a former Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Natal. Latest venture is the donation of three farmers' centres to the KwaZulu Government and the addition of another R5m to the Fund for what it calls Phase Two development.

The R5m to start the Small Cane Growers' Financial Aid Fund came from the proceeds of the 1972/1973 sugar crop. The second R5m for Phase Two — earmarked for block development — has been made available by the Sugar Association's development section.

Although the Fund is open to all races the main beneficiaries are intended to be African, Indian and Coloured growers who lack capital and skills. Africans suffer from additional handicaps under the migrant labour system and from uneconomic agricultural units arising from every married man's traditional right to land. Their productivity is approximately half the industrial average and many Black growers fail to deliver at all in some seasons.

The farmers' centres are intended as places where Zulu farmers can go with their extension officers on short courses to acquire agricultural know-how. They will also serve as community centres for their areas at Ndwedwe and Ngoye on the north coast and Umzumbe on the south coast.

Phase Two is aimed at the development of large blocks of land which will thereafter be allotted on a viable unit basis, with many services for the settlement being undertaken co-operatively. The KwaZulu Government will select areas suitable for block development of cane and sell the idea to the people.

Contractors, inevitably White at first, will be engaged to develop the areas with the assistance of the people who will be paid at industrial rates while learning to farm their land using modern methods.

Proceeds from the first crop will go towards repaying the Fund's loan and the contractors take their cut in the form of a management fee. Thereafter it's up to the community to put their newly-acquired skills to work for their own profit.

Sugar Association chairman Anson Lloyd noted recently that it should be possible to develop 50 000 ha of cane in KwaZulu which would support a farming population of 30 000 and yield an annual revenue of at least R30m. Last season's yield from 14 000 ha was a mere R3,8m so there is plenty of scope for improvement.

One worrying aspect is the rapid rise in development costs: from R300/ha, when the Fund got going in April 1974 to about R500/ha — and costs are still rising. However, repayment of loans already granted and improved earnings from better yields will help to keep things going for a while yet.

Loans are repayable over 10 years at 3% for the first four years and 5% for the remaining six years. Never more than 25% of the proceeds from one season are demanded in repayment.

Recently a new type of loan, mainly for the benefit of small Indian growers, has been introduced. These Ratoon Management loans are granted to a maximum of R150/ha for fertiliser and weedicides for a specific crop and must be repaid in full when that crop is harvested. Making efficient farmers out of a poor peasant population is a slow business but at least a start has been made.

It will be a slow grind.

(1) 107

(2) Agric - Sugar

Heading for cover

Sunday Tribune 21/8/76

INSURANCE OPERATION GETS GO AHEAD FROM KWAZULU GOVERNMENT

By Finance Editor VIC HANNA

AN INSURANCE operation which will eventually involve both short-term and life insurance is soon to be set up in the KwaZulu homeland.

The scheme, which has the blessing of the KwaZulu Executive Council, involves initially — within the next two years — setting up a broking operation to handle all forms of assurance and insurance in KwaZulu and then, depending on the quantity and quality of the business, extending the operation into a fully fledged short term and life fund.

Name of the company is Aidec KwaZulu whose shares are to be equally split between the KwaZulu Development Corporation and another company known as Aidec.

Stake

The second Aidec company has its shares split almost equally between Federale and Volkskas Makelaars, J. H. Minet and the BIC.

Initially the KDC, via its direct 50 percent stake in Aidec KwaZulu, will offer a maximum 25 percent of its holdings to African businessmen who will be entitled to one seat on the board of the company.

Rundown

The balance of the KDC stake will increase as the business progresses with a consequent rundown of the Aidec holding. This will eventually involve total African control — as is the principal of the tripartite scheme which has been mooted by the BIC as the best way to launch indigenous business in the homelands.

Africans will participate in the operation right from the start and, with experience, will gradually take over virtually all aspects of the business.

Aidec chairman, Trygve Hvidsten, who is also chief executive of Federale Volkskas Makelaars, said this week that no definite timetable of progress had been drawn up.

"We will have to see how the business progresses before we decide when to proceed with the short-term and life insurance companies, he said.

Instigator of the scheme, J. H. Minet, is a very large London based broking operation which has offices in 26 African countries plus a wide spread of insurance activities extending to most European countries and America. It also has a listing on the London Stock Exchange.

Early

Big advantage of the scheme is the potential which it will offer to the citizens of KwaZulu. Not only will there be an expertise benefit — which will be passed on by the White companies in the early stages — but it will, to a certain extent, retain large amounts of cash within the homelands. At the moment any premiums paid for insurance emanating from KwaZulu are dissipated outside the homeland.

Aidec envisages that initially premiums to the order of R500 000 a year would be generated and that the operation would start producing profits within the first year of trading.

Similar

J. H. Minet has had a great deal of experience in similar operations in other African countries.

It is involved in one in Botswana, for example, which is now contributing over R200 000 a year to the Botswana Government.

The Aidec proposal is one of many commercial undertakings which have been submitted to the Executive Council of KwaZulu under the tripartite guidelines.

Checkers, Pick 'n Pay, the OK, Pep and Frazers are all retail groups which are interested in the concept and McCarthys and Datsun are also interested in developing in the KwaZulu homeland.

(1) 107
(2) Finance - General

LIQUOR GIANT KEEN TO COME

WITHIN the next few weeks one of the world's largest liquor companies, Seagrams of Canada, will decide whether to establish a multi-million rand distilling plant in KwaZulu.

Members of Seagrams board have visited South Africa and a team of consultants has toured the country looking for suitable sites to locate the plant.

According to Derrick Stretton, area manager for Seagrams, an important consideration has been the availability of large quantities of suitable water.

One of the likely sites is Ezakheni, eight kilometres from Ladysmith. It is understood that the initial cost of setting up the distillery would run to R10 million although, according to Derrick Stretton, the eventual cost could be much higher.

The Bantu Investment Corporation has indicated its willingness to become financially involved in the scheme. The American consultants to Seagrams have undertaken a feasibility study which should be completed within the next few days.

This should be handed to the Seagrams board next week with a final decision on whether to go ahead or not being made by the company within the next few weeks.

STAR. 5/4/76

(1) 512 (general)
(2 (10-1)
(3 Intergroup Relations

'Basis for Black hope'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A former kwaZulu Cabinet Minister, Mr B I Dladla, says his weekend prediction of Black freedom in five years was based on what had already happened in Rhodesia and what would happen in South West Africa.

The prediction was made during an address to 2 000 mourners at the memorial service on Saturday to Mr Joseph Mdluli, who died soon after being arrested recently.

Commenting in Durban yesterday, Mr Dladla said that although South Africa was militarily strong she could not hold her defence line stretching from the Indian to the Atlantic Ocean indefinitely.

IN EXILE

Eventually she would be forced to negotiate and when that occurred it could only be with the legal and rightful leaders "those imprisoned on Robben Island, those in detention and those in exile overseas."

At yesterday's symposium on "The Africa of Tomorrow" he said it was important that Whites changed their outlooks while there was still time.

"What we Blacks want is full participation in Government and in the economic structure of the country, and this can only be done if we have the right to exercise the vote." Many people would like to see a multiracial state in South Africa, he said. "I would like to see a non-racial state."

CAPE TIMES 6/4/76

Sons of chiefs stage walkout

NONGOMA. — Scholars at the Bhekuzulu Training College here for sons of chiefs and indunas staged a walkout early yesterday.

The principal, Mr H T Breet, refused to disclose the reason for the walkout and said the problem would be discussed between officials of the Department of Education and the KwaZulu Government. — Sapa

(1) 107

(2) Education - Secondary

Govt's 'great race blunder' condemned

(1) 267
(2) 107

STAR 8/4/76

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—A Government scheme to shift the 60 000-strong Amangwana tribe from their homes high in Drakensberg to the plains around Estcourt and Winterton has been condemned by experts as "one of the greatest racial blunders of all time."

The proposal to move the tribe is part of the kwa-Zulu land consolidation plan to protect the headwaters of the Tugela River, which rises in Amangwana territory.

The new scheme will relocate them in a tribal reserve adjacent to the reserves of tribes with which they have been in open enmity over a long period.

The chief of the Amangwana, Chief Tshanibeswe Chani said:

"To take my people out of these mountains will be to take them to die.

"We have lived in these mountains for generations. There is plenty of water for us and our cattle and good soil for our crops," he said.

Chief Chani also ruler of the Mangwana, said all his forefathers lay in their graves in a nearby forest.

"My peoples' forefathers are also buried near their homes. They were all born here in the mountains and will not leave."

Chief Csani also stressed his tribe's inability to get on with their neighbours.

"We have fought the Mhlubis, Mtembus and other tribes many times before. If we are moved into the centre of them there will be more bloodshed and disaster for both sides," he said.

Mr Martin Winter on his farm Klipfontein, near Estcourt, stressed that it would be "the greatest mistake the Government could make."

"The whole region is prone to drought and the soil extremely thin. If they move the Amangwana here they will die by the hundred," he said.

'Black unity urgent'

STAR 9/4/76

107

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has accused Black political opportunists of trying to create confusion over the issue of whether Black conventions could produce valid assessments of Black opinion if not attended by those in exile or in prison.

The Chief Executive Councillor for kwaZulu was addressing about 100 dignitaries shortly before he opened a R850 000 enamel plant at Isithebe, near Mandini, last night.

Chief Buthelezi said he had always appealed for investment and development of reserves, such as kwaZulu, in South Africa and abroad.

"Whilst as many jobs as possible is the challenge we face year in and year out, the nature of this operation does spell progress in a different direction for our people, as they will have an opportunity for more scientific orientation."

However, the problem with kwaZulu and similar areas was that the cream of the people's energies was channelled to industries in which Black people had no stake. This was the most dangerous single factor to peace in South Africa.

CONVENTION

Certain Black political opportunists, however, were trying to dichotmise the issue of whether a Black convention could produce a valid assessment of Black opinion if not attended by those in exile.

"My question is, do Blacks in South Africa have no right to express themselves on the issues? I do not think that talking among ourselves here means that we do not want opinions of our brothers in exile.

(107)

Tribe will name own surveyor

NM 12/4/76

African Affairs Reporter

A BORDER dispute between the 60 000-strong Amangwane tribe and the Natal Parks Board in the Tugela Basin area in the Drakensberg took another turn at the weekend when the tribe decided to employ an independent surveyor.

The surveyor will trace the original beacons planted in the days of Queen Victoria, because the tribe disputes the Natal Parks Board boundary.

A delegation went to Ulundi and held discussions with Mr. Walter Kanye, KwaZulu's Councillor for Community Affairs.

Mr. Kanye said the tribe reported to him that they had decided to employ the services of an independent surveyor. "I found their request reasonable and the matter will soon be discussed at Cabinet level."

For the past five years there has been friction between the tribe and the board. The board's rangers have impounded their cattle for trespassing.

Mr. B. I. Dladla, former KwaZulu Councillor for Community Affairs, had a long ride on horseback in company of the tribesmen to see the disputed area and it was then decided that a Government surveyor would point out the beacons.

The tribesmen, apparently dissatisfied with the delay, decided to employ an independent surveyor.

(1) 107

(2) ~~312 - General~~

Chief hits at embassy letter

CAPE TIMES 14/4/76

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi stormed into London yesterday and lashed out at the Department of Information at the South African Embassy claiming that its representatives were agents of the Bureau for State Security.

He implied that he believed the Director of Information at the embassy, Mr Chris van der Walt, was a "BOSS agent".

The chief made his claim at a press conference at which representatives of Afrikaans newspapers were told they were not invited but could stay as they were already there. Names of invited newsmen were checked as they arrived.

Chief Buthelezi hit at a letter to the Financial Times of April 12 in which Mr Van der Walt said Chief Buthelezi was not remotely representative of Black Africa and that he had consistently refused to allow elections to be held. Chief Buthelezi said: "BOSS has had a continuing feud against me for years. This letter is a lie. It is a misrepresentation of something I said long ago."

(1) 107
(2) 312 - Gov't

CAPE TIMES 14/4/76

Phatudi denies Buthelezi rift

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, yesterday strongly repudiated the anti-Buthelezi stance attributed to him by Mr Chris van der Walt, Director of Information at the South African Embassy in London.

Mr Van der Walt cast Dr Phatudi as an opponent of the views propagated by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu in a letter to the London Financial Times.

The letter was written in response to an article in the newspaper describing Chief Buthelezi as a representative of Black South Africa.

Mr Van der Walt said: "Democratically elected leaders such as Phatudi, Mangope and Ntsanwisi have denounced and rejected Buthelezi's view".

Dr Phatudi said yesterday: "I haven't done so at all. Don't know where these ideas which are attributed to me come from."

KwaZulu chi

NM 14/4/76.

CHIEF ENVOY

rages at envo

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON – Chief Gatsha Buthelezi stormed into London yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister lashed out at the Department of Information at the South African Embassy, claiming its representatives were agents for the Bureau for State Security.

He left little doubt that he believed the Director of Information at the Embassy, Mr. Chris van der Walt, was a Bureau agent.

The Chief made his claim at a Press conference at which Afrikaans newspaper representatives were told they were not invited, but could stay as they were already there.

Names of invited newsmen were checked as they arrived.

Chief Buthelezi's anger was sparked by a letter to the Financial Times on Monday in which Mr. van der Walt said Chief Buthelezi was not remotely representative of "Black" Africa and that he had consistently refused to allow elections.

Chief Buthelezi said: "BOSS has had a continuing feud against me for years. This letter is a lie. It is a misrepresentation of something I said long ago."

In his sudden attack, the Chief said "BOSS and the Information Department at the Embassy are the same thing."

He continued after some interjections: "A letter in the Financial Times of yesterday contained lies about me. It was written by Mr. van der Walt, Director of Information at the Embassy."

He refused to confirm or deny that his two-day trip to London was aimed at raising money for an all-Black newspaper.

"This is a private visit. I will be meeting church-orientated people," he said.

Sapa reports that Chief Buthelezi indicated at the Press conference that people were leaving KwaZulu for Mozambique to train, but when asked about the numbers involved he said: "You'll have to ask the Security Police."

He said most Black South Africans had been on the side of the MPLA when South Africa was involved in Angola.

"The bitterness in the country is such that they felt that anyone that South Africa fights must be someone that is good — a sort of liberator," he said.

He said it was no longer realistic to ask the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, a few months away from his independence. to be "a part and parcel of our common thrust as Blacks within the country.

"We are on different wavelengths," he said. "The amputation is taking place within a few months."

Recognition of an independent Transkei was a "very delicate issue," for him, he said.

"I don't want to hurt my brothers and sisters in the Transkei in any way, but I am on record as saying that at this point in time I do not think that Transkeian independence is in the interests of Black liberation as such.

"But having said so, I don't think it is my duty to say people must recognise them or not recognise them. That is not my function at all," he said.

Mr. van der Walt's letter to the Financial Times, said also: "Democratically elected leaders such as Phatudi, Mangope and Ntsanwisi have denounced and rejected Buthelezi's view."

Dr. Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday: "I haven't done so at all. I don't know where these ideas which are attributed to me come from."

One criticism he shared with Chief Buthelezi was the failure of the homelands policy to prove a meaningful outlet for the political aspirations of urban Africans. "I still hold that view."

Money for SA 'complex,' says Buthelezi

STAR 20/4/76

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, has told BBC radio listeners that the question of investment in South Africa is a "very complex one."

"That's why I have suggested that we should rather have a conference of Blacks in South Africa to have a Black consensus on it," he said in an interview on the early morning church programme.

"I believe it is a very crucial issue," he said. It was urgent for the Blacks to provide their own consensus because "the average White man earns 14 times more than a Black man."

Given inflation and all the things that had occurred in the economic life of South Africa, he wondered whether this gap in incomes could ever be eliminated.

If investments were promoted only to strengthen the central economy, "then clearly our conclusion is that investment is devoid of any morality."

This was a very complex issue for Christians, not only in Britain but in many parts of the world because no Christian, either directly or indirectly wanted to strengthen apartheid or the apartheid society.

What contribution could the churches in Britain make towards South Africa?

"There are many things which the churches could do," said Chief Buthelezi. "At present we need a lot of assistance in education and in medical services. . . ."

He thought that the church also needed to support the development of Black consciousness in South Africa. "If the church in South Africa and here does not identify with the struggle of the Black man towards liberation, then the church itself will become irrelevant."

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Faction fight in Weenen area

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Two men were stabbed to death and a third was wounded in a faction fight in the Tugela Estates area of the Weenen district yesterday.

This follows earlier shootings over two days when an impi leader was killed and three men wounded in the same area.

Yesterday's incident came when the Majola faction who had been sleeping out of doors, started moving down the hill back to their huts to collect food.

A police spokesman said that a large group of Madondos attacked the Majolas who were routed and fled.

During the fighting Mr. Zwelibe Mlele (40) and Mr. Vuqo Mkhonza (50), were stabbed to death and Mr. Lelathi Majola (55) wounded. He was admitted to the Estcourt Hospital.

Assegais were used in the attack.

On Sunday there was shooting at Tugela Estates.

In the early morning Mr. Zabalon Sithole (56), an impi leader of the Majola group was shot dead. His son, Mr. Masisa Sithole (35), was fired on and wounded in the face.

He was addmitted to Ladysmith Hospital.

Mr. Dlehwakhle Satzi (25), was shot in three places by an unknown assailant.

The incident started on Saturday when Mr. Haywanje Mbata (30), was shot from the rear as he was walking in the veld, and was wounded in the left shoulder.

As both Mr. Satzi and Mr. Mbata are not members of fighting factions, they may have been shot by mistake.

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HANSARD NO. 13

KwaZulu Homeland

464. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) What is the total area of the KwaZulu Homeland and (b) of how many separate areas does it consist;

(2) (a) what will be the final area of the Homeland and (b) of how many areas will it consist;

(3) (a) what is the total number of KwaZulu citizens and (b) how many of them are permanently resident in KwaZulu;

(4) how many of the economically active KwaZulu citizens are working (a) in and (b) outside KwaZulu;

(5) (a) what were the total earnings of the workers (i) in and (ii) outside KwaZulu in the latest year for which statistics are available and (b) in respect of what year are these statistics given.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Please refer to the explanation given in reply to Question No. 453.

(a) 3,1 million hectares.

(b) 48.

(2) (a) In the light of the explanation given and referred to above, the information cannot be readily furnished at this stage.

(b) 10.

(3) (a) and (b) Due to the fact that Certificates of Citizenship have not yet been issued in terms of the Act to all the Zulu speaking people the number requested cannot accordingly not be furnished.

(4) (a) and (b) As this question is also connected with [illegible] the concept of economically active which is being interpreted in different ways, the question cannot be answered.

(5) (a) (i) and (ii) In view of the fact that all the Zulu speaking people have not yet been issued with Certificates of Citizenship, authentic information cannot be furnished.

(b) Falls away.

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'Racism is not in Zulus' makeup'

28/4/76 RDM

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Zulu people had lessons to give South African racists who had compounded racism into an ideology, according to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader.

In a speech to a meeting of the Zulu national cultural liberation movement, Inkatha, at Eshowe, Chief Buthelezi said King Shaka who founded the Zulus, never discriminated on the grounds of colour, race or ethnic grouping.

He said South Africa was multiracial and all races had a common destiny.

"We must co-operate with people of other race groups by all means," he said, pointing to a clause in Inkatha's constitution which calls for co-operation "locally and internationally with all progressive African and other nationalist movements and political parties which work for the complete eradication of all forms of colonialism. . . ."

But, he said, Blacks had been so strait-jacketed by various governments since their conquest that they had lost initiative and self-confidence.

DIFFERENCES

"So that whilst it is important to co-operate we, as Africans, have to realise that we need to take initiatives on our own. This in itself is not a rejection of co-operation with other race-groups, be they Black or White."

Chief Buthelezi attacked "Little Caesars" who were trying to "appear more Black than all of us are" and were trying to sell the fable that to be a patriotic Black, one had first to repudiate one's origins and history.

Arguing the case for a Zulu national movement, he said: "I think that although we are conscious of how the powers-that-be are trying all the time to use these differences (language, ethnic cultures) to divide Africans, it is just as childish to pretend that these differences are not there."

He said the manner in which certain departments of the Central Government had attempted to politically prostitute certain chiefs in Natal might become the Achilles heel of the institution of chieftainship.

College closed

Mercury Reporter

MPANGENI — The hekuzulu College for hiefs' sons, in Nongoma, ululand, has been losed, due to the 'defiant attitude" by upils towards staff.

The pupils, who staged t mass protest walk-out arlier this month — llegedly because of a upil/staff dispute — efused to attend classes and "persistently defied uthority" after returning to the college on April 22.

(1) Education - Secondary

(2) (C)

107

Zululand college closed

RDM 30/4/76

Own Correspondent

EMPANGENI. — The Bhekuzulu college for chiefs' sons in Nongoma, Zululand, has been closed because of the "defiant attitude" by pupils to the staff.

The pupils, who staged a mass protest walk-out earlier this month, allegedly because of a dispute with the staff, refused to attend classes and "persistently defied" authority after returning to the college on April 22.

Mr G. L. Steyn, the Kwazulu director of education, said the decision to close the college was made yesterday when pupils still remained defiant after being addressed by two Kwazulu Cabinet Ministers, Chief Owen Sithole and Mr J. Nxumalo.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO REPEAT THE LUNACIES OF HISTORY

BUTHELEZI: LET'S TALK

BUTHELEZI . . . "Should I lie to be taken seriously?"

African Affairs Correspondent

APARTHEID, a device of the times, could not survive, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi last night told 150 or so members of the South Coast Kajuitraad at Umbogintwini.

His candid speech was his first to a wholly Afrikaner organisation.

He said it was important for the Whites to come to terms with the nearly 200 million Blacks of Africa.

White South Africa's current attempts to come to terms were feeble because as long as Whites and Blacks here did not come to terms first they were meaningless.

A strong school of thought existed in the Black community that did not believe dialogue served any purpose.

CONFRONTATION

"They believe that only through confrontation can South Africa's problems be solved. This view has been greatly strengthened by what has happened in Mozambique, Angola, and by what is happening now in Namibia and Zimbabwe."

Chief Buthelezi said many Africans believed that the Afrikaner himself had followed the route of bloody confrontation.

Even at this time, he maintained, however, the time for dialogue was not gone as long as it was not the present "exercises in monologue."

Only dialogue, in the real sense, could defuse the situation in this country. But much was making dialogue impossible.

"I do believe that the Afrikaner shares with me my deep concern about the role of the Press in shaping the minds of our people." The Press in our society bears a great responsibility.

He charged that the way in which the Afrikaans papers handled his Soweto speech in March made dialogue impossible.

INTERPRETATION

One paper said he did not deserve attention, another accused him of impertinence, while a third called on the Government to deal strongly with him.

The Vaderland interpreted Chief Buthelezi's Soweto speech as calling for violent revolution.

"I said no such thing. The words are those of Die Vaderland, and I have to accept that its readers, not having had access to the original, will happily go to the polls believing that I am bent on a violent revolution. Is this responsible journalism?"

The Transvaler reprimanded him for using the word "kaffir." The Chief said he would use the word as long as it remained "in common

"When we moved our departments from Pietermaritzburg to Ulundi, I was informed by a White official in writing, that certain White officials seconded to us by Pretoria were reluctant to move to Ulundi as they 'did not want to live in a kaffir town' as they put it.

He recalled how Pretoria vetted or rejected KwaZulu's legislative recommendations, and refused entry to key personnel attracted to KwaZulu by the Chief.

"It is an example of how the development of the Black man is seen as their sole prerogative and how the development of the Black man by the Black man is frowned on.

"It is not the question of whether the lion and the lamb must have dialogue, nor whether the lion must eat the lamb, but the question concerns the lion deciding to tell the lamb how it is going to go about the job of eating it."

The Transvaler had suggested that the time had come to formulate constitutional proposals.

"Do I read this correctly when I understand it to mean that we Blacks are being invited here to participate in constitutional reform?"

SUGGESTIONS

He recalled that he had made similar suggestions many times, including during the Soweto speech.

He recalled that during that speech he had told his audience that his proposal for a federal formula would be difficult to offer again in the present climate.

"This is a threat if you wish. It is a warning that no one can remain conciliatory when such gestures are not only

"It is a warning that our communication system has broken down at a time when we need it most.

"It is another way of saying that pontifications by Whites, which have been the order of the day since they vanquished my people, are not acceptable to us as a basis for meaningful dialogue.

"Are we, once again, as is customary (if we know our place), going to be expected to sit on the sidelines while influential circles go into an all-White huddle, in the name of White domination, to make decisions concerning the nationhood of Black people?"

Chief Buthelezi said he was not a revolutionary, but he saw a revolution coming. "Should I not say so?"

FRUSTRATION

He added: "Should I lie, and say we are not frustrated and angered by our voicelessness? Am I to lie, and say that the quality of our lives is adequate? That the education of our children is in good hands? Is that what it takes to be taken seriously?"

While Black and White history in Africa offered scant assurance, he could not see why it was necessary to repeat the lunacies of history.

"There is no reason why we cannot plan a common future in a united South Africa.

"We must abandon the master-servant relationship first if we are to meet around a conference table as equals.

"I hope no one tonight thinks I am preaching revolution as has been

alleged. I hope you will see my message as that of peaceful co-existence and of laying foundations for a secure future for all."

Speaking directly to the Afrikaans Press, the Chief said the country needed all shades of opinion within the market place of ideas, but he had been denied the right to display his wares in this market place.

But he demanded to be heard as he represented millions of people. "My people demand to be heard. My people support my views. My people support my stand."

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Zulus ignore Chief's warning

NM

3/5/76.

African Affairs Reporter

A LARGE group of dissident Mngomezulu tribesmen in Ingwavuma, northern Natal, who crossed the KwaZulu border into Swaziland last year, have ignored an "ultimatum" from their Chief to return home.

Chief Khethwayo Mngomezulu of Ingwavuma warned them in March to return to their kraals not later than April 30 or forfeit their land rights in KwaZulu.

Local tribesmen in Ingwavuma told the Mercury at the weekend that not a single tribesman had responded to Chief Mngomezulu's warning.

The Chief warned the dissidents that if they did not return by April 30, new people from White areas would be allocated their land. He issued the warning in conjunction with the KwaZulu Government.

More than 2 000 tribesmen followed their deposed chief Ntunja Mngomezulu, who fled with them to Swaziland. He was deposed by the KwaZulu Government and Khethwayo was made chief of the Mngomezulu tribe.

Many of the dissidents were arrested by the Swaziland police recently for various crimes.

(1) 312 - General

SAA steward 'spied on KwaZulu official'

CAPE TIMES 5/5/76

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—A South African Airways' senior steward on a Durban-Johannesburg flight at the weekend radioed ahead to alert police about a passenger he thought was reading "communist literature".

The result was that KwaZulu's principal urban representative in the Transvaal, Mr Gibson Thula, was led away by two uniformed policemen when the aircraft landed — to the amazement of people who had come to meet him.

The incident looks like causing a top-level row, in view of Mr Thula's immediate protest to KwaZulu's Chief Executive Councillor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The incident revives the "spies in the sky" tag SAA earned in 1974 after an SAA air hostess said the airline's employees were expected to "keep an eye" on passengers.

Mr Thula said airport police told him a senior steward had contacted the police by radio during the flight, to say he had been reading "communist literature" on the aircraft.

Mr Thula, who is also public relations officer for Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, was detained the day after he returned from the United States, where he had been on a leadership exchange tour.

TOOK OUT SPEECH

On Sunday he flew to Johannesburg to address an Inkatha meeting at Diepkloof. He took out a speech by Chief Buthelezi on "Dialogue or Confrontation" to read during the flight.

When the aircraft landed, two policemen approached and said they had a complaint about his luggage. They then mentioned the radio message from the steward.

The Railway Police have submitted a report to the SAA management, an Airways' spokesman said last night.

The spokesman confirmed an earlier statement that there was no instruction to staff to keep an eye on the reading matter of passengers.

(1) 107
(2) 2604

Buthelezi statement supported

NM
6/5/76

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Information, Dr. Connie Mulder, said yesterday he supported the Director of Information in London who had stated that the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was not democratically elected and did not represent Black South African opinion.

Dr. Mulder said information officials abroad had a duty to set the facts right.

A letter by the London Director of Information, Mr. Chris van der Walt, to the Financial Times had been criticised during the debate on the Information Vote.

Replying to the vote, Dr. Mulder said Mr. van der Walt had put the facts straight in the correct way.

Another official mentioned by Mr. Rene de Villiers (PRP Parktown) was the Information Attache in Switzerland who had given an interview to the women's magazine Elle.

What the magazine had subsequently published was an artifical interview which had never taken place, Dr. Mulder said. — (Sapa.)

Matanzima denounces 'well-fed inciters'

UMTATA. — The Transkei's Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima has accused Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and the director of the Christian Institute, the Reverend C. F. Beyers Naude, of making "an immoderate Left-wing manifesto verging on incitement to revolution and sedition."

The Chief Minister was delivering his last policy speech as Transkei Minister of Finance before independence.

He said he was bound to reply to the statement by "a certain homeland leader and a politically active cleric," condemning foreign investment in South Africa's central economy because it was an attack on his government's policy.

Chief Buthelezi and Dr Beyers Naude made the joint statement in Cape Town on March 10. They said the homelands existed only to make labour available to maintain the living standards of an elite.

Any attempts by such people to keep investment away from South Africa and the Transkei were tantamount to taking the bread out of the mouths of his people and should be dismissed with the contempt they deserved, Chief Matanzima said.

As entry to the White parliament had been denied, the Black people were faced with either accepting the status quo, overthrowing the Government by bloody revolution, or opting out peacefully.

"For two well-fed, well-dressed and well-paid individuals such as they to preach the virtues of mass unemployment would be hilarious, if the potential consequences were not so tragic," he said. — Sapa.

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Chief hits out at Minister

8/5/76 NM.

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI deviated from his speech at the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday to attack the Minister of Information, Dr. Connie Mulder, who earlier this week claimed that the Chief was not a democratically elected leader.

Speaking in the presence of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, he said Dr. Mulder's statement in Parliament was an attack on his integrity and was quite unwarranted.

Yesterday's opening inaugurated the new tempory Assembly hall in the new capital of Ulundi. The session to follow next week will be the first in the KwaZulu capital.

Chief Buthelezi said he viewed Dr. Mulder's confirmation of this statement in the House as "going across the whole Government policy."

Conceding that KwaZulu had not had a general election, he pointed out that Pretoria was responsible for the issue of citizenship certificates, and it had not yet defined the electoral districts nor had it completed the drawing up of a voters' register.

KwaZulu would hold an election once it had moved into the second phase of constitutional development.

Chief Buthelezi earlier warned that options for peaceful change were becoming smaller, and referring to the wars between Whites and Zulus during the last century, he felt that "neither squares nor laagers are a solution to problems of racial harmony."

At the end of his speech he announced that the Legislative Assembly would consider in this session a budget of R113m, the largest in KwaZulu's history.

Opening the session Mr. Botha warned Zulus not to expect the capital's administrative complex to rise overnight.

South Africa had not been unscathed by the world economic situation "and this financial year will be a difficult one . . ."

(1 103
(2 107

Chief hits back at Chief

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday rejected an allegation by the Chief Minister of the Transkei that he had made a statement "verging on incitement to revolution and sedition."

Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima earlier this week claimed the Chief's March 10 expression of disapproval of foreign investment in the central economy was an "immoderate left-wing" attack on the policy of the Transkei Government.

Yesterday the Chief said he could not see what his statement, made jointly with the Rev. C. F. Beyers Naude, had to do with the Transkei Government.

He charged that Chief Matanzima's statement was "inciting the Central Government to take action against me."

He felt the Chief Minister should be warned against trying to "sacrifice his brothers to achieve his own aims."

(1) 107
(2) 297

Students stone Buthelezi

9/5/76 S TIMES.

By SUZANNE VOS

ABOUT 200 students chanting anti-Buthelezi and anti-Vorster slogans yesterday stoned Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's car as he arrived at the University of Zululand to receive an honorary doctorate of law.

The KwaZulu leader, who was attending the university's graduation ceremony, was accompanied by a guard of honour of about 40 traditionally-dressed Zulu warriors.

As the angry crowd of students lining the street surged forward throwing stones, they were pushed back by the warriors with sticks and shields.

The students were carrying banners rejecting the Government's homelands policy and claiming that Chief Buthelezi was "Vorster's puppet".

Scuffles broke out but nobody was reported injured. Police were in force at the scene but did not become involved. Chief Buthelezi's car was dented but was not seriously damaged.

The warriors cleared a path for the chief into the graduation ceremony hall, where he was cheered by a large pro-Buthelezi faction.

Chief Buthelezi ignored the demonstrators and, when given a standing ovation by supporters, raised his fist in a Black Power salute.

There were no further incidents during the ceremony.

Earlier this week Saso, the Black student organisation, denied attempting to organise a demonstration against Chief Buthelezi.

It is believed that certain Saso leaders from Johannesburg visited the campus recently and local Zulus were worried the Saso men would attempt to disrupt the graduation ceremony.

Some students are said to be antagonistic towards the chief after his speech last year in which he criticised certain members of the student body for their behaviour — particularly drunkenness on the campus.

● The man with a snake in his pocket — see Magazine.

(1) 107
(2) ~~297~~

Chief's car stoned in student demo

Own Correspondent

EMPANGENI. — Scuffles between demonstrating students and their off-campus supporters and Zulu tribesmen erupted when stones were hurled at Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's car before the University of Zululand graduation ceremony on Saturday.

The student demonstration, allegedly organised by the Black student organisation, Saso, to protest against the Government's homelands policy, was designed to disrupt the ceremony at which an honorary doctorate in law was conferred on Chief Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government.

About 200 placard-bearing students thronged the entrance to the university shouting "We reject Vorster's puppets", and other slogans.

Hostility increased when Press photographers tried to photograph the students, and one Press car was struck with banners as it moved through the crowd.

Chief Buthelezi and other dignitaries, accompanied by about 40 chanting tribesmen in warrior regalia, arrived to be warned by police that "a reception" was awaiting them.

Most of the students dispersed shouting, "No violence" when the tribesmen forced a path with sticks and shields, but several brief fights broke out when stones were hurled at Chief Buthelezi's car, breaking the aerial and causing a dent.

During the ceremony, a crowd of about 1 500 expressed overwhelming support for Chief Buthelezi, applauding wildly when he was capped.

The cheering crowd later lined the road and escorted the smiling Chief, fist raised in salute, to the University Hall.

Saso last week denied it had a hand in organising Saturday's demonstration. But this weekend several students named two Saso men as organisers.

Students said these men had visited the campus several times in the past six weeks, and it is known that a number of women students also involved in the protest on Saturday, promised to invite men friends from off-campus to swell the demonstration.

A number of students are still angry about the reprimand for bad behaviour levelled at them last year by Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday: "I have been aware for some weeks of the Saso intervention at Ngoye and that they have discussed my Soweto speech at length."

He said the people with him were not a bodyguard as reported in some newspapers. "I was accompanied by some senior members of my tribal council who wanted to see me capped and by some Inkatha supporters from Dlangezwe," he said.

Black brothers fighting each other, says Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — While he rejected separate development, he had no option but to use some of its institutions, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told 2 000 people at the University of Zululand at the weekend.

The dignity of the people needed a platform, he said. "I believe that we use platforms even those born in sin like these separate universities, to give that dignity to sustain our people's hopes."

It was arrogant to think that some Blacks were more sensitive to oppression than others, but at the same time it was essential that the forces of liberation should not be divided, he said.

"A multi-strategy seems to make a lot of sense to me. The narrowing of options in strategies smacks of a kind of dictatorship which a brother may so unwittingly attempt to impose on a brother to the detriment of our whole struggle."

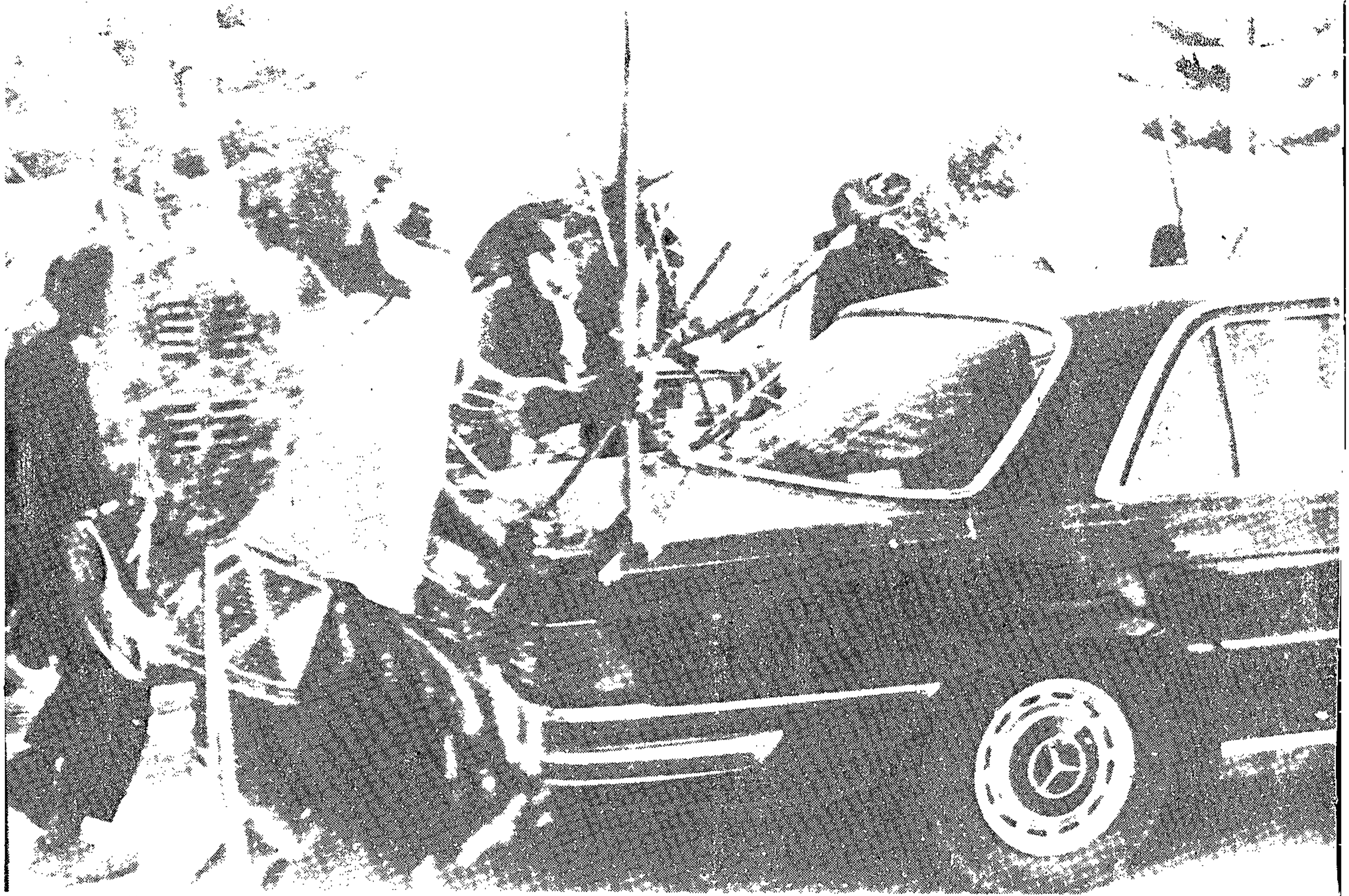
Obviously speaking of Saso and his detractors among the Black intelligentsia, he was now seeing a fratricidal conflict as the victims of apartheid denigrated each other in an attempt to appear ideologically cleaner.

Students and graduates educated at separate universities, were as much involved in the "system" as he was and for the same reason — they had no choice.

"Like the proverbial adulterine child who suddenly becomes aware of the circumstances of his birth in sin, he immediately wants to express his violence on anyone near him.

"This will explain why some people themselves born of apartheid institutions, who are themselves victims of apartheid, want to pour all their venom on their fellow-victims," said Chief Buthelezi.

It would be wiser if all the victims coordinated their efforts to fight their common enemy.



Chanting Zulu tribesmen surround Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's car as it nears the University of Zululand for Saturday's graduation ceremony.

(1) 107
(2) ~~297~~
(3) ~~312~~ Rel Trials

Campaign against me —Buthelezi

STAR 10/5/76

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — An international campaign of denigration was being waged against him, Chief Buthelezi, chief executive councillor of kwaZulu, claimed here today.

Chief Buthelezi said the stoning of his car on Saturday at the University of Zululand was part of the campaign, and the organisers of the protest at the university were linked with the international campaign.

He did not say who the organisers were but later in the interview he said: "I very much regret that Saso is involved. As an African patriot I don't want to say more, but I know of the existence of the campaign. I have documentary proof."

He said the demonstration had not been in the interests of Black solidarity or of the Black cause.

He said that at "a later stage" he would reveal the full details of the plot, but felt he could not do so at present because of the Saso trial.

(1) 107
(2) 313

NM

Big bus takeover for KwaZulu

13/5/76

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi announced last night the formation of a KwaZulu transport holding company to take over the operation of six large KwaZulu and Natal bus companies previously run by the Bantu Investment Corporation.

He told the Legislative Assembly here that on expert advice the Cabinet had decided to participate at government level in a private company to be known as the KwaZulu Transport Holding Company.

This company will financially control public transport companies which are taken over.

"In most cases these had to be taken over because they failed to render an adequate service to the Zulu public . . . The aim is to develop a Zulu national road passenger transport system — vital for the efective development of KwaZulu," Chief Buthelezi said.

The Chief said BIC's experience had shown that many one-man bus undertakings failed through a lack of capital and professional expertise.

"As the Company's Act of 1973 places a restriction of a maximum of 50 shareholders per private company, and because of the vast administrative responsibilities and functions in each company, it was considered better to issue shares in a holding company incorporating all the activities of existing and future subsidiary private companies.

"By virtue of this consolidation the high and low possible dividends of individual companies can be consolidated in one holding company, and dividends can be distributed equally among all shareholders rather than a differentiated dividend yield in each private company."

BIC planned to start this public company with special capital of R1 000 000 divided into 2 000 000 shares of 50c each.

The Chief said capital required for the existing KwaZulu companies was about R12 000 000, over the next four years.

The companies to be taken over are Trans Tugela Transport with 175 buses at Newcastle, Ndela Transport at Vryheid, Ezakheni Transport (33 buses) at Ladysmith, Sizanani Mazulu Transport (33 buses) at Pietermaritzburg, Trans Umzinkulu Transport and Umbuso Wamaqadi Bus Service in Durban.

BIC will initially retain majority shares in the company, and will offer 800 000 50c shares to Zulu citizens.

Chief Buthelezi told the House that the KwaZulu Treasury had been asked to authorise taking R50 000 share capital in the holding company.

CHIEF'S BLUE BUDGET LINE

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Budget emphasised the inferior facilities available to Blacks, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi when he delivered his fiscal policy speech here yesterday.

The budget forced Zulus to provide themselves with facilities inferior to those available to all other race groups.

The estimates tabled yesterday show an allocation of nearly R58 million to the Department of Works, but of this sum only a little less than R12 million will go towards the provision of housing.

While R38 million in this vote is designed for the establishment of townships, the bulk of the money will be spent of water reticulation, sanitation, electricity, roads and other services.

Only R1,5 million has been earmarked for the further development of Ulundi, the Zulu capital, this year.

The next largest item in the budget is R24,5 million for education of which more than R19 million will go towards subsidising community and Government-aided schools.

Of this sum of R19 million more than R14 million has been set aside for salaries. Agriculture will receive a little over R8,5 million.

● See Page 11.

(1) 103

(2) 107

Buthelezi replies to Matanzima

RDM 14/5/76

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday that the accusation by the Chief Minister of the Transkei that he (Chief Buthelezi) was inciting a revolution did little justice to Paramount Chief Matanzima's status.

Commenting on the attack on him, Chief Buthelezi said it was clear Chief Matanzima had misinterpreted his statement on foreign investment in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said he had a long record of supporting investment in the homelands, but in March he warned that if investment benefited the central economy and the favoured few only, it had no morality.

Chief Matanzima had claimed this statement verged on incitement to revolution and sedition.

The director of the Christian Institute, Dr Beyers Naude, who supported Chief Buthelezi's statement, said Paramount Chief Matanzima's accusation was "devoid of all truth".

(107)

KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Land claims — King speaks

Affican Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The King of the Zulus, Paramount Chief Goodwill told his government yesterday that it should resist claims being made on Zululand by the Transkei and Swaziland.

Making a surprise intervention during the debate on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's policy speech in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday the King, noting that he had relatives in Swaziland said: "But when matters of land are concerned we must be tough."

He was referring to the Swaziland Government's claim to the district of Ingwavuma in the far north of KwaZulu.

The latest Swazi claim is that this strip is a neutral zone.

The King said he had never heard of land that belonged to nobody and intimated that the people of Ingwavuma who now claimed to be Swazis should leave the area.

Buthelezi lashes out at BPC

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Black People's Convention was a "political Johnny come lately," said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in the Legislative Assembly at Ulundi yesterday in reply to a BPC statement this week that he was "deceiving himself" if he thought he was a national leader.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, the BPC had said that Chief Buthelezi should leave Black leadership to the BPC, and also accused the Chief of imposing himself on other tribes.

BPC spokesmen also disclaimed any responsibility for the demonstration at the University of Zululand on Saturday.

The Chief said he had not accused the BPC of organising the demonstration at Ngoye, but this intervention of theirs underlined the validity of his statement about an international lobby.

"I know that overseas they are blown up out of all proportion as if they represented a big constituency, merely because they use the word 'Black' in the name of their organisation.

"As far as we are concerned, in this province we are unaware of a single branch of the BPC."

Later, Chief Buthelezi said: "Who are they, in any case, to dictate to me at this late hour as to what I may or may not do on the international scene?

"The outside world is not as uninformed about me and my efforts on behalf of Blacks in South Africa as the BPC seems to think.

"All the BPC people are trying to do is use my name to build themselves up when they have practically no constituency worth talking about."

The BPC could claim that it was the only authentic voice of Black people, but this would not deceive the Black masses, the leaders of Africa or the rest of the world, said the Chief.

FLARE-UP IN KWAZULU ASSEMBLY

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The business of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly was disrupted for more than two hours yesterday by a flare-up after Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, founder of the iNala Party, was criticised for absenting himself from the House the previous evening.

Chief Maphumulo of the Table Mountain district resisted apologising for his accusation that the House was persecuting him.

He was reprimanded by the chairman for not being in the House on Thursday night and hit out at the members, saying they had called him a snake and a communist.

After he claimed he was being pilloried by the Assembly, Chief Buthelezi called on the chairman to order Chief Maphumulo to withdraw his remarks.

Rules of procedure were suspended at Chief Buthelezi's suggestion to allow a snap debate, and a number of members castigated the young founder of KwaZulu's youngest opposition party.

absent and to punish him alone was unjust.

He apologised after being told by Chief Buthelezi that "an apology with frills is no apology at all."

Chief C. Khaula pointed out that nobody had actually related Chief Maphumulo's name to the insult.

Chief Maphumulo said: "I am hated by everybody in this House."

He claimed that he had not been the only person

107

'Greed' is blamed for delay

18/5/76 NM

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The delay of the KwaZulu general election had been caused by the White man's greed to keep the best part of the country for himself, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Discussing his motion to ask the Government to allow KwaZulu to enter the second phase of constitutional development he told the House that Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, had given him the impression there would be no difficulty in this.

Chief Buthelezi, said he had been accused of delaying the elections by the SABC, the Afrikasns Press and Government Ministers.

He claimed the S.A. Government wanted the Zulus to use reference books for voting purposes and it used the issue of citizen certificates to blame him for the delay in the elections.

He pointed out that the factors delaying the elections were outside his control.

This included the determination of district boundaries and the compilation of the voters register, both of which were Pretoria's functions.

Chief Buthelezi said: "The SABC, the Afrikaans Press and the Connie Mulders of this world are propagating a lie when they say I am responsible for delaying an election."

NM 18/5/76

'Bounty on Buthelezi' allegation

Africa Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly last night that he had been informed there was an R80 000 bounty on his head.

Replying to a speech by Chief Charles Hlengwa, founder of the now defunct Shaka's Spear, Chief Buthelezi said that during the special session earlier this year, "one member in cahoots with those who tried to mislead the King" had given him certain information.

"He said a figure as high as R80 000 was available to anyone who would oppose me or even kill me."

Chief Buthelezi said there were people who could swear to having heard this, but he did not name them.

Rejecting Chief Buthelezi's call for multi-racial majority rule, Chief Hlengwa said that the concept was outside the scope of KwaZulu's constitution.

He felt the Zulus should pursue "our goal through this policy (of separate development), unless it proved empty and negative."

He called on Chief Buthelezi to speak again to the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, about the issue of more land for KwaZulu.

Chief Hlengwa said, too, that the reserves were the Zulu's birthright, and Whites could not be allowed to enter them, recalling that Black businessmen had been ejected from White areas.

He also called on Chief Buthelezi "to play big" and ignore the criticism levelled at him "on all sides."

Chief Buthelezi said he was amazed by the suggestion that he should again talk to Mr. Vorster.

The Prime Minister had said "categorically and unequivocally" that KwaZulu would receive no more land other than that promised under the 1936 Land Act.

Both he and Mr. M. C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration, had repeated this several times.

"Some of the actions of the Government are so manifestly unjust that we need our heads read if we cannot get the message," he said.

He asked if Chief Hlengwa expected KwaZulu to engage in serious politics with Pretoria or "does he want us to play marbles."

Referring to Chief Hlengwa's rejection of the tricompany policy, Chief Buthelezi asked: "Who does he think he is bluffing when he says he is only opposing this because Whites will never leave our areas?

"It was he and Mr. Francis Fouche, of BOSS, who embraced each other in the unholy hours of the night."

The Chief was referring to the alleged financing of the Spear Party by the Bureau for State Security, and added: "My policy is set out clearly. On the other hand, I do not know the basis of the relationship between Shaka's Spear and BOSS.

Turning to opposition parties, Chief Buthelezi said the people who had infused Chief Hlengwa with talk of democracy belonged to a White "pigment-ocracy."

These people were, he said, "fobbing us off with trappings of democracy such as this Assembly, which cannot even decide its own future."

107

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Chiefs get ten percent pay rise

NM 19/5/76.

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Chief Buthelezi announced a ten percent increase in the allowances paid to chiefs when he presented his budget breakdown in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Anticipating a motion which last week called for better salaries for chiefs to arm them against political intrigue, the Chief said his Government would review "the structure of remuneration for chiefs."

Insurance and pension schemes for chiefs would also be investigated.

He told the House: "I am still not satisfied that we have placed Chiefs where they should be in accordance with the dignity of their office."

On the other hand, he said, "every year funds are made available to magistrates for paying bonuses to chiefs and indunas for rendering meritorius work."

He added that "people must be paid for services rendered to the community—not merely for a position held in name only."

KANYE WARNS ZULUS

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Zulus were warned in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that they may not be allowed to benefit from KwaZulu Government privileges if they did not have citizenship certificates.

Mr. Walter Kanye, Councillor for Community Affairs, delivering his policy speech said this could be decided later. He called on members of the House to impress on Zulus the need for citizenship certificates.

So far only 966 909 applications for certificates had been received although many teams were travelling the country to register Zulu citizens,

He also noted that thousands of certificates were lying in district offices waiting to be collected.

The Cabinet viewed the issue of certificates so seriously that it had decided to send the teams into the field again.

"No person will later be able to say he was never given an opportunity of applying for a citizenship certificate."

R113m budget presented for KwaZulu

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — In presenting the KwaZulu budget of R113 628 200 in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said Zulu sources of revenue were expected to contribute more than R23 million to the Exchequer Account.

The financial year of 1975/76 would show a net surplus of nearly R13 million, but this was fictitous in that it arose from delivery delays.

Grants from the Republican Government were expected to amount to R78 386 000.

Mr. Walter Kanye, Councillor for Community Affairs, in his policy speech said that accommodation could not always be provided for Africans evicted from White areas.

There was a grave shortage of land for displaced Zulus so it was essential for Bantu Trust Farms to be transferred to KwaZulu.

107

Chief Xolo speaks on inflation

20/5/76

NM.

ULUNDI — Staff and serious money shortages called for high-level action, said Chief Everson Xolo, Councillor for Works, when he delivered his budget speech in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He told the House that his department's permanent establishment carried 1 070 posts of which 799 were vacant.

Of the vacant posts 736 were of a technical nature, thus reducing the effectiveness of the department.

To combat the shortage of trained staff the department was embarking on an intensive scheme to train employees who were now semi - skilled so as to produce qualified artisans.

Turning to the question of money, he said that the outlook for the coming financial year was not encouraging.

"Although an increase in expenditure will occur it will be limited to the completion of existing projects and very little will go to new ones.

"The high rate of inflation over the last 12 months has escalated the cost of the present scheme, thus reducing the funds available for new projects.

"The serious effect inflation has had on the budget is expected to be felt for some time to come. Many new schemes will continue with the planning up to contract stage but they will have to be shelved until money becomes available."

Noting that there were some 50 road maintenance units to care for 8 000km of road Chief Xolo said that the continuous rains and the limited capacity of the road equipment had not been able to cope with the problem.

(1) 107
(2) ~~797~~

WARNING TO STUDENTS

NM

Mercury Reporter 21/5/76

EMPANGENI — Tension is running high at the University of Zululand following reports of several assaults on students by tribesmen in the area.

The students have also received "friendly advice" from the local district chieftain, Chief M. Mkhwanzi, warning them to "stay within university boundaries for their own safety."

The assaults have allegedly been in retaliation for the anti - Buthelezi demonstration before the graduation ceremony on May 8, when Chief Buthelezi's car was stoned as he arrived on campus to receive an honorary law doctorate.

Workers on the campus have also been arriving to work armed, even though the students have indicated that they have no violent intentions.

So far five students have allegedly been assaulted.

kwaZulu Govt 'causing race hatred'

25/5/76 STAR

DURBAN — The kwaZulu Government has been accused of causing racial hatred and division among Blacks in the trouble-torn Ingwavuma area.

In a statement released here, Mr B Lukhele, of Ingwavuma, attacked kwaZulu's handing of the dispute between Zulu and Swazi factions at Ingwavuma. He claimed the area had never belonged to the Zulus.

The kwaZulu Government had also supported Chief Kethwayo and had been very biased in the affair, he said.

"It is puzzling for a Government, which is known to criticise tribalism, to be a protagonist of democracy and which makes the outside world believe that it stands for the liberation of the Black man in an oppressed society, to, at the same time, involve itself in the application of a system which causes racial hatred and division of the Black people," Me Lukhele said.

KwaZulu's executive councillor for Justice, Mr J Mtetwa, is expected to reply

107

(1) 107
(2) Agri/Sugar
(3) 186

KwaZulu wants sugar mills

25/5/76

NM

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The sugar industry was reprimanded in the Legislative Assembly yesterday for its opposition to the establishment of sugar mills in KwaZulu.

Chief Owen Sitole, Councillor for Agriculture felt that the sugar industry wanted a monopoly of mills.

He recalled that his Government had appointed a consultant last year to look into the establishment of a sugar mill in KwaZulu. The report was submitted to Pretoria and then to the South African Sugar Association.

The Sugar Miller's Association and Government officials rejected KwaZulu's proposal.

"We are really going to take the sugar industry and the Government to task on this issue," said Chief Sitole.

Late last year he and his director, Mr. Nico Smit, met members of the Sugar Association.

They discussed the need for mills in KwaZulu "on the basis that Whites deliver cane to our mills as we deliver cane to their mills." The association's response was unfavourable.

In fact, he said: "This proposal was met with the remark that there was no need to have a mill within KwaZulu becuse the White sector Quota was sufficient.

Chief Sitole also spoke on the "alleged weaknesses" in the system of land occupation, saying they could be overcome by effective land use.

He is chairman of the commission investigating land tenure in KwaZulu.

The land tenure report tabled last year has to be considered by the House.

Communal land tenure is the prevalent system in rural KwaZulu at present with land allocation i the hands of the chief.

Chief Sitole expressed satisfaction with the traditional pattern of rural settlement.

(107)

26/5/76 NM.

Assembly debate on whether to stop work

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — One of the most fiery debates of the session disrupted the business of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for two hours yesterday as members pondered whether or not to continue working.

Led by Mr. Rodgers Ngcobo of Ndwedwe, a large faction argued for prorogument yesterday while another group equally noisy, demanded that the Assembly meet again next week to finish the business of the House.

With Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Japan it was planned last week to adjourn yesterday and continue on June 1 when he returns.

Since the beginning of the week and with Chief Buthelezi absent, many members have appeared to be in a holiday mood.

Chief Owen Sitole, Councillor for Agriculture and the acting Head of Government, proposed yesterday that the House consider two reports crucial to KwaZulu development.

The reports, tabled at last year's session, are concerned with female emancipation and the thorny question of land tenure.

Mr. Ngcobo pointed out that the House had new members who had not read the reports and he felt that consideration of these documents should be postponed for one year.

Mr. Simon Chonco of Msinga noted that the members had already had a year to study the reports.

He felt a 12-month delay would hamper the development of KwaZulu's agricultural areas, and said there would be new members in the House next year.

He said that since Chief Buthelezi's absence there had been a tendency to rush through the business. and he charged that some members were prepared to leave the House with the work of the session unfinished.

As the debate raged on with interruptions, laughter and hisses, curious alliances were formed.

Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, one of the most politically unpopular men in the House, since he formed the Inala Party, urged members to stop wasting time.

He noted that none of the work on the order paper had been touched and he called for the session to continue next week.

The debate, which was carried on with scant regard for parliamentary procedure, was finally ended by a vote in which Mr. Ngcobo, deserted by his supporters, found himself alone in his effort to end the session for the year.

The House will meet again on June 1 to debate two important reports.

UPHILL STRUGGLE FOR THE VALLEY'S TIRELESS WORKERS

F.M. 28/5/76

The Valley Trust, a socio-medical experiment set up 25 years ago in Natal's Valley of a Thousand Hills to teach Africans to solve their nutrition problems, is itself suffering from severe financial undernourishment which could have debilitating effects. Last year it doubled the previous year's deficit and ended up R4 485 in the red. Rising costs are doing nothing to enhance this year's prospects.

For specific projects, organisations such as Oxfam, the Sugar Association and Anglo American have given generous support. But finding money for running expenses is proving a headache. Over the past five years, says honorary treasurer Lester Hall, donations have stuck at about R10 000 while expenses have risen from R19 000 to R35 000. The money to pay the bills comes from interest on capital, rents, donations, jumble sales and the like.

The Trust is also trying to build up an endowment fund to provide a salary for a successor to director and founder Dr Halley Stott when he retires. Stott has worked entirely for love but such philanthropy cannot be expected of those who follow him.

Ironically the pinch is being felt at a time when the Valley Trust feels it can make its greatest contribution to business. Food is usually the first sacrifice in poor households when money runs out. Undernourished breadwinners make poor workers and business, as the biggest taxpayer, has to bear the brunt of curing deficiency diseases.

In its work, the Trust has shown that malnutrition is avoidable by proper preparation of the right types of food which can be grown on the smallest and most unpromising plots with materials available to the poorest of poor. Organic compost is the magic substance.

By hastening slowly the Trust has won the confidence of Africans. Witchdoctors and medicine men who were suspicious at first are now enthusiastic supporters and dispensers of the nutrition muti.

Observer trainees from all parts of SA are arriving to study the methods used and to carry the gospel back to their Homelands. Unless greater financial support is forthcoming, this essential work will have to be curtailed. It would be a pity if the storehouse of knowledge and experience accumulated to help Blacks fight malnutrition had to be closed, even partly, to those who need it most.

Exponents of cures — ancient and modern — meet in the Valley of a Thousand Hills

The Trust's budget has to provide for scientists, nurses, nutrition educators, agricultural demonstrators and administrative staff. At the best of times it is a stretch to make ends meet. The way things are going the stretch is becoming an impossibility.

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Zulus close ranks on Mrs Meer

2/6/76

NM

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The most racially bitter debate ever held in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly flared up yesterday when members heard that Mrs. Fatima Meer, a Durban sociologist, had allegedly insulted Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Earlier in the day, the House discussed the final report on the legal disabilities suffered by Zulu women, and it seemed clear that the assembly was determined to abolish the Natal Code of Bantu Law as soon as KwaZulu entered the second phase of constitutional development.

The arguments in this essentially conservative house — the majority of whose members are chiefs — ranged from 19th Century male chauvinism to total acceptance of female emancipation.

The men seemed, in the main, prepared to accept the radical reforms aimed at ending the subordinate and minority status of Zulu women under the Natal code.

But, Mr. Walter Kanye, Councillor for Community Affairs, then asked for the rules of procedure to be suspended.

He wanted the House to know, he said, that Mrs. Meer had recently been reported as saying that all the homeland leaders were Government puppets and were not the real African leaders.

One speaker after another condemned the Indian community, Mrs. Meer and the educated African women who associated with her.

By the e[illegible] of the day, the House seemed to have developed strong reservations about the emancipation of women.

Mr. Kanye pointed out that no Zulu leader had ever referred to Indian leaders in derogatory terms.

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Separate nations 'a White fraud'

RDM 7/6/72

Own Correspondent

DURBAN.—Pretoria's attempt to create separate Black nations in South Africa was the "biggest fraud of our time" and an exercise in White self-deception, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Swaziland at the weekend.

Addressing a meeting of the Luthuli Memorial Fund, the Chief also spoke to a number of African exiles who travelled to Swaziland for the occasion.

Emphasising the need for Black unity, he pointed out, however, that the African community was like a family whose various members had different personalities and characters.

No son or daughter had to sacrifice their personality to a faceless uniformity to prove their loyalty to the family.

Africans in exile should realise that those "fighting the same struggle from within" had not abandoned the ideals enunciated by the founders of the African National Congress.

Chief Buthelezi said he was alarmed by the events that took place in Angola, and "I am alarmed by what is going on in the African National Council in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). I am extremely alarmed about what is now taking place within Swapo and the African National Congress-in-exile."

Sunday Tribune 13/6/76

HELPING THE SMALL MAN TO HELP HIMSELF

THE SMALL Growers' Financial Aid Fund of the South African Sugar Association is proving its worth in more than monetary terms, according to director Alfred Schaffer.

He said: "While the fund may appear on the surface to be a purely financial assistance we are extremely pleased that our philosophy of total support has proved true.

"We intended this fund to give not only a cash boost to growers, but also to fulfill the old Chinese proverb of 'Not giving a hungry man a fish to eat, but teaching him to fish'.

"This project is intended to improve the quality of life of the growers we help, and we seem to be progressing in that direction."

"That direction" has in real terms proved to be the opening of three farmers' centres in the KwaZulu homeland, which are providing not only a very comprehensive series of courses in agriculture and cane husbandry, but also community projects such as domestic science, child welfare and family associated topics which really act the part more of community service rather than the vested self-interest of the sugar industry.

In the Indian-owned growing areas, where land premiums have prohibited a permanent centre in the meantime, a comprehensive mobile unit is supplying the services rendered by the farmer centres.

From the purely financial viewpoint the first year of operation of the fund (1973) saw the fund with assets of R5 million, which with escalating costs may now be less than is needed to conduct the programmes and the ideals of the men chosen to carry out the objectives.

The 1974-75 year end grants totalled almost half a million rands with 37[illegible] recipients, and this year the totals have grown to almost R1,5 million and 1 37[illegible] recipients.

This bold approach in development is not only providing financial assistance of short term value, but also knowledge and skills which are of permanent benefit.

Schaffer ... "Great progress"

Buthelezi's UN move is endorsed

(1) 101
(2) 107
(3) 316

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The opposition Transkei Democratic Party yesterday endorsed a move by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu to raise the Transkei citizenship issue in the United Nations and, if necessary, the International Court of Justice.

Chief Buthulezi told a meeting in Ulundi at the weekend he had already written to the external secretary of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) asking him to bring the matter to the attention of the United Nations and for it to seek the opinion of the international court, if necessary.

The Democratic Party leader, Mr Hector Neokazi, said yesterday: "I spoke to Chief Buthelezi at the weekend. We support his move, having ourselves already resolved to raise the issue with the OAU."

The full text of Chief Buthelezi's speech — made available yesterday — made clear that his primary concern was for the future of people of Transkei origin in "White South Africa".

The Status of the Transkei Act included provisions to deprive them citizenship when the Transkei became independent, a measure which Chief Buthelezi described as the "ultimate".

ween the Act and the 1941 Nazi decree which deprived Jews of German citizenship.

He went on to quote legal precedents which showed that international law was likely to regard any move to deprive racial or ethnic grounds people of citizenship on as contrary to the fundamental principles of justice.

(2) 107

Whiskey giant puts off plans for KwaZulu

S. Tribune 20/6/76

Finance Reporter

SEAGRAMS, the Canadian whiskey firm, has shelved — for the time being at least — plans to build a multi-million rand distilling plant in KwaZulu.

Seagrams' area manager, Derrick Stretton, was unavailable for comment this week but a spokesman confirmed that the project has been dropped for the present.

Seagrams sent an American team of consultants to South Africa last year to look for feasible sites for the plant. It was indicated that the company was keen to go ahead with the project.

Initial cost of the plant was estimated to have been in the region of R10 million, but the eventual cost could have been much higher.

KwaZulu was chosen as the likely location for the plant. Apparently an important consideration was the availability of large quantities of suitable water.

(1) (107)
(2) ~~297~~
(3) ~~Educ - University~~

Zululand students face violence charge

RDM 21/6/76

Own Correspondent

EMPANGENI. — Six students are expected to appear in the Empangeni Magistrate's Court today in connection with the burning of the University of Zululand's administration centre in last Friday's three-hour riot.

They face charges of public violence.

A group of Africans — thought to be university students — are reported to have cut down the Durban-Empangeni telephone lines outside Port Durnford township yesterday.

A police spokesman said armed units had been sent to the area and there had been no further incidents. Telephone calls were not affected.

Heavily armed police units are still patrolling the University of Zululand campus to guard against looters.

An emergency senate meeting is expected to be held this morning to discuss the university's future. Top of the agenda will be a discussion on whether to close the university permanently.

Future of university undecided

Mercury Reporter NH 22/6/76

EMPANGENI — The future of the University of Zululand, part of which was gutted during campus riots last Friday, is still undecided.

Various committees were formed yesterday to sift through the rubble and present an overall picture to indicate whether the University will be able to function again.

Some observers believe the damage may run to more than R1 000 000.

Professor Jan Mare, the University's Rector, said last night that it would be a couple of months before a decision could be reached.

Asked what would happen to those students who did not take part in the riots, Professor Mare said the tragedy of the affair was that it was impossible to distinguish between the guilty and the innocent.

However, he believed most students had been against the riots but had been intimidated by a group of hard-core radicals.

"I have visited more than 80 universities in Europe, the United States and Africa and have always come across this radical hard core that achieves its aims by terrorising other students.

"In Germany, where the radical rule by terror is particularly prevalent, I attended a meeting incognito. One thing I noticed was that there was no secret ballot vote and so any student not accepting a decision was immediately singled out.

"My motto is freedom without chaos. And after witnessing last Friday's events, when even a beautiful church was set alight, I doubt whether we will ever be able to reach such people," Professor Mare said.

Mr. A. A. Verster, Assistant Director of Education for KwaZulu, yesterday spoke of reports of students at Eshowe Teachers' Training College being threatened.

"We don't know whether some students are threatening others, or if is an outside source," he said.

Damage caus[illegible] by an abortive attem[illegible] o burn down the trai[illegible] college principal's off[illegible] t the weekend is es[illegible]ed to be R50.

(1) 107

800 000 live in squatter camps

RDM 24/6/76

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The problem of 600 000 people living in massive squatter camps in two homelands has been highlighted by the semi-official research body, Benbo.

The camps are at Winterveld in BophuthaTswana "with at least 3 [illegible]000 squatter's and in the Edenvale-Swartkops area in KwaZulu "with about 250 000 squatters".

Details of the camps have been disclosed in the book "Black Development in South Africa" released by Benbo (Bureau for Economic Research of Bantu Development) this week.

Between 1971 and 1974 there was a shortage of 42 954 houses in the homelands and most towns had long waiting lists.

The Theron Commission found there were 30 000 Coloured families living in squatting units. Together with the Crossroads camp, mainly inhabited by Africans, it has been estimated that some 200 000 squatters live in the greater Cape Town area.

This means th[illegible] are at least 800 000 peo[illegible] living in squatter camp[illegible] South Africa.

From 1970 to [illegible]975 the population of p[illegible]d laimed [illegible]wns in the homelands al[illegible]st doubled to one million.

Benbo said it could not be expected that the Government must have the full responsibility for the housing of the total population.

It suggests the involvement of employers in the provision of housing, home-owner and home-builder schemes and the orderly settlement of squatters.

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KWAZULU STORES PLANNED

ARGUS 28/7/76

GREATERMANS has begun building a R1,4-million supermarket at Madadeni, Newcastle, and three more are planned in KwaZulu.

A public company, KwaZulu Chain Stores, is to be formed, trading as Checkers KwaZulu.

This will be one of the first White companies to team up with the Bantu Investment Corporation and homeland interests in establishing businesses which eventually will be transferred to exclusively homeland ownership.

Greatermans is one of three companies to sign agreements through the new tripartite system established between the BIC and the KwaZulu Government.

Shares will be available on a 50-50 basis to Whites and Blacks, with 5 percent of the White holding being transferred to Blacks on the ninth year, giving them a majority holding, and an additional 5 percent each successive year.

Sasko is also to build a bakery at Umlazi and the African Insurance Development Company will form an insurance broking company.

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F.M. 30/7/76

MINERALS

Pigment pay-off

Ironical, perhaps, but white pigment is about to yield useful revenue for a Black Homeland. The Dunes, north of Richards Bay, which is to be mined for heavy minerals, lies in KwaZulu and the Bantu Mining Corporation (BMC) will receive a royalty of 10% of profits. A minimum return of 20% on the R250m investment could be expected so a tidy sum will be coming the BMC's way.

Partners in the enterprise are: IDC (20%), Union Corporation (30%), Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation of Canada (40%) and Old Mutual (10%). A consortium of 12 Canadian banks has put up R120m in the form of a Eurodollar loan of $138m which will be repaid in 6,5 years. Some R31m has been lent by SA institutions and the balance is equity provided by the partners.

Notwithstanding SA's political problems the Canadian bankers had no hesitation in putting up the cash whereas there was some reluctance in Britain and the Continent to provide funds.

The Dunes deposit has a reserve of more than 700 Mt of heavy mineral-bearing sand and runs parallel to the coast in a strip 2 km wide and 17 km long, starting 7 km north of Richards Bay. A small part of the deposit is on Richards Bay town lands.

Production will start late next year and a smelter (in White territory) will be in operation early in 1978. Estimated annual production at full capacity in 1980 will be: rutile 56 000 t; zircon 115 000 t; titania slag 399 000 t and low manganese pig iron 217 000 t. At current prices this would yield R100m and 90% of revenue will come from export sales. There are no contracts but letters of intent have been received from possible buyers.

Titanium slag is expected to earn 45% of revenue, iron 30%, rutile 11% and zircon 14%.

The titanium slag will contain 85% titanium dioxide. Rutile, which contains 95% titanium dioxide, is the purest mineral containing this substance which has virtually eliminated the use of other

(1) 107
(2) 154

Peace is urged by Chief

9/8/76 NM

African Affairs Correspondent

INKATHA, the national liberation movement, aimed at nothing less than complete liberation for all Blacks, but always by non-volent means, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said at Impendle at the weekend.

Speaking to several thousand people the Chief said the movement was no longer Inkatha Ka Zulu as founded in 1928. The present constitution of Inkatha defined liberation within the wider parameters of South Africa.

"It accepts the reality of using KwaZulu merely as a base and as a springboard which will be used to get us where we want to be."

The growth of Inkatha had caused concern in "high places," and the interrogation of its members by various Government officials had convinced him that "we are on the right track."

The African National Congress, said Chief Buthelezi, had also been on the right track and had been banned because of it. "We should also not be surprised if anything happened to us."

There were many people, here and abroad, who believed violence was the only route Blacks could follow to freedom.

"I do not wish," said the Chief, "to say they are wrong for I do not know whether, in the long run, they will be judged to have been right or wrong.

"I, however, believe that we in Inkatha still have faith that a peaceful solution can still be found."

In spite of the violence of recent weeks, Inkatha still believed in trying to "do what is left for us to do" and if South Africa was overtaken by the forces of violence "we will have made our mark if what we do reduces the scale of violence and if what will emerge then will still be governable."

107

KwaZulu to get police reserve

26/8/76

NM

African Affairs Reporter

MR. JIMMY KRUGER, the Minister of Police, has agreed to the formation of police reservists in KwaZulu, Mr. Jeffrey Mthethwa, KwaZulu's Councillor for Justice, said yesterday.

He met the Minister in Pretoria recently where they discussed various matters, including the present disturbances.

He asked Mr. Kruger to define his powers as a Councillor for Justice in KwaZulu. Regarding the present disturbances, he asked the Minister to change certain laws.

Mr. Kruger said he would instruct police headquarters in Pietermaritzburg to work in consultation with Mr. Mthethwa in framing regulations for KwaZulu police reservists.

(1) (107)
(2) 325 - General

POLICE SEIZE INKATHA NEWSLETTER

25/9/76
nm

African Affairs Correspondent

ABOUT 7 000 copies of the first issue of the Inkatha bulletin, containing articles by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, were seized in Johannesburg by Security Branch policemen yesterday.

Mr. Walter Felgate, a director of Zenith Press which printed 10 000 copies of the newsletter this week, met Chief Buthelezi at Louis Botha Airport yesterday to inform him of the police action.

The Chief was about to fly to South West Africa to address a seminar at Windhoek, but immediately telephoned the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, from the airport.

Mr. Kruger said he would look into the matter, but would not commit himself further.

Mr. Felgate, managing director of Isizwe Sechaba, the Black newspaper the Chief hopes to publish, told the Mercury:

"The Security Branch visited the firm contracted to do the folding of the bulletin on Thursday night and returned yesterday to seize 7 000 copies. They removed all the copies from the folding company.

"I was questioned by the police and instructed not to print anymore copies.

"I was told that the publication furthered the aims of the Freedom Charter drawn up at Kliptown in 1952 by organisations now banned.

"The officer who spoke to me said the bulletin would be submitted to he Publications Control Board and he said the police would investigate the matter."

A large consignment of the bulletin, however, was sent to Holland before the seizure and Mr. Felgate was sure the Dutch Press and television would use the material it contained this weekend.

Mr. Felgate said the police had told him they would investigate the Chief's article in the bulletin.

(107)

Chief Buthelezi

Buthelezi rejects 'facade'

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Blacks in South Africa and South West Africa were disillusioned with Western democracy and ready to turn their backs on it, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said at the weekend.

Their experience of "Westminster multi-party democracy" had led them to see it as a "facade for White oligarchy" he told a conference organized by the National Independent Party of South West Africa.

"While the Blacks have not been involved in the Whites-only democratic process, we have been its objects," he said.

"We have been held in bondage by that process. We no longer aspire to participate in a process which we see as an elitist system protecting elitist interests."

Rejection of Westminster-style democracy went hand-in-hand with rejection of the "unrestricted free enterprise system", as they were two sides of the same coin.

"My better-off White brothers strongly favour a free enterprise system operating within a Wetminster model, precisely because it serves their priviliged position.

"If we cannot move away from unbridled capitalism, it means the masses will not be truly liberated after liberation.

"I have a deep conviction that my people do not want simply to be subjected to Black elitism rather than White elitism and I am convinced this will be the net outcome of retention of the Westminster model."

(1)(107)
(2) 325-Geerd

Chief speaks to Kruger after journal seized

CAPE TIMES 27/9/76

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. – Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu confirmed at the weekend that he contacted the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, after confiscation of copies of the Inkatha journal by security police.

Chief Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha movement, telephoned Mr Kruger shortly before leaving Jan Smuts Airport for Windhoek.

"Mr Kruger said he would look into the matter," Chief Buthelezi said.

A few copies of the journal were taken from the offices of a Johannesburg printing firm by security police, who returned later to "seize all copies they could lay their hands on".

The journal contains the text of a statement read by Chief Buthelezi to the American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, during his visit to South Africa.

The statement, given wide publicity in South African newspapers at the time, takes a highly critical line against official race policies.

Among the points made is the need for the United States to take South African Blacks into its confidence on the American foreign policy in Southern Africa – and to win the approval of the exiled leadership of the banned African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress.

The journal also contains articles by Chief Buthelezi on Inkatha as an "instrument of liberation" and Dr S M Bengu, secretary-general of Inkatha, on Inkatha's view of "Black solidarity".

● Security police reportedly told the printer to stop printing copies pending investigations under the Publications Act of 1974.

(1) (107)
(2) 325 - General

Gatsha prints another bulletin

CAPE TIMES
5/10/76

DURBAN. — An Inkatha news bulletin "substantially the same" as the one banned last week by the South African Government, was printed and distributed at Umbombo in northern Natal at the weekend, the Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said he felt morally bound to make the information in the banned bulletin available to the Zulu people so that they could be "quite clear" that Inkatha had not issued subversive statements.

"Acting in my capacity as Chief Executive Officer of the KwaZulu Government, I had the new bulletin typed in the Zulu Government offices," Chief Buthelezi said.

He added that the new bulletin was sold for 5c a copy to a crowd of about 2 000 in Umbombo at the weekend.

He said that as head of the Zulu Government, whose legislature endorsed Inkatha, he had no knowledge of the ban except what the printers had told him. — Sapa

107

Buthelezi's warning to business

15/10/76 RDM

African Affairs Correspondent

BIG BUSINESS should "take sides in the central political struggle" in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking to a group of American businessmen, he said the partnership between capital and repressive legislation would have to be terminated.

It was not yet realised that the people would conquer capital if capital opposed the will of the people.

If foreign investments were made to prop up an increasingly vulnerable Whites - only cash economy, "they will be lost in the chaos which is bound to arise."

It was foolhardy to say the existing economic order would not undergo radical changes, he said.

He warned that any hope that the "economically poor will remain politically disenfranchised is a misplaced hope. Any hope that the elite will not have to involve themselves in a radical redistribution of wealth is also wishful thinking."

Chief Buthelezi said he could not bring himself to tell the poor that he was working toward a cessation of foreign investment in the Republic.

Confronted with this dilemma, however, there were still "some things which must be stated."

Blacks no longer approved investment simply because it created jobs for Blacks, he said.

There could be no responsible investment which did not lead to a partnership between the owners of capital and labour.

Furthermore, "there will be a strong tendency for investment to be exploitive if it is not mutually beneficial to the community in which it takes place and to the investor.

"Investors must by now realise that the Black majority in this country will, in the foreseeable future, have the power to grab any investment they like and do with it what they will," he said.

He called for a convention between Blacks and investors as "irresponsible investment now will be met with irresponsible action later."

Chief Buthelezi argued for some form of a free enterprise system. He said development should be based on the home market, encompass a wide range of industries and not be reliant on foreign finance, except where subject to local control.

There would be no economic progress unless there was political stability. This stability depended on the people's involvement in the economy and their gains from it.

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20 die in faction fight

C.T. 19/10/76

MARITZBURG. — Three people have been arrested following a faction fight in which 20 people were killed at Tugela Ferry early on Sunday.

When police arrived several hours later they found 13 of the Ngubevu faction and seven of the Wolwane faction dead.

Kwazulu General

19[illegible]/11/10 1[illegible] (107)

FOREIGN INVESTMENT - KWAZULU

The establishment of a R2 million footwear factory at Loskop near Estcourt in KwaZulu has been announced by the Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, Chief G M Buthelezi. The new factory will be a joint venture between the world wide Bata Shoe organisation and the Bantu Investment Corporation.

The Loskop factory will produce footwear to complement S A Bata's existing shoeline which they already produce in their 3 established manufacturing plants. When on steam the Loskop operation will provdie job opportunities for 500 Zulus.

The new factory site is approximately 30 km from Estcourt, Natal, and is a major new development for the Bantu Investment Corporation. Ground preparations for the factory have already commenced.

The Loskop factory to be known as KwaZulu Shoe Co. (Pty) Ltd, will be jointly owned by Bata and the Bantu Investment Corporation. The BIC's shareholding is held in trust for the proposed KwaZulu Development Corporation and will eventually be transferred to Zulu interests.

A distribution arrangement for the KwaZulu area has already been approved of by the Executive Council.

Chief Buthelezi said that the formation and establishment of this new company exemplified the industrialisation of KwaZulu and that the joint venture was indicative of the KwaZulu Government's policy of encouraging indigenous participation in ventures established in KwaZulu.

The Loskop factory is the second Bata operation to be established in KwaZulu. The first was established at Keate's Drift in 1975 and already employs 230 Zulu citizens.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION ON BEHALF OF THE KWAZULU GOVERNMENT SERVICE

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Cape Times 25/10/76

KwaZulu plans a model town

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — KwaZulu is in the process of developing a town, at an eventual cost of about R400m, that promises to become one of the most attractive areas in the country.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and members of his Cabinet were shown round Esikhaweni, near Empangeni, this week and inspected plans for what will probably be the largest African township in Natal.

An official said the area would eventually accommodate at least 400 000 people.

Officials said they were more concerned with providing a pleasant life-style at Esikhaweni than with the more provision of housing.

Situated on the coast south of Richard's Bay, the township will have a large nature reserve, beach facilities and a holiday resort.

It will also have more than 170 schools. A teacher's training college is in the process of being erected and there are plans for a technical college, a trade school and an industrial training centre. Provision has been made for a medical faculty should the University of Zululand decide to establish one in the future.

An official said it was intended to erect a major hospital, and the social services unit of the township would also include an old-age home, an orphanage and a place of safety.

No small child would have to walk farther than a quarter of a kilometre to school and older children will never be farther than a kilometre from school.

Each unit will have a creche and a clinic within walking distance of every resident of the unit.

The basic house in the township costs about R3 000.

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Govt changes in Zululand policy

AM

Mercury Reporter

2/11/76

INDIANS and Coloured people holding special permits will be able to remain in Zululand. This change in Government policy was last night welcomed by Mr. J. N. Reddy, executive chairman of the S.A. Indian Council.

The Cabinet decision, which is a reversal of earlier legislation to force Indians and Coloureds out of Zululand, was announced yesterday by Senator A. Bozas, of the United Party, who received the information from the Minister of Planning, Dr. Schalk van der Merwe.

The Minister's letter makes provision for investigation by the Group Areas Board of group areas in Zululand.

Provision is made for the removal of Proclamations R300 and R311 of 1969. These proclamations would force Coloureds and Indians out of Zululand to "areas south of the Tugela."

Mr. Reddy yesterday said the Government's decision would remove the uncertainty hanging over Indians and Coloureds in Zululand.

"Although these people still need permits, we hope that this will be for a short while only. We want Indians and Coloureds to be allowed to live there permanently," Mr. Reddy said.

(1) 101
(2) 211

FIN. MAIL 5/11/76

readers say

Buthelezi and the *FM*

Mangosuthu G Buthelezi, Mahlabatini, KwaZulu:

I am constrained to correct certain impressions the *FM* has been creating about me. I have no idea whether this is done wittingly or unwittingly.

The *FM* is entitled to make its own assessments, such as "There is mounting evidence that city Africans do not accept (the Bantustan leaders) as their leaders . . ." (August 27). This fallacy has been peddled around far too much, particularly at the height of the present unrest. I do not dispute the fact that certain Africans in the Black Consciousness movement like to believe this and propagate it. My own experiences not only in Soweto, but in Durban and Cape Town townships, Bloemfontein, Kroonstad, etc. bear out the contrary. Blacks, including my Coloured and Indian brothers, have received me with warmth and affection each and every time I am amongst them. So far I have no evidence that Africans have changed their attitudes.

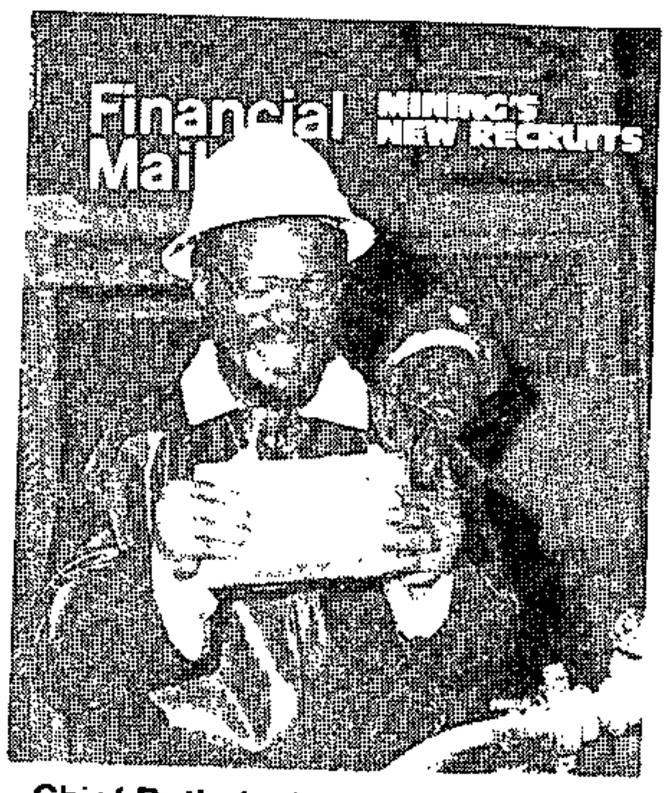
Mr Nimrod Mkele in the *FM* dated September 3 1976, writes: "The Homeland leaders dare not walk into Soweto. That includes Gatsha Buthelezi. When he did go in there, it was under police escort."

I do not know where Mr Mkele gets this from, because whoever told him so, since he was not there himself, was telling him a lie. I do not know whether he assumed that Mr Jimmy Kruger was telling the truth when he said I was escorted.

I had no escort when I went to Mzimhlophe Hostel. I was only told not to go in before Major Visser arrived. I waited at the gate until he arrived. I had no one guarding me, nor did I have even a personal bodyguard. After addressing a meeting of hostel dwellers, which was attended by some residents of Mzimhlophe including prominent trade unionists, I left. Major Visser asked me if I needed an escort and I told him I did not. I then left without any escort.

Mr Thula asked Mr Mkele to correct this wrong information. He has not done so. After the meeting, which was not a "Zulu meeting", but which was attended by Africans of all ethnic affiliations, a delegation of residents followed me to my hotel, and gave me further information about the police role in the rampaging that made me come to Soweto to defuse the violence.

In the *FM* of October 8, there is my photograph on the cover with the caption "Mining's New Recruits". This photograph was taken when I went up to see mining conditions with members of my executive council. This is part of my responsibility to the people I lead. This picture and the slanted remarks inside are meant to give the impression that I am now recruiting my people to work on the mines. On page 126 your contributor writes: "The increase in wages has been the most important factor in drawing more South Africans to the mines: Rising unemployment in other sectors is also a factor. *However*, the mining industry has also roped in various Black leaders and they have



Chief Buthelezi . . . no bodyguard

played a significant part in the recruiting campaign."

This gives a wrong impression as if I have become an agent of the Chamber of Mines for whom I recruit my people to go to the mines. I am aware that a film was taken of the entire visit, but I do not remember that I ever urged people to go to the mines specifically. Mr Tony Fleischer and Mr Archie Crawford can tell you some of the home truths I told during this visit, in public. If it is economic prostitution for Africans to go to the mines, then I am in good company, if African Presidents of independent States such as Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Angola allow the Chamber of Mines to recruit. The mining industry is the major South African industry, and my people are South Africans, not "Bantustanians". They therefore have a right to work on the mines, if they choose to, as this is an industry situated in their country, which is South Africa.

The FM *accepts unreservedly that Chief Buthelezi did not go into Soweto under police escort. We apologise to him for any embarrassment caused by our report of Nimrod Mkele's statement.*

We acknowledge that Chief Buthelezi has usually been warmly greeted by large crowds in the urban townships, such as the crowd of 10 000 at Jabulani earlier this year. But we still believe, particularly in the light of recent events, that most city Africans want political rights in the urban areas and do not regard the heads of the Homelands as their leaders.

One of the films which the Chamber of Mines shows in KwaZulu as part of its recruiting campaign shows Chief Buthelezi being interviewed during a visit to a gold mine. In reply to the question, "Now that you have seen this mine, will you recommend that your people come and work in the mines?" he answers: "I and my Ministers are very happy at what we have seen and at the working conditions on the mines and the efficiency of the workers."

This could encourage people to go to the mines, in which case Chief Buthelezi is assisting recruiting. But we did not for one moment suggest or imply that it was "economic prostitution" for Black South Africans to work on the mines. We have, however, consistently expressed concern at the fact that they are denied the right to take their families with them and have to live in bleak, soulless compounds.

DELIA HENDRIE

25 MAY, 1976.

The Editor reserves the right to shorten letter

258/
107/
93

KwaZulu hospitals hit by loss of Army men

10/11/76 MM

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Army has had to come to the rescue of KwaZulu's ailing medical services — with hospitals fighting a losing staff shortage battle since the takeover by the State of mission hospitals in the [illegible]

But now a new staff crisis has arisen in the new system of the Department of Defence of seconding to KwaZulu young, recently qualified National Servicemen doctors to help out.

Last week, 16 of the Army doctors were abruptly removed, placing a number of hospitals in the homeland in a serious position.

Dr. J. Gilliland, Deputy Secretary for Health and co-ordination director of the department, told me yesterday: "We are very very grateful for the help being given us by the Army and these young men — but at the same time the young doctors are gaining valuable experience of a particular type of medicine."

Doctors serving at some of the hospitals told me: "Were it not for the Army, there would be chaos."

The State Department of Health took over all 30 mission hospitals in KwaZulu on June 1, in spite of entreaties from the KwaZulu Government to leave them in the hands of missionary doctors.

Then followed the resignation of many mission doctors.

10 000 beds

KwaZulu has four State hospitals in addition to the mission hospitals, and a total hospital bed count of slightly more than 10 000.

The doctors withdrawn for duties in the operational area are to be replaced, but only after the present intake of servicemen - doctors has completed basic training.

At four hospitals, I learnt yesterday, the position is critical.

At the 500-bed Nongoma Hospital, which normally has four State and three Army doctors, two Army doctors have been taken away, one State doctor has resigned and two are on leave — leaving two doctors to serve the hospital.

One doctor

At Mahlabatini, a 100-bed hospital, there is no State doctor and only one Army doctor.

At Hlabisa, also a 100-bed hospital, there is only one State doctor.

At Ngwelezana, a 700-bed hospital, which is flooded with up to 700 patients on occasion, there are nine State doctors and five Army — three of whom have now been sent to the border.

Dr. Gilliland said the department was fully aware of the problems in KwaZulu and was planning to meet them. From time to time medical establishments were not up to strength, but the Army doctors were fulfilling a valuable role, he said.

"Medical officers are scarce — they don't grow on trees," he added. "But where we are struggling there is a strong spirit, with colleagues muckling in and doing extra work to keep an efficient service going."

107/98

11/11/86

Army to the rescue in KwaZulu hospitals

PRETORIA. — The army has had to come to the rescue of KwaZulu's ailing medical services — hospitals fighting a losing staff shortage battle since the takeover by the State of mission hospitals in the homeland on June 1.

But now a new crisis has arisen in the new system of the Department of Defence to second to KwaZulu young, recently-qualified doctor-national servicemen to help out.

Last week 16 of the army doctors were abruptly removed, placing a number of hospitals in the homeland in a critical position.

Dr J Gilliland, Deputy Secretary for health and co-ordination director of the department, told me this week: "We are very very grateful for the help being given us by the army and these young men — but at the same time the young doctors themselves are gaining valuable experience of a particular type of medicine."

Doctors serving at some of the hospitals told me: "If it were not for the army, there would be chaos."

The State Department of Health took over all mission hospitals in KwaZulu — 30 of them — in spite of entreaties from the KwaZulu government to leave them in the hands of missionary doctors.

Resignations

Following the resignation of many mission doctors, the army was called on to help meet the doctor crisis.

KwaZulu, with a population of 2,5 million, has four State hospitals in addition to the mission hospitals, and a total hospital bed count of slightly more than 10 000.

The doctors withdrawn for duties in the operational area are to be replaced, but only after the present intake of servicemen-doctors have completed their basic training.

At four hospitals, I learnt this week, the position is critical. At the 500-bed Nongoma Hospital which nominally has four State and three army doctors, two army doctors have been taken away, one State doctor has resigned and two are on leave — leaving two doctors to serve the hospital.

At Mhlabatini, a 100-bed hospital, there is no State doctor and only one army doctor; at Hlabisa, also a 100-bed hospital, there is only one State doctor; at Ngwelezana, a 700-bed hospital which is flooded with up to 700 patients on occasion, there are nine State doctors and five army — three of whom have now been sent to the border.

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MORE FOREIGN INVESTMENT FOR KWAZULU

A new factory which represents a considerable boost for foreign investment in KwaZulu, will be opened at Isithebe by the executive councillor for community affairs, Mr W S P Kanye, on Friday 12 November.

The R900 000 factory, MISA (Pty) Ltd, is the sixth with foreign shareholding to be established at Isithebe. The factory was originally situated in Nancefield, Johannesburg. Earlier this year the company applied to the Bantu Investment Corporation for assistance with the moving of its factory to Isithebe.

MISA is a subsidiary of Monogram Industries Inc., an American company with branches in Canada, Britain, Belgium, Greece, Japan and Australia. The holding company has consolidated assets of about 100 million dollars and maintains a turnover of more than 250 million dollars p.a.

Among the products manufactured by the American company are insulation and conducting materials, metal and sanitation products. The latter are of the type used wherever water is scarce or sewers are unavailable as in aeroplanes, caravans, boats, trains and vacation homes.

MISA will concentrate on the manufacture of sanitation products and will be able to draw on the specialised knowledge of the holding company in this field.

The products can make a valuable contribution to the preservation of the ecology through their use in trains, caravans, boats and at camping sites.

The factory at present employs 50 Zulus and 4 whites. It is estimated that by the third year of operation the company will employ 150 Zulus and 6 whites at its Isithebe operation.

The new factory is a further indication of the success achieved by the Bantu Investment Corporation with its campaign to attract foreign investment to the homelands.

Foreign capital is essential to create industrial development and employment opportunities for the fast growing populations of the homelands. South African industry alone cannot supply the necessary industries for the industrialisation programme of the homelands.

Because KwaZulu is conveniently situated in relation to ports, rail links and community services, this homeland offers foreign and South African investors an attractive location for the establishment of industries.

The Isithebe industrial township is at present being extended by a further 200 ha in order to cope with the demand for industrial land in KwaZulu. This exemplifies the homeland's considerable potential.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION ON BEHALF OF THE BANTU INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF S A LTD

N Merc 12/11/76

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FACTORY FOR ZULUS

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Bantu Investment Corporation is to open a R2 million KwaZulu factory with Bata Shoe Company in 1978.

Mr. Phillip Kotzenberg, of the BIC in Pretoria, said yesterday this venture would see the corporation taking a shareholding with an industrialist for the first time.

The BIC's share in the factory will be 33 percent, but it has an option to go to 49 percent.

"Our shareholding will be kept in trust, for the KwaZulu Development Corporation when it is established," said Mr. Kotzenberg. "It will be up to the KDC to decide how to pass this shareholding on to the Zulu people."

Bata has undertaken to train Africans for executive positions. Its existing factory at Keates Drift, near Greytown, employs about 230 Zulus under the supervision of two Whites.

The opening of the factory at Loskop, near Estcourt, will take Bata's investment in KwaZulu to nearly R3 million.

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Land threat Zulus to stand firm

15/11/76 N

African Affairs Reporter

ZULUS are still angry about Transkeian attempts to annex the districts of Harding and Port Shepstone, chiefs and tribesmen told the Mercury yesterday.

They said they did not feel threatened by Transkeian independence and would continue to stand firm against any move to have their districts taken over.

A Mercury reporter who interviewed the tribesmen was suspected of being a Transkeian Government agent and was told he would not leave Harding alive if this was proved.

Mr. J. W. G. Sikhosana, chairman of the Nyuswa Tribal Authority and the local chairman of Inyanda, said the tribesmen's solidarity against Chief Matanzima's dream was unshakeable.

Mr. Joseph Gigaba (52), acting chief of the Zinkumbini tribe, which has been in Harding for six generations, said: "We prefer to remain here, poor as we are, than to be ruled by Transkei. Our customs and language are Zulu and our king is a Zulu king."

Natal Mercury 15/11/76

In this article TIM MUIL, African Affairs Correspondent, describes how Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has achieved a voice and following in the Transvaal. He predicts that as a result Mr. Vorster may soon find that the Zulu Chief has become the accepted spokesman for 20 million Africans in the country. "Perhaps the Chief's voice will then be loud enough for him to hear it."

A difficult and planned climb to power

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi has clearly taken the first steps towards achieving a Black national mandate which will enable him, eventually, to respond to the Government from a position of strength never attained by a Black South African leader.

First sign

It has been a difficult climb and its careful planning was not apparent until recently.

The first overt sign was the establishment, little more than a year ago, of Inkatha, the national liberation movement, which has since acquired more than 40 000 members and is growing daily.

It has been a low profile organisation devoted, primarily, to the creation of Black solidarity, and it grew out of the Chief's disillusionment with a number of facets of the political situation.

Obviously first among these was the immutability of the power structure. His political career has been dedicated to peaceful change and power sharing, both of which have been rejected by White South Africa.

He was vilified by radical Blacks for his non-violent stance, depressed by the political divisions that encouraged community fragmentation, disappointed by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's decision to opt for independence and plagued by artificially created opposition parties.

Out of this emerged Inkatha and its opposition to the Westminster type of government, to "unfettered and exploitive capitalism" and to the disorganised and self-defeating action seen in the Soweto riots.

While his utterances were becoming more militant and uncompromising, his and his representatives' meetings with African National Congress and Pan African Congress members were mustering the sympathy of most exiled politicians.

During his recent visit to Nigeria, for instance, he met the acting President of the ANC, Mr. Oliver Tambo, and an executive member of the PAC, Mr. Vic Make.

It was an accidental meeting but the warmth of their greeting, both men embraced him and congratulated him on his work here, made a mockery of radical attitudes in South Africa.

Adding to the Chief's stature and credibility at home and abroad is the fact that no other South African leader has been invited to African States like Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Liberia and Nigeria as he has.

Last month, after a fiery meeting with Mr. Vorster, the Prime Minister, Chief Buthelezi was largely responsible for the formation of an urban organisation in Soweto of considerable significance.

The Black Unity Front, which last week announced that a Black convention was planned for next month, demonstrates that the Chief has an urban constituency in the Transvaal — a fact that some Black Consciousness members have refused to concede.

At the same time BUF has won the approval of the Soweto Students Representative Council, which has produced an interesting, though tentative alliance between the youth who have rejected Government policy and those they have accused of working within its framework.

Approach to critic

It is also understood that the Black People's Convention, a longtime critic of the Chief, will be asked to throw in its lot with the movement.

A spokesman for BUF said BPC would probably be at the convention, and he added: "The community has finally realised by looking at Rhodesia and Angola, that it cannot afford these power struggles and divisions anymore."

If the Front can achieve an organised community bloc in the Transvaal the current rapprochement between Inkatha and the exile movements will assume new dimensions.

In Washington this week he appealed to American Negroes for help in the struggle here "a kind of partnership" and the reception was enthusiastic.

Negroes will have a strong influence on President Carter's policy toward the Republic and Chief Buthelezi will have undoubted prestige among America's Black leaders.

Internal support

Within the next two years it seems almost certain that his support will solidify among South African exiles. His internal support, from Inkatha and the Black Unity Front, will grow, and his international stature will give him aid, perhaps even a voice, in important areas.

Mr. Vorster may soon find that the Zulu Chief with whom he has been exchanging words has become the accepted spokesman for 20 million Africans. Perhaps the Chief's voice will then be loud enough for him to hear it.

(10) /54

University to reopen

DURBAN. — The university of Zululand, closed in June this year after student unrest, will reopen on February 16.

Students unable to complete their studies this year will have to register again next year.—Sapa.

107/241.

50 Star die in kwaZulu shootings

19/4/86

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Fifty people have been shot to death in the Msinga — Tugela Ferry area so far this year. There were also 45 attempted murders in which firearms were used, Colonel J Durant, District Commandant at Greytown, said today.

The statistics covered the period from the beginning of this year to October 31, he said.

However there had been no apparent increase in the illegal use of firearms compared to the position in the Msinga reserve during last year.

FATALITIES

This year's fatalities so far had pushed the total number of people shot to death to 50, with 21 people being massacred in a single faction fight on October 17 between Ngubevu and Wolwane tribesmen.

"Most of these faction fights take place in the early hours of the morning, so by the time police arrive, only the dead and seriously wounded are left. This makes it hard for police to determine how many people are involved during the fight," he said.

(167)

Star 17/11/77

Black voice the Afrikaner will not heed

This is the second of two extracts from the introduction to a book called "Die Vooraand van Soweto" (Eve of Soweto) by LOUIS DU BUISSON. Chief Buthelezi is the potential prime minister of a future multi-racial South Africa, he says, and the Afrikaner just does not want to know.

To publish your own book is a drastic step. I submitted it to a top Afrikaans publisher. He said that there were not enough Afrikaners sufficiently interested in Gatsha Buthelezi to read 150 000 words about him. I had to agree: if my book has a theme, it is that the Afrikaner has no time for Gatsha Buthelezi.

We, the Afrikaners, piously assure the world that we are engaged in dialogue with our own blacks while we unanimously ignore the strongest black leader in South Africa and Prime Minister of our biggest nation!

Who is Gatsha Buthelezi, then?

Gatsha Buthelezi became the leader of the opposition on March 14, 1976, when he stood up in Soweto and demanded majority rule.

The whites are united against that demand.

The voice of the opposition has become a black voice.

In the new political atmosphere we now live in Gatsha Buthelezi has to be seen as a potential Prime Minister of a multi-racial South Africa, if only not to be caught unawares in a time when the unexpected is becoming the rule. When our Geneva comes, Buthelezi will be there.

Right now, white fear is polarising around him.

Go ahead, read the Afrikaans papers:

Buthelezi is a revolutionary bent on the violent overthrow of the existing order. We don't believe him when he poses as a peace-loving Christian. We will not repeat Piet Retief's blunder.

Incredibly, the Afrikaner has executed Buthelezi with silence. We are *really* not interested.

The Prime Minister talks to him once a year. At times there are gaps of 20 months between meetings. They never meet alone. They do not share confidences. They are strangers to each other.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — he tried to warn the Afrikaner; the rest is silence.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development also sees him annually. They are also strangers to each other.

No one at Cabinet level meets Buthelezi routinely.

The civil servants concerned with the administration of kwaZulu honour an unwritten law which prohibits them from discussing politics with him. They proudly refuse to mix politics and administration.

No, the Afrikaner does not talk to Gatsha Buthelezi.

Buthelezi talked to the Afrikaner on April 30. He addressed himself to members of the Kajuitraad's South Coast branch at Umbogintwini. It was the longest speech he had ever made. He addressed newspapers, editors and writers by name.

He quoted their own words to them and he issued a warning:

"The forces of nationalism are on the move — white nationalism because it feels threatened and besieged and black nationalism because it has to find expression! Our duty to future generations is therefore to try to keep these forces off the collision course they are certainly on."

And he made an offer:

"I believe that even at this late hour, that the time for dialogue is not gone, if all South Africans seized their courage and got together to have meaningful dialogue, as distinct from what I see at present only as exercises in monologues."

What followed must certainly go down as the most astonishing silence in the history of detente in South Africa. Not a single national Afrikaans newspaper reacted.

But that was before Soweto.

Buthelezi addressed himself to the Afrikaner again, shortly after Soweto:

"The Afrikaners have been known for the last three centuries as a God-fearing people who live by the letter of the Holy writ. If there is going to be any downfall at all, it will be caused mainly by the Afrikaner's failure to live by the letter and spirit of the Book which sustained the Voortrekkers in difficult times . . ."

It is a bitter accusation from a Christian leader of our own making. If we had gone to the trouble of getting to know him, we would have taken those words to heart, if they were there for us to read.

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AFRICANS GET TOP TRAINING

NM African Affairs Reporter 23/11/76

TWO AFRICANS are being trained for managerial positions in the R1,5m Checkers KwaZulu supermarket, due to open in Madadeni near Newcastle, in November next year.

The Madadeni branch will be three times bigger than the Overport store in Durban.

The trainees are Mr. Ronald Kuboni and Mr. Isaac Shongwe, both former employees of the Bantu Investment Corporation.

They will train at various branches of Checkers in Natal.

Twenty vacancies are still open for Zulus to train as managers. A requirement is a matriculation certificate. Six Africans will train in Durban for the Umlazi branch.

CT- 30/11/76.

(107).

'We will change SA,' says Chief Gatsha

JOHANNESBURG. — The borrowed time of White supremacy based on Black disunity was now running out, as Blacks now knew that attacks on each other extended the White man's "government of terror," the Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

The KwaZulu leader was addressing a press conference called by the recently-formed Black Unity Front to explain its objectives.

Chief Buthelezi said Blacks no longer blamed factors beyond their control for their exploitation.

"We now accept that there is no point in whining and bemoaning our fate. We have the power to change South Africa and we intend to do just that.

"We Blacks need no communists to convince us that we suffer. We need no White liberals to tell us that we need liberation.

"We have lost faith in White leadership of whatever persuasion. Only the Blacks can evolve leadership which will return to the road of responsible government.

Moment of truth

"The moment of truth has arrived for the White man. He either accepts the Black man or rejects him completely.

"There is no middle course. Fooling around with such things as separate identities is criminal folly and will do the country great harm."

Each Black man would start from wherever he was and work effectively in a multistrategy approach to Black problems, including the promotion of good race relations between Black and White.

"We would like to assure all Whites that this Black Unity Front is not anti-White but pro-South Africa, White and Black," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said a convention would be held on December 16 to involve the Coloured and Indian communities in the movement. Later a national convention would be held to which Whites would be invited. — Sapa

STAR 1/12/76.

Farmers' call for mixed kwaZulu

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — White-owned farms and urban areas, such as Richards Bay, should be incorporated into kwaZulu in any further consolidation moves.

The president of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr D C Sinclair, said this would make kwaZulu a multiracial state.

Mr Sinclair, commenting on a statement by Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Raubenheimer, said kwaZulu would probably have to be reconsolidated in about 10 years.

Any further consolidation on the present "swop basis" would have a drastic effect on farmers, affect production and might prove impossible to implement, he said.

Mr Sinclair said the Government should consider proposals leaving the status quo in areas to be incorporated, circumventing the need for the swopping of land, and making kwaZulu a multiracial state.

He said the proposals would probably meet with Government opposition as it would be against policy to create a multiracial state. Affected whites might also object.

South Africa could not afford any further consolidation on a swop basis if the present rate of consolidation, severely affected by lack of funds, was to continue.

Current proposals to reduce kwaZulu from more than 100 parts to 10 would cost between R300-million and R400-million, Mr Sinclair said.

The entire consolidation programme for all the homelands would cost about R900-million, he said.

Gatsha mixed Cabinet plan

Star 4/12/76

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A strong call for a combined effort to bring about radical change in South Africa — using a "shadow multiracial body" of Prog-Ref, UP and Inkatha members — was today proposed by kwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Speaking as president of the National Cultural Liberation Movement, Inkatha, at a conference on race discrimination at the Jan Smuts Airport Holiday Inn, Chief Buthelezi said South Africa's "body politic" was being throttled by apartheid.

"What must be done is clear. We need radical political change. We need political power sharing. Above all, we need a combined effort to bring about radical change," the Zulu leader said.

Blacks, whites and browns had a common destiny and a common responsibility. They could share success or they could share failure.

"Once a major objective has been set, we can go on to work out the strategy to be adopted."

EXCLUSIVITY

Chief Buthelezi said the United Party and the Progressive Reform Party were involved in opposition politics at national, provincial and local levels. As such, they were participants in white exclcsivity.

"I, on the other hand, am involved in political institutions which exclude whites. There appears to me no reason why we cannot form a shadow multiracial body which would be a foretaste of things to come.

"I am talking about talking to each other — not about mergers, I want to repeat that I am unconcerned about possibly being accused of improper interference in white politics, The distinction between white and black politics is a fiction of apartheid," Chief Buthelezi said.

"FELLOWSHIP"

The Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference of South Africa, today called for "a fellowship of agreed principles" as the only solution to South Africa's logjam.

"Only a vision big and bold enough will enable people to come out of their entrenched positions of fear, greed, anger, frustration and militancy.

"What we lack is uniformity of goals. South Africa today is sadly splintered — there are too many conflicting and competing aspirations tearing us apart."

Mr Hendricks said he had sensed "an overwhelming paralysis" intensified since June 16.

Paralysis is debilitating, it makes creativity and innovation impossible."

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DD 6/12/76

Gatsha's race war warning

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his cousin, Dr Manas Buthelezi, both launched strong attacks on race discrimination at the weekend.

Although separated by ideological differences — Chief Buthelezi occupies a position within the homeland policy while Dr Buthelezi spurns it — both found themselves in agreement against race discrimination.

They shared a platform at a weekend conference on race discrimination sponsored by the Progressive Reform Party at Kempton Park.

In an important address on race discrimination in the political sphere, Chief Buthelezi attacked the present political dispensation and warned that it contained the seeds of race war.

"Our political system creates race barriers, creates racial friction and will, if left, create the final race war," he told the 180 delegates at the conference.

Rejecting the assumption of the Act that there were two separate kinds of politics in South Africa — white and black — Chief Buthelezi said: "There is no such thing as white politics. Most so-called white politics directly affects the destiny of we blacks. I have a stake in that kind of politics. I will interfere with it . . .

"You in turn, as whites, have a stake in black politics. I will help you interfere in the politics of my people."

In that context he proposed the establishment of machinery for consultation between his Inkatha movement and the opposition Progressive Reform and United parties.

"There appears to me no reason why we cannot form a shadow multiracial body which would be a foretaste of things to come," he said.

Dr Buthelezi, chairman of the Soweto Black Parents Association, said South Africa was unique because it was the only country, "claiming the influence of Judeo-Christian traditions," that legislated for discrimination.

Among the legal forms of economic racial discrimination were:

Job reservation, which protected white wealth by setting aside higher paid work for whites;

Influx control, which prevented Africans from selling their labour freely in the urban areas;

Non-recognition of African trade unions — "a serious discrimination especially if one remembers that labour is the only commodity available in large quantities which an African can sell";

Restriction of African trading rights — Africans can "freely spend their money in white areas," but whites need permits even to enter townships to buy a loaf of bread.

After the contributions by the two men, Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the PRP remarked that the South African cabinet had three Botha's but might one day be blessed with two Buthelezi's. — DDC-SAPA.

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Gatsha calls for Black-White link-up for peace

5/12/76 Sun Times.

By MARGARET SMITH

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's call for a "shadow multiracial body" of PRP, UP and Inkatha members to work for peaceful change was backed yesterday by the PRP leader, Mr Colin Eglin.

Speaking at the close of a PRP-sponsored multiracial meeting on race discrimination, he said: "Chief Buthelezi's direct challenge will be put as a matter of urgency to the decision-making body of the party.

"Much can be done across the colour line and within the confines of the Improper Interference Act. I believe this Act is often too widely interpreted."

The meeting held at a Jan Smuts Airport hotel near Johannesburg, brought forward speaker after speaker who demanded the elimination of race discrimination as the only answer to the crisis facing the country.

Mr Harry Schwarz, in a summing up, said: "We call on the conference to affirm its conviction that no form of discrimination based on skin colour is justifiable and that all legislation which so discriminates should be repealed."

Chief Buthelezi, KwaZulu leader and the president of the National Cultural Liberation Movement, Inkatha, said: "In the United States I believe that it was joint participation by White Americans with Black Americans in the Civil Rights campaign which averted the race war there.

"There appears no reason why we cannot form a shadow multiracial body which would be a foretaste of things to come.

"We need radical political change. We need political power sharing. Above all we need a combined effort to bring about this change.

"When we consider the future we need to pool our thoughts. To do so we'd introduce an element of political reality into our thinking.

"I am talking about talking to each other — not about mergers. I am unconcerned about possibly being accused of improper interference in White politics. The distinction between White and Black politics is a fiction of apartheid."

Chief Buthelezi said: "I dismiss the Prime Minister's meeting with homeland leaders as a forum for the interchange of ideas between the Whites and Blacks of the country.

"It is a facade for the maintenance of the status quo."

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Join me in opposition, says Gatsha

S. Exp. 5/12/76

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi took a major new political initiative yesterday by suggesting the formation of a multiracial body in which his Inkatha movement and the Progressive Reform and United parties could hold regular discussion.

The KwaZulu leader's proposal, made to a Prog Ref conference on race discrimination, was welcomed by PRP leader Colin Eglin.

He told the Sunday Express: "The concept he put of a body allowing ongoing consultation to take place between political organisations committed to work for a nonracial South Africa through peaceful means is certainly one which I will ask my party to give most serious consideration.

"It is quite clear that some method of reaching consensus across race barriers is becoming a matter of urgent necessity."

In a scathing attack on the Government, which he accused of provoking a racial war, Chief Buthelezi told the conference: "We need radical political change. We need political power sharing. Above all, we need a combined effort to bring about radical change.

"Blacks, Browns and Whites have a common destiny. They can share success or they can share failure."

Emphasising a need for radical change, Chief Buthelezi urged people to bypass the Improper Political Interference Act so that all races could work together through joint action even if this meant "hardship and jail."

He said there appeared to be no reason why his Inkatha National Cultural Liberation Movement, the PRP, and the United Party could not form a "shadow multiracial body which would be a foretaste of things to come." It could enable Inkatha members, Prog Refs, and UP members "to meet for interchanges of ideas" and consider their blueprints for the future.

Chief Buthelezi explained: "Until such time as opposition to the Government becomes united, the shadowy figure of the Prime Minister will continue to superintend the political lunacy of hardliners. And please do understand me. When I speak of opposition, I am not only speaking of the Progs and the UP.

"I am speaking of unity between all the races which oppose the Government. I am speaking of the practical unity of day to day co-operation in structures which permit such unity."

He predicted that his Inkatha movement would grow in influence and strength. As a political entity, he said, it was unrivalled in Black South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi made scathing attacks on the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, and on the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Louis Legrange.

Reading recent statements by Mr Kruger, Chief Buthelezi claimed these "amount to a calculated fermentation of a race war." The statement Chief Buthelezi attributed to Mr Kruger said: "There is no hope for the urban Black man to share in the Central Parliament, nor for the townships to turn into city states. The urban Black man is export labour whether they were born here or not."

He accused Mr Legrange of lying. The Deputy Minister, he said, had claimed Chief Buthelezi had said in a television interview in Canada that he would kill a White if there was any conflict in the future.

"The Minister was telling a lie," Chief Buthelezi said.

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Buthelezi: 'Ignore this kind of law'

NM 6/12/76

African Affairs Correspondent

CALLING for effective opposition in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said at the weekend that White-Black co-operation could only survive "if all of us, and I include myself, ignore legislation such as the Improper Interference Act and enable all men to stand together."

The Improper Political Interference Act prohibits members of one race "interfering" in the politics of another race.

Speaking at a Progressive Reform Party conference in Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi offered the White opposition a "shadow multi - racial body" which, he implied, could be the forerunner of a multi - racial government.

"Co-operation between the races will only be brought about by power sharing in a united South Africa. The choice for South Africa is clear — abandon apartheid or forego the co-operation of Blacks."

There was no such thing as White politics. "Most of so-called White politics directly affects the destiny of we Blacks. I have a stake in that kind of politics. I will interfere with it.

"You, in turn, have a stake in Black politics. I will help you interfere in the politics of my people. If this is improper, then so be it. There is then no proper politics."

Whites were not "expendable expatriates." They had a right to be in South Africa. There would be no political solution in which they were not active partners.

On the other hand Blacks also had a right to be here and, again, "there will be no political solution in which they are not active partners."

The United Party and the Progrefs were involved in opposition politics at the national, provincial and local levels. "As such, they are participants in White exclusivity.

"I, on the other hand, am involved in political institutions which exclude Whites. There appears to me no reason why we cannot form a shadow multi-racial body which would be a foretaste of things to come.

"The body I am talking about could enable Inkatha members, Progref and U.P. members to meet for interchanges of ideas so that the endorsement or modification of party blueprints can become informed.

"Politics has to do with organised people. Inkatha is a people's organisation. It is a constituency. The U.P. and the Progrefs will have to interact with Inkatha as Inkatha, not only with Buthelezi who is a good fellow who will make a speech when asked to do so.

"I will be returning to my people and I will tell them their president (of Inkatha) made certain proposals to the Progrefs. They will be watching and waiting for the Progref's response."

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RDM 6/12/76

CHIEF IN ATTACK ON S.A. LEADERS

African Affairs Correspondent

WHITES were revolutionaries of the worst order, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Johannesburg at the weekend.

He was speaking at a conference on race discrimination held by the Progressive Reform Party.

He reminded his audience that the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, had said there was no option for South Africans but separate development.

He recalled that Mr. Kruger said: "There is no hope for the urban Black man to share in the central Parliament, nor for the townships to turn into city states. The urban Black man is export labour whether born here or not."

This, said Chief Buthelezi, was a commitment to "bloody revolution" that cut the ground from under the feet of those who sought peaceful solutions.

Revolution

"This man talks like that because he has no constituency among the majority of the country. He beats his drums of revolution in defiance of all political reality."

He refused to join hands with Mr. Kruger "to bring about the ultimate race war."

Switching his attack to Mr. Louis le Grange, the Deputy Minister of Water Affairs, Chief Buthelezi said Mr. le Grange had threatened him with Government action.

The Chief added that the Deputy Minister had not been satisfied with threats and had gone further by not telling the truth when he said he had watched Chief Buthelezi on television in Canada saying: "I would kill a White if there was conflict in future."

Race war

The matter at issue now was not whether the Chief would not do such a thing, but that the Deputy Minister had not told his audience the truth.

"These are the kind of men who govern us. It is they whom the Whites of this country keep in power.

"I would not mind if this is your choice, but I am concerned that Whites do not end up by endangering not only the future of their own children, but the future of our children as well."

Chief Buthelezi continued: "Do Whites not realise that unless opposition to this Government is allowed to take place in internationally accepted legal contexts and unless democratic opposition is permitted, we will one day find ourselves embroiled in a race war?"

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Star 5/12/72

Buthelezi's call backed

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The call made by KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, for a combined effort to bring about change in South Africa was supported by the Natal leaders of the Progressive Reform Party and the United Party today.

Mr Harry Pitman, leader of the Progrefs in Natal, said he fully supported the move and if the Improper Interference Act "stands in the way I will take no notice of it whatever."

Mr Radclyffe Cadman, Natal leader of the UP, said the UP had been talking to the blacks for years and would continue to do so but only within the framework of the law.

Chief Buthelezi made the call, as president of the black national cultural liberation movement, Inkatha, at a conference on race discrimination near Johannesburg at the weekend.

VITAL

He suggested a shadow multiracial body of Progref, United Party and Inkatha members which would meet "for interchanges of ideas so that the endorsement or modification of party blueprints can become informed."

Mr Pitman said today he could not speak for his party but personally he felt such a move was "vital."

"I support him (Chief Buthelezi) wholeheartedly.

"I don't believe the move would contravene the Improper Interferences Act, but I believe that it is absolutely vital that blacks and whites decide the future of South Africa together to avoid racial war.

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into a 'tight bundle' of all the people

new Opposition?

cont ↓

race relations, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, explained to the Express this week that it would be pointless to pursue the Buthelezi proposals with the PRP.

Despite the fact that the UP is at the moment discussing with the PRP the feasibility of merging the two parties following Sir de Villiers Graaff's "Save SA" move, Mr Cadman explained: "The differences between the PRP and us are as radical as the differences between us and the Nats."

If one of Chief Buthelezi's motives was to test the White Opposition's commitment to the Black cause, then he may already have an answer.

For the Nationalists, the whole Buthelezi concept is anathema.

Since coming to power, the Nationalists have gone to extraordinary lengths to prevent not only an alliance between Black and Black, but between Black and White as well.

In the 1950s, they removed the Coloured people from the common voters roll to prevent a possible alliance between the White Opposition and the Coloured community.

By introducing in the 1960s the Improper Political Interference Act, they prohibited mixed parties, forcing Alan Paton's Liberal Party to disband and putting an end to Prog hopes for Black and Coloured membership.

Chief Buthelezi seemed to be acting within the law by proposing formalised consultation between Black and White parties each retaining their separate identities.

But seen through Nationalist eyes, the very idea of the White Opposition getting together with the Buthelezis of the country represents what the Schlebusch Commission isolated as the biggest danger facing South Africa — polarisation.

Aside from warnings that Chief Buthelezi and the PRP were "playing with fire," it was "polarisation" that Nationalists saw in their comments this week.

And it will be the "polarisation" stick the Nationalists, and probably the UP, will use to beat the PRP in the next Parliamentary session starting on January 21.

The UP view is that it remains the official Opposition because it has the second largest number of seats in Parliament.

As such, its duty is not so much to form alliances with Blacks, but to mobilise White support to oust the Government so that it has the power to end injustices.

As Mr Cadman put it this week: "It is fair to say that increasingly the non-White communities constitute a growing pressure group.

"But power rests in Parliament and it is the parties represented there that constitute the main power bloc in government."

The PRP, however, would base its arguments on the future.

It would point out that Parliament is losing its power. That increasingly, decision making has been taking place in the Cabinet without reference to Parliament. That the Government has been revising the Constitution. That the country could soon have an executive State President in charge of a multiracial "Council of Nations" empowered to take decisions on national affairs.

And finally, that the tag "Official Opposition" can no longer be simply assumed by a White party operating in an all-White central Parliament which has been losing its power.

The PRP's Horace van Rensburg, MP for Bryanston, spoke this week of "mobilising 20 million South Africans behind the idea of a just and stable society."

A strong Buthelezi supporter, Soweto's "mayor", Mr David Thebehali, saw the position slightly differently.

Mr Thebehali, who has been playing a leading role in the Black convention scheduled for next year, said yesterday that Blacks must first hammer out their differences and form a common strategy before negotiating with other groups.

"Only then can we offer others the opportunity of joining us," he said.

The man he believed acceptable to all sides was Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

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Buthelezi aims to turn Inkatha

Is this the real leader of the

S. Exp. 12/12/76.

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi is wasting little time staking his claim in the power politics of tomorrow.

Relatively secure from banning or detention, the increasingly confident KwaZulu leader is coming down from the hills of Zululand and into the cities with a message the Government won't leave unanswered — and the White Opposition will have to read with great care.

It is simply that he intends taking over the precarious centre position in the country's future political line-up.

Chief Buthelezi appears to have started plotting his course well before the June riots changed the face of the country.

In March this year, he told a mass meeting in Soweto that his Inkatha organisation was no longer simply a Zulu cultural movement, but a people's movement dedicated to majority rule.

Inkatha YakwaZulu — literally "a tight bundle of Zulus" — became Inkatha YeSizwe — literally "a tight bundle of people".

Since then, Inkatha has rapidly developed as Buthelezi's political arm, gathering considerable support in rural and urban branches throughout the country. He is publishing his own newspaper, The Nation.

Meanwhile, Buthelezi has mobilised behind himself other homeland leaders who have rejected independence.

And particularly since the June riots, he has been gathering support among the less radical urban Black community leaders.

With their backing, Chief Buthelezi has been instrumental — again through his Inkatha movement — in calling a Black national convention of homeland leaders and urban Blacks.

The convention, to be held early next year, aims to establish a Black unity front and a common strategy against the Government.

Chief Buthelezi took his plans a step further last week.

Addressing a Progressive Reform Party meeting in Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi virtually told the White Opposition parties that they had become rather irrelevant talking shops since Blacks began their protests in Soweto.

In effect, he argued that the White Opposition could only achieve relevancy if it committed itself to the overall opposition struggle.

He proposed the creation of a new multiracial body in which the PRP and the United Party could hold regular talks with his Inkatha movement — and, hopefully, to find a consensus.

Party leader Colin Eglin responded immediately, describing the idea as "sound and sensible".

The concept would be considered by his executive, he said.

But for the UP, there were problems.

The party's spokesman on

(1) 107
(2) 139
(3) 154
(4) 325 - Banning

GATSHA BUTHELEZI

FIN MAIL 10/12/76

Warning to business

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief executive councillor of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and president of Inkatha Yenkululeko YeSizwe, had some warnings for businessmen when he spoke at last weekend's conference on race discrimination near Johannesburg.

He said he appreciated some of the things being done by businessmen. However they "are insufficient to defuse the race war situation which is in the making ... A prevailing attitude among industrialists that Black radicalism is manageable is wrong. Black radicalism is no longer manageable if existing attitudes prevail."

He warned that "the encouragement of the development of a middle-class in Black society to stabilise society will fail if that middle-class is expected to be a buffer between a minority of haves and a majority of have-nots".

Buthelezi added that "collaboration between industrialists and the government is essential for the survival of apartheid in South Africa. There is an urgent need for industrialists to re-examine their position." Accordingly he called on them to "consult Blacks on a level which leads to a joint strategy".

The co-incidence of vested interests between the Whites-only government and the world of industry was illustrated by the latter's "unwillingness to take the perfectly legal step of recognising unregistered Black trade unions. Negotiations by stone and fire will emerge" if industry maintains this attitude.

Chief Buthelezi ... a call for consultation

Buthelezi also warned that the recent bannings of people in the labour movement "can only foster radicalism". In an apparent reference to the blacklisting of SA aircraft, ships, and goods which the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has called for one week beginning January 17, Buthelezi said: "I deplore the recent bannings and I assure you that Blacks will welcome a very strong and pragmatic international trade union protest."

The KwaZulu leader said he did not want to hear about the benefits of a free enterprise system which is closed to Blacks in SA. "It is now a question of seeing is believing ... Blacks should be admitted to all the country's universities and technical colleges; to all the professions and trades; they must be allowed to own property wherever they have the money to buy that property; they must be free to develop their businesses wherever they have the ability to do so.

"Outside these freedoms there is no free enterprise in SA."

Inside Mail

PATRICK LAURENCE looks at the leader attempting to bridge the race chasm

RDM 16/12/76

Buthelezi—a man who believes in talking ...

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi has a long record of contact with White politicians and understands White attitudes well, says Mr Ben Temkin, author of a biography of the Zulu leader.

His biography is a useful book because of the rise of Chief Buthelezi as a major political leader in South Africa today. One chapter in particular has been made immediately apposite by the chief's proposal of a liaison between his Inkatha movement and the White opposition parties.

Entitled "The Wooing, Buthelezi and White Politicians," it contains Mr Temkin's assessment of Chief Buthelezi in relation to White politicians, ranging from the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to Mrs Helen Suzman.

According to Mr Temkin, Chief Buthelezi's motivation in seeking contact with politicians is to avoid the sterility of racial isolation and to encourage the free flow of political ideas across the colour line.

"Buthelezi believes in talking things over and talking things out," Mr Temkin writes.

"He does not believe in holding to preconceived ideas and attitudes; he knows that it is impossible to understand others unless there is effective communication with them."

He goes on to quote Chief Buthelezi on how the Zulu leader sees his own role in contact with White politicians — and how he answers criticisms that he is being used by Whites for their own political ends.

In his account of the first meeting between Mr Vorster and Chief Buthelezi, Mr Temkin gives the reply of Chief Buthelezi to the reported accusation from the Prime Minister that the chief was allowing himself to be used by the Progressive Party.

"I cannot understand in what way it can be justifiably said that I am being used by the Progressive Party," Chief Buthelezi replied. "While I am friendly to the leadership of the Progressive Party, they know, for instance, that I can no longer support their qualified vote . . . "

At a later meeting with the United Party, Mr Temkins quotes Chief Buthelezi as saying: "We have not come here in any spirit of taking sides in political battles between White and White."

Mr Temkin concludes: "Perhaps the most important finding of those White politicians who are his friends is that Buthelezi is not an Uncle Tom. He is his own man and no one else's."

In another chapter Mr Temkin traces the relationship between Chief Buthelezi and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei. It was very warm in 1972-1973, but now they find themselves in opposite political camps.

The relationship between the two men is interesting because Chief Matanzima has long shunned contact with opposition parties in Parliament, regarding them as "Jingoist" and the progenitors of apartheid.

Mr Temkin has made a valuable contribution to knowledge of the contemporary political scene with his biography.

But I feel he has not distanced himself sufficiently from his high regard for Chief Buthelezi and his book is marred by a lack of critical analysis.

***GATSHA BUTHELEZI — Zulu Statesmen (Purnell) R12,50.**

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... and who strikes fear into Afrikanerdom

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's proposed consultative link-up between his Inkatha movement and the opposition Progressive Reform and United parties is likely to strike a raw nerve of fear in Afrikanerdom.

It is the fear that has haunted Afrikanerdom of an Anglo-African alliance against the political paramountcy in South Africa of the Afrikaner people. For historical reasons it runs deeply in the psyche of the Afrikaner.

In their struggle for survival Afrikaners have faced two historical challenges. The first came from the old English language and culture. It was epitomised by confident imperialists like Lord Charles Somerset and Lord Alfred Milner. The second came from the numerically superior African people. Its supreme symbol was The Battle of Blood River.

The thought of the two threats coalescing was never too far from the thinking of Afrikaner leaders of the calibre of General J. B. M. Hertzog and Dr D. F. Malan.

Looking back on the long struggle of General Hertzog to disenfranchise African common roll voters in the Cape, it is apparent that he feared African voters would eventually influence the MPs to put African interests first. As the staunchest defenders of the old Cape liberal tradition were largely but not exclusively English-speaking, the fear of an Anglo-African deal against Afrikaner hegemony was not irrelevant.

Dr Malan was more explicit. He told Afrikaners: "Overseas imperialist authorities, when it came to granting self-government, were afraid because Afrikanerdom was in the majority . . . so non-Europeans were not only enfranchised but set against the Afrikaners."

Professor David Welsh of the University of Cape Town has argued that these fears were not entirely groundless. Both the Cape and Natal had a *de jure* colour-free franchise, but it was only in the Cape where Afrikaners were in the majority in the White community, that Africans were actually given the vote in meaningful numbers.

It is these influences which account, in part, for the ideological commitment of the ruling National Party to divide South African politics to "White" politics and "Black" politics.

Headway

The Prohibition of Political Interference Act of 1968 came at a time when the then Progressive Party was making substantial headway among voters in the Coloured community, who still had the right to elect four representatives to Parliament.

In 1965 the Progressive Party captured two seats for Coloured representatives in the Cape Provincial Council. Old Afrikaner fears of an alliance between English-speaking liberals and Blacks were aroused. The Interference Act followed.

Fear often produces irrational thinking, particularly when it is rooted in the collective unconscious. It is in that context that the response of two National Party politicians to the idea of an alliance between Inkatha and the opposition PRP and UP should be seen.

Under the heading: "These people are playing with fire," Die Vaderland quoted the reactions of Mr Louise le Grange, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and Mr Hennie van der Walt, MP, to the Buthelezi proposal. In their view the proposal amounted to propagation of racial polarisation.

But Chief Buthelezi's motivating speech was concerned with exactly the opposite — to build political bridges across racial barriers to avoid looming racial polarisation. That, however, revived shallowly buried anxieties and hence irrationality.

But if dread of the "Britse-Bantu" alliance has some basis in history, a closer examination of the past shows that the Afrikaner people have a solid record of winning cooperation from Africans. It ought to more than counterbalance the fear.

To mention only two examples from the last century:

- It was the assistance of Chief Moroko of the Barolong which enabled the Voortrekker leader, Hendrik Potgieter, to recover from the loss of his cattle after the battle of Vegkop against the Matabele.
- The final defeat of Dingaan came not at Blood River but at Magongo — and the men who inflicted it were Zulus under Panda who had allied themselves with the Boers.

From more recent history there is, of course, the success of the National Party in winning acceptance from some African leaders for its policy of separate development. The purpose was to win African allies for itself — which is exactly what its spokesmen accuse the PRP of trying to do.

If Chief Buthelezi is in the "enemy" camp, then Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima has attached himself to the National Party bivouac in its journey toward the solution for the South African dilemma.

Against the "toenadering" between Inkatha and the opposition parties is the reassuring promise given by Chief Matanzima after the undertaking by the central government to train a Transkei army.

He told the Transkei Legislative Assembly in 1975. "Our army, which the Republic will be asked to train, will stand side by side with the Republic's to give the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, more than the six months he sought to put South Africa's house in order . . ."

Partition

Reinforcing Transkei auxiliaries of the National Party are those which Chief Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana will add after his homeland acquires independence.

Looked at in broad perspective, the political battlelines in South Africa are drawn between those who favour partition of the country into Bantustans and a "eurostan" and those who champion a single dispensation within a united South Africa.

If there are unsettled differences over land between the pro-partition camp, there are differences of a similar magnitude between those attempting to erect barricades against partition.

But the broad division is there nevertheless — and that is a check, however slight, against the racial polarisation which most South Africans fear.

Ideological

The struggle in Southern Africa, pro-National Party propagandists insist, is not racial but ideological. So in essence is the debate within South Africa.

But it is prevented from developing to full maturity by apartheid laws which partition not only the land but also the politics — and thus encourage the fermentation of racial politics.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi with Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

BBC

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BLACK PRESS F.M.

The Nation 17/12/76

SA's first Black-owned newspaper in half a century, *The Nation*, rolled off the presses this week. Based in Natal, it is published by Isizwe Sechaba (Pty), wholly owned by Inkatha Yenkululeko YeSizwe, the cultural movement of which KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is president.

The Nation aims to be "a forum for the entire spectrum of Black opinion in SA", says Walter Felgate, who has been appointed MD of Isizwe Sechaba by Inkatha. "While we are abviously pro-Inkatha and pro the newly formed Black Unity Front, we realise that there are many other Black groups who have roles to play."

The Nation's first-ever editorial rejects Perskor's proposals that it set up "joint venture" publishing companies with Blacks in the Bantustans.

"We do not reject Black-White partnerships. We object strongly, however, to such partnerships being used by Whites to continue their controlling influence over Blacks," it says. "Under the Perskor proposals, selected Blacks would be given minority shares in the company and Perskor would enjoy a controlling share."

This, says *The Nation*, would enable Perskor to control appointments and editorial policy.

The new paper will come out roughly once a month, until it is registered as a newspaper. Then it hopes gradually to transform itself into a fortnightly, a weekly and perhaps even a daily.

25 000 copies of this month's 16-page edition have been printed. Two more editions are already being planned — January's, with a print order of 40 000, and February's, which will be a 24-page edition with the same print order.

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Factions face up for new fighting

Star 29/12/78

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A South African Air Force helicopter left Durban today to assist police in the trouble-torn St Faith's area near Highflats, where warriors are reported to be massing again for a fresh outbreak of faction fighting.

Fighting between the Cele and Radebe factions at St Faith's erupted over the Christmas weekend over a long-standing land dispute. According to the police, shotguns, assegais, knobkieries and rifles were used in the bloody clashes that left 13 dead, many wounded, and at least 80 huts gutted by fire.

They fear more bodies may be found in the dense bush.

KWA ZULU

It is understood that Colonel F J C van Wyk, the District Commandant at Kokstad, is trying to contact the kwaZulu Government to discuss the fighting with senior officials.

Meanwhile, Divisional Police Headquarters for Natal Inland revealed today that a further 20 bodies had been found in other troubled areas of Natal, bringing the total death toll from faction fighting and other killings to 68 so far.

The Star's correspondent at Maritzburg reports that one of the latest faction fights reported to the police took place at the Hlongweni area near Eshowe at the weekend when two groups of 50 warriors each clashed leaving three dead and a number injured.

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Cape Times 29/12/76

46 Blacks die in Natal violence

MARITZBURG. — At least 46 Africans died violently in faction fights and other assault cases throughout the Natal districts over the Christmas weekend.

In the worst single incident 13 men were killed in a bloody faction fight near St Faiths Mission outside Port Shepstone on Monday night.

The incident occurred when members of the rival Cele and Radele clans, armed with guns, knives, axes and spears clashed in a battle lasting several hours.

A police spokesman said yesterday that they feared the final death toll would be higher, as misty conditions were hampering their search for further dead and wounded.

Shot in sleep

In another faction dispute near Estcourt two African men were shot dead in their sleep by a group of men from a hostile clan on Monday night.

Colonel J van der Vyfer, the deputy CID district chief, said yesterday that they were also investigating reports of a further 30 murders from the outlying districts, and so far had arrested 17 men.

● The Guardian, one of the two British national newspapers published in London yesterday during a newspaper strike, carried a report of the weekend's unrest in Black Cape Town areas as its main front page report.

The Daily Telegraph, which had only northern editions out on the streets yesterday, carried a front-page report that more than 5 000 people have fled the violence-torn townships.

Radio news reports yesterday morning carried the Cape Town rioting as the main world news item. — Sapa and OC.

RDM 29/12/76

Weekend of violence leaves 46 dead

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — At least 46 Africans died violently in faction fights and other assaults in Natal over the Christmas weekend.

In the worst incident 13 men were killed in a faction fight near St Faiths Mission, near Port Shepstone, on Monday.

Members of the rival Cele and Radele clans, armed with guns, knives, axes and spears clashed in a battle lasting several hours.

Police fear the final death toll will be higher as mist was hampering the search.

In another faction dispute near Estcourt two African men were shot dead by a group from a hostile clan.

In the Brusselfontein area near Colenso, an African youth was shot dead and two others seriously injured by a gang.

Police are also investigating an apparently motiveless murder where Mr M. Mbata, 28, was shot dead in his hut in the Wembezi Reserve near Estcourt on Christmas day.

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Violence in Natal leaves 88 dead

RDM 30/12/86

DURBAN. — Four Africans have been killed in a faction fight near Dundee, bringing to 88 the number of people killed through murder and faction fighting in Natal since the weekend.

The latest faction fight, which lasted five hours, was over grazing rights, Sapa reports.

On Sunday three people were killed when about 50 Africans clashed in the Hlongweni area near Eshowe, writes the Rand Daily Mail's Maritzburg correspondent.

Police have made two arrests in connection with the deaths of six people in faction fights at Kranskop, Mapumulo, Pomeroy and Tugela Ferry.

On Christmas night Mr Mbuseni Ntusen, 41, of Nkobeni, Tugela Ferry, was shot dead when he tried to escape from his hut, which had been set on fire.

Eight African men have died from wounds received in various faction fights in the Plesslaier, Hammersdale, Mid-Illovo, Ngwavuma, Ubombo and Maputa areas. Four arrests have been made.

Police reinforcements have been flown by helicopter to Highflats to help in the search for bodies after the bloody clash between the Cele and Radebe factions.

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175 held in faction fight swoop

30/12/78

Mercury Reporter

MORE THAN 175 people in the St. Faith's area near Highflats have been detained by police who are trying to halt faction fighting that has left 13 dead and scores wounded since Christmas.

The death roll from faction fights and murders throughout Natal climbed yesterday to 73, when police reported that 24 more people had died.

The hardest hit area was St. Faith's, where an Air Force helicopter was called in to help police halt the bloody clashes between the Cele and Radebe factions.

Colonel F. J. C. van Wyk, District Commandant at Kokstad, heading police operations in the area, said 150 huts were destroyed in the fighting.

Opponents battling over a land dispute were armed with home-made .303 rifles, shotguns, revolvers, pistols, assegais and battle-axes.

"We have the situation under control. I think that most of the people involved in the fighting have been detained."

He would not say how many policemen were on duty in the area.

Widespread

Faction fights have been widespread throughout Natal.

On Sunday, three people were killed when about 50 Africans clashed in the Hlongweni area near Eshowe. Assegais and sticks were used.

Police have made two arrests following the death of six people in faction fights at Kranskop, Mapumulo, Pomeroy and Tugela Ferry. Three of the six were killed at Mapumulo.

On Christmas night, Mr. Mbuseni Ntuseni (41) of Nkobeni, Tugela Ferry, was shot through the chest when he tried to escape from his burning hut. As he ran out, shots were fired and he died instantly.

Two dead

Two men died in faction fights at Elandslaagte and Ezakheni. Police made one arrest.

Eight African men have died from wounds received in various fights in the Plesslaier, Hammarsdale, Mid-Illovo, Ngwavuma, Ubombo and Maputa areas. Four have been arrested.

At Nqutu, in the Dundee area, four Africans died and three were seriously wounded when two groups of 30 men belonging to the Sibisi and Shange tribes clashed over rights to grazing lands at the Mangeni Trust Farm. No arrests have been made.

Mr. Schluhle Zwane (66) was asleep in his hut at Pomeroy when it was set alight. As he ran out, shots were fired and he received a bullet wound in the cheek. He was admitted to hospital.

WARRING STOPPED BY POLICE

Mercury Reporter

[illegible] — The faction fighting in the [illegible] Highlands which claimed 13 lives [illegible] has now been halted following a police ambush.

The death roll from faction fights and murders throughout Natal over the Christmas period has now reached 50.

Three of the latest victims were casualties of a faction fight between the Mathi and Malengani groups in the Mahlabatini area near Spitskop. A fourth person was seriously injured when the two factions, totalling 47 warriors, clashed. Assegais knobkerries and choppers were used in the fighting.

Police arrested three people in connection with four murders which took place in the Madadeni, Dundee, Ubombo and Hlobane areas.

Meanwhile, at St. Faith's, police are trying to track members of the Radebe group which fled across the Umzimkulu river into the Harding area following bloody skirmishes with the Cele faction.

Police earlier used a helicopter in an ambush which resulted in 176 members of the Cele group being arrested. They are expected to appear in the Ixopo Magistrate's Court today in connection with the burning of 180 huts and the deaths of 13 warriors of the Radebe tribe.

Burials

Although it is feared the death roll could be much higher, police hold little hope of recovering any more bodies. The District Commandant at Kokstad, Colonel F. J. C. van Wyk, said yesterday it was customary for the victors to bury the bodies of their enemy soon after the skirmishes.

Police are investigating the faction fights which are believed to have been over a land dispute.

Near Ladysmith two Africans died in faction fighting between the Cancane and Shikishini groups when they clashed at Wittekleinfontein in the Ezakheni police district near Ladysmith yesterday.

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Police detain 175 in Natal

Cape Times 30/12/76

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DURBAN. — More than 175 people in the St Faith's area near Highflats in Natal have been detained by police in an effort to halt faction fights which have left 13 dead and scores wounded since Christmas.

And the death toll resulting from faction fights and murders throughout Natal yesterday climbed to 73 when police reported that another 24 people had died.

The hardest hit area was St Faith's, where a South African Air Force helicopter was yesterday called in to help police halt bloody clashes between the Cele and Radebe factions.

Colonel F J C van Wyk, the district commandant at Kokstad who is directing police operations, said that 150 huts had been destroyed in the fighting.

Faction fighters, who are involved in a land dispute, were armed with home-made .303 rifles, shotguns, revolvers, pistols, assegais and battle axes.

"We have the situation under control. I think that most of the people involved in the fighting have been detained," Colonel Van Wyk said.

Three people were killed on Sunday when a group of about 50 Africans clashed in the Hlongweni area near Eshowe.

Police have made two arrests in connection with the death of six people following faction fights at Kranskop, Mapumulo, Pomeroy and Tugela Ferry.

On Christmas night Mr Mbuseni Ntuseni, 41, of Nkobeni, Tugela Ferry, was shot dead.

Two men died as a result of faction fights at Elandslaagte and Ezakheni.

Eight African men have died as a result of wounds received in various faction fights in the Plesslaier, Hammersdale, Mid-Illovo, Ngwavuma, Ubombo and Maputa areas

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Police ambush halts Natal faction fight

CT. 31/12/77

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The faction fighting in the St Faith's area near Highflats which claimed 13 lives and left scores wounded, has now been halted following a police ambush.

The death toll from faction fights and murders throughout Natal over the Christmas period has now reached 80.

Three of the latest victims were casualties of a faction fight between the Hlwathi and Mategeni groups in the Mategeni area near Spitskop.

A fourth person was seriously injured when the two factions clashed.

Police have arrested three people in connection with four murders which took place in the Madadeni, Dundee, Ubombo and Hlobane areas.

Skirmishes

Meanwhile, at St Faith's, police are trying to track members of the Radebe group who fled across the Umzimkulu River into the Harding area, following bloody skirmishes with the Cele faction.

Police earlier used a helicopter in an ambush which resulted in 176 members of the Cele group being arrested. They are expected to appear in the Ixopo Magistrate's Court today in connection with the burning of 180 huts and the deaths of 13 warriors of the Radebe tribe.

Although it is feared that the death toll could be much higher, police hold little hope of recovering any more bodies.

The district commandant at Kokstad, Colonel F J C van Wyk, said yesterday that it was customary for the victors to bury the bodies of their enemies soon after the skirmishes.

Police are investigating the faction fights, which are believed to have been over a land dispute.

Clashed

Meanwhile, two further deaths have been reported in the bitter faction fighting between the Cancane and Shikishini factions when they clashed at Wittekleinfontein in the Ezakheni police district near Ladysmith yesterday.

A senior police officer said yesterday that about 45 members of the Shikishini faction attacked about forty Cancanes who did not fight back and fled.

Two Cancanes, Mr Nginin Ndladla, 50, and Mr Mavuza Nyembeme, 26, were killed. They died from assega wounds and knob-kieri blows.

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Cape Times 31/1/76

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Own Correspondent

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Miracle needed says Buthelezi

CHIEF GATSHA

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, speculating about the year ahead, said yesterday he could only hope for a miracle to prevent more violent confrontation.

The reasons for the unrest in 1976 were known, but the "reading of these by the Government is cause for concern about our future."

The emphasis on agitation as the cause of the unrest had blinded white South Africa to the fact that the bloodshed could have been avoided if the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had heeded the advice and warnings given by black leaders.

"The meeting we had with him in October has convinced me that we have a gloomy future. There is no intention to seek a political dispensation acceptable to most people in this country."

Chief Gatsha said the government had "got away" with so-called independence for Transkei and now saw this kind of development as proof that its policy was working.

Even if other so-called homelands followed this "primrose path" it would not change the fact that most blacks opposed "apartheid-motivated" independence.

He believed Pretoria would "push for the multiplication of the mini-state that will remain independent in name only."

It was clear that many whites, even those who claimed to oppose apartheid, had adopted a wait and see attitude toward the "balkanisation of our homeland which is South Africa."

He was afraid, he said, that most whites now felt that the arsenal of armaments controlled by Pretoria and the call to arms issued by the Minister of Defence were the answer to the country's problems.

"The amazing thing is that as reasonable people whites expect even blacks to die with them in defence of apartheid, and a system that has cost hundreds of black lives this year."

Whites had shown a marked lack of concern for black life. The more this "white callousness" was demonstrated the more desperate blacks would feel and the more attracted to "the gospel of violent confrontation" they would become.

"When this happens most whites will feel, increasingly, that the best thing is to "shoot it out."

He predicted that Pretoria would promote divisions in the black community more this coming year than "we have seen in this province in the past." — DDC.

:07

Miracle needed to stop violence — Gatsha

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Only a miracle could prevent more violent confrontation in 1977, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

The Government's reading of the reasons for the unrest in 1976 caused concern for the future, he said.

The emphasis on agitation as the cause of the unrest had blinded White South Africa to the fact that the bloodshed could have been avoided if the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had heeded the advice and warnings of Black leaders.

"The meeting we had with him in October has convinced me that we have a gloomy future. There is no intention to seek a political dispensation acceptable to most people in this country," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the Government had got away with so-called independence for Transkei and now saw this kind of development as proof its policy was working.

Even if other so-called homelands followed this "primrose path" it would not change the fact that most Africans opposed apartheid motivated independence.

He believed Pretoria would push for the multiplication of the mini-state that would remain independent in name only.

It was clear that many Whites, even those who claimed to oppose apartheid, had adopted a wait-and-see attitude toward the Balkanisation of our homeland, which is South Africa.

He was afraid most Whites felt the arsenal controlled by Pretoria and the call to arms issued by the Minister of Defence were the answer to the country's problems.

"The amazing thing is that as reasonable people Whites except even Blacks to die with them in defence of apartheid and a system that has cost hundreds of Black lives this year," he said.

Whites had shown a marked lack of concern for Black life. The more this White callousness was demonstrated the more desperate Blacks would feel and the more attracted to violent

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Schools swop as KwaZulu takes over

Sun Trib 2/1/77

By CLEMENT NTOMBELA

THE Department of Bantu Education today hands over the running of 36 KwaMashu schools to the KwaZulu Government.

The township of 150 000 residents has 36 schools — one high school, four post-primary schools, three secondary schools, 12 higher primary schools and 16 lower primary schools. Mzuvele Higher Primary School is to become the fourth secondary school next year. There are 432 teachers in the township.

Control of schools is the first step towards its takeover of the township in April.

Mr W. P. Steenkamp, regional director of Bantu Education in Natal, said he was sorry his department was to lose the schools.

Riots

He praised the co-operation of teachers, parents, school boards and pupils during the riots, which affected Natal only slightly.

The KwaZulu Government still has teething problems with its education department. Scores of teachers have complained that they have had to wait months for their salaries.

Mr J. A. W. Nxumalo, councillor for education in KwaZulu, was not available to say what changes would be made after KwaZulu's takeover.

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pupils for trial

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Seven Forbes Grant Secondary School pupils will be tried in a summary trial at the Grahamstown Supreme Court on February 14 on charges relating to the burning of their school on September 15.

They are Mr Mhleli Matika, 18, Mr Zolile Gogwana, 19, Mr Mzwabantu Lumkwana, 18, Mr Beseti Feliti, 18, and three minors.

They were originally 12 accused when the case was first heard on October 1, but charges were withdrawn yesterday against five minors.

One of them, however, was re-detained by W/O Gerhardus Hattingh of the King William's Town Security Police.

W/O Hattingh refused to give reasons yesterday for the detention.

All those against whom charges were withdrawn were subpoenaed to appear as State witnesses at the Grahamstown trial.

The accused will face charges of sabotage, alternatively arson and alternatively malicious damage to property, all arising from the burning of Forbes Grant.

Their attorney, Mr G. Mxenge of Durban, could not proceed with his application for bail yesterday.

The court produced a certificate issued by the Attorney General, in terms of which a trial magistrate is obliged to refuse bail under the criminal code. — DDR.

DD 8/11/74 King

/The ....

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Chief lays steps 'to avoid race war'

NM 28/1/77

African Affairs Correspondent

MELMOTH—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi last night outlined a set of ideals for approval by Inkatha, the national liberation movement, which emphasised the need to protect the political rights of all national groups within a constitution.

Opening an Inkatha central committee seminar, the Chief felt it was essential that the movement operate in the open so that its actions could not be misinterpreted.

Enunciating a statement of belief," which he hoped would be sent to Inkatha branches for approval, the Chief effectively laid down guidelines for responsible leadership in South Africa.

The clauses included the following:

"We believe that in this 11th hour of South Africa, responsible leadership must publicly declare its commitment to bring about a just society within the foreseeable future, and we believe that leadership must meet the demands of responsibility by taking whatever steps remain to avoid a race war."

Echoing the offer of a shadow multi-racial government which he made to White opposition parties recently, he added: "We believe that the mobilisation of constituency protest and a refusal to act within the restrictive confines of race exclusivity holds a promise we dare not abandon."

The statement also recognised cultural identity, but emphasised that "culture belongs to all men and that no social, economic or political impediment which hinders the free movements of individuals from one cultural milieu to another are in any respect justified."

Join hands

It was also essential, in the face of the economic crisis which threatened the poor with greater poverty, "that all men join hands and enter into a partnership with the State to effect the greatest possible redistribution of wealth commensurate with maximising the productivity of commerce and industry, whether State controlled or privately owned."

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped that a movement of people who supported these ideals might be formed.

Dualism and Growth, with applications for the South African Economy", SAJE September, 1965; Brand, op. cit.; D. Hindsen, Economic Dualism and Labour Reallocation in South Africa, 1917-70. (M.A. Thesis, Rhodes University, 1974); and G. Arrighi in his seminal paper "Labour Supplies in Historical Perspective," Journal of Development Studies, April 1970.

63. Horwood, op. cit; Brand, op. cit, and M.C.C. Dowd in South Africa: economic growth and political change, edited by A. Leftwich (1974).

64. H. Wolpe, "Capitalism and cheap labour power in South Africa: from segregation to apartheid". Economy and Society, Vol. 4, 1972.

65. On the ideolog -classicals, see Ch. 4, of Michael Lip

66. Wolpe, op. cit

67. D.H. Houghton, South Africa, and F. Wilson, Goldmi

68. U.S. Dept. of nt. Circular on Guidelines on credit. (1974).

69. On scientific, rt, Technical Papers, p. 99. ff.

70. SAAU policy st SA Sugar Association's programme is s ave some criticisms of this policy, w nference.

71. White Farming.

72. Agreekon, January, 1973. The que e farming would be an interesting subject for researc

73. For further historical examples of white pressure/prc aga ners, see Van der Horst, p. 310-15; P. Spray, A tentative Lesotho from 1830. (IDS mimeo, 1976); and W. Beinart, Underdevelopment and Stratification: Pondoland 1880 - 1974).

Buthelezi pleads for riot pupils

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has appealed to kwaZulu schools boards to admit children from riot-damaged schools in Johannesburg.

The Zulu leader said that many Johannesburg parents were seeking admission to kwaZulu schools for their children.

"Rumours are circulating that the admission to kwaZulu schools is illegal. These rumours are false," Chief Buthelezi said.

TAXES

"Taxes paid by Zulus in Johannesburg are channelled to kwaZulu. Many have taken Zulu citizenship and all Zulus living in white areas have exactly the same rights in kwaZulu as Zulus living in the homeland.

Chief Buthelezi said that the admission of children to Zulu schools was in the hands of local school boards.

But, he said: "I strongly recommend and would encourage school boards to admit children from distressed areas as often as can possibly be arranged."

74. For examples of the positive response by black farmers to market opportunities, see G. Arrighi, op. cit. on Rhodesia; and P. Spray, op. cit., on Lesotho. On the Transkei and Ciskei, see M. Wilson, op. cit., W. Beinart, op. cit., and C. Bundy, "The Emergency and Decline of a South African Peasantry", African Affairs, October 1972. On Natal, see H. Slater, The Changing Pattern of Economic relationships in Rural Natal: 1838-1914. (University of Sussex, mimeo).

75. I had hoped to put forward in this paper some preliminary suggestions for

BUTHELEZI ENDORSED

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African Affairs Correspondent

THE executive of the National Liberation Movement, Inkatha, this weekend endorsed a "statement of belief" formulated by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and hoped that like-minded people of all races would form a movement to support it.

The statement lays down guidelines for responsible leadership in South Africa.

It emphasises the need to protect the political rights of all national groups and demands a meaningful effort to avoid race war.

The Central Committee Seminar in Ulundi expressed the hope that people of all races woud set up a "movement for radical peaceful change" to further the ideals contained in the statement of belief.

At the same time the meeting endorsed Inkatha's involvement in the Black Unity Front, the Transvaal urban organisation designed to promote peaceful change and non-White solidarity.

It was learned at the weekend that Mr. Jeffrey Mthethwa, KwaZulu's Councillor for Justice, flew to America earlier this month on a leadership exchange grant.

He is accompanied by a KwaZulu magistrate, Mr. E. B. Majola.

The men will probably attend the Presidential prayer breakfast in Washington to which they have been invited.

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Buthelezi tells pupils to go back

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu said today it was essential for the black liberation struggle that children return to school.

Speaking after his arrival in Johannesburg, where he is attending a private meeting, the homeland leader said although blacks rejected the Bantu Education system, they had always been equal to the task of overcoming the system's limitations.

It was vitally important that blacks get as much education as possible.

He praised The World newspaper and its editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, for having repeatedly urged black children to return to school.

2.

Audio/visuals

Venue

It is essential to [illegible] the venue for your [illegible] been deci[illegible]

Faction fight flares

Mercury Reporter 13/1/77

PIETERMARITZBURG—Faction fighting in the St. Faith's area near Highflats flared up again this week when a further 14 huts were destroyed.

The huts belonged to the Radebe group which recently fled across the Umzimkulu River into the Harding area following bloody skirmishes with the Celo faction.

Members of the Celo group are believed to have been responsible for the latest burnings.

So far 200 huts have been [illegible] since the unrest erupted over the Christmas weekend.

Police earlier arrested 178 members of the Celo group when a helicopter was used in an ambush. A number of weapons, including six home-made firearms, were confiscated.

Fighting between the two groups has continued sporadically over the past 10 years and is believed to have been sparked off by a land dispute.

(d) Will everyone be able t[illegible] Is there a dais or plat[illegible] Is there enough room fo[illegible] proper positioning of o[illegible] more projection screens[illegible]

(e) Will everyone be able to [illegible] Will you need to use a [illegible] Is there a public addre[illegible] already installed? Wil[illegible] any distracting noises a[illegible] these be silenced during [illegible] presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened [illegible] Are there sufficient po[illegible] for any projected visual[illegible] recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you [illegible] your disposal? Will th[illegible] experienced projectionist[illegible] available?

(b) Are there any suitable vi[illegible] other aids (e.g. films, v[illegible] sound tapes, slides, etc.[illegible] available?

(c) What facilities are there [illegible] obtaining or making other[illegible] may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prep[illegible] If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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ALLIANCE IS OFFERED TO PRP BY INKATHA

MM 14/1/77

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has issued a set of principles as a basis for discussions about an alliance with the Progressive Reform Party.

The statement was drawn up as a follow-up to the conference on the removal of race discrimination, organised by the PRP last month at which Chief Buthelezi offered the PRP and other groups an alliance with Inkatha the African cultural movement of which he is president.

The Progressive Reform Party is likely to accept the alliance offer as well as accepting the Marais committee's proposals for a united opposition.

The meeting of the PRP's federal executive in Cape Town tomorrow will consider these two issues which are crucial to the future of the party.

Both are likely to be accepted, but the emphasis which each is given will indicate whethr the PRP is to tilt towards involvement in African politics or closer ties with the United Party's supporters.

Essential

Mr. Ray Swart, the party's chairman, has said that ties with Blacks are more important than with the elements in the White opposition.

In a statement yesterday Mr. Ian Davidson, national chairman of the PRP youth movement, said it was essential the PRP should not move to accommodate White conservatism, but rather move toward accommodating Black aspirations.

The 17 - point Inkatha declaration expresses belief in the rule of law, the fostering of equal opportunities, open educational institutions and residential areas, and the greatest possible redistribution of wealth commensurate with maximising the productivity of commerce, trade and industry whether State controlled or privately owned.

It has been submitted to the PRP and other interested groups for comment with the tentative title "Peoples Movement for Radical Peaceful Change."

Some of the principles are the same as those laid down by the Marais committee. These include opposition to discrimination and the protection of rights by the constitution.

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Setting up campus

14/1/71

Mercury Reporter

EMPANGENI — Building operations for a second campus of the University of Zululand, to be situated in Durban and to cater for urban non-Whites, are expected to be started "in the near future."

This was stated yesterday by Professor A. P. du Plessis, a lecturer at the university's Ngoya campus outside Empangeni, who said he had had a "tremendous response" for such a project in the Kwa Mashu and Umlazi areas.

Meanwhile, a tender of R750 000 to restore the Zululand campus at Ngoya, partially gutted during the student riots last year, has been accepted.

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Beef about Wimpy and the State

African Affairs Reporter

AN Umlazi businessman, Mr. Winnington Sabela, who made history when the Bantu Investment Corporation granted him a loan of R187 000, has allegedly lost R38 000 because of the Government's refusal to approve a franchise agreement between himself and Wimpy South Africa.

The Wimpy, the first of its kind in a homeland, was built and furnished by Mr. Sabela at a cost of R38 000 and its service was claimed equal to any Wimpy in White areas.

It was officially opened together with his supermarket by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu. Mr. Sabela's daughter was specially trained by Wimpy South Africa to manage it.

Mr. Sabela said he did not know how to dispose of the expensive furniture which he had bought for the Wimpy which has since closed.

He said that the Government refused to approve the franchise agreement on the grounds that Wimpy South Africa was a White company. "I travelled to Pretoria to plead with the officials but without any success."

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Useless dialogue 'finished'

Star 26/1/77

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The time for meaningless across-the-table dialogue between blacks and whites is over, says the kwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He was reacting to a report of proposed links between the Progrefs and Inkatha.

"The original suggestion was that all black organisations and all white opposition parties should unite in action.

"Identification with our cause is the only kind of opposition to apartheid that can be effective now."

He said an approach had been made by the Progrefs and Inkatha had responded. A meeting would be arranged between the two movements.

A statement of belief had been circulated to all Inkatha branches which called for acceptance of whites. This was being studied.

"But speaking personally I regard a linkup between black movements and white parties as very serious indeed. I regard it as the last hope for the people of all race groups to become involved in seeking the kind of South Africa they want."

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Move of staff

Mercury Reporter NM 20/1/77

EMPANGENI — White staff living on the campus of the University of Zululand — many of whom were threatened with their lives during the student riots last year — are to be moved to houses in Empangeni when the university opens next month.

Mr. E. W. Redelinghuys, the registrar, said yesterday that the university is to buy at least 35 houses in Empangeni. The move is also to accommodate the increasing number of non-White staff who will move into the campus houses.

During the campus disturbances last June, two of the White staff were seriously injured and others forced to evacuate their homes as students went on the rampage.

Since then several of the staff refused to live on-campus.

The university, which was closed for eight months after the riots, will be re-opened on February 18.

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NM 21/1/87

INKATHA IS PONDERING WHITE LINK

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi is delaying the Inkatha-Progressive Reform Party get-together while Inkatha branches ponder over the link.

National PRP chairman Mr. Ray Swart said yesterday: "I have been in touch with the Chief and am awaiting the venue, date and form of the meeting between Inkatha and the PRP."

In Empangeni this week Chief Buthelezi said a circular had been sent to all Inkatha branches calling for the acceptance of Whites. This acceptance was still being awaited.

The link between the African movement and the White political party — which Mr. Swart pointed out was not a merger — was originally intended to be far broader, according to Chief Buthelezi.

"The original suggestion was that all Black organisations and all White opposition parties should unite in action which might even involve going to gaol together," he said.

Whites and non-Whites are prohibited from joining the same political party by the Improper Political Interference Act.

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kwaZulu in line with Nats

28/1/77 Star

Pretoria Bureau

The declaration of KwaZulu as a self-governing territory as from February 1 was reaffirmation of the Government's irrevocable intention to lead each individual nation to self-determination, the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr I P van Onselen, said today.

The move was a further step on the road to self-determination which started with the establishment of the Zulu Territorial Authority in May 1970, he said. This was followed by the establishment of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in March 1972.

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and C) ... are underlined on pages 6
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II. HOW TO W ... DEGREE

There are various rules to be ... s a wide choice of subjects.
By following the instructions ... uld be able to make up a
curriculum which interests you ... requirements for the B.A.
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FIRST: READ THROUGH THE ... lows:

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A MAJOR course is generally ... subject.

Courses other than first courses are generally known as SENIOR courses.

A FIRST COURSE, such as English I, Psychology I, Sociology I, etc., need not be taken exclusively in the first year. Many students take one or more FIRST courses in their second and even third years.

An INTENSIVE language course is offered in African Languages (Shona, Sotho or Xhosa), French, German, Hebrew and Italian. Although INTENSIVE courses are for beginners, they do count towards the B.A.degree.

French Intensive	may be followed by	French I
German "	" " " "	German I
Hebrew "	" " " "	Hebrew I
African Languages Intensive	" " " "	African Lang.II
Italian Intensive	" " " "	Italian II

If you qualify for admission to French I, German I or Hebrew I, by having passed that subject at Matriculation (or equivalent) examination, you will NOT be allowed to take the Intensive course.

A CURRICULUM is a set of at least NINE COURSES fulfilling all the requirements for a B.A.degree.

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Fuel swoop threat to companies

28/1/72 NM

Mercury Reporter

EMPANGENI — Several Zululand transport companies could be forced to close after an investigation by the Department of Customs and Excise into the illegal use of untaxed low-grade diesel.

This was confirmed by Mr. B. J. van der Bergh, the deputy secretary of the department in Pretoria, who said numerous firms throughout the country had been fined after being caught using the low-grade diesel for commercial purposes to avoid paying duty. The low-grade diesel is only available for agricultural purposes.

A spokesman for an Empangeni transport company admitted paying a fine of R9 200 for using the fuel and said he believed some smaller firms in Zululand would not be able to pay the fines and would be forced to close.

A Customs official said they expected to claim more than R1 000 000 in fines once their investigations in Zululand were complete.

The penalty for using the untaxed fuel involves payment of outstanding excise duty over the past two years and an additional 50 percent fine on the gross amount.

DATE IS FIXED

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — KwaZulu is to become a self-governing territory from February 1.

In a statement in Pretoria, Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development Mr. I. P. van Onselen said with the publication yesterday of proclamation R11 in the Government Gazette South Africa had reaffirmed its "irrevocable intention" to lead each individual nation to self determination.

With effect from February 1, Zulu will be recognised as an additional official language of KwaZulu.

ADDRESS: Dr. Pierre PETIT,
French Department,
University of Cape Town,
Rondebosch, 7700,
South Africa.

Mr. Pierre PETIT,
97 rue Mazarin,
33000 Bordeaux,
France.

in the Union's history, and it was against this background and its attendant eruptions of violence that a directional conflict [illegible] Nationalists.

KwaZulu becomes self-governing 29/1/75

PRETORIA — The KwaZulu homeland will become a self-governing territory within South Africa from Tuesday in terms of a proclamation in yesterday's issue of the Government Gazette.

The proclamation is issued by the State President in terms of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act of 1971.

The secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr I. P. van Onselen, said yesterday that with publication of the proclamation the Government was reaffirming "its irrevocable intention to lead each individual nation to self-determination."

The effect of the proclamation was that KwaZulu was taking a further step towards self-determination. It would mean that from February 1, Zulu would be recognised as an additional official language of KwaZulu.

"Further effects of this constitutional progress are that KwaZulu will also be entitled to its own flag and national anthem.

"In addition to its present legislative powers, the Legislative Assembly will also be empowered to amend or repeal Acts of Parliament of the Republic of South Africa which relate to those matters in respect of which the Legislative Assembly has jurisdiction. — SAPA.

[illegible] possibility of further [illegible] believed the Government [illegible] on, Roos was more flex- [illegible] exalted light and [illegible] re-arrangement of Parties, [illegible] had made this clear on [illegible] which the Bill, amended [illegible] bated. When Duncan [illegible] size of the shield Roos had [illegible] ed: 'Move an amendment to make it [illegible] later he told the House: 'If they /the [illegible] ompromise the issue and meet us in some [illegible] an amendment before the House'.[1] Roos's remarks plainly revealed that he was amenable to further compromise. And they were unlikely to have been made without the belief that they enjoyed the support of many Nationalists and the Prime Minister himself.[2]

The uncertainty created by these suggestions was most unwelcome to Malan. From his point of view it was imperative to end as far as possible all speculation as to

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1. Hansard, vol. 9, 5370, 20 June and 5514, 22 June 1927.
2. See ibid, 5386, 2o June 1927, for Hertzog's statement that he was prepared to consider the shield's flags in a 'revised' form.

Buthelezi is 'dismayed' by reports

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said today the handling by certain news media of the granting of the second phase of Zulu self-government was disappointing and out of all proportion to the event itself.

"This Gazette announcement has nothing whatever to do with independence. It entitles me to be called a chief minister — something I am very well able to do without — and it entitles the Zulu Government to change a few laws in their so-called own territory."

The Zulus had been the last to receive this "so-called" privilege, which had long been taken for granted in all other homelands.

But to pretent that this had anything to do with independence, as was being done by irresponsible people, was simply untrue.

"I am dismayed that both the Black Power extremists and the Government appear to have used this small grant of powers to the kwaZulu Government to attempt to show the world that we will take independence."

Buthelezi qualifies his thanks

African Affairs Correspondent

REJECTING independence again, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday: "It seems quite anomalous to us that we should seriously be seen by the Government as ministers of a State which, for all practical purposes, does not exist."

In a message to Mr. M. C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration, the chief said his government thanked Pretoria for the second phase of constitutional development, but "that is as far as our thanks go."

It was unique in history, he said, that a "people numbering 5 000 000 are expected to exercise the rights of nationhood within the framework of 29 separate pieces of land."

Involved, too, was the principle of fragmenting the country by dividing "Black people who are one nation into ethnic groups."

African youth had expressed its anger because it had "mistakenly" thought the KwaZulu Government "tolerated this lilliputian sort of situation imposed on us by your Government."

The "empty - handedness" of the conferences between homeland leaders and the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, served to "stoke the fires of Black anger."

Since Union the Zulus had regarded themselves as South Africans, and they regarded "being made foreigners by force in any part of South Africa as an act of treachery which must finally be treated by us as such."

If Zulus were dispossessed of "the assets of the South Africa we created jointly with you, then you cannot expect us to act rationally."

Chief Buthelezi will leave South Africa on February 14 for the United States, where he will address a series of meetings.

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Buthelezi 'no' to freedom

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has flung independence back in the Government's face—and says enforcement of a separate, independent homeland for the Zulu would be regarded as treachery.

After being given the instruments of the second phase of self-government to move KwaZulu closer to independence, Chief Buthelezi told the Commissioner General, Mr Henry Torlage, the time had come to make it clear that "a white-imposed independence foisted on KwaZulu will be seen by the Zulu people as an act of treachery."

He made the Zulu nation's rejection of independence clear at Mr Torlage's office in Nongoma yesterday.

He received the congratulations of the State President, Dr Diederichs, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and other Cabinet Ministers, and in reply, thanked the Government for the few local powers Zulus had been granted.

"But that is as far as our thanks go. It seems quite anomolous to us that we should seriously be seen by the Government as Ministers of a state which to all practical purposes does not exist."

It was a futile exercise to designate 29 pieces of land, not even contiguous, a country, and "it is unique in the history of the human race that a people numbering five million should be expected to exercise the rights of nationhood within that framework."

BOSS backs new bid to oust Buthelezi

Other people said to be involved are Miss Grineth Mageba, former member of Umkhonto; Mr F. J. Gogo, who is claimed to have had dealings with Inala Party; Mr R. D. Sishi, chairman of the Hammarsdale Residents' Association and former general manager of the NPSL.

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Chief Buthelezi — facing fresh moves to oust him

RIVALS MEET IN SECRET TO FORM NEW PARTY FOR THE ELECTIONS

STR 6/2/77

By CLEMENT NTOMBELA

THE BUREAU of State Security (BOSS) is aiding fresh moves by bitter rivals of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to form a new opposition political party in KwaZulu, say sources close to the KwaZulu Government.

A secret meeting to form a new party was held in Ladysmith on Tuesday night, I was told.

News of the secret formation of the new party to oust the KwaZulu leader follows the announcement that KwaZulu is to have its general elections in November and that the homeland has become self-governing — the last step towards independence.

Chief Buthelezi, however, maintains that KwaZulu will not opt for the Transkei-type independence.

Royal family

Informants say Prince Clement Zulu, a leading member of the Zulu royal family, was chairman of the Ladysmith meeting. A BOSS official based in Pietermaritzburg is understood to be on the steering committee of the new party.

Chief Buthelezi has previously criticised both the South African Department of Information and BOSS for their alleged involvement in black politics.

Several other people whose names have been linked with previous opposition parties in KwaZulu are said to be involved.

Names mentioned are Chief Charles Boy Hlengwa, leader of the now defunct political party Umkhonto KaShaka (Shaka's Spear); Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, self-styled leader of the Inala Zulu Party; Mr Barney Dladla, a former councillor for community affairs in KwaZulu; and Chief King Mbhele, who has been closely associated with Umkhonto.

Denial

Those I contacted, however, denied all involvement with the new party.

Mr E. S. Ngubane, Chief Buthelezi's personal aide, said the KwaZulu leader was not against the formation of opposition parties within KwaZulu as long as they were not backed by certain government agents.

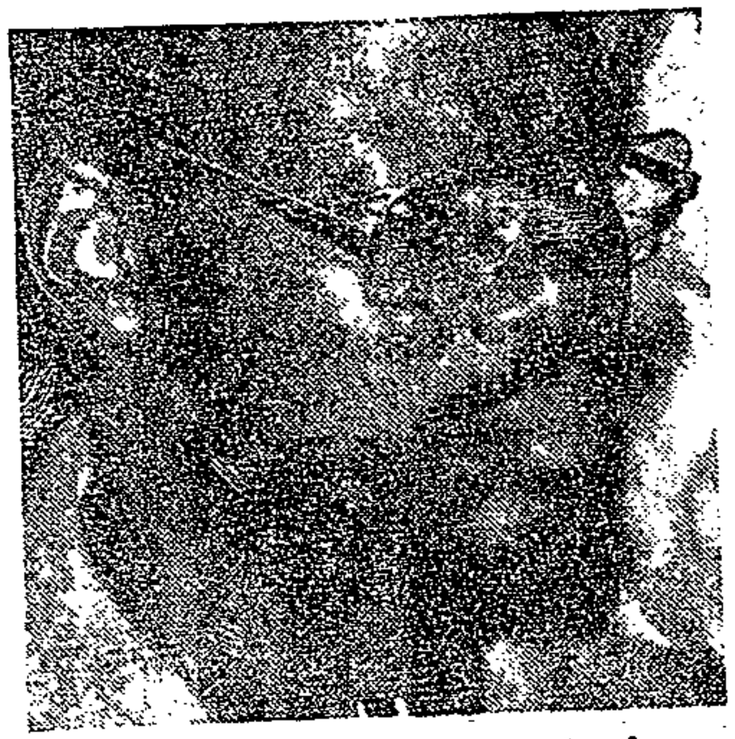
"But I do not really understand why some people should oppose moves aimed at their liberation," Mr Ngubane said.

Mr Winnington Sabela, an Umlazi businessman and member of the central committee of Inkatha Yenkululeko Yesizwe, said if there was to be an opposition party in KwaZul, "it must be a genuine one".

BOSS backs new bid to oust Buthelezi

Sunday Tribune 6/2/77

By CLEMENT NTOMBELA



Chief Buthelezi — facing fresh moves to oust him

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hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307–323.
J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat* na 'n kompara-tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328–342.
J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162–168.
J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands", in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105–110.

Tough rush for papers

12/2/77

African Affairs Reporter

THE RUSH to get birth certificates for children before they can be admitted to KwaZulu schools has created hardship for tribesmen in the Port Shepstone district.

Many have to travel from Ramsgate, Margate and other areas to apply for the certificates at Izingolweni.

The return fare is about R2.

Inzingolweni, some 60km from Port Shepstone, is the only KwaZulu registration office in the big area bounded by Harding, Port Shepstone and Port Edward.

Mobile

Because no birth certificates are issued in the absence of the child, parents have to pay extra fares.

Some apply for more than one child.

The application for the certificate costs R2. This could cost a family of five R10 for bus fare and R6 for registration.

Tribesmen feel that a mobile unit should go into their areas to issue cerfiticates.

But Mr. E. W. Hastie, KwaZulu's Director of Justice, says it is out of the question because his department is understaffed.

He pointed out that the tribesmen should have obtained certificates soon after the birth of their children.

It is a criminal offence not to have a birth certificate.

9.5

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KwaZulu gets schools from trust

13/7/77

Tribune Reporter

THE KwaZulu Government is to get a teacher training college and a secondary school, built for R55 000, by the Natal Education Trust.

The college will be handed over on February 19 and the secondary school on March 12. Both will be received by Mr J. A. W. Nxumalo, councillor for education.

Mr A. H. Randree, secretary of the trust, said the college at Umlazi has room for 100 trainee teachers. The secondary school, near Port Shepstone will have about 400 pupils.

The trust originally intended to collect R25 000 for black education but the KwaZulu Government asked for schools.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307–323.

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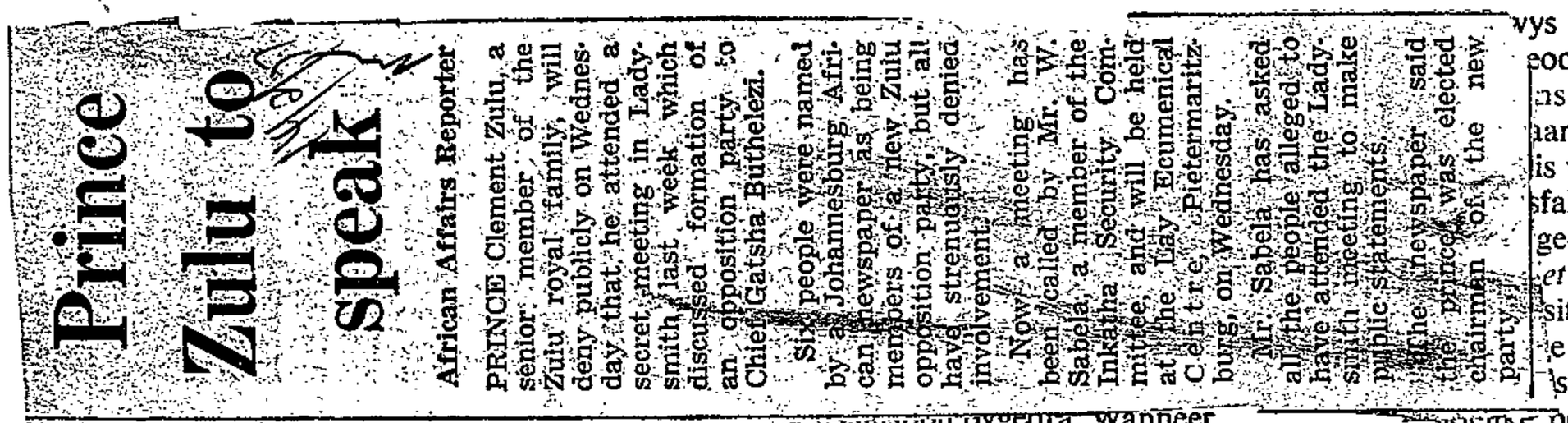

Prince Zulu to speak

African Affairs Reporter

PRINCE Clement Zulu, a senior member of the Zulu royal family, will deny publicly on Wednesday that he attended a secret meeting in Ladysmith last week which discussed formation of an opposition party to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Six people were named by a Johannesburg African newspaper as being members of a new Zulu opposition party, but all have strenuously denied involvement.

Now a meeting has been called by Mr. W. Sabela, a member of the Inkatha Security Committee, and will be held at the Lay Ecumenical Centre, Pietermaritzburg, on Wednesday.

Mr Sabela has asked all the people alleged to have attended the Ladysmith meeting to make public statements.

The newspaper said the prince was elected chairman of the new party.

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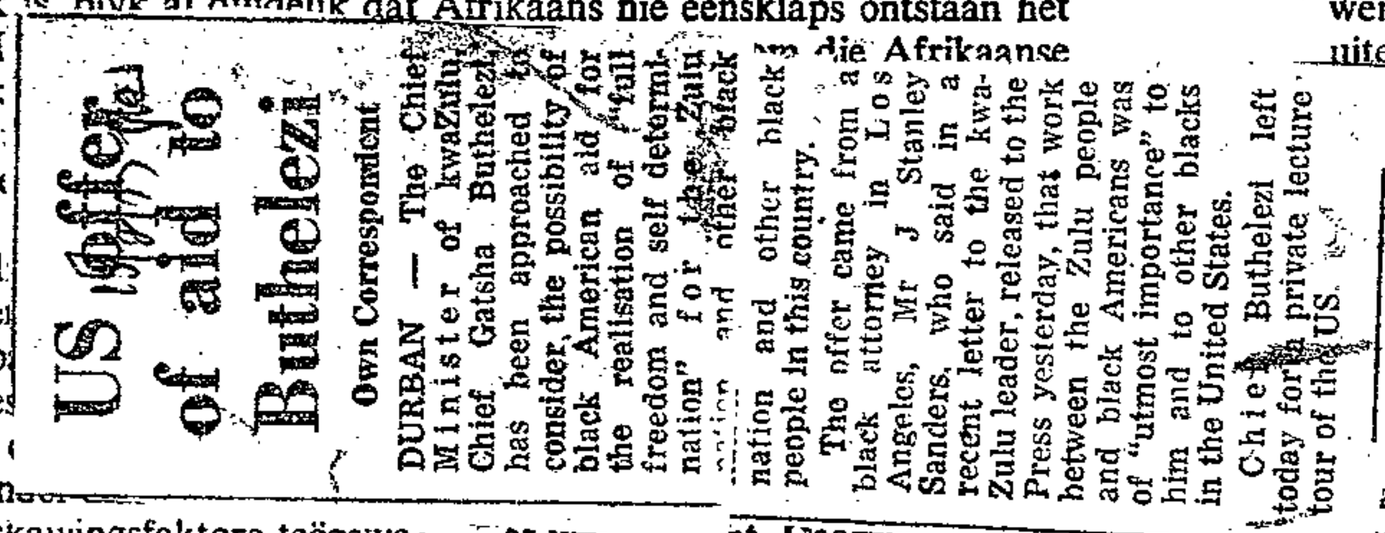
9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fyner besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel bespreek is, blyk al duidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het nie. 'n T[illegible] die Afrikaanse taalstruk[illegible] faktore [illegible] fonologi[illegible] ons ons [illegible] taal in d[illegible] kaans ve[illegible] is van b[illegible] dialektie[illegible] blyk, is [illegible] een of an[illegible] deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewe[illegible] of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.



US offer of aid to Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has been approached to consider the possibility of black American aid for the realisation of "full freedom and self determination" for the Zulu nation and other black people in this country.

The offer came from a black attorney in Los Angeles, Mr J Stanley Sanders, who said in a recent letter to the kwaZulu leader, released to the Press yesterday, that work between the Zulu people and black Americans was of "utmost importance" to him and to other blacks in the United States.

Chief Buthelezi left today for a private lecture tour of the US.

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New party to fight chief's ideals

18/7/77

African Affairs Correspondent

THE FORMATION of a new party strongly opposed to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi which will not, however, contest KwaZulu's first elections in November, was announced by its founder, Mr. John Dlangamandla, yesterday.

He said he would like to see Natal secede from South Africa and become an independent, multi-racial, democratic State.

The 53-year-old lawyer's clerk promised that the Zulu Labour Party, which will be formally launched in May, will not contest the November elections "as long as voting will be open to Zulus with citizenship certificates."

"We hold that reference books, as in other homelands, can provide sufficient proof of indentity, and this being so, we are not interested in an election which will be closed to many Zulus who will not have a certificate."

Mr. Dlangamandla rejected majority rule because to achieve it, Africans would have to engage in a violent struggle "backed by all the African States and communist Black States."

"Such a struggle would cost the country millions in lives and all its resources. In the end we would become a newly-born communist State taking instructions from the communist bloc."

He said he would oppose Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's campaign to establish a one-party State.

"We of the Zulu Labour Party believe in true democracy, all that freedom means, and we cannot support a one-party State."

The party would fight for the recognition of integrated trade unions within the united kingdom of KwaZulu, which he envisaged as encompassing Natal.

A resident of Clermont and a father of six, Mr. Dlangamandla first became known to Africans when he was elected vice-president of the Durban Bantu Football Association.

MR. JOHN DLANGAMANDLA

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Maleis-Portugees-teorie

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S.A. BLACKS 'DON'T TRUST THE WEST'

African Affairs Correspondent

THERE was a deepening distrust of the West among South African Blacks said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu when he spoke to the World Affairs Council of Southern California last night.

Apartheid was born in the West, he said, because Britain's acceptance of the Act of Union gave form to South Africa which had been sustained ever since by the West.

"In trade and diplomacy the West has continued to give credibility to apartheid. I want to say that Blacks in South Africa in their struggle against apartheid are facing the West in a very real sense.

"My plea is to balance the odds against us. We are asking that the West increases its sense of responsibility as far as its involvement in South Africa goes."

Referring to growing distrust of America, he said he had visited the United States several times in recent years.

"The interest of Americans in the suffering of ordinary Black men and women has never been translated into concrete terms."

Chief Buthelezi said he had found little understanding abroad of "what liberation is all about," and warned that Blacks in the Republic could not be liberated by others.

Appealing for help from the West, he said this help would have to start with ordinary Africans. "It will have to find ways and means of limiting the consequences individuals suffer for political action."

Revived Zulu party wants a 'United Kingdom'

Tribune Reporter

THE ZULU Labour Party, formed in 1974 by former ANC member John Dlangamandla, is to call for a United Kingdom of KwaZulu.

The party wants blacks and whites to share Natal under the name: It rejects a KwaZulu independent state.

The launching of the party's policy in May follows reports and denials of moves to form an opposition party to oust Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his KwaZulu Government.

Mr Dlangamandla said his party was not involved and it would not contest the KwaZulu elections.

Mr Dlangamandla said: "Once the whole of the land over which King Shaka reigned is returned to the Zulus — Durban and the rest — we could certainly have no ground not to opt for independence.

"We would certainly call for the creation of a multi-party, democratic and multi-racial state to be called the United Kingdom of KwaZulu."

Rejecting majority rule, Mr Dlangamandla said to achieve it there would have to be a violent struggle backed by all the African and Communist bloc states. It would cost South Africa millions of lives and all its resources and wealth.

The **Sunday Tribune** had been told that a secret meeting was held at Ladysmith to form a new opposition party.

Prince Clement Zulu dismissed Press reports that he was appointed to chair the meeting. "I would like to declare categorically that there is no truth in these statements," he said.

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MR. I. C. MEER, a senior member of the Natal Education Committee, hands over the keys of the new trade teachers' training college at Umlazi to Mr. J. A. W. Nxumalo, KwaZulu Minister of Education.

Gift college 'a beginning'

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU'S Minister of Education, Mr. J. A. W. Nxumalo, has told Indians the African community appreciates the Indian people's readiness to acknowledge their shared brotherhood.

Speaking at the opening of the new trade teachers' training college, which the Indian community presented as a gift to KwaZulu at the weekend, he said a spirit of goodwill would prevail among the Indian and African communities through the Indian people's efforts to help African education.

"Through your untiring efforts we have learnt it is possible for a man to start from the bottom of the ladder and climb to the top. We have learnt with joy and gratitude that your gesture of goodwill will not end with this project," he said.

African education is developing."

Mr. Moolla, who is also chairman of the South African Indian Council, said a number of factors had influenced Indians to help African education.

Mr. A. M. Moolla, president of the Natal Education Committee which built the college at a cost of R32 000, said the college was the first project of his committee.

"It is only the beginning of something which will progressively follow to help ease the difficult conditions under which

'Help break apartheid' plea to West

Staff Reporter

THE West gave birth to apartheid in 1910 and has sustained it ever since, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, told Americans at the weekend.

In an address to the World Affairs Council in California, Chief Buthelezi appealed to the West to withdraw its backing for the staus quo in South Africa.

"Apartheid was given birth by the West in that Britain was instrumental in giving South Africa shape and form by her acceptance of the Act of Union in 1910.

"Ever since, White South Africa has been sustained by the West. In trade and diplomacy the West has continued to give credibility to apartheid.

"Blacks in South Africa in their struggle against apartheid are facing the West in a very real sense. We desperately need relief from the added burdn of Western involvement in status quo South Africa."

He spoke of a deepening distrust of the West among Black South Africans and of his fear of White intranigence triggering violence and race war.

Chief Buthelezi is on a lecture tour of the United States. He told Americans of the Zulu-based Inkatha movement and how it had defied the banning of its first news bulletin.

"In 20 months Inkatha has gained the support of over 70 000 Blacks, who have formed over 250 branches in the provinces of Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State . . . Our aim is the total elimination of apartheid."

The first step against Inkatha was taken last September, when its news bulletin was banned.

"We defied the ban and continued with the publication and dissemination of the bulletin. It was an act of open defiance and an insistence on our right to act democratically in opposition to apartheid."

Any concerted move to destroy Inkatha would have to start with the banning or imprisoning of himself as the leader, Chief Buthelezi added.

"The Minister of Justice may be rash enough to do this, but he is aware that such action will have a shock-wave effect through the movement.

Buthelezi appeals to USA

Own Correspondent 21/2/77 C

JOHANNESBURG. — The West gave birth to apartheid in 1910 and has sustained it ever since, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu has told Americans.

In a weekend address to the World Affairs Council in California, Chief Buthelezi appealed to the West to withdraw its backing for the "status quo" in South Africa.

"Apartheid was given birth by the West in that Britain was instrumental in giving South Africa shape and form by her acceptance of the Act of Union in 1910.

"Ever since White South Africa has been sustained by the West. In trade and diplomacy the West has continued to give credibility to apartheid.

"I want to go on to say that Blacks in South Africa in their struggle against apartheid are facing the West in a very real sense. We desperately need relief from the added burden of Western involvement in status quo South Africa."

He spoke of a "deepening distrust of the West" among Black South Africans and of his fear of "White instransigence" triggering violence and race war.

Stay clear, Chief tells Americans

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI yesterday pleaded with America not to set itself up as the author of political events in South Africa and not to divide the African opposition by strengthening one or other faction.

Speaking to the students and faculty of Willamette University in Salem, the chief invited Americans to have talks with him and his people to determine "how your involvement can aid in the establishment of Black unity and in the achievement of a new and better South Africa."

Conceding that disunity existed among African politicians, he felt that South Africa would continue to see "behaviour in the raw" because of lack of organisation and leadership.

He emphasised that commitment to a particular strategy was futile because "blind adherence to a particular strategy in the course of prevailing circumstances denies the telling blows against apartheid which other strategies would have made possible."

National unity would come about only when the need for a multi-strategy approach was recognised.

Americans heard many conflicting stories coming out of South Africa which caused debate within the United States itself, but this should not lead America to set itself up as an author of events here.

Chief Buthelezi said he had his own vested interests in South Africa but this did not prevent him from asking Americans to support every Black initiative.

"Faced with Black disagreements, people in the West simplistically adopt the view that we are unfit to shape our future and that the West must orchestrate our liberation for us. These thoughts are the seeds of paternalism, benevolence and neo-colonialism.

"I was constantly amazed at the height of the Angolan conflict and during the Zimbabwean conflict by Westerners who expect Blacks to sit round conference tables as though the solutions to the problems were so simple that they could have been solved simply by talking."

He added that "academic theoreticians" should not forget that the great nations of the world had been forged in revolution and conflict.

Whites were arming themselves to shoot Africans. "I sincerely believe that the Whites are prepared to fight a totally destructive race war."

But Black anger should not permit this. "In destroying the apartheid society we must not omit to lay the foundations for a just and open society."

Anger

There were two different approaches in the fight against apartheid. "The one approach is to create a climate of anger and rebellion in which mass action will be triggered off unexpectedly, be crushed and then triggered off again and again in ever-increasing frequency and intensity until the country becomes unmanageable even for a totalitarian government."

On the other hand constituency politics was as vital a part of the Black consciousness as was mass movement politics.

The chief said he was committed to constituency politics, in part at least, because of the belief "that mass movement politics will be productive of very severe leadership crises."

He warned that non-violent constituency politics would not survive here unless supported from outside South Africa. The West had to provide moral, material and diplomatic support.

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Cubans jolted SA, says Gatsha

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Separate development has failed and is leading inevitably to more violence. This is the warning Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is sounding on a United States tour, taking in the West Coast and Washington.

In Los Angeles, he told a meeting that a positive aspect of the Cuban intervention in Angola was the way it had jolted South Africa's Whites.

The KwaZulu leader is painting a gloomy picture, while defending his policy of working inside a framework of cooperation with the South African Government.

Government policy had failed because it was imposing a system on the Black population and had not kept its promises for Black advancement, he told one meeting.

Chief Buthelezi expressed the hope that an effort by the Carter Administration would help resolve political tensions. He called for US business investment policies that supported Black advancement — better wages and more decision-making for Blacks, for example.

While African problems should be resolved by Africans, he said, there was no doubt that the Cuban performance had prompted the White South African establishment into a new perception of the urgency of accommodating majority rule.

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SA race policy doomed —Gatsha

DP 24/2/77

NEW YORK — Separate development has failed and is leading inevitably to more violence, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is warning Americans on a United States tour, taking in the west coast and the capital, Washington.

In Los Angeles, he told a meeting that a positive aspect of the Cuban intervention in Angola was the way it had jolted South Africa's whites.

The Kwa-Zulu leader is painting a gloomy picture, while defending his policy of working within a framework of co-operation with the Government.

Government policy had failed because it was imposing a system on the black population and had not kept its promises for black advancement, he told one meeting.

He hoped that an effort

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Relent on race laws — Buthelezi

28/2/76

LOS ANGELES — If South Africa dismantled some race laws and allowed blacks into the Government it might "minimise the scale of violence," KwaZulu's Chief Councillor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said.

He told Pressmen in Salem, Oregon, Uganda's President Idi Amin was like Hitler and said, "there have been disasters like Amin throughout history."

Earlier he called on students in the West to "adopt new strategies" to force the Pretoria government to realise it had reached the end of the road.

POWER

He said the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, "has clothed himself with the most extraordinary powers and ruthlessly eradicates all opposition. Black people in South Africa have developed a deep-seated mistrust of the fitness of whites to govern Southern Africa."

He expected little retribution from the Government for his speaking tour of the US, but said he might lose his passport because of his criticism of the white administration.

MEETINGS

He will address colleges in Oregon and speak at the World Affairs Council in Portland on Tuesday.

He said he had made no formal plans to meet with representatives of the Carter administration, but informal meetings with officials had been arranged. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Gatsha: rule by gun

26/2/77

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GATSHA BUTHELEZI . . . blacks disgusted.

DURBAN — Guns made possible the kind of laws passed by the South African Government, and the kind of laws passed necessitated the use of guns, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said when he spoke to the law faculty of Whillamette University in America last night.

He contended that nowhere in the world were people so disgusted with the laws of the land in which they were born as were the blacks of South Africa.

So strongly did blacks feel about these laws that "they are not regarded as legitimate laws and they provide many thousands of blacks with the legitimisation of revolutionary attitudes."

Blacks could not be constitutionally involved in the South African Parliamentary system, a fact that had led many to adopt a revolutionary attitude.

On the other hand, others sought an alternative constitution and indulged in what Chief Buthelezi termed para-constitutional opposition.

"Obviously, we blacks cannot behave constitutionally to bring about change because the South African constitution does not permit it.

"Para-constitutional opposition is aimed at making the existing constitution unworkable and existing laws unenforceable by doing everything that is legally possible to give South Africa administrative indigestion," he said.

Blacks had ceased to believe that extra-parliamentary protest would be enough to bring change.

Zulus had rejected the future Pretoria offered and had lost faith in the existing constitutional structure of the State, he said. — DDC.

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Democracy or war warns Buthelezi

4/3/79

DURBAN — The politics of "pacification by economic bribery" were ineffective and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, must now capitulate to the demands of democracy or go to war, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in America yesterday.

Speaking to the World Affairs Council in Portland, Oregon, the chief said democracy demanded that whites cease to be the sole authors of the future but he felt these demands were not likely to be met and war seemed inevitable."

Earlier he said white liberalism and reformist approaches "to which the whites and the West have confined their efforts" were rapidly becoming irrelevant in the Republic.

"White constituencies, however, had shown no signs of accepting "that what they do is outside the mainstream of political events which matter for the future."

He claimed that Transkeians no longer had a right to concern with South African politics. "The Government has shed over two million political opponents. It aims to shed all black opposition in this way."

Because Transkei was forced to play to rules made by Pretoria, it was "now in collusion with Pretoria in implementing and servicing the grand design of apartheid."

White constituencies had nothing to offer blacks as political partners. Opposition parties were trying to unite, but the resultant changes would be meaningless for blacks unless the united opposition joined hands with them.

Polarisation had become an important aspect of South African politics and depolarisation would only take place "to the extent that whites transfer real power to blacks."

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NOW KWAZULU CLAIMS LAND FROM TRANSKEI

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6/3/77 STr.

Tribune Reporter

THE Transkei-KwaZulu land claim controversy took another turn this week when Chief Everson Xolo, Councillor for Roads and Works, countered the Transkei's claims to Port Shepstone and Harding with a claim that some parts of the Transkei belonged to KwaZulu.

Replying to claims that the Transkei was separated from Natal by the Umzimkhulu River, Chief Xolo said it should be remembered that King Shaka's land extended as far South as the Umzimvubu River.

This means that historically certain parts of the independent Transkei belong to the Zulus.

He pointed out, however, that Transkei should have sorted out its land boundaries with South Africa before opting for independence.

Speakers at a recent meeting of the Embumbane district in Umzimkhulu pressed for the annexation of Harding and Port Shepstone by Transkei and urged discussion of the matter at the Transkei National Independence Party annual congress.

It is also understood the meeting had been organised to form branches of TNIP in Umzimkhulu.

The meeting is said to have resolved that the TNIP should make recommendations to Pretoria that Harding and Port Shepstone be annexed to the Transkei as the areas were separated from Natal by the Umzimkhulu River.

The areas are presently administered by the KwaZulu Government.

Residents of the disputed areas are said to have complained to the KwaZulu Government that they are being pressured to take up Transkei citizenship.

The KwaZulu Government is expected to discuss the land issue during its Legislative Assembly session this month.

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Buthelezi meets President Carter

7/3/77 Star

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi discussed South Africa with President Jimmy Carter in an unprecedented meeting at the weekend.

It is understood that he urged the United States President to exert greater pressure on the Government to reach a peaceful accommodation with blacks in South Africa.

The significance of the meeting is underlined by the fact that this was the first meeting between a US President and a South African black leader, coming before there has been any such contact between Mr Carter and any South African Government official.

The meeting comes at a time when the Carter administration is seeking ways to pressure South Africa within the framework of an urgent and comprehensive policy review on Southern Africa.

As the kwaZulu chief executive said: "The meeting, which was initiated by Mr Carter, underlines his commitment to human rights and will be most appreciated by people in South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi was among black leaders who met former Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger in Pretoria in the course of the Rhodesian summit meetings with Mr Vorster and Mr Smith.

At that time he told Dr Kissinger in a statement that there could be no peace in South Africa until the Government reached an accommodation with blacks in South Africa and he asked the Secretary of State to intervene.

The Carter-Buthelezi meeting is almost certain to cause displeasure in South African Government circles because it could be seen as moving into the realm of interference in the internal affairs of another country in very much the same way as the Carter administration's direct contact with Russian dissidents.

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DDC

DD 2/3/7

Gatsha in Washington

WASHINGTON — Pres Carter met Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday who was described by the White House as "a leading advocate of peaceful change to majority rule in Southern Africa".

Mr Carter spent about 15 minutes with Chief Buthelezi, who is in the United States on a private visit and was invited to the White House by Pres Carter.

"They had a discussion of the issues relating to South Africa and Southern Africa and the chief expressed his support for Pres Carter's strong position on human rights." — SAPA-AP.

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Zulus prepare for their first KwaZulu election

7/7/71

African Affairs Reporter

THE registration of voters in KwaZulu has started in preparation for the first KwaZulu general election due this year. The qualification to register as a voter is a KwaZulu citizenship certificate.

There are 25 electoral divisions in KwaZulu. The deadline for registration is July 31, and is open to those who have obtained the KwaZulu citizenship certificates for anybody aged 18 or over.

Other people eligibile for registration are those domiciled outside KwaZulu, but who were born in an electoral division;

- People domiciled and born outside KwaZulu but who can claim tribal affiliation with residents of such division;
- Lodgers and persons living under single conditions registered in the division; and
- People who own or rent houses or who are dependants of the occupier of the house in a KwaZulu township.

Applicants who have not obtained their citizenship certificates or have lost them should apply to their Magistrate's Office.

According to the 1970 census there were 2 061 620 Zulus in KwaZulu and 77 420 resident in other homelands. A total of 1 878 780 Zulus lived in White areas. The Zulu population was 4 017 820.

Inala founder is probed

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, founder of the Zulu opposition group, Inala Party, will be accused at a Mpumulanga court of inquiry today of plotting to overthrow the KwaZulu Government and of attempting to bring the Zulu King into disrepute.

Mr. Eric Hastie, director of the KwaZulu Department of Justice, said yesterday the case would be "an inquiry into a misconduct" under the KwaZulu Act 8 of 1974 governing the rights, privileges and duties of chiefs and headmen.

The chief is a member of the Mpumulanga Regional Authority in the Hammarsdale district, and head of the Maphumulo tribe in the Table Mountain area.

In terms of the Bantu Administration Act he is an official in the Department of Bantu Administration, as are all chiefs, and his case will be heard by magistrates from areas outside his own.

Mr. C. E. Holmes will be the magistrate and the evidence will be led by another magistrate, Mr. D. Ntshangase, of the Umbumbulu district.

The summons, signed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, charges that during November-December 1975 Chief Maphumulo became a member or took part in the activities of an organisation which aimed at the "unconstitutional overthrow of the Government (KwaZulu)," and or encouraged resistance to the law which requires that the King of the Zulus, Paramount Chief, Goodwill, holds himself aloof from party politics.

Alternatively, he is accused of taking part in an organisation whose objectives were "subversive and prejudicial to the government or law and order . . . ".

The second alternative charges Chief Maphumulo with breaking his oath as a member of the Legislative Assembly at Indaleni, near Richmond, in December 1975 at the home of Chief King Mbhele.

This alternative charge says that Chief Maphumulo, in the presence of King Goodwill, "conducted activities which undermined the prestige or the honour of the Ingonyama (King)."

The charge adds that the meeting intended to exploit his presence for political gain.

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AIM TO OVERTHROW GOVT IS ALLEGED

9/3/77 107

'Politics' behind KwaZulu inquiry

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Mhlabunzima Maphumulo was subjected to a court of inquiry because he was a political opponent of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, claimed an attorney during a hearing at Mpumulanga yesterday.

Chief Maphumulo appeared yesterday at a court of inquiry into misconduct to answer accusations that he had contravened Act 8 of 1974 governing the rights, privileges and duties of chiefs and headmen.

Summons

The summons, signed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, charged that Chief Maphumulo was a member of an organisation which aimed at the "unconstitutional overthrow of the (KwaZulu) Government" and that he had encouraged resistance to the law which required that the King of the Zulus, Paramount Chief Goodwill, hold himself aloof from politics.

Earlier this week the director of KwaZulu's Department of Justice, Mr. Eric Hastie, said the Court's findings would be passed on to the KwaZulu Cabinet which could penalise the chief in one of three ways:

It could fine him R100, or it could suspend him from office for two years without pay, or it could strip him of his chieftainship.

Mr. E. S. Mchunu, who appeared for the chief, said: "If necessary, his plea will be not guilty in respect of count one and both alternatives."

Obligation

During cross-examination he asked the secretary of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Gideon Mdlalose, whether the proclamation containing the KwaZulu constitution "places an obligation of the Paramount Chief alone and on no one else to hold himself aloof from politics."

Mr. Mdlalose agreed that the King did have such an obligation.

Legislation

He also agreed that no legislation in KwaZulu prohibited the formation of political parties.

Mr. Mchunu alleged that the inquiry was the extension of political differences between Chief Maphumulo and Chief Buthelezi "who initiated these proceedings."

Mr. Mdlalose agreed that "these are political undertones in this inquiry."

Mr. Steven Sithebe said he had attended a meeting at Indaleni, near Richmond, in December 1975, when the King was present. The meeting discussed the formation of a party to oppose Chief Buthelezi and members of the meeting suggested the King should abdicate and cross the floor of the Legislative Assembly to lead the opposition.

Kingship

Mr. Winnington Sabela said he was a member of the Inkatha central committee and on December 12, 1975, he had spied on the meeting through an open window.

He heard Chief Maphumulo say: "There is only one thing the King should do and that is take off his coat of kingship and cross the floor to the opposition benches."

Mr. Sabela denied he was a "staunch supporter" of Chief Buthelezi.

He said every time the King visited anyone he informed his Government.

Mr. Mchunu said: "Then, if the King was at Indaleni without the knowledge of his Government he must have hidden this from the Government?"

Satellite

Mr. Sabela said it was unconstitutional for the King to visit the Indaleni house.

Mr. Mchunu put it to Mr. Sabela: "You are a political satellite of Chief Buthelezi and this (inquiry) is a deliberate attempt to remove Chief Maphumulo from his chieftainship because he is a political opponent of Chief Buthelezi."

The magistrate at the hearing is Mr. C. F. Holmes of Empangeni and the evidence is being led by Mr. D. Ntshangase.

The hearing will continue today.

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King of Zulus testifies

Star 1/3/77

King Zwelithini of KwaZulu denied in the Rand Supreme Court today that he had felt certain reporters had not shown him the respect due to him as king of the Zulu nation.

The king was giving evidence before Mr Justice McEwan in a R10 000 damages action against Mr Joel Mervis, former editor of the Sunday Times, and South African Associated Newspapers.

A reporter, Mr Enoch Duma, wrote in the Sunday Times Extra edition on September 25 1974, that King Zwelithini had told him in an interview: "You know I am a lady's man ... even you know this." The article, it is claimed, was "malicious and defamatory."

APOLOGISED

The king confirmed that he had seen Mr Duma at the Bryanston home of Dr Peter Becker. However, Mr Duma had gone on hands and knees to apologise for an earlier article about the king's visit to Swaziland.

At no stage had the king said he was a lady's man.

Cross-examined by Mr C Kinghorn, appearing for the Sunday Times, King Zwelithini said he had been brought up by disciplinarians who had taught him to respect both young and old.

(Proceeding)

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King Goodwill sues SAAN

9/3/77 Star 19

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. SOUTH Africa's only king, King Goodwill Zwelithini of KwaZulu, yesterday sued Mr. Joel Mervis and South African Associated Newspapers for saying in the Sunday Times that he was a "ladies' man."

Mr. Mervis is a former editor of the Sunday Times.

A R10 000 claim for damages was brought by King Zwelithini, who came to the Rand Supreme Court where the action is being heard, surrounded by his counsellors.

The damages claim arises out of an article in the Sunday Times Extra, which circulates in the homelands.

In the article on September 29, 1974, a reporter, Mr. Enoch Duma, claimed he had interviewed the king and that the king said "I am an undisputed 'isoka' (ladies man)."

The king denied that he said this or that he gave Mr. Duma the interview.

Mr. Rosenthal told the court the word "isoka" suggested that the king was a bachelor, whereas in fact he was married and had children. The suggestion that the king was a bachelor filled the king's loyal subjects with shock and indicated immorality and indecency.

Mr. Rosenthal said that the king was not in court to claim huge damages, but to vindicate himself.

The alleged interview took place at the house of Dr. Peter Becker in Bryanston. The court was told that it was correct that Mr. Duma saw the king on that day, but it was in connection with an apology about a previous article Mr. Duma had written.

Neatly dressed in a grey suit, the king told the court how Mr. Duma came to Dr. Becker's house to apologise for a previous article.

The article claimed that the king had visited Swaziland to court one of King Sbhuza's daughters. At the time this was not true and the article offended him, the king said. He will continue his evidence tomorrow.

T.U.L. Martin 8

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KING'S COURT DENIAL

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He was giving evidence before Mr Justice W. S. McEwan in a R10 000 damages action against Mr Joel Mervis, former editor of the Sunday Times, and South African Associated Newspapers.

The king confirmed that he had seen reporter Mr Enoch Duma at the Bryanston home of Dr Peter Becker. Mr Duma had gone on hands and knees to apologise for an earlier article. At no stage had the king said he was a lady's man, as allegedly quoted.

Cross-examined, King Zwelithini said he had been brought up by disciplinarians.

He, King Zwelithini, came from a lineage of great forebears and their blood flow in his veins. As an hereditary king of the Zulu nation he was entitled to be a polygamist. It was not a shame to have more than one wife, he said.

The hearing continues today. — (Sapa.)

Rachel Africans

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How blacks can ease white fears

12/8/77

THE Soweto Riots are a tragedy but they offer no contribution to the solution of South Africa's problems. The time has surely come for the leaders of the African community to take the initiative from youngsters who may or may not be pupils, and who may or may not be simply thugs.

We all know the problem of this country. We all know that white intransigence — or perhaps one should say white rigidity — is ultimately rooted in fear.

The reaction to this fear is, broadly speaking, racial domination with all its attendant injustices and brutalities. There can be no justification for this reaction.

But, oddly, the fear itself is reasonable. Our history is one of violent conflict that began soon after black and white met in the late 17th century, and has continued sporadically since.

CHIEF BUTHELEZI, Guarantees

The riots have done nothing to alleviate this fear. They have aggravated it. The response of the whites has been to empty the gun shops.

The Government remains intransigent, but many white people have, in however fumbling a fashion, tried to bridge the gulf between the races.

Now is the time for African leaders, men like Chief Buthelezi or Mr Hudson Ntsanwisi, to try to ease the legitimate fears of the white population. This is the time for black leaders to say clearly that they will guarantee both life and property rights, that they will not overturn what remains of our free enterprise system for some socialist pattern.

They need to spell out precisely the kind of society they envisage whether it is to be a meritocratic society, whether it is to eliminate Government interference in our affairs, and so forth.

Because, frankly, the patterns emerging in black Africa are not encouraging. — MARTHA JOHNS, Sandton, Transvaal.

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ARMS BILL SURPRISES PRESIDENT, REPORTS CHIEF BUTHELEZI

It's a riddle, says Nyerere

73/3/77 ST

By CAROLINE CLARK

PRESIDENT Nyerere of Tanzania told Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, that he was surprised at the heavy South African armaments programme.

Chief Buthelezi said at Jan Smuts airport, Johannesburg, yesterday: "President Nyerere stressed that no African country or combination of African countries posed any military threat to South Africa.

"It seemed quite incomprehensible to the President why South Africa was arming herself at the present rate. He predicted that this may ultimately pose a threat to all tangible items of civilisation in South Africa.

Liberation

"And he predicted that if and when that happened the black man would still survive."

Chief Buthelezi said he had emphasised to President Nyerere that it was necessary for all sources of liberation, inside and outside South Africa, to act in unison.

President Nyerere, he said, was committed to the liberation of South Africa.

"I got the impression that there is nothing he cannot do at international diplomatic levels to ensure that everything is done to bring about that liberation."

President Nyerere, said Chief Buthelezi, was determined toassise as much as possible in the process for the liberation of South Africa.

During his private lecture tour to the United States Chief Buthelezi saw several important State Department officials, and also Mr William E. Schaufele, Assistant Secretary for Africa.

Chief Buthelezi told the Press at Jan Smuts when he returned yesterday that Mr Schaufele had emphasised that the United States was engaged in an "intensive review" of her policy towards South Africa.

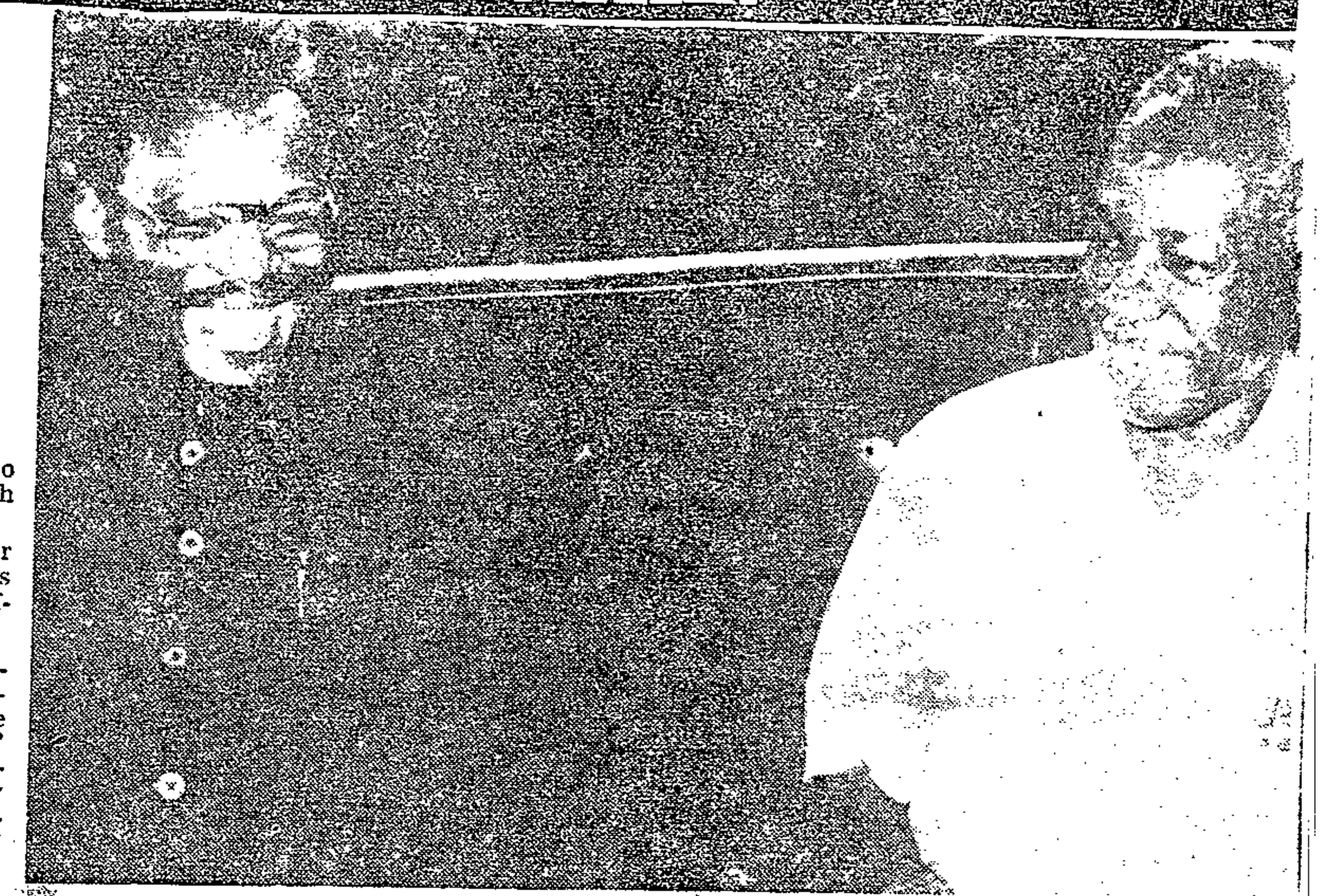
"He left me in no doubt that at present the United States would take no sides in case violence escalated in South Africa," the Chief said.

Chief Buthelezi was alarmed over the proposed legislation against the Press and the increased penalties for pass offences.

On the newspaper bill Chief Buthelezi said: "The flame of freedom is flickering in South Africa and even that little flame is in danger of being snuffed out."

The chief said that newspapers represented the only area of political sanity in South Africa and the proposed government action was "very depressing" for blacks.

"No good can come out of this for South Africa," he said.



Chief Buthelezi and President Nyerere exchange broad smiles.

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Africa poses no threat to S.A. claims Nyerere

14/3/77

African Affairs Correspondent

PRESIDENT Julius Nyerere of Tanzania predicted that South Africa "would probably be the first State in Africa under majority rule to have nuclear weapons in its armoury," said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Durban yesterday.

He was speaking on his return from an overseas tour during which he was invited to meet President Carter of the United States and President Nyerere.

The chief said he had gone to Tanzania because he felt that President Nyerere and his fellow African leaders needed "a first-hand briefing from those of us who are inside South Africa."

The President told him that there were "damned fools" in South Africa who thought that because he had diplomatic relations and received aid from Russia he was a communist.

"He asked me how many African states were truly socialist or capitalist. There was only one truly capitalist state in Africa and that was South Africa.

"President Nyerere also said that the people who were working in the interests of communism were those who denied Africans in South Africa human rights."

The President also emphasised that "no African country or combination of countries posed any military threat to South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said that for this reason it was incomprehensible to the president "why South Africa was arming herself at the present rate."

Earlier, during his American tour, Chief Buthelezi was invited to meet President Carter who told him he hoped the chief would advise him on the South African situation.

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BUTHELEZI'S PRAISE FOR YOUTH DRIVE

14/3/77 m

African Affairs Correspondent

ABOUT 7 000 people roared approval at the Umlazi football stadium yesterday when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi praised African youth for its determination to be free.

The chief was met at the airport on his return from America yesterday by about 2 000 people who formed an enormous, chanting guard of honour for him as he left the airport building.

At Umlazi Chief Buthelezi said: "Let me state that we in this province were with our brothers in the demonstrations that were put up in Soweto and throughout the country against apartheid."

He told his audience that stories were being spread that the youth of Natal had rejected solidarity with the victims of the Soweto shootings by not burning down their schools.

Set-back

"For the record, let us repeat that this is simply not true."

He reminded his listeners that during the strikes of 1973 the Africans of Natal had not blamed Africans elsewhere for not taking strike action.

Zulus had not seen much sense in burning down buildings for which they had paid themselves. The destruction of buildings here would have set Africans back by a generation.

'Darling'

There was a temptation for oppressed people to engage in action of a suicidal nature. "When some of the people in such a situation call for sanity and for a halt to acts of self - laceration, which can only please the enemy, we should be grateful."

There were those, however, who had distorted the motivation of those who called for sanity. The latest of these was being purveyed by an Indian lawyer, Mr. Karrim Essack, now living in exile in Dar-es-Salaam.

Mr. Essack had described the chief as a "darling of the local White bourgeoisie" and "loved by international finance." He claimed the chief had sneered at the patriotic activities of the youth.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday the attack would be laughable "if it were not for the danger that it is likely to be believed by many people who are ignorant of my role in South Africa."

Mr. Essack had produced no evidence to substantiate his statements. "But as an African leader I do not need the guidance of Essack.

"We do not want the present masters who would like to do all the thinking for us to be replaced by other masters of whatever hue.

"The struggle is an African one, and while I am no racist, I would like to warn that this kind of interference by non-Africans, expressed through the pontifications by the likes of Essack, can only lay the foundations for a racial Black conflict which people like myself have always worked hard to prevent.

"I think there is too much interference in our struggle by non-Africans who think that they can provide the brains for what they regard as an amorphous and brainless Black mass."

Africans were prepared to co-operate with anyone opposed to apartheid and would accept help from anyone, "but with no strings attached."

107

Buthelezi tells of 'coup' meeting

22/3/77 RDM

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has told the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly that a meeting attended by the Commissioner General of the Zulus, Mr P H Torlage, discussed the possibility of a coup to overthrow him.

The meeting was held at a hotel in Maritzburg and those attending included Mr E Goqo, Chief Mapumulo, Chief Charles Helengwa and a Mr Sichi.

Mr Torlage had admitted being at the meeting, but had denied being at any discussion aimed at effecting a coup in kwaZulu. He had refused to say anything about the meeting.

"I took a personal exception to this gathering because it was my death that was being discussed," Chief Buthelezi said.

It would be wrong not to report these events to the Assembly because many things of "a clandestine nature" were discussed and the Assembly should know of them, Chief Buthelezi said.

It was ironic that the source of this information, a Government employee, told officials about the meeting but would not reveal where he got the details from to the Chief Minister.

The rumour was, Chief Buthelezi said, that his reluctance to name his source sprang from a suspicion that a kwaZulu Cabinet Minister had discussed the matter with him and he was afraid.

107

Whites are our partners—Gatsha

ULUNDI — There could be no political solution in which whites were not active partners said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Blacks and whites could only survive if they shared one sense of patriotism. "It is only if we feel committed to a common destiny with them that there will be no race war".

There were many who hated him for seeking a peaceful solution, but he was not ashamed to do whatever was within the bounds of possibility to prevent bloodshed.

He wanted known again that "we are one people in one land. No amount of histrionics by white or black hardliners can alter this fact."

Blacks and whites must learn to live together and those who do not should leave the country. South Africa was no place "for race supremacists of whatever hue".

Chief Gatsha warned he had been informed that "attempts were being made to make preparations for the rigging of the elections" in November.

He made this statement while dealing with the attacks made on him and Inkatha, the national liberation movement, by Department of Information officials.

The "intimidation campaign" launched against Inkatha by Pretoria was frightening some people away from joining the movement. At the same time he warned Zulu chiefs the KwaZulu Government was fully in charge of chieftainships. — DDC.

107

Riot deposits of R50

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—Students at the University of Zululand are being made to pay a R50 deposit against possible damage to the campus and as a deterrent to riots.

The payment of the deposit, which has been instituted following last year's riots at the university when considerable damage was incurred, was confirmed today by the financial registrar, Mr A L Oosthuizen, who said the practice was followed "at most black and white universities."

The deposit would be paid when a student registered and would be repaid, if there had been no damage to the campus, "on the completion of studies or the student leaving the university permanently."

Deposits would not be used to pay for damage to the campus during the riots last year.

"It will be used if the university is burnt down again and the guilty people cannot be found."

Mr Oosthuizen said there had not been a "single complaint from the students about the deposit."

107

Chief's 'no' to Agliotti's cash offer

25/3/72

African Affairs Reporter

WEENEN—Chief Simakabe Mchunu, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, has refused to accept compensation on behalf of his subjects, offered by property magnate Mr. Joseph Agliotti, who has evicted 100 people from his farm in the Weenen district.

The offer was made to the chief last Sunday at his kraal by Mr. Agliotti, Rev. Simon Mnguni and other tribesman told the Mercury yesterday.

On Monday Mr. Agliotti returned to the chief's kraal to persuade him to accept the offer but the chief had left for Ulundi to attend the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Mnguni said Mr. Agliotti left the money with one of the indunas and asked him to hand it over to the chief when he returned.

Mr. Agliotti was reported last week to have shot pigs, donkeys, goats and pet dogs belonging to the farm-workers.

Mr. Mnguni said Mr. Agliotti has offered each kraal R6 as a compensation for the crops, but the tribesmen have rejected the offer.

On Sunday Mr. Agliotti denied in front of the tribesmen that he ever shot their animals.

Tribesmen told the Mercury yesterday that they would meet soon to decide on charges to be laid against Mr. Agliotti.

Mr. Neil Alcock, whose farm is adjacent to a part of KwaZulu, is believed to have distributed Red Cross aid to the affected farmhands.

Mr. Agliotti this week refused to comment.

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an essay to answer th e yourself as being

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TUT ELEVEN

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your culture, your

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ca? Please write

Your basic skills at t school are shown in Box 8. Here is a list of ten skills which are much in demand in business. Can you make a corresponding list of the basic skills which are used in these business skills, and also say which school subjects are involved?

107

Zulu budget is homelands worst

26/3/77 Rm

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The 1977-78 KwaZulu budget was the homeland's worst and Zulus would suffer this year, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Referring to the worsening economic climate, he said Africans would feel the cold winds more than any other race group.

This decline in the economy had affected KwaZulu's budget resulting in only a minimal growth in the estimated expenditure of R115 634 420 for 1977-78 compared to the budget of R113 628 200 last year.

The chief told the Assembly that the Cabinet had estimated KwaZulu's needs at a minimum of R119 million.

"But my officials were suddenly called up to Pretoria and were told that we had to cut about R4 000 000.

"We just did not know how one cut down essential services of a people who, in any case, comprise the most deprived section of the population."

He appealed to the Zulus not to blame his Government and added that he hoped that KwaZulu was not being penalised for "not playing ball on the independence issue" with Pretoria.

He added: "I say this on the basis of what Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer, Minister of Water Affairs, said in Durban last year. He said that money would be given to those who opt for independence and not to those homelands which are not taking independence."

Chief Buthelezi said he could see that KwaZulu would have fewer people entering the pensioner list, there would be fewer teachers employed, there would be no money for free books and certain agricultural development schemes would have to be abandoned.

107

Claim of pre-riot language plan

26/8/77

PRETORIA — Before the riots last year, a KwaZulu representative was told by several South African diplomats overseas that they would convey to the Government his proposal for a commission to investigate the Afrikaans language dispute, the Cillie Commission heard here yesterday.

This evidence was given by Mr. Gibson Thula, principal urban representative for KwaZulu, who visited South African Missions in America, England and Germany during March and April, 1976.

He was on a study tour as a sponsored guest of the U.S.A. Government.

He put his proposal to diplomats in Washington, New York, Germany and London.

Among those who undertook to convey his proposal to the Government, he claimed, was Dr. Carel de Wet, South African Ambassador to London.

Zulu leaders

In August, 1975, the KwaZulu Government conveyed to the South African Government the contents of a memorandum which they had received on the language medium issue from Zulu leaders in Soweto, Mr. Thula said.

This followed rejection by the authorities during April, 1975, of an application made for exemption from the 50-50 requirement by the Orlando - Diepkloof School Boards.

During the same month, the chairman of the board, Mr. T. Mahlangu, was dismissed by the local superintendent.

Dr. Percy Yutar, SC, leading evidence for the commission, said evidence would be heard next week of an official opinion poll which indicated that 60 percent of the school boards had opted for the use of both English and Afrikaans in school.

Mr. Thula said at a meeting held on May 22 parents told him the homeland authorities had not been helpful. — (Sapa.)

THE JOHARI WINDOW

The things you know about yourself which are known to others	What you do not know about yourself which is unknown to others
The things you know about yourself which are known to others	What you do not know about yourself which is known to others

No.3

k know about yourself is on the left side of
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ysis of the loose bits of information you
d by thinking hard about yourself.

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k, but good at maths and science. Hope to
Engineering. Good at strings, tennis and
s. Do not like history or biology. Like

No.4

The amazing Agliotti

Africans ordered off farms — then they are told to return

27/3/77 57

By G. R. NAIDOO

THE strange behaviour this week of property magnate Mr Joseph Agliotti has stunned farmers and church workers neighbouring the farm he has bought in the Weenen district of Natal.

Last week the Sunday Times reported that he had ordered about 100 Africans to leave — forcing them to live in the open veld.

Since then he has told them they can return to reap their crops and remove timber from their homes. He also promised them money, but did not say how much.

Meanwhile, a Piet Retief farmer, Mr J. A. Howe, has offered the labourers work at the same pay they were earning before Mr Agliotti took over the property.

But this is the series of events which has amazed neighbours.

Last Sunday Mr Agliotti visited a neighbouring farm run by the Church Agriculture Project, which has been helping the evicted African families. He gave his name as Mr John Jackson.

Mr Norman Mancowitz, an assistant on the CAP farm, told me: "He said — in a very distressed way — that he had read the Sunday Times article and had flown specially from Johannesburg in his private plane to help.

"I knew all the time who he was but played along to see what he wanted. When I mentioned Agliotti, he said, 'That terrible man'.

"Then he told me he had a truck load of food, blankets and medicine and asked me to take him to the families. I agreed, but he backed down and said he would fetch the truck and call later."

Mr John Morrison, another assistant on the farm, said Mr Agliotti returned on Monday accompanied by two other people, one of them an Afrikaans journalist.

"He introduced himself as 'Lou'. I knew immediately who he really was. Norman challenged him about his identity.

"Mr Agliotti then demanded to see Mr Alcock (manager of the CAP farm), but Mr Alcock had told us earlier he had no desire to see him.

"Mr Agliotti became aggressive and threatened both Norman and myself. He demanded details of our disaster fund — whether it had a welfare number and how it could afford to give money to the families.

"He left covering his face with his jacket when a journalist from Durban tried to take his picture".

The Rev Solomon Mnguni, of the Church of Nazarene, to which some of the evicted families belong, said that on Sunday Mr Agliotti offered the local chief money to buy food for them.

The chief refused to accept it and asked him to hand the money to the people personally.

"Mr Agliotti asked the people to meet him at the chief's kraal on Monday. They told me he accused them of being liars because they told the Sunday Times he had a gun when he visited the farm.

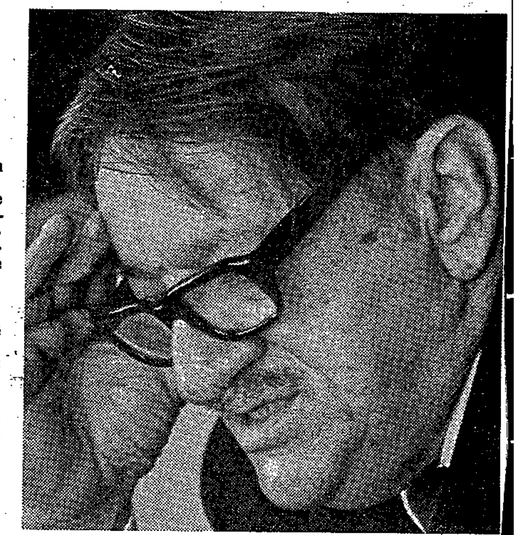
"Mr Agliotti then told the people they could return to the farm, reap their crops and take away the wood supporting their kraals. He also promised to call again to give them money."

Mr Mnguni is working with the Church Agriculture Project in distributing food, clothes and medicines sent by the Red Cross in Durban. He said he had told the people not to be frightened any more because white people would help them after all the publicity.

The biggest offer of help came during the week from Mr J. A. Howe, who owns a 2 500-ha farm at Piet Retief.

He said he felt very sorry for the families after reading last week's Sunday Times and was prepared to employ them at the same pay they received from Mr George Harris, from whom Mr Agliotti bought the farm.

"I will look after them, house them and give them the chance to build their own kraals," he said.



MR AGLIOTTI . . . "That terrible man".

107

Black minister hits out at job policy

107 22/2/78 G

Tribune Reporter

KWAZULU'S Minister for Education and Culture Mr J. A. W. Nxumalo, has lashed out at job reservation and the so-called blue-collar jobs.

Speaking at the opening of the R32 000 African teacher's training centre at Umlazi, built by money collected by the Natal Education Committee, Mr Nxumalo said it was degrading for an African to be supervised by a white man who may have been in the job for a few weeks, while the black man had been doing the job for more than 15 years.

"This same white man then later tells the black that he is lazy, unproductve and knows nothing. It is an unpleasant truth that blacks are paid low wages when they are in fact skilled in their trades. But because of Government and local by-laws, they were classified as unskilled," Mr Nxumalo said.

In a letter from the secretary of the committee, Mr A. H. Randeree, said they were looking forward to the day when children of all races would have the same opportunities.

"We abhor divisions and resent the carving up of our country into racial compartments, and find racial discrimination, particularly in the field of education, abhorrent to our sense of human dignity" Mr Randeree said in the letter which was read at the opening.

A secondary school for African children has almost been completed at Port Shepstone by the Natal Education Committee and will be handed over to the KwaZulu Government next month.

Natal Mercury 29/3/77

ZULU POLL DATE

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Zulus must register by the end of July if they want to vote in KwaZulu's first elections in or about November, said Mr. W. Kanye, Minister of the Interior, yesterday.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said his department had appointed official contractors who had been visiting Zulu areas to receive applications for citizenship certificates. There were 17 contractors on the Reef, 16 in Natal and two in the Free State.

Public response had been disappointing and by the end of January this year little more than 1 000 000 Zulus had applied for the certificate.

An intensive propaganda campaign was launched to inform the Zulus that these certificates were needed before they could register as voters.

Mr. E. S. Zulu said the meaning of voting had not been explained.

It was clear that people did not understand about constituencies.

107

TO: Ass. Prof. M. Kooy
Head, Division of Economic History.

Pro
Dea

1. Whe in 1972, it was agreed tha vision of Economic History was to be maintained (2 Senior Lecturers, 2 Lecturers, one and a half Junior Lecturers). In addition, a post of Assistant in the Division was financed out of general funds available to the School of Economics.

2. In 1973, the half Junior Lectureship was withdrawn (to form part of the new Chair of Economics), but the post of Assistant has been maintained until the end of 1976.

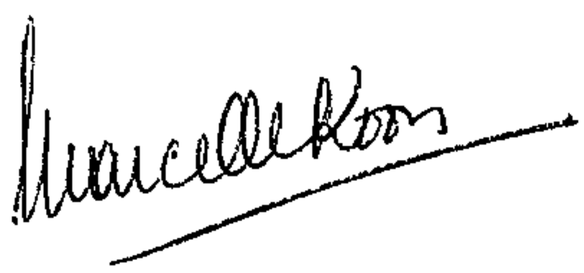
3. At the end of 1976, the Director of the School explained that general funds from the School would no longer be available for for this post but that the salary the post had carried (R1200) would become available as part of Ass. Prof. Kooy's leave replacement (i.e. the difference between a leave replacement at Senior Lecturer level and that at Ass. Prof. level, following Mrs. Kooy's promotion to Ass. Prof.)

4. It now appears that the funds available for the post in 1977 would amount to only R690 (the leave period being six months).

5. According to the Director of the School, Prof. Gurzynski, no funds are available from the School of Economics to make up the shortfall in the salary of the Assistant.

6. Mr. James Henry, who has filled the post of Assistant in the Division of Economic History for eleven years, has a workload of four tutorials a week and some twenty lectures in Economic History 1. This workload is spread through the year and cannot conveniently, because of the chronological nature of the course, be confined to the second term of 1977 when Ass. Prof. Kooy will be on leave.

7. We would, therefore, ask Faculty, as a matter of extreme urgency, to make available the sum of R510 to the Division of Economic History <u>for this year only</u>. The Academic year has already started and Mr. Henry has began to teach.



Monday,
7th March, 1977.

III. The remaining requests for permanent posts are arranged alphabetically below and will be reviewed later in the year when the next staffing cycle begins:

African Languages	Lectureship (Intensive and Development)
Anthropology	Upgrading of Junior Lectureship in Comparative African Government & Law to Senior Lectureship
Archaeology	Two Technicians Upgrading of part-time clerical assistant to full-time Senior Lectureship in Physical Anthropology
English	Upgrading of 1 Junior Lectureship to Lectures 2 Lectureships
Hebrew	2 demonstrator sessions (Dr. Sandler has withdrawn his request for a Junior Lectureshi
Iberian and Lati American Studies	Chair
Romance Studies	Junior Lectureship in French (Intensive cours
School of Econom (Division of Eco (Division of Eco	Lectureship Senior Lectureship Chair in Economic History part-time clerical assistant
Speech and Drama	Senior Lectureship in Drama Lectureship in Teacher Training

DM/ETHIC
15.3.77

Evicted to nowhere

Rand Daily 29/3/77

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Government had received about 180 deputations during the year from people evicted from White areas, Mr. Walter Kanye, Minister of the Interior, told the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

He said many people were still being evicted from urban areas, black spots and White farms without other housing being offered.

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, however, had to settle 3 310 families of nearly 20 000 people, in Wembezi township or on the Trust farms at Nondweni and Qudeni.

Mr. Simon Chonco criticised Mr. Kanye for the treatment that displaced people received from officials in his department.

Mr. Chonco said a few days after interviewing KwaZulu Government officials, the displaced people of Mnden were visited by officials and while some of the people were put on lorries, many houses were burned. A similar incident happened in another area near Mnden soon afterwards.

Several speakers dealt with the hardships experienced by displaced Zulus and some complained that they were receiving little help from the authorities.

Mr. Chonco suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the evictions and a possibility of other homes.

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TORLAGE 'AFRAID OF ATTACK' ON PM

Natal Mercury 30/3/77

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Commissioner - General Mr. P. H. Torlage said he was afraid to invite the Prime Minister to open the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last year because Chief Gatsha Buthelezi might attack him, it was revealed here yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi, speaking during a short debate on procedure, told the House that Mr. Torlage had told him of this fear last year.

Mr. M. C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration, had been invited in his place but during a conversation later the same fear had been voiced again.

He said the Commissioner - General had been "pestering" him to change the procedure whereby the chief minister replied to the minister who opened the session.

The Chief said he had been told that even Parliament in Cape Town did not have this system.

He reminded Mr. Torlage that the basis of the Government's policy "is that we are different so we shall be different."

Referring to the Bantu Investment Corporation, the Chief told the Assembly it was more than a mere bank as some members had claimed.

He was replying to remarks by Mr. A. T. Khanyile, a member of the Assembly, who demanded that BIC officials be excluded from the committees screening applicants for business sites in KwaZulu townships.

Mr. Khanyile claimed the officials encouraged the committees to accept only BIC proteges.

Chief Buthelezi said he would not allow Mr. Khanyile to "pull the wool over anyone's eyes.'

The BIC had various functions and it was just a question of time before the KwaZulu Development Corporation (the official for which would be seconded from the BIC) came into being as the economic arm of the KwaZulu Government.

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28.1.1977.

Natal Mercury 31/3/77

Rebuff for prince

African Affair Correspondent

ULUNDI — A member of the Swazi royal family, Prince Cheek Dlamini, was told to dine in the kitchen of the New Nongoma Hotel by the manager, Mr. Tienie Theunisen, earlier this week, it is claimed.

In the Legislative Assembly here yesterday Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said he wanted to record KwaZulu's apology to its guest.

Chief Buthelezi reminded the Assembly that Nongoma was now a Black area under his Government's jurisdiction, "yet incidents like this can still happen."

While Whites did not need to leave KwaZulu, "it would be a good thing if that type of White make himself conspicuous by his absence."

Mr. Theunisen later denied that he refused the Prince admission, but said the Prince declined to produce his passport on three occasions.

General

1. J. Boardr ı, 1964: Pelican Books): short, re the archaeological evidence,

2. A.R. Bur n, 1960), chapters 3-7 (pp. 41- evidence, well written and with al source-references, but not n.

The West

3. T.J. Dunbabin, The Western Greeks (Oxford, 1948): a masterly work of scholarship with full references to archaeological and literary evidence for Greek trade, the colonies and their subsequent history. (Boardman's The Greeks Overseas is useful to read alongside The Western Greeks to bring the archaeological evidence more up to date).

The East

4. T.J. Dunbabin. The Greeks and their Eastern Neighbours (London, 1957): a short book of lectures, particularly good on relationships with the great powers of the Near East.

5. J.M. Cook, The Greeks in Ionia and the East (London, 1962), especially chapters 4 and 5: 'The Expansion of Ionia' and 'Greeks and the Levant'.

6. Cambridge Ancient History, vol. 4, chapter 7, 'The Greeks in Egypt and Cyrene': a sound account, but read the relevant part of Boardman's The Greeks Overseas alongside it.

The original sources are too scattered and complex to be given in full here, though I shall try to guide you through them in the course of the lectures.

107.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 3, 1977

Censors swell ranks of Buthelezi's movement

INKATHA — GROWING GIANT OF BLACK POLITICS

By BILL KRIGE

INKATHA, the National Cultural Liberation Movement which held talks with the Progressive Reform Party in Durban this week, has almost trebled its membership.

"Last March membership was about 40 000. By the end of 1976 it was 0 000 and it now stands at bout 100 000," the ecretary general Dr ibusiso Bengu, said.

A delegation from ıkatha met members of e PRP to explore the stricted area where litical co-operation tween the races is still gal.

It was probably the first ne since the passage of Prohibition of Political erference Act that ite and black oriented anisations have met on ıal terms in search of a mmon platform.

The meeting began late because two Inkatha delegates were ordered to security police headquarters in Durban for questioning. They said their car had been followed all the way from Stanger.

Dr Bengu, who obtained his docorate in political science at the University of Geneva and who is currently the student adviser at the University of Zululand, gave two reasons for the movement's growth.

Membership received a significant boost during the Soweto riots and general unrest last year — possibly because many blacks realised the arson and looting which accompanied their bid to set things right was counterproductive.

Dr Bengu said the riots were characterised by lack of clear leadership and discipline and Inkatha offered both.

The movement's president is KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. This does not guarantee immunity from official interference in the affairs of Inkatha but it provides a safeguard in that the government would have to think twice before acting against it.

Where it has it has caused membership to soar — as happened when the Publications Control Board banned an issue of the Inkatha bulletin last November.

Dr Bengu said: "The Government said some passages resembled the Freedom Charter of 1952. It was an excellent advertisement for us and applications for membership came pouring in.

"This single act, the banning of the bulletin, caused a membership boom equal to the one we experienced at the time of Soweto."

A significant aspect of Inkatha's growth has been its success in attracting large numbers of black intellectuals and youths. The alienation of both groups from "straight" homeland politics has become pronounced in recent years.

Inkatha's rapid growth, its ideals and the support Chief Buthelezi enjoys outside South Africa have made it possible that at some stage the organisation may be recognised as a liberation movement.

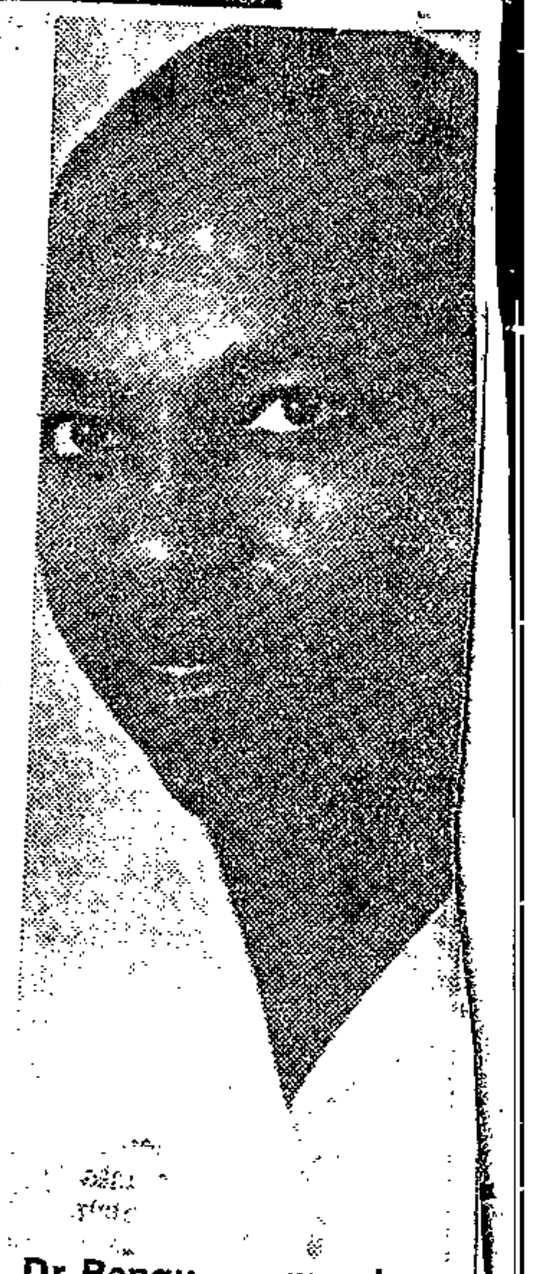
Dr Bengu believes it could either exist alongside organisations such as the PAC and the ANC, which have long been banned in South Africa, or replace them entirely.

Inkatha is a movement dedicated to the overthrow of the existing order in South Africa by non-violent means and to its replacement by a non-racial common society.

"We have the sympathetic support of many nations in Europe and Africa and have influential friends there and in the United States,' 'said Dr Bengu.

"Our constitution has been sent on request to many governments in Africa and senior officials of the organisation have visited several countries on the continent.

"Chief Buthelezi, for example, undertook his recent visit to Tanzania as president of Inkatha and was received as such," he said.



Dr Bengu . . . membership almost tripled.

107

BISHOP LISTS PROBLEMS OF KWAZULU

ARGUS 6/4/77

STELLENBOSCH.—Development of the Black reserves is a duty and not just a charitable act, Bishop A. H. Zulu, Bishop of Natal, told the international conference of planning and development yesterday.

Bishop A. H. Zulu

Bishop Zulu was outlining developmental problems facing KwaZulu. These were:

- Land tenure which divided land into uneconomic units.
- Segregation which had its roots in the colonial past and fragmented the country.
- The use of male agricultural extension officers who were working among old Zulu men who did not want to change; women who could not effect changes, and children (trained women would be more suitable).
- Endemic poverty which affected the dignity, social and moral life, capacity for learning, initiative and productivity of the people.

Politics, said Bishop Zulu, were 'the scourge of the South African economy.' Successive governments had promoted the interests of the White people and controlled Blacks.

He suportted what other speakers had emphasised — that Blacks would not accept the need to curb population growth until they enjoyed security.

He appealed again for help. 'Dr Eduard Mondlane, founder of Frelimo, went to the communists for assistance for his people.

'If his followers became enamoured with the communist way of life, the responsibility must rest squarely on the people who pushed him into that orbit.'

107.

KwaZulu guns for big game

N. MERCURY 7/4/77

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — KwaZulu intends to develop big game hunting areas for tourists, the Minister of Agriculture, Chief Owen Sitole, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Introducing a Bill to amend the Nature Conservation Act, Chief Sitole said there were marginal, non-arable areas within KwaZulu which could become economic and controlled hunting areas.

These areas still supported some wildlife which could be augmented, and developed as a safari land, they could generate more revenue than could any other form of land use.

South Africa had few large hunting areas. It was no exaggeration to say that an American trophy hunter would pay as much as R2 000 to shoot a white rhino.

Essential

Destruction of these and other big game animals would become an essential means of control in the future.

The few people who lived in the often arid areas could be employed as trackers and skinners.

The tribal authority under whose jurisdiction the areas fell, would receive 25 percent of all fees.

The type and calibre of all weapons permitted in the area will be determined by regulation.

Mr. Nico Smit, Secretary for Agriculture, told the Mercury his department was negotiating with chiefs for land adjacent to the Ndumu game reserve. He said the hunting areas will not be on game reserve land.

Mr. Tim Condon, chairman of Saccap, said in Durban last night: "This is exciting news. It will gladden the hearts of Ian Player (who is in America) and Keith Cooper (who will be in Stellenbosch tonight) because they have worked for many years to encourage the KwaZulu Government along these lines."

107

ACCEPT BLACK HAND —CHIEF

THE black hand of friendship is still extended, but anybody listening to KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the current session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly is left with no doubts that the offer is in real danger of being withdrawn.

Chief Buthelezi, generally described as a "moderate" and more recently, by United States President Jimmy Carter as "a man worth watching", is clearly disillusioned by the Government's non-response to his calls for peaceful change and is now warning that this "intransigence" may force his political role to take another direction.

By SUZANNE VOS

Only months after making it clear that "my people's options are my options", the Chief opened the Assembly by saying that blacks in South Africa were as determined as the Afrikaner to decide on their own destiny.

Although the Chief still stresses his hopes for a non-violent solution, he is now talking in terms of black liberation "whatever this may cost us".

He told the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, who opened the session, that the determination of Nationalist Afrikaners — who once despised those of their people who wanted them to bow before the wishes of their former political foes — was worthy of black emulation.

As the Afrikaner had never counted any cost, neither would the black.

Not interested

Chief Buthelezi made it clear that the Zulu Cabinet was not interested in the proposed new phase three of homeland self-government now or in the future.

The new phase three of the Bantu Homeland Consolidation Bill will provide for "internally autonomous" states with legislative authority over all internal affairs.

Understood

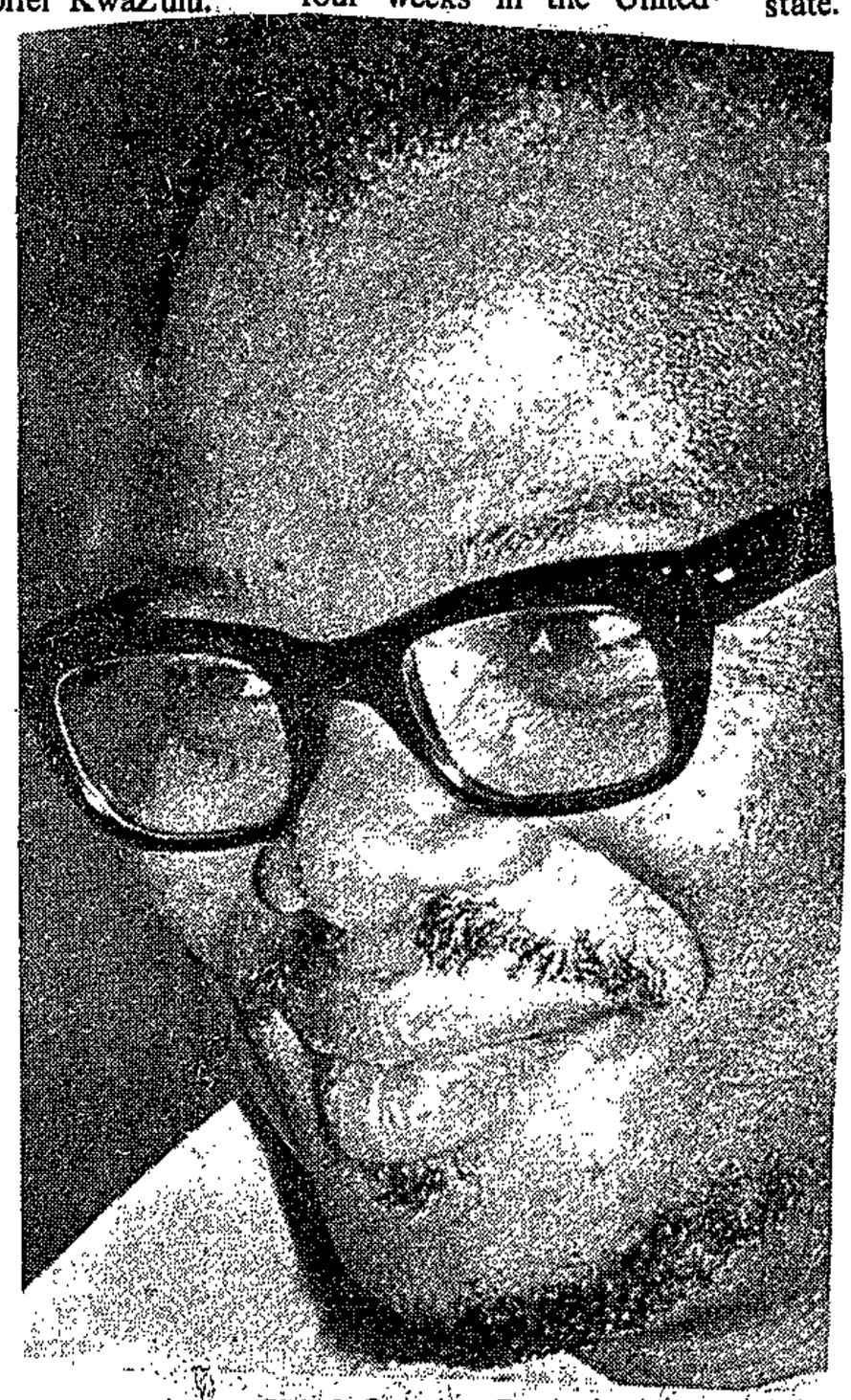
Chief Buthelezi said the proposed Bill had been explained by Government officials and was "perfectly understood".

However, he had already replied in writing that the Zulu Cabinet felt the proposed amendment had nothing to offer KwaZulu.

"In the light of our whole attitude about independence and the unacceptable manner in which the Government is going about the task of consolidation, we see no state in which we can exercise all these rights of nationhood," he said.

Having just returned from four weeks in the United States, Chief Buthelezi says South Africa had a lesson to learn from that country which was also multi-racial and multi-ethnic.

Ethnic groups in the United States never felt that their existence as ethnic groups was threatened by other ethnic groups "who live cheek by jowl in one state."



Chief Gatcha Buthelezi.

HOMELAND – KWAZULU

GENERAL

JAN 1977 – NOV 1977

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 139] PRETORIA, 28 JANUARIE / 28 JANUARY 1977 [No. 5387

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 11, 1977

KWAZULU—VERKLARING TOT SELFREGERENDE GEBIED

Nademal dit dienstig geag word dat die gebied waarvoor die kwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972 ingestel is, onder die naam kwaZulu 'n selfregerende gebied binne die Republiek ooreenkomstig die bepalings van die Grondwet van die Bantoetuislande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), moet wees;

En nademaal genoemde kwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering behoorlik geraadpleeg is soos bepaal by genoemde Grondwet van die Bantoetuislande, 1971;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 25 van genoemde Grondwet van die Bantoetuislande, 1971, hierby verklaar dat die gebied omskryf in Bylae 1 van Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972, soos van tyd tot tyd gewysig, met ingang van 1 Februarie 1977 'n selfregerende gebied binne die Republiek van genoemde Grondwet van die Bantoetuislande, 1971, onder die naam kwaZulu 'n selfregerende gebied binne die Republiek moet wees.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewende dag van December Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

(Lêer R218/2)

No. R. 12, 1977

KWAZULU—ERKENNING VAN ZULUTAAL AS 'N BYKOMENDE AMPTELIKE TAAL VAN KWAZULU

Nademal die gebied van die kwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering tot 'n selfregerende gebied binne die Republiek ingevolge artikel 26 van die Grondwet van die Bantoetuislande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), met ingang van 1 Februarie 1977 verklaar is;

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 11, 1977

KWAZULU—DECLARATION AS SELF GOVERNING TERRITORY

Whereas it is deemed expedient that the area for which the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 70 of 1972, as amended, shall, under the name of kwaZulu be a selfgoverning territory within the Republic in accordance with the provisions of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971);

And whereas the said kwaZulu Legislative Assembly has been duly consulted as provided in the said Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 26 of the said Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971, I hereby declare that the area defined in Schedule 1 to Proclamation R. 70 of 1972, as amended from time to time, shall under the name of kwaZulu be a self-governing territory within the Republic in accordance with the provisions of the said Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971, with effect from 1 February 1977.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventh day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-six.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

(File R218/2)

No. R. 12, 1977

KWAZULU—RECOGNITION OF ZULU AS AN ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF KWAZULU

Whereas the area of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly has been declared a self-governing territory within the Republic in terms of section 26 of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), with effect from 1 February 1977;

HOMELAND - KWAZULU - GENERAL
JAN '77 — NOV '77

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 108 (3) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1961 (Wet 32 van 1961), hierby verklaar dat met ingang van 1 Februarie 1977, die Zoeloetaal—

(a) erken word as bykomende amptelike taal van kwaZulu en vir gebruik in kwaZulu vir die amptelike doeleindes wat by Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972 omskryf word; en

(b) buite genoemde Gebied gebruik kan word vir sodanige doeleindes rakende die sake van die Gebied.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

(Lêer R218/2)

No. R. 13, 1977

KWAZULU.—UITLEG VAN SEKERE UITDRUKKINGS IN PROKLAMASIES R. 70, R. 71, R. 72, R. 74, R. 75, R. 76 EN R. 77 VAN 1972, SOOS GEWYSIG, EN HERROEPING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 73 VAN 1972

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 (1) van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927)—

(1) verklaar ek hierby dat, met ingang van 1 Februarie 1977, 'n verwysing in Proklamasies R. 70, R. 71, R. 72, R. 74, R. 75, R. 76 en R. 77 van 1972, soos gewysig—

(a) na die Uitvoerende Raad, die Hoof-Uitvoerende-raadslid en 'n Uitvoerenderaadslid uitgelê word as 'n verwysing na onderskeidelik die Kabinet, die Hoofminister en 'n Minister; en

(b) na die Direkteur van 'n departement van die kwaZuluregering uitgelê word as 'n verwysing na die Sekretaris van so 'n departement;

(2) herroep ek hierby Proklamasie R. 73 van 1972 met ingang van 1 Februarie 1977.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Agtiende dag van Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

(Lêer R218/2)

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 108 (3) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961 (Act 32 of 1961), I hereby declare that with effect from 1 February 1977, the Zulu language—

(a) shall be recognised as an additional official language of kwaZulu and for use in kwaZulu for the official purposes prescribed by Proclamation R. 70 of 1972; and

(b) may be used outside the said Territory for such purposes connected with the affairs of the Territory.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventh day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-six.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

(File R218/2)

No. R. 13, 1977

KWAZULU.—INTERPRETATION OF CERTAIN EXPRESSIONS IN PROCLAMATIONS R. 70, R. 71, R. 72, R. 74, R. 75, R. 76 AND R. 77 OF 1972, AS AMENDED, AND REPEAL OF PROCLAMATION R. 73 OF 1972

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 (1) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927)—

(1) I hereby declare that, with effect from 1 February 1977, any reference in Proclamations R. 70, R. 71, R. 72, R. 74, R. 75, R. 76 and R. 77 of 1972, as amended—

(a) to the Executive Council, the Chief Executive Councillor and an Executive Councillor shall be construed as a reference to the Cabinet, the Chief Minister and a Minister respectively; and

(b) to the Director of a department of the kwaZulu Government shall be construed as a reference to the Secretary for such department;

(2) I hereby repeal Proclamation R. 73 of 1972 with effect from 1 February 1977.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Eighteenth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

(File R218/2)

Hansard 2 col 89 1/2/71

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KwaZulu: Citizenship Certificates

169. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many citizenship certificates had been issued to KwaZulu citizens as at 31 December 1976 and (b) how many such certificates (i) were issued during 1976 and (ii) remained to be issued as at 31 December 1976.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 987 000.

(b) (i) 140 000.

(ii) 1 214 000.

STAATSKOERANT
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VOL. 141] PRETORIA, 11 MAART / 11 MARCH 1977 [No. 5433

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 34, 1977

REGULASIES VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE EN BESTUUR VAN DORPE IN BANTOEGEBIEDE.—WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 293 VAN 1962

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikels 6 (2) en 25 (1) van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Bantoetrust en -grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), wysig ek hierby die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tiende dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

BYLAE

Hoofstuk 3 word hierby gewysig deur regulasie 27 deur die volgende te vervang:

"27. Ondanks andersluidende bepalings in hierdie regulasies vervat, kan die Sekretaris na goeddunke die toekenning van een of meer handelspersele aan die Bantoebeleggingskorporasie magtig, hetsy as eienaars-, hetsy as huureenhede, en genoemde Korporasie kan al of enigeen van genoemde eenhede aan Bantoepersone deur die Sekretaris goedgekeur, oordra of, met die goedkeuring van die Minister, enige huureenheid aan enige ander persoon oordra indien 'n handel op die perseel gevestig word wat na die oordeel van die Minister in die belang van die inwoners, die dorp of gebied sal wees en indien voorsiening gemaak word dat die eiendomsreg van sodanige handel te gelegener tyd aan genoemde Korporasie of 'n Bantoepersoon sal oorgaan.".

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 34, 1977

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF TOWNSHIPS IN BANTU AREAS.—AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 293 OF 1962

By virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 6 (2) and 25 (1) of the Bantu Administration Act 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby amend the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Tenth day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

SCHEDULE

Chapter 3 is hereby amended by the substitution for regulation 27 of the following:

"27. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, the Secretary may in his discretion authorise the allocation of one or more trading sites, either as ownership or letting units, to the Bantu Investment Corporation and such corporation may dispose of all or any of these units to Bantu persons approved by the Secretary or, with the approval of the Minister, transfer any letting unit to any other person in the event of a trade being established on the site which, in the opinion of the Minister, would be in the interest of the occupiers, the town or the area and if provision is made that the ownership of such trade shall pass to the said corporation or a Bantu person in due course.".

NATAL MERCURY
17/3/77

NM 17/3/77

107

Zulus dissatisfied says Buthelezi

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Zulus did not see the second phase of "constitutional development, so-called," as a fulfilment of their desire to exercise "the rights of nationhood in one undivided South Africa," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said during the opening of the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

He was replying to an opening address by Mr. S. Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, who had referred to the session as historic because it was the first after the granting of partial self-government.

The Chief pointed out that Parliament in Cape Town still determined the destinies of Africans in spite of the existence of the Legislative Assembly.

No threat

Africans saw the legislative assemblies in the "so-called homelands" as local administrative machinery.

He again rejected ethnicity as a basis for government.

"The United States is multi-racial and multi-ethnic, yet ethnic groups in the United States never feel their existence as ethnic groups threatened by the existence of other groups who live cheek by jowl with them in one State. Nor is it threatened by their exercising rights of nationhood in one legislature."

Referring to his recent American tour, he warned: "If the present political lunacy of hard-liners within your regime triumphs, as seems to be the case, we Black and White South Africans may at this very moment be poised for a holocaust the dimensions of which have not been witnessed by the world. I am convinced that the present intransigence of your Government spells disaster for all the people of this country."

Earlier, Mr. Marais Steyn congratulated the Zulu people for avoiding the "unrest and lawlessness" which broke out in the Transvaal and the Cape last year.

Prevent

Referring to the part played by instigators, he praised the great restraint "and reluctance to take part in the disturbances shown by the people of KwaZulu."

In response Chief Buthelezi said "the truth of the matter is that we were involved because the people of Soweto are our people.

"In spite of the fact that your colleague, the Minister of Justice, tried to intimidate me to prevent me from going to Soweto when there was a Black against Black confrontation, I felt that as a Black leader I had to go."

The Zulus were one with the Soweto people who were "resisting the onslaughts of your police," but they felt that the violence should be de-escalated so that the liberation struggle would not be retarded.

During the ceremony Mr. Steyn said KwaZulu's Department of Agriculture was carrying out its functions with difficulty because of a serious staff shortage.

In spite of a 20 percent increase in salaries only 48 percent of the authorised posts and about 25 percent of the potential posts were filled.

He called on KwaZulu for a change of attitude towards agricultural development and pointed out that the Zulu Government training facilities were not fully used.

KwaZulu now had 1 823 schools, 650 000 pupils and nearly 12 000 teachers, he said, reducing the teachers/pupils ratio to 1 to 54.

Chief Buthelezi announced he would present the Legislative Assembly with a budget for R115 480 500 during this session.

At the same time he gave notice of measures to increase the salaries of members of the Cabinet and Legislative Assembly, and to establish a pension fund for members.

The Chief announced that the Cabinet would be increased by one member. He did not name anyone.

Hansard 11
col 834
13/4/77

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SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	12 No.	12 Area	16 No.	16 Area	17 No.	17 Area
TO 1,9	-	-	10	10	21	21
2 - 4,9	5	17	33	108	319	922
5 - 9,9	3	27	26	196	235	1 707
10 - 19,9	3	48	64	1 007	401	5 501
20 - 49,9	6	170	435	13 072	306	8 729
50 - 99,9	7	531	256	17 151	68	4 760
100 - 199	13	1 878	82	10 979	75	11 520
200 - 299	15	3 716	20	4 948	50	12 700
300 - 499	32	12 567	61	23 868	160	63 693
500 - 999	106	76 610	72	124 722	508	391 936
1 000 - 1 999	162	237 187	253	369 966	617	909 897
2 000 - 4 999	216	701 289	290	909 685	774	2 481 006
5 000 - 9 999	88	597 292	95	638 790	468	3 292 148
10 000 - OVER	31	446 588	33	522 024	167	2 931 450
TOTAL	687	2 077 920	1 830	2636 526	4 169	10 115 990

ECONOMIC REGION

Chiefs deposed

742. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether any chiefs have been deposed in terms of the Bantu Administration Act during the past five years; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are their names, (c) to what ethnic group did each of them belong and (d) what were the reasons for the deposition in each case

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) One.

(b) Chief Mangosuthu Mngomezulu.

(c) Zulu.

(d) Due to various reasons the KwaZulu Executive Council ordered that an inquiry be held in terms of section 31 of Proclamation 110 of 1957 into the conduct of the chief and as a result of the findings of the magistrate, the executive Council's request for his deposition was approved.

'Resentment' over Zulu flag issue

NM 21/4/77

107

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Zulus resented the fact that their new flag had to be flown side by side with the South African flag, the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly was told yesterday.

Discussing the KwaZulu Flag Act, Dr. Dennis Madide asked the Cabinet why their new flag, which they had been ordered to use had to be flown alongside the South African flag.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said the Zulus claimed they were South African although they were not allowed to call the South African flag their own.

At this stage in KwaZulu's development the homeland had to have a flag but because it was not independent it had also to fly the Republican flag.

The Chief said young nationalists like Dr. Madide might feel "a little revulsion" when they saw the two flags side by side, but they should comfort themselves with the thought that the whole of South Africa belonged to the Black people.

"Who knows, the flag we are discussing today may one day replace the South African flag for a whole country."

During the session members of the Lesgislative Assembly called on the Zulu Cabinet to investigate the possibility of establishing a matriculation examination board for KwaZulu.

This request, made during a snap debate, was withdrawn because of the economic and practical difficulties involved.

It did express the members' dissatisfaction with the Department of Bantu Education and the delays in the examination results experienced by African schools.

Mr. Rodgers Ngcobo asked the Minister of Education, Mr. J. Nxumalo why the examination results for Zulu schools were released so late each year.

Many pupils had to stay out of school for a year and some never returned because of the delays.

Mr. Ngcobo said it was not good enough for the Minister to say he did not know the results at Ohlange College, for instance, had been delayed until March.

He felt that he should have acted, even if only on the basis of rumours.

NATAL MERC
21/4/77

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Lawsuit brings King a rapping

22/4/77 NM

NATAL MERCURY 22/4/77

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — King Goodwill was criticised in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday for not telling the Cabinet he intended to sue the Sunday Times.

Mr. Simon Chonco asked the Cabinet what the costs were in the King's unsuccessful action and who would pay them.

The King sued the Sunday Times because he was referred to in it as "a ladies' man."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said the King had not consulted the Cabinet or the Nongoma Regional Authority of which he is chairman.

Chief Buthelezi felt the King had initiated the suit and the costs should be his responsibility.

Mr. Chonco said the King's action reflected on the nation and this "is one of the acts the King has done that has denigrated us as Zulus."

Dr. Alpheus Zulu, former Bishop of Zululand, felt it would be a mistake for the House to interfere in the private affairs of the King.

BLACK HOLIDAYMAKERS

Even the Ugandans

FIN. MAIL 22/4/77

The Bantu Investment Corporation's (BIC) R1,5m holiday resort for Africans at Umgababa on Natal's south coast took five of its seven years to break even. But it is now considered so successful that the BIC is planning to build an R800 000 hotel with 120 rooms to three-star standard during the next financial year.

Dr Marty Olivier, BIC's territorial manager for KwaZulu, tells the *FM* that the resort is usually full over weekends but enjoys an over-all occupancy of around 50% (low by normal hotel standards). "It is becoming increasingly popular with visitors from Lesotho and Swaziland. We have even had visitors from Uganda staying here."

The accommodation consists of: 10 two-bedroomed chalets with kitchen, bathroom, etc, at R15 a night; 20 ordinary bedrooms with four beds each at R5 a room/night; and dormitories offering a total of 200 beds at 60c/night. There is also a VIP chalet.

For their money, the visitors are supplied with bedding and cooking facilities ranging from the fully equipped kitchen of the chalets to the gas rings of other types of accommodation. Restaurants are available for those who want to eat out.

Facilities include bars, halls for cinema shows, dances and other functions. The beach is protected by shark nets and there is a swimming pool, paddling pool and miniature golf course. Lifesavers protect the bathers.

A maximum profit of 5% is made and is ploughed back into improving facilities.

Dr Olivier says the holiday accommodation is usually taken up by upper middle class visitors while labourers and others tend to come as day trippers.

Conferences are big business. Church groups, chambers of commerce, and sports bodies regularly hold gatherings at Umgababa.

It is not uncommon for farmers to drop off their employees at the resort while they proceed down the coast for their own holiday and pick them up on the way home. "Quite a few farmers in the Brits area do this," says Olivier. "What I would like to see is more employers offering their people a holiday here as an incentive," he adds.

Umgababa's biggest crowd was for a pop festival which attracted 17 000 one New Year's day. Normally the resort has between 100 000 and 150 000 visitors a year.

If Africans were able to spend more than the estimated 1% 1,5% of their income on leisure, the pressure on such rare facilities would become unbearable.

Umgababa . . . a break for black holidaymakers

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CHIEF ON AMERICAN BID FOR CHANGES

MN 23/4/77

NATAL MERCURY 23/4/77

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—"As options narrow, we will soon be faced with a situation in which we are onlookers rather than authors of change," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said last night when he opened an Inkatha central committee meeting at Ulundi.

He told the gathering that President Carter and all his senior officials seemed determined to help bring about majority rule.

"In the present economic climate one shudders at the thought that political pressure may be stepped up.

"Tragic as it is who can deny, however reluctantly, that such pressures are by far better in terms of human suffering than war."

Emphasising that non-violence still held "immense possibilities," he called for a real Black unity that was not simply rhetorical in nature.

If "bloody confrontation" did erupt it would be placed at the door of those who had refused to hold meaningful dialogue with Africans or to share political power, he said.

Earlier, Chief Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly that an Inkatha member of the Reef, Mr. Elliot Gasa, had been detained recently by Security Police after being reported by his employers for discussing Inkatha with other employees.

The Chief said Mr. Gasa had tried to draw the attention of his workmates to the need for citizenship certificates and had "said something about Inkatha."

He was threatened by his employers, said the Chief, who eventually gave him a letter directing him to Security Police in Johannesburg.

Mr. Gasa did not go to the Security Police who, instead, visited his home and confiscated an Inkatha tie and epaulettes. They then detained him for several days, he claimed.

During the day Mr. Simon Chonco said Black political exiles had to justify their comfortable lives abroad by pontificating about liberation in South Africa.

He tabled a motion condemning those abroad and in the South African Government who denegrated Chief Gatsha Buhelezi and called for the establishment of Inkatha offices in all the important centres of the world to inform people about the real situation here.

Inkatha should make special efforts to raise money for this purpose.

Mr. Walter Kanye, the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, said in a Press statement yesterday that the territory had been divided into 26 electoral divisions.

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Chief puts warriors in their place

NM 25/4/77

African Affairs Reporter

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI of KwaZulu demonstrated that he commands respect among the Zulus when he took charge of warriors who ran wild in Kwa Mashu stadium yesterday.

The warriors who attended the rally marking the incorporation of Kwa Mashu into KwaZulu, were apparently annoyed when they could not get close to him.

They surged forward without warning waving their sticks and dispersed people who had been seated nearer. The master of ceremonies tried in vain to stop them.

The advancing warriors damaged the loudspeaker cables in the confusion. At this stage they had taken full control of the proceedings.

Chief Buthelezi jumped on to the table and spoke to the warriors, who stood in silence.

Followed

The smiling Chief then led them towards the entrance and the warriors respectfully followed their leader.

When he addressed the crowd of more than 80 000 Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu Government did not see the inclusion of Kwa Mashu as a gain for itself but as an opportunity to serve "the cause of liberation."

The Chief said its inclusion had created a wrong impression, as though the Zulus had separate destinies instead of a common destiny.

"The link between Kwa Mashu and KwaZulu must be turned into a strong link in a chain that has other links with our brothers and sisters throughout the Republic," he said.

"Reality demands that this will ultimately be a link which joins all South Africans regardless of race."

He reminded his listeners that Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer, Minister of Water Affairs, had said last year that homelands which did not opt for independence would be penalised financially.

"If we look at the amounts allocated to the Transkei as compared with those allocated to KwaZulu there is every reason to feel that we are a black sheep," he said. "We have a larger population in KwaZulu than in the Transkei.

"The Republican parliament has allocated R165 million to the Transkei compared with only 82 015 000 to KwaZulu."

He said his Government could improve the services in Kwa Mashu only on the basis of what it had in its coffers.

N. Mercury 26/4/77

Witnesses 'forced to recall'

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Mercury Reporter

A WITNESS in the Zululand University trial yesterday told the Supreme Court, Durban, that parties of State witnesses were often taken on "outings" to secluded country spots where they had to learn their statements by heart while policemen in charge relaxed reading novels.

Mr. Elijah Mqaba was giving evidence before Mr. Justice Milne and two assessors at the trial of 20 students who have pleaded not guilty to charges of arson, sabotage, malicious injury to property and intent to murder. All charges arise from riots at the university last June.

Mr. I. Mahomed stopped his cross-examintion after Mr. Mqaba admitted he was unable to recall the truth. Mr. Mahomed said the whole of Mr. Mqaba's evidence might be erroneous.

Torture

Instead, Mr. Mqaba was asked to answer questions about incidents after his arrest, when he and other detainees were allegedly totured.

He identified the policemen involved in the interrogation of detainees as Sgt. G. van Rensburg (nicknamed "TB Case" because of his smoker's cough), Lieut. S. W. van Tonder ("Any Complaints," which he always asked of detainees), Sgt. W. Botha ("Bull . . ." because of his habitual reply to all answers detainees gave him), Capt. C. G. J. Els ("Trompie"), Const. B. Koster ("Surprise") and Lieut. R. Reynolds ("Playboy").

"The Black constables weren't so bad to me as White police," said Mr. Mqaba. However, Const. Duma was proud to be known as "Panel-beater" for beating people.

Patient

Mr. Mqaba testified that Const. Ndlmande was kind, and though Lieut. Reynolds "must have known of torture taking place, he never became impatient or brutalised me as others did."

Mr. Mqaba told the Court that teams of two Whites and one Black policeman would interrogate detainees in four-hour shifts. He said this happened in all "Special Branch" rooms around him in Empangeni and Eshowe.

Mr. Mqaba said he was made to read through his statement on at least six occasions — presumably to commit it to memory. Sometimes all prospective State witnesses were taken into the country in a Land Rover to do their learning, while police in charge sat and read.

Once he was told by a policeman that if he did not give evidence he would be locked up for consecutive 12-month periods, while the accused and other de-

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JHN TRIB 1/5/77

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Chief Gatsha backs Natal plans

1/5/77 Tribune

Tribune Reporter

CAUTIOUS approval for the thinking behind Natal's idea for autonomy as a means out of the racial deadlock has been given by KwaZulu's leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

In a brief interview at Durban's Louis Botha airport Chief Buthelezi said the report raised fundamental issues and he could not comment fully on them without first receiving advice from the KwaZulu legislative assembly and the National Cultural Liberation Movement, Inkatha.

However, "any move which points to and accepts the oneness of people I applaud. The Government should not raise barriers here."

Although he had not had the opportunity of studying the proposals in detail it was clear they incorporated some arguments with which he could not agree.

For example, he could not accept that under a new "Turnhalle" dispensation that Zulus would not cross to "white" South Africa in search of work.

Mr J.N. Reddy, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, said: "Only after the United Party's proposals are spelled out can one really appreciate precisely what the present exercise involves.

"Any move which can bring together all the peoples of Natal for joint decision making at all levels is a matter worth pursuing."

Will Nats let Natal go? — Page four

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Black role underlined by chief

NATAL MERCURY 2/5/77

African Affairs Correspondent

ANYONE who was against Inkatha, the liberation movement, was against the people because it belonged to the people, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi during a speech in the Mzumbe district at the weekend.

He spoke to about 20 000 people at two large rallies held on the hillsides of this enormous district.

Apartheid laws prevented Africans from travelling where they wanted, from working where they wanted, and Africans had a right to change "bad laws" that kept them poor.

Chief Buthelezi told his audiences that Inkatha not only told Africans they had rights but "join your hands with your brothers and sisters who suffer like you."

"Are we to be divided," he asked, "like cattle and herded to graze the barren hills?

"I say no, Inkatha says no. Our children say no, our brothers in free Africa and the whole world say no. The whole world supports us when we say the majority of the people of South Africa have the right to form the government of the country."

Chief Buthelezi said separate development was "a fraud." He added: "We are not developed by being separated from our brothers in town and from our brothers who speak a different language.

"We are not developed by being separated from the Whites in such a way that they have all the power, all the control over the wealth of the country and all the say over the internal and foreign policy.

"We are not developed by having no say in Parliament where real decisions are made. Separate development enslaves us and makes it impossible for us to progress."

Whoever was against Inkatha was against Black unity and against liberation. It was up to all the people of the African community to make Inkatha work.

"We in Inkatha believe that when we start to do something for ourselves we take the first step toward liberation."

It was not necessary to await the fall of the White man before Africans made decisions for themselves.

107.

100 000 belong to Inkatha—Buthelezi

RDM 2/5/77 (107)

Staff Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday claimed the Inkatha movement had a membership of more than 100 000.

The Inkatha President and Chief Minister of KwaZulu said the movement was now a people's organisation that had gone beyond tribal lines and "anyone who was against the Inkatha was against the people."

The membership claim was made at two different rallies, one at Mzumbe, Zululand, which was attended by more than 20 000 people and the other at Katlehong, Germiston, where more than 2 000 people were present.

Dr Sipho Nyembezi, Transvaal chairman of the Inkatha, told the Katlehong meeting that various branches of the Inkatha, consisting of people of different ethnic groups, had been formed in Soweto and in one of the homelands.

An Inkatha branch was formed last month at the capital of Lebowa homeland, Seshego, and Mr Chris Mothiba, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, was elected organising secretary.

Chief Buthelezi called on all Africans to stand together and not be divided "like cattle and herded to graze the barren hills."

"I say no, Inkatha says no, our children say no, our brothers in free Africa say no, and the whole world says no. The whole world supports us when we say the majority of the people of South Africa have the right to form a government of the country," said Chief Buthelezi.

MONOPOLY

He said separate development was a "fraud." People could not develop by being separated and he called on the Government to change its "bad laws."

He said the Whites had a monopoly of power. They controlled the wealth of the country and had all the say over internal and foreign policies.

By having no say in the White parliament, where all real decisions were taken, it would be impossible for the Blacks to develop.

Chief Buthelezi said the Africans would have to decide on a strategy to bring about "radical change for the political system we would like to have in the future."

RDM.

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Witness jailed for refusing to testify

DURBAN. — A State witness' refusal to continue giving evidence in the Zululand University trial was an "eleventh hour attempt to salvage his shattered prestige", a Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Milne ruled that Elijah Mqaba had no excuse for refusing to testify and sentenced him to four months' jail.

Mqaba said last Thursday he would rather go to jail than proceed with his evidence during cross-examination by Mr I. Mahomed, SC for the defence.

SELL-OUT

The trial, in which 20 University of Zululand students are charged with sabotage, arson and assault with intent to murder, arises from disturbances on the university campus in June last year.

At Monday's inquiry into his refusal Mqaba said he feared victimisation as a "sell-out".

He said he had suffered physically and mentally in detention.

Mr Justice Milne said he was satisfied Mqaba's physical and mental condition did not constitute a just excuse for refusing to testify. — Sapa.

107.

Buthelezi on Black's 'herded to graze barren hills'

NATAL MERCURY 23/5/77

SIR — When self-righteous Right-wing members of the South African White oligarchy make sanctimonious judgements about my utterances such as those made by a Mr. D. L. du Bois, in The Natal Mercury of May 6, 1977, I am left with no option but to respond, that is willy-nilly.

I do not know to what extent White racists comprehend Black political idiom used in addressing Black audiences in a country where White and Black are so effectively separated. The Black people I addressed at Mzumbe understood what I meant, and I do not see why I should explain every political phrase I use in communicating with my people to the D. L. du Boises of this world.

How can any White man such as Mr. du Bois write of "age-old African instrument of intimidation," in reference to my use of a political idiom, when Whites have an arsenal of laws passed by their parliament, which terrorise us Blacks at practically every turn? Is his argument based on the assumption that Black people are animals who can be "stampeded," as in fact we Blacks have been treated by the various White minority racist regimes of this land for so many generations?

DEFINITION

My dictionary's definition of the word coercion must be different from Mr. du Bois's dictionary's definition of it, if he comprehends that phrase I used as amounting to use of coercion.

We Blacks are of course "divided like the cattle and herded to graze barren hills." Whites are not ethnically divided by law, as we Blacks are divided by the laws of the South African Parliament, in Cape Town.

Whites occupy 87 percent of the common area of South Africa, which was developed through the efforts of all races. This common area Whites have decided is theirs alone, plus all the wealth of the country. We are then herded to these undeveloped barren areas, by-passed by development, the so-called "Homelands" which are remnants of what was taken away from us by Whites through the barrel of the gun. If this is history of South Africa Mr. du Bois does not know he had better know it from today.

WHAT LOGIC?

I do not see how my recent visit to President Nyerere had anything to do with my talk to people at Mzumbe. I just wonder by what logic I should have included that at Mzumbe. Dictation to Blacks has become a way of life with many Whites, to the extent that Mr. du Bois must now teach me how to address my people at political meetings of Black people.

UJAMAA is still at its initial stages and cannot be judged so swiftly as Mr. du Bois wishes us to do. Africans were stripped of title deeds in Johannesburg's western areas, and moved at gun-point to Soweto, during my life-time. When rehabilitation schemes are implemented here, a certain amount of compulsion has also to be used. Indians were also dispossessed of Cato Manor, their area, by force in my lifetime.

ZULU DECISION

Zulus will judge for themselves whether they are not interested in "freedom" and "liberation" as understood by us in the National Cultural Liberation Movement (Inkatha Yenkululeko YeSizwe). When they need members of the South African White oligarchy to interpret our nomenclature to them, they will first tell us about that decision.

It amazes me that White arrogance is such a disease that even in the present state of southern Africa, people like Mr. du Bois still have the temerity to lecture us Blacks on the meaning of liberation and freedom. We know that for them liberation and freedom was ordained by God for Whites only.

MANGOSUTHU G. BUTHELEZI.
President: Inkatha Yenkululeko YeSizwe.
Private Bag X01.
Ulundi.
3838.

Four die in faction fighting

RDM 24/5/77

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RDM 24/5/77

Own Correspondent

LADYSMITH. — A bloody battle between two long-standing feuding factions, the Mabasos and Sitholes, ended with three dead and five injured at Witteklein-fontein in the Ladysmith district over the weekend.

The three dead are Mr Vika Madondo, 24, Mr Mfikiseni Madondo, 23, and Mr Mbuso Mkize, 40, all members of the Sithole faction.

Four Sitholes and one Mabaso were admitted to Ladysmith Provincial Hospital.

A senior police officer said yesterday that about 50 members on each side had fought with assegais, battleaxes, and guns.

Police said last night everything was peaceful yesterday.

Hansard 17 Q col 1193 25/5/77

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Plots at Kwa Ndengezi

949. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu administration and Development:

(1) Whether any plots are available at Kwa Ndengezi for sale to KwaZulu citizens who wish to erect their houses; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many plots, (b) of what size, (c) at what prices and (d) when will the plots be available for sale;

(2) whether the owners of plots will obtain title deeds; if not, why not; if so, at which deeds office will the deeds be registered;

(3) whether loans against security of plots or dwellings to be erected at Kwa Ndengezi will be granted by bodies under the control of his department; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what terms and conditions and (b) how many loans have been granted.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) 426.

(b) The size of each plot will be approximately 700 square metres.

(c) R2,20 per 50 square metres.

(d) As soon as services can be provided. It is unfortunately not yet possible to indicate when services will be available.

(2) Yes, the owners will obtain title deeds and the deeds will be registered at KwaZulu Deeds Office.

(3) (a) and (b) Although no loans have yet been granted, loans will be considered by the Bantu Investment Corporation as in other cases at an interest rate of 8½% and repayments over a period up to 30 years.

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Four men held after Zulu gang shootout

25/5/77 RDM

Crime Reporter

FOUR black men are being held for questioning in connection with the Zulu faction fight shootout in which four men were injured in Wolmarans Street on Monday night.

Brigadier J F L Engelbrecht, Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said last night that police were satisfied that the shooting was carried out by rival gangs fighting about problems in their Natal homelands.

The four men who were shot in mid-street crossfire are in a satisfactory condition, a hospital spokesman said last night.

The wounded men are: Mr Mike Schroeder, 24, of Doris Road, Berea; Mr J J Mostert, 40, of Wolmarans Street; Mr Khosuiati Lawela, 20, of Braamfontein; and Mr Ntonti, 40, of Joubert Park.

Detectives were last night still investigating the deep-rooted tribal differences which originate in the homelands and are continued by migrant workers in the city.

Nightwatchmen near the scene of Monday night's shootout are convinced that rival members of the Msinga tribe were involved.

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Zulu fighters in shoot-out with police

26/5/77 Merc

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Zulu faction fighters have had a second shoot-out in Johannesburg in two days—this time with police and last night detectives said 12 men were now being held for questioning.

One Black man was injured in the cross-fire between Blacks and police late on Tuesday night. He is under arrest and in hospital in a satisfactory condition.

Yesterday Brigadier J. F. L. Engelbrecht, Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said detectives went to Normandi Court in Kerk Street after they had received information that a Black man was inside a flat with a gun.

As they knocked at the door of the flat a man opened it and fired a shot at a detective. He slammed the door shut and detectives returned fire through it.

The gunman behind the door said he had been hurt and pleaded with them to stop shooting. He opened the door and police found five other Black men and two women inside who said they had been terrorised by the man with the gun.

During yesterday's investigations into the faction fighting which injured four bystanders — two White and two Black — in Braamfontein on Monday night and cost the life of a Zulu in Parktown, several more Zulus were held for questioning.

Police have so far confiscated four guns.

Nightwatchmen believe the dispute started over land in KwaZulu several years ago and they are convinced rival members of the Msinga tribe are involved.

Insecury

Firm gets R583 000 KwaZulu order

27/7/77

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Financial Editor

THE NATAL branch of J. I. Case South Africa (Pty) Ltd., has obtained an order, worth R583 000, from the KwaZulu Government for 32 vehicles. These are to be used by KwaZulu's agricultural and public works divisions.

The first nine vehicles, five tractors and four front-end loaders with a back hoe, will be handed over this week. The rest will be delivered before the end of June. An official handing over ceremony is to be held on June 15.

24 pc growth

Officials of the company told me yesterday, when I visited their Pinetown premises, that the company had turned in a 24 percent., growth increase last year in spite of the downturn in the South African economy. This year a 26 percent., increase in business was expected.

The KwaZulu order was one of the largest received by the company's Natal branch since it began retailing direct to customers in 1970/71. Previously the vehicles were sold through a dealer network.

The company imports components from various parts of the world and these are assembled at four centres in South Africa, of which Pinetown is one.

The Natal branch is to move to new premises in Otto Volek Road, New Germany, on October 1. The company has acquired a site there where offices, a workshop, parts depot and display area are now under construction.

27/5/77

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'BUSINESS JUSTICE' DEMAND BY CHIEF

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday appealed to industrialists, "with emphasis in my appeal to the foreign investors," to enter into discussion with Blacks "on what can be done to bring about economic justice."

Opening a R3 500 000 chemical plant at Sithebe, on the North Coast, a joint project by Dutch, German and South African companies, the chief called on businessmen to consider contributing toward the establishment of a study unit comprising "Blacks and Black nominees."

It should investigate whether or not "a joint effort between investors and ourselves can lead to responsible involvement in bringing about economic justice."

He asked: "How do you industrialists run your affairs so as to justify your investment in economic terms without perpetuating our poverty and the political subservience so clearly related to it?

Answers

"How do you share your investment with us? These are questions that need to be examined."

Chief Buthelezi felt the answers could not be found in better working conditions only.

"The political aspect I brought into this discussion demands that we exercise a kind of constructive creativity which goes beyond mere working conditions.

"We have to define our several and joint roles in the creation of a new economic order."

The days of "unfettered capitalism whose self-interest is served by supporting repressive governments are numbered."

All South Africans were faced with a choice between bold creativity and chaos.

Interests

Chaos would come if Africans were not given a say in their future.

Industrialists had a right to protect their interests, but if they tried to perpetuate "benevolent paternalism" nothing could save their interests.

"For that purpose you need us. We also need you in creating a new economic order, if that is going to happen without bloodshed as many of us still hope."

Africans had to accept investments in South Africa because they were starving people, he said.

"We need jobs so that we and our children may live to struggle for justice.

Purpose

"No Black has any other purpose. We exist only to struggle for the total overthrow of apartheid and all the injustice it means in the lives of Black people."

Chief Buthelezi quoted from a paper delivered by a Zulu economist last year.

"The most important point," said the economist, "made by classical Marxists about capitalism is that the development of capitalist industry, along with the destruction, distress and misery it brings, also creates the material and non-material powers which will enable the oppressed of society to struggle successfully for their emancipation."

30/5/77

Buthelezi: we spurn divisions

African Affairs Correspondent

INKATHA spurned all the false divisions in the Black community created by the conditioning imposed on it by Whites, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at Inanda at the weekend.

Calling for Black solidarity during a speech at the Inkatha Women's Brigade conference near Durban, the chief said the divide-and-rule principle was an old device of imperialism.

"Christ was introduced to us and we were divided into denominations. That is why church-orientated women's organisations have not contributed much in the area of our liberation struggle."

Because education was pioneered by the church, educated Africans were taught to look down on the unschooled. "Thus the chasms between the educated and uneducated, and the class distinctions it inspired in our Black community."

Inkatha was aware of the suffering of Black women. "I am deeply aware of what it means to be a mother in a remote country district where toiling in the fields keeps starvation and death away from the family."

Urban women also carried the burdens of an unjust society. The Black urban world was harsh where work kept them from their families from early morning to evening.

Speaking to the more than 1 000 women in the audience, Chief Buthelezi said "You who are the rank and file of Inkatha are in fact Inkatha.

"Inkatha is not an elitist club. The leaders of Inkatha are here to serve you, to listen to your wisdom, and not to dictate to you."

Women were party to Inkatha's decision-making through their representatives in the Central Committee. They had a say equal to that of all other members of the movement.

At the same time he warned that when they elected office-bearers they should avoid those who aspired to positions for self gratification.

"There will always be those who want the reward of being elected to office without doing the hard work which alone earns an executive position. People must be elected to serve and not to be served."

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'Buthelezi United' sign R10m KwaZulu contracts

5/6/77 S Tribune

Tribune Reporter

FIVE TRIPARTITE agreements, involving the investment of about R10 million in the KwaZulu homeland within two years, were signed in Durban yesterday.

The contracts were signed by the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, for his Government, Dr J. Adendorff, managing director of the Economic Development Corporation — formerly the Bantu Investment Corporation — and representatives of OK Bazaars, Premier Milling, Nasionale Pers, D. and D. H. Frasers and Roberts Construction

The agreements provide for the establishment of stores, bookshops and bakeries in various towns, and will provide jobs for about 1 200 Zulu citizens and 30 whites.

KwaZulu citizens will be able to take up R1 million of the total shares involved.

A spokesman for the EDC said it would invest more than R6 million in the buildings involved. All the assets, including shares taken up by the EDC, would eventually be transferred to the KwaZulu National Development Corporation when it is inaugurated.

The agreements total R11 million already entered into and a total investment of R21 million will have been gained through the tripartite policy of the KwaZulu Government, he said.

The policy would bring chain stores to the main centres in KwaZulu to help consumers and to keep income in the area.

"All the facilities created and provided will ensure the retaining of the money earned by the Zulus for their own benefit," he said.

The contracts provide for the phasing-out of the white interests over a mutually agreed period. The entrepreneurial company will have a 50 percent interest for the first 10 years, then the phasing-out will depend on the Government, on training of citizens, and the progress and profitability of the ventures.

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R10m KwaZulu contracts

Mercury 6/6/77

Mercury Reporter

FIVE tripartite agreements, involving the investment of about R10-million in the KwaZulu homeland within two years, have been signed in Durban.

The contracts were signed by the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Dr. J. Adendorff, managing director of the Economic Development Corporation (formely the Bantu Investment Corporation) and representatives of OK Bazaars, Premier Milling, Nasionale Pers, D. and D. H. Frasers, and Roberts Construction.

The agreements provide for the establishment of stores, bookshops and bakeries in various towns, and will provide jobs for about 1 200 Zulu citizens and 30 Whites.

KwaZulu citizens will be able to take up R1 000 000 of the total shares involved.

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Before p[illegible] our data, it may be as well to peruse official 'guesstimates' of the proportion of African children of school-going age actually attending school at certain times.

TABLE NO. 11

SOME OFFICIAL 'GUESSTIMATES' OF THE PROPORTION OF AFRICAN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE ACTUALLY ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year	Homelands %	Urban Areas %	White Rural Areas %	All Areas %
1960[1]	81,0	95,0	25,0	67,0
1962[2]	-	-	-	61,0
1964[3]	-	-	-	74,0
1965[4]	-	-	-	81,3
1968[5]	-	-	-	78,0
1972[6]	-	-	-	76,0
1973[7]	-	-	-	72,0
1974[8]	-	-	-	c. 75,0

Sources:

1. Muriel Horrell. A Survey of Race Relations, 1961, Jhb., SAIRR,1962. p.230.
2. " " " " " " " , 1963, " , " ,1964. p.226.
3. " " " " " " " , 1966, " , " ,1967. p.235.
4. " " " " " " " , 1967, " , " ,1968. p.238.
5. " " " " " " " , 1969, " , " ,1970. p.189.
6. " " " " " " " , 1973, " , " ,1974. p.296.
7. " " " " " " " , 1974, " , " ,1975. p.345.
8. " " " " " " " , 1975, " , " ,1976. p.220.

What Table No. 11 above indicates is that a fairly high proportion of children of school-going age (officially regarded as 7-14 years until 1968 and as 7-15 from 1972) enrol in primary classes nation-wide. Unfortunately,

Mercury, 7/6/77

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AFRI

SEEN signing one of the tripartite agreements yesterday were (from left) Mr. Cyril Atkinson, managing director of OK Bazaars, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwa Zulu and Mr. M. J. Olivier, territorial manager of the Economic Development Corporation. There was no agreement signed with the Nasionale Pers as reported earlier.

Contracts worth R10m signed

African Affairs Correspondent

BLACKS would only consider defending South Africa if they were given "a stake through the free enterprise system," said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Durban yesterday, when he signed R10 million worth of tri-company contracts.

At the moment, the Chief told an audience of company executives, Blacks had nothing to lose.

He was speaking at a ceremony in a beachfront hotel at which partnership agreements between KwaZulu, the Bantu Investment Corporation and four national companies — Roberts Construction, O.K. Bazaars, Madadeni Bakery Ltd. and Frasers Furniture Co. — were signed.

About 1 200 Zulus will be employed by the various undertakings.

A BIC spokesman said that other agreements worth R11 million which had been signed and yesterday's meeting had brought the total to R21 million invested through the tripartite scheme.

During his speech the Chief said that industry and commerce should "agitate for the inclusion of Blacks in their ventures even in the so-called Whites areas" as insurance against Black resentment.

He added: "People will not resort to burning projects in which they are shareholders. There is, however, every reason to expect them to feel like destroying anything that in their minds symbolises their oppression and exploitation."

Blacks had no share in political decision-making, but it was equally important for them to share in economic decision-making.

[redacted] ed as a distinct category
by 1970 were serving,
population in more than

107

:

s, there has been a substantial increase in the
ols for African children between 1949 and 1974,
3 815.

7/ 0 census, 3 662 980 of the African
360, or 24,4% lived in 'white' rural

College closed after boycott

NATAL-MR. 10/6/73 (107)

African Affairs Correspondent

THE ESHOWE Teachers' Training College was closed by the KwaZulu Government yesterday after the 450 students had refused to attend lectures because of dissatisfaction with the principal, Mr. J. H. Brand.

Mr. George Steyn, KwaZulu's Secretary for Education, told the Mercury yesterday that the college would re-open on July 19, but that the students would have to re-apply for admission.

He added: "I would not be surprised if some are not re-admitted."

The students went on strike earlier this week, but on being addressed by the Minister of Education, Mr. J. A. W. Nxumalo, and some officials, they had promised to return to lectures yesterday.

The students did not return yesterday, however, and as a result they missed their examinations.

Riots

At the beginning of the week Ohlange High School, the scene of disturbances during the student riots last year, was closed down after two teachers had been assaulted.

Mr. Steyn said that the trouble at Ohlange began when the examination timetable was re-arranged and several boys refused to write the examinations.

The school's disciplinary committee suspended two boys, "and this was when the trouble flared up," he said.

Nine students have been charged with public violence and will appear in court later this month.

Mr. B. S. Mdege, principal of Swelihle High School, Umlazi, revealed yesterday that 25 boys in the Std. 8 class had refused to write the physical science examination earlier this month.

Demands

They had boycotted the test because of dissatisfaction with their teacher. They have demanded

Swelihle, students stoned buses during the height of the student disturbances last year but returned to school after officials of Inkatha had promised police they would maintain order.

The local school inspector and the parents' committee are investigating the situation in Umlazi.

Gatsha puts off R190 000 book deal

Sunday Times 12/4/77

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By SUZANNE VOS

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi refused to sign a R190 000 contract with a book publishing firm this week after learning it was a subsidiary of an Afrikaans Press group.

The chief had intended to accept, on behalf of KwaZulu, a tripartite agreement with Via Afrika at a ceremony in Durban on Monday.

Instead, he said the deal would have to be reviewed by his Cabinet.

The contract, for a bookshop at Ulundi, was to have been on a share basis between citizens of KwaZulu, the Bantu Investment Corporation and Via Afrika.

Chief Buthelezi said he only learnt on Monday that Via Afrika was a part of Nasionale Pers that publishes, among others, the Burger, official organ of the National Party in the Cape.

"Via Afrika was never presented to us as part of Nasionale Pers," he said, adding that while Ulundi (the capital of KwaZulu) was prepared to do business with Nationalists he, as a black leader, could not sign an agreement with "the organ of the National Party".

'Hostile'

The chief said that the attitude of Nasionale Pers newspapers, as reflected in editorials and cartoons, showed they were hostile to him.

Mr H. G. Jaekel, managing director of Via Afrika, said in Cape Town that he had received no indication that KwaZulu was going to back out of the deal.

Under the agreement Via Afrika would have had a shareholding of 49 per cent, the BIC 25 per cent and KwaZulu 26 per cent.

Mr Jaekel said he was under the impression the signing had only been deferred pending final KwaZulu Cabinet approval.

Nasionale Pers managing-director Mr De Villiers told the Sunday Times this week that he felt there had been a "misunderstanding".

SEN. HANS 14 Q186 15/6/77 X

Coloured/Indian areas in Zululand

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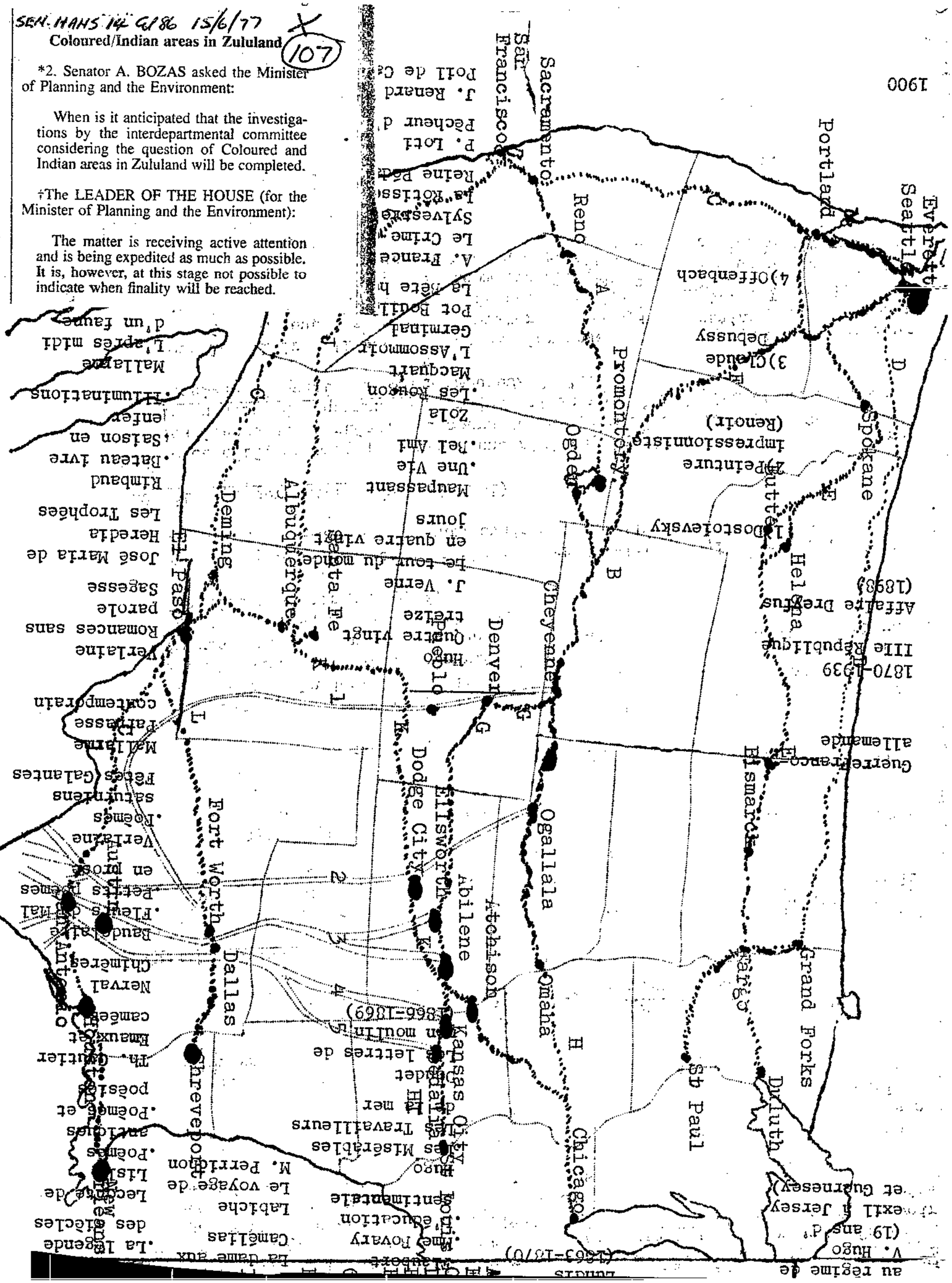
*2. Senator A. BOZAS asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

When is it anticipated that the investigations by the interdepartmental committee considering the question of Coloured and Indian areas in Zululand will be completed.

†The LEADER OF THE HOUSE (for the Minister of Planning and the Environment):

The matter is receiving active attention and is being expedited as much as possible. It is, however, at this stage not possible to indicate when finality will be reached.



ECONOMICS I

Tutorial No. 7

To be complete[illegible] May.

Natal Mercury

Police strike by air, net 83 tribesmen

23/6/77

107

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Eighty-three tribesmen were detained for questioning after a highly successful police helicopter swoop into the mountainous region around Ladysmith yesterday.

This follows a month of spasmodic fighting between Sitole and Mabaso factions during which a number of tribesmen have been killed or wounded.

Lt.-Col. J. A. Kruger, district commandant, confirmed yesterday that about 60 policemen under Major C. D. Ras, criminal investigation officer for the Ladysmith police district, had been deployed.

Two Defence Force Puma helicopters were used for the air swoop and left Ladysmith at first light yesterday morning. The policemen then covered a large area on foot and returned only in the late afternoon.

The police have been hampered in their investigations as many tribesmen have been staying at home but sleeping in the mountains overnight for fears of enemy attack and reprisal.

141

1. Constant 1

   a) mean t[illegible] l rather than large

   b) mean t[illegible]

   c) mean [illegible]s any other;

   d) mean [illegible]e;

   e) none [illegible]

   Which of the above alte[illegible]n briefly.

(5%)

2. Assume a farmer could produce [illegible] wheat or 30 bushels of corn on the available land [illegible]

   Also assume Rent [illegible]

   Wheat price R[illegible]

   Corn price R[illegible]

   What choices are open to the f[illegible]d long term? What is his best course of action? [illegible]tions.

(15%)

3.

Output (No. of units)	
0	
1	
2	
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4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	141

Assuming wages of R5 per man, fixed cost of R100, calculate Total cost, Total Variable Cost, Average ~~Fixed~~ Variable Cost, Marginal Cost.

Draw graphs to show the relationship between these curves.

(30%)

p.t.o.

2/...

28/6/77 N/Mercury

(107)

ASSAULTS, THEFT MARRED WEDDING

Mercury Reporter

EMPANGENI — Police have been investigating numerous reports of road accidents, thefts and assaults that have marred the wedding celebrations of the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill, and his Swazi bride, Princess Mantfombi, at Nongoma last weekend.

A police spokesman said that at least 10 accidents had been reported since last Friday, and two drivers had been charged with driving under the influence.

Three of the vehicles involved in accidents belonged to KwaZulu Government officials, and also the Swazi Commissioner of Police's car was a "write-off" after smashing into a parked car.

Numerous theft cases had been reported, but the spokesman said that police had recovered most of the stolen items — including a large haul of clothing stolen from the royal kraal.

Several men have been arrested in connection with assault cases, and are expected to appear in the Nongoma Magistrate's Court soon.

Although celebrations officially ended on Saturday, police were still on stand-by as revellers had continued with their own private parties.

The spokesman said that celebrations showed no signs of ending.

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - DOMESTIC   RACE - AFRICAN   YEAR - 1972/73

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS =R 13.74

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

EC REGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEVIATION	29.42	2.09	11.70	15.30	16.07	5.94	-1.20	5.66	-1.75	-.90	-1.76	-1.41
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DEVIATION	-3.90	-2.45	-2.53	-1.74	-3.24	-3.38	-3.34	-2.58	-5.71	-4.00	-3.70	2.68
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
DEVIA							10.04	-4.94	-.98	.84	-1.86	9.43
EC RE												48
DEVIA												-2.35
EC RE												60
DEVIA												-4.59

TYPE

AVER ... IS = R

DEV ... ONOMIC REGION

EC R						6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEVI						6.46	.10	5.06	-.62	.70	-3.39	-1.92
EC R						18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DEVI						-3.01	-3.70	-2.26	-5.55	-4.06	-3.73	3.39
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
DEVIATION	1.63	.14	-1.09	1.90	5.03	3.82	7.53	-3.51	-.17	1.20	-.63	7.98
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
DEVIATION	5.05	7.22	4.06	-.40	-.39	-3.08	3.96	-.87	1.39	-.84	-3.47	-1.75
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
DEVIATION	-2.59	-5.68	-4.37	-4.42	-5.94	-5.27	-5.67	-5.99	-5.70	-4.22	-4.97	-2.88

The Natal Mercury, Saturday, July 2, 1977

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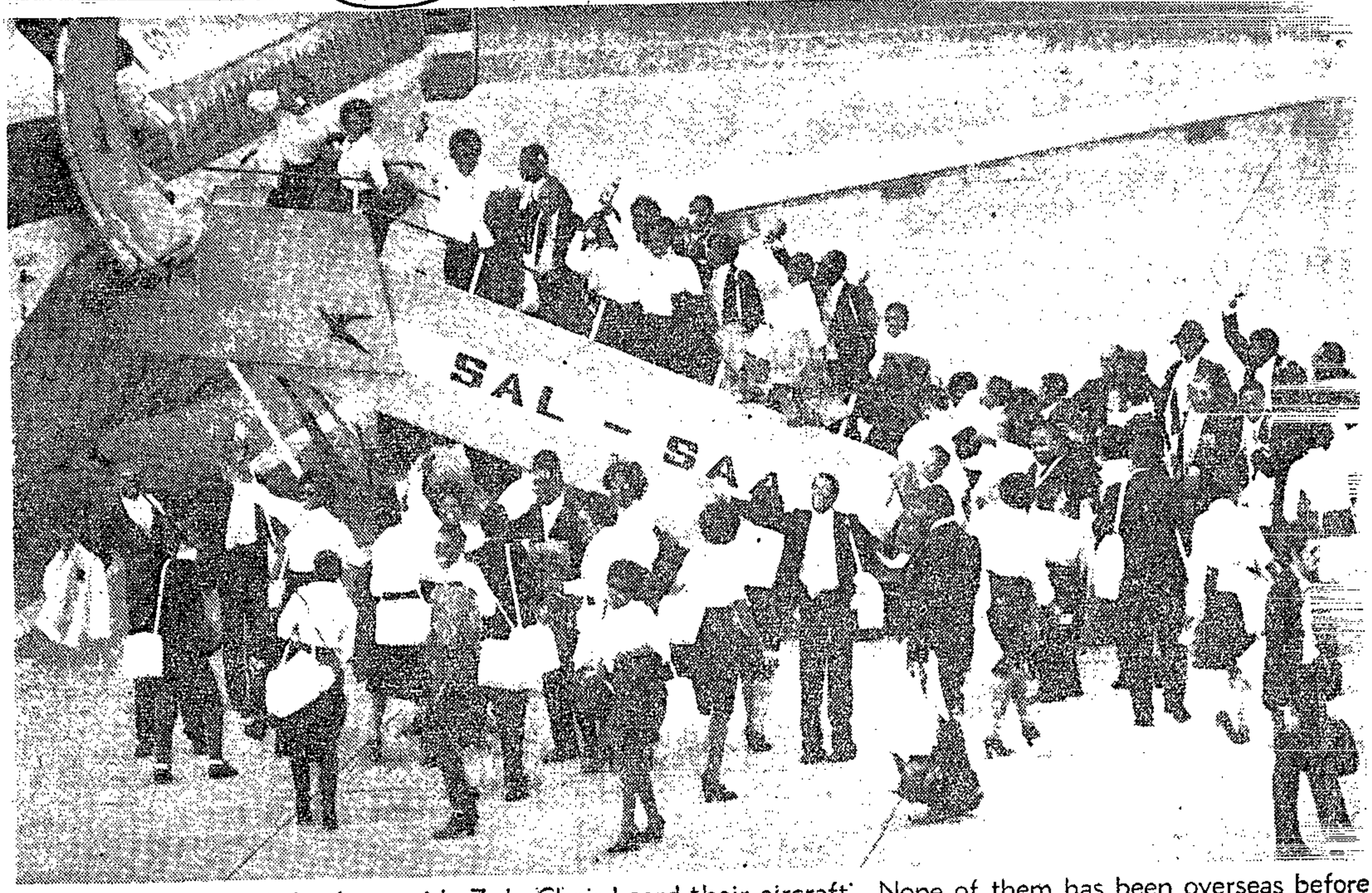


THE 74 members of the Amazwi kaZulu Choir board their aircraft. None of them has been overseas before

Crowds gather as choir leaves

Mercury Reporter

HUNDREDS of well-wishers were at Louis Botha Airport yesterday to say "humba gahle" to Natal's Amazwi kaZulu Choir who left to compete in the world's premier International Music Eisteddfod in Wales.

Three months ago it wasn't certain that the money required to send the 74-strong choir to the Eisteddfod could be raised.

Guarantor

And yesterday the choir was still R17 000 short. But a well-known Pinetown businessman offered to stand as guarantor for the group so it could have its big chance.

None of the 74 members of the choir, three - quarters of whom are schoolteachers, have been overseas before.

Their conductor, Mr. Wilson Oscar Dubazana, who is also the KwaZulu Government's organiser of music, said they would experience practical geography as well as music.

"This will give them first-hand information which will help them teach their children when they return," he said

Expenses

Each member of the choir was required to pay R100 towards his expenses. The rest of the money was raised privately with the assistance of an English immigrant.

Asked why he did it the man, who did not wish to be named, said: "If you hear the choir sing you would understand. They must have their chance."

The Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board gave a large donation towards the costs of the tour.

(107)

STUDENTS SAY THEY'LL HINDER NOT HELP HOMELAND

Black varsity votes 'no' to KwaZulu Uh

By BILL KRIGE

MOST STUDENTS at the University of Zululand believe the homelands policy will eventually disappear and give way to black majority rule for the whole of South Africa.

This fact is contained in the results of a survey conducted among 222 Zulu students on the campus by Mr J. J. van Wyk of the university's Department of Political Science and Public Administration.

Those selected for the study constituted 23,6 percent of the university's 841 Zulu-speaking students. To ensure an accurate representation of opinion they were chosen from all faculties and from all academic levels.

The object of the survey, which is published in Politikon, the journal of the Political Science Association, was to establish student attitudes towards the possibility of KwaZulu accepting independence.

Mr van Wyk says the study of the political role of students in evolving societies is of central importance to the political analyst. Students can be regarded as the bearers of strong nationalist feelings and the outstanding characteristic of this attitude is the desire for the country's political independence.

In evolving societies, nationalism has been characterised by several basic components, among them the rejection of Western domination and culture and the desire to achieve political independence for the community.

Crucial

Of the students questioned 74 percent regarded political independence as the chief goal of nationalism. From this Mr van Wyk concludes that most harbour strong nationalist attitudes.

"The question is," he aks, "would these nationalist strivings be satisfied if South Africa granted KwaZulu independence?"

Their support would be of crucial importance. It would mean they regard the homelands system as a viable solution for the country's greatest political dilemma, the granting of political rights to blacks.

Sixty one percent of the students involved believed the homeland policy would eventually disappear. Only 11 percent disagreed. The remainder were undecided.

But their response to a question about whether KwaZulu ought to become independent was different. Of the five faculties polled, the students in the Education Department expressed themselves clearly in favour while those studying the natural sciences were as adamantly opposed. Overall more were against such a step than for it.

When confronted with the proposition that KwaZulu would not follow the Transkei to independence, the outstanding characteristic of the response was one of uncertainty.

Nevertheless, 35 percent believed KwaZulu would become independent. Only 21 percent did not.

Despair

"It seems that when they are confronted with the reality of the homeland system their definite attitudes are replaced with uncertainty. Their idealism therefore gives way to despair," Mr van Wyk concludes.

He emphasised the study was conducted before Transkei independence and that it was conceivable attitudes may have changed.

By a fairly comfortable margin the students also agreed they ought to hinder any move by KwaZulu towards independence. This included half the education students polled — the same group which earlier expressed themselves in favour of Uhuru.

"For them there is a very strong possibility that KwaZulu will become independent, but they won't do anything whatsoever to promote the development. On the contrary, they are prepared to hinder it," Mr van Wyk writes.

He points out that at the University of Zululand the militant black student organisation SASO is prominent on the campus.

The Zulu students had indicated they were nationalists — but what kind of political system did they hitch their nationalism to?

They were asked to select from five possible solutions posed for them and place them in order of preference. They were:

- An independent KwaZulu.
- An independent KwaZulu — but only for the people living within the homeland, the 50 percent outside it to find their political home elsewhere.
- The maintenance of the status quo
- Kwazulu to form part of a Federation of South African States.
- Kwazulu to disappear in favour of black majority rule in South Africa.

The answer was a complex one. With the exception of education students who preferred KwaZulu to be an independent state, the vote was overwhelmingly in favour of black majority rule.

Federal

The most popular second choice was for a federal solution. The vote for the maintenance of the status quo was inconclusive while fourth spot went to an independent KwaZulu only for the people living within its boundaries. Bottom of the heap came the option that KwaZulu as it is presently constituted should become independent.

Only the attitude of education students showed any similarity with the strong nationalist attitudes typified by students in evolving societies Mr van Wyk concludes.

On the other hand, it could be suggested that if student attitudes towards black nationalism instead of a KwaZulu nationalism were measured, a constant and definite pattern would be recorded.

Sunday Times (Business Times)
3/7/77

~~40~~
~~183~~
(3) 107

SA will soon be whiter than white—industrially

THE OPENING of a third detergent raw materials factory in recent weeks means the industry can supply more than twice the country's current demand.

"And the industry is likely to have excess capacity for a few years," says John Hotson, chairman of Akulu Chemicals.

Akulu's R3,5-million KwaZulu factory at Isithebe has been on stream for two weeks. It is capable of producing between 5 000 and 6 000 tons a year of two foaming compounds — important detergent ingredients — and cosmetics raw materials.

The opening of the factory follows close on the heels of a major expansion by Akulu's competitor, Marchon Paragon.

Why has this duplication of facilities taken place? Mr Hotson says the two companies were fully aware of each other's plans, but are planning for an upswing in demand.

Both competitors are joint ventures between a South African company and a major foreign company. Akulu is a 50-50 venture between local group Chemical Holdings and Akzo Chemie of West Germany, while Marchon Paragon is similarly controlled by Paragon Holdings and the British company, Albright & Wilson.

(107) RDM 22/7/77

Zulu voters

ULUNDI. — The KwaZulu Cabinet has decided to extend the registration of Zulu voters for the homeland elections until October 31 to give more voters the opportunity to register. Only 327 000 out of a possible two million people have registered since March this year. — Sapa.

Gatsha can't open CRC

D.D. 28/7/77

(107)

CAPE TOWN — The CRC executive has abandoned hopes of having Chief Gatsha Buthelezi open the fourth CRC session.

The Government has turned down a request for Chief Buthelezi to open the session on the grounds that CRC sessions are opened by the State President or his nominee.

(107)

(37) 5. Warwick, "African Miners" ... "African War", in this Volume.

(38) For the origin and devol... ...ystems see van Onselen, Chibaro.

(39) See Warwick's evidence i... ...si Mkemeseni and 15 others", p. 48, in Archbishop Carter's ... University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. (Hereafte... ...y, Mkosi Mkemeseni".)

(40) These patterns are well ... ...e of the Zulu Ninevite, Nkuku (alias "Forage"). Nkuk... ...rst introduced to the organization by an unemployed Zulu ... ...ld Block A, Randfontein Mine Compound, in 1906. Nku... ...d" ("Captain No. 1") who aidised ... ...Nkuku was duly sworn into the ... ...in "number two gang". See State Archives, Tvl. Depot, P... ...Volume 144, File 1, Number ... ...3/778/12, statement by ... ...See also ibid., statement by Det. W. W. Futter, 19 J... ...t by Det. Probationer H. G. Boy, ...this source and also Dubow, ...

(41) According to Jan Noto ... ...feature of Ninevite life while the ... ...See "Statement by Jan Note", op. cit. ... ...3/778/12.) ... ...

(42) Transvaal Chamber of Mines (Johannesburg), 1889-1910, N Series, File N 35, "Unnatural Native Vice Enquiry 1907", pp. 2-5. See also, Black and White: The Transvaal Leader, 1909.

(43) DJ 144/1 - 3/778/12, M. A. Hentigan, District Commandant Roksburg, to Secretary Transvaal Police, 22 June 1912.

(44) Sunday Times, 16 June 1912. See also DJ 144/1 - 3/778/12, Det. A. Hofman to Deputy Commissioner CID, Johannesburg, 16 June 1912.

(45) Sunday Times, 16 June 1912.

(46) The ... ...

(47) Splinter groups from the Ninevite mainstream certainly made their way to the Orange Free State and Kimberley between 1906 and 1912. (The latter town, in ... ...

(48) This speculation derives from the rather unsatisfactory account of "How Jan Note ... ...

(49) This account of Note's activities is pieced together from DJ 144/1 - 3/778/12, Det. M. A. Hofman to Deputy Commissioner CID, 12 Oct. 1911, and Sunday Times, 16 June 1912. See also D. F. Malherbe, The Native Races of South Africa, Cape Town, 1925, pp. 256-7; Africa, vol. i (see Index); vol ii, Ch. 5.

W. Dower, The Early Annals of Kokstad and East Griqualand

R. Ross, Adam Kok's Griquas

VOTERS GIVEN TIME

African Affairs Reporter

THE closing date for the registration of KwaZulu voters, which was to have been July 31, has been extended to October 30 because many people have not registered.

Figures compiled on July 15 showed that 327 000 people had registered. It is estimated that 2 000 000 people will be eligible to vote.

Mr. A. J. Turton, additional Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Durban, yesterday appealed to all employers who have 200 or more KwaZulu employees, male or female, to contact him (telephone 374541) so that arrangements can be made to register voters without disturbing the labour force.

Buthelezi: What's the point of dialogue?

Sun. Times 31/7/77

(107)

By SUZANNE VOS

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, may soon cut all communication with the South African Government.

He said this week that after correspondence between the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, he saw little use in continued dialogue with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and his Cabinet.

A statement from the KwaZulu Cabinet is expected soon.

"It's a waste of time," said Chief Buthelezi.

"I get the sort of bureaucratic, the-matter-is-receiving-attention answers churned out every day by civil servants to the general public.

"It's a hopeless state of affairs."

An example, he added, was a three-line reply from Mr Botha, to a long resolution by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

"Is that what you call dialogue?" asked Chief Buthelezi.

The chief is president of the 100 000-strong Inkatha Cultural Liberation Movement which clearly dictates KwaZulu government policy.

Recently he got permission at the movement's general conference to use his discretion on continued dialogue with South Africa's Prime Minister.

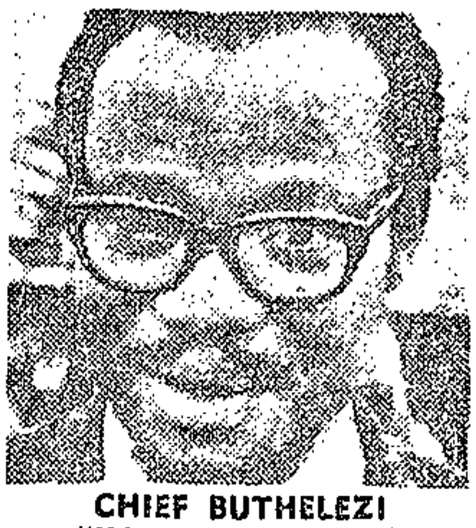
Fobbing

KwaZulu has rejected all proposals to accept independence.

Chief Buthelezi says its 5 000 000 Zulus will always remain part of South Africa.

"And in doing so," he adds, "we have a right to be heard and consulted, not fobbed off at every turn by big brother tactics."

Chief Buthelezi said he and his Cabinet had to liaise with the South African Government through the Commissioner-General of the Zulus.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI
"We give, they take"

He added that his government had recently expressed the strongest dissatisfaction with the Commissioner-General's role. They felt he acted in a manner prejudicial to the KwaZulu Government.

They had asked for the Commissioner - General's job to be revised.

Chief Buthelezi said that in reply Mr Botha quoted a chunk of the Bantu Self-Government Act and said he saw no justification for revising the Commissioner-General's job.

"This has been going on for years and we can no longer put up with it," said Chief Buthelezi.

"The South African Government obviously intends perpetuating its policy of give and take.

"We give, they take . . . and, what's more, we're expected to keep quiet about it."

At the last KwaZulu Legislative Assembly it was decided to protest to South Africa about its 1977 budget.

Raising

They said it would:

- Cause widespread unemployment.
- Raise the already high cost of living and defeat relief from recent pay rises.
- Impose unbearable hardship on poor blacks whose staple diet of mealie meal and bread was affected.
- Hit servant-employer relations and increase risks of strike and violence.

The Assembly also claimed that a remedy for South Africa's economic ills lay in cutting out discrimination.

Replying

To this, said Chief Buthelezi, the Commissioner-General replied:

"As it is not within the competence of government of self-governing territories to advise the Government of the Republic on its budget the Honourable the Minister will not comment on the resolution."

Chief Buthelezi asked: "Do you see what we're up against?"

FROM THE ACTING RECTOR

CONFIRMATION

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I therefore appeal to parents and godparents to encourage the candidates to be regular in their attendance at Mass and at classes during their preparation and to continue to do so after they have been confirmed. In this way you will be able to influence them to become regular and faithful members of Christ's Church.

INTENTIONS

Mon.	1st	Prisoners awaiting execution
Tue.	2nd	"Political" prisoners
Wed.	3rd	Pass Law prisoners
Thu.	4th	Warders and guards
Fri.	5th	Makers and executors of the laws
Sat.	6th	That all may share a vision of the glorified Christ
Sun.	7th	Justice and Peace for all South Africans
Mon.	8th	Fr. Morgan and Fr. Hess
Tue.	9th	Fr. Bowers and Fr. Sonn
Wed.	10th	Our churchwardens
Thu.	11th	Our Council
Fri.	12th	Our Sunday School teachers
Sat.	13th	Our sacristans and servers
Sun.	14th	All who take responsibility at St. Mary's
Mon.	15th	Thanksg
Tue.		
Wed.	30th	Greyladies
	31st	Order of the Holy Paraclete

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ILLOVO FM 5/8/77 (107)

Sweet talking

Illovo Chairman John Tate's dish was topped with golden syrup when he served it up at the July 28 agm in Durban.

He announced that R600 000 was being spent in the current financial year to improve housing and other amenities;

Illovo's John Tate . . . forming two new companies

and that "two new companies have been formed to provide to individual African growers the expert knowledge, advice, guidance, training and the required physical work necessary for the establishment of sugar cane" in areas of KwaZulu near the Illovo and Noodsberg Mills.

Illovo appears to be contributing more expertise than cash, but it will ultimately sell off its interest to KwaZulu citizens. The idea is to establish 600 ha — 800 ha of cane per annum. Current cost is R650/ha which works out at R390 000 to R520 000 a year.

An appeal has been noted in the transport costs case, but counsel's opinion is awaited before proceeding.

The case seems to be more a quest for back-pay than anything else. In the 1975/76 season, direct recovery cost the group R525 000, but only R41 000 last season. Said Tate: "The Noodsberg mill benefits from the judgment, and as its

504

production increases the effect will be to reduce the Illovo mill's transport losses to an extent where there will be virtually no effect on group earnings."

Group sugar production estimates have been raised marginally from 182 000 t to 186 000 t and mills "are operating at high levels of efficiency". Higher sucrose content is helping to offset the effects of the drought.

Last season's labour shortages are well and truly over and Illovo can almost afford to pick and choose, MD John Willsher tells the *FM*.

If Illovo and Sentrachem decide to go ahead with the chemical project — already approved in principle — "A plant to produce the new chemicals could be operational within 15 months," Tate told shareholders.

FM 12/8/77 (107)

SUGAR

Illovo's KwaZulu deal

Illovo Sugar Estates has devised a neat plan to boost cane supplies to its two mills through assisting African cane-growers and giving them a meaningful stake in the development programme.

It has set up two separate public companies named Pez'Kwomkhono, a subsidiary of Illovo Sugar Estates, and Mpumalanga, a subsidiary of Noodsberg Sugar Co.

The companies are designed to provide management services, training and a medium for processing loans on an agency basis for Zulu growers who wish to establish sugar cane as a cash crop.

Chief Charles Hlengwa, a Fort Hare graduate and former opponent of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has been appointed as a KwaZulu Government nominee to the board of Pez'Kwomkhono (alternate: Paul Mapumulo) and Alpheus Madlala (alternate: Ndabazabantu Mbele) has similarly been appointed to Mpumalanga's directorate.

Apart from other considerations there is a strong economic justification for the venture. Illovo has 830 African growers with 1 027 ha under cane and another possible 7 500 ha available. At Noodsberg, 354 African growers have 611 ha planted to cane plus a potential 4 200 ha.

The intention is to establish 350 ha a season in each district over a 10-year period and cane yields are estimated at an annual 40 to 50 t per hectare.

Three pillars

Administration, technology and money are the three pillars of the scheme. Each company will consist of a management services unit with its own equipment and facilities to co-ordinate the activities of Zulu contractors who have entrepreneurial potential.

A field manager, using qualified Zulus wherever possible, will co-ordinate contractual operations, provide for management training and technical training of new cane growers.

The administration will act as agents for the Economic Development Corporation (EDC) in processing loans to aspirant cane growers to enable them to pay for the fertiliser, seed cane and services they cannot provide for themselves. Funds will be used on a revolving basis so when one cane grower is on his own feet another can be helped up.

There is no intention to make profits to start with, which is why this is not a tripartite exercise in the usual KwaZulu fashion. However within three years the companies may be switched to the tripartite scheme allowing for eventual transfer to Zulu ownership.

At that stage the depots may well become community centres with commercial facilities from which profits can be generated — post office, filling station, store, etc.

To start the companies off, loan funds for fixed and moveable assets will be provided equally by the EDC and each of the holding companies. Loan funds for African growers will be provided by the EDC with the companies acting as its agent.

In sum then: Illovo will get more cane for its milling operations where throughput is all important and black cane growers will be drawn into the industry as skilled cash-earning farmers with an increasing say in management.

FRANÇAIS I

COURS DE LANGUE

AIDE-MÉMOIRE POUR LA TRANSPOSITION D'UN TEXTE EN DISCOURS INDIRECT

DISCOURS DIRECT	DISCOURS INDIRECT
On répète les paroles exactes de la personne qui parle.	On rapporte à une autre personne ce que quelqu'un dit ou demande.

EXEMPLES

1. CHARLES: "Marie, ouvrez la porte."	CHARLES dit (demande, ordonne) à Marie d'ouvrir la porte.
2. CHARLES: "Je suis pressé."	CHARLES dit (déclare, ajoute..) qu'il est pressé.
3. CHARLES: "Mon déjeuner est-il prêt? Qu'est-ce qui se passe? Pourquoi êtes-vous en retard?	CHARLES demande (veut savoir, etc...) si son déjeuner est prêt. Il demande aussi ce qui se passe et pourquoi elle (Marie) est en retard.

DIFFÉRENCES

I. Signes de ponctuation

Le discours direct est introduit par deux points et placé entre guillemets. La question se termine par un point d'interrogation.	Les deux points et les guillemets disparaissent. Le point d'interrogation est remplacé par un simple point.

II. le pronom personnel, le verbe, l'adjectif et le pr. possessif

Sont a diverse personnes.	Se mettent généralement à la 3ème pers.

III. Termes indiquant le temps et le lieu

Temps présent et proximité.	Temps passé et éloignement.
Charles: "Ceci ne doit pas se représenter: soyez à l'heure demain."	Charles dit à Marie que cela de devait pas se représenter et lui demanda in.

M. REQUEST FOR MORE POLICE

PRETORIA — KwaZulu has requested a larger police force in the homeland, an adequate police reserve and the transfer of police stations to its authority, it was announced here yesterday.

The requests were made by the KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr. C. J. Metiwa, during a discussion with the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr. Jimmy Kruger earlier yesterday.

The two ministers said in a joint statement that Mr. Metiwa had asked that more police should operate in KwaZulu to combat crime, "action fighting and stock theft."

Mr. Metiwa also asked that the transfer of police stations to KwaZulu be considered.

"Other matters that were discussed included the position of certain people that were banned in KwaZulu," the statement said.

1. Impératif (conjugué
2. simple déclaration (emps)
3. question (oui ou
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Pretoria request by Zulus

African Affairs Correspondent

Mercury 26/8/77

THE KwaZulu Cabinet this week asked Pretoria to set up a Zulu Development Corporation, but only on certain conditions.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi made it clear yesterday that his Cabinet would like to see the formation of a development corporation, but only if it controlled the establishment of industrial undertakings, agricultural projects and transport in the foreseeable future.

The central Government has claimed that the country does not have sufficient experts in these fields to supply a full complement to each homeland. It has said these facets of development would be controlled by the Corporation for Economic Development in Pretoria.

Chief Buthelezi has rejected this argument in the past, but now Ulundi hopes to negotiate the transfer of control of these activities to KwaZulu.

KwaZulu has also asked that the share capital for the KwaZulu Development Corporation be provided by the Bantu Trust or by a grant from Pretoria.

Meanwhile the Zulu cabinet has given approval to the establishment of a R4,5 million plant by South African Breweries.

Buthelezi lashes out at police

Mercury 27/8/77

African Affairs Correspondent

THE POLICE often acted harshly and without provocation against Soweto students, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi alleged yesterday.

Opening the Nobamba Junior Secondary School near Port Shepstone, the chief claimed that during a visit to the Reef last week he heard "heart-rending stories about police dogs set on children within school premises without provocation."

Speaking to about 1 000 people, many of whom were schoolchildren, he said he had been told that birdshot had been used against Soweto pupils without apparent "rhyme or reason."

He mourned the loss of young people who had fled the country because the liberation struggle needed their "young brains to work out with us the strategies we should adopt."

Anger

The anger of youth was a "good phenomenon" but it needed to be channelled constructively.

He again appealed to young people not to burn down schools because education was essential to the Black struggle.

Young people had to equip themselves for the long journey to liberation and they could not do this without education.

Chief Buthelezi thanked the Dominican Sisters for their contribution of R35 000 to the construction of the school.

"Through their Christian committment they have contributed towards buying time for the Church while she is struggling to identify herself entirely with the powerless and suffering rather than with the powerful of this land."

Paying tribute to the Rt. Rev. Denis Hurley, the Archbishop of Durban, who earlier blessed the school, Chief Buthelezi said it was people like him who identified with the dispossessed.

It was difficult to "distinguish between the Church as an institution and the White establishment with its jackboots on our black necks."

It was people like Archbishop Hurley, Bishop Lamont in Rhodesia, Bishop Winter in South West Africa and Dr. Beyers Naude who had bought time for the Church.

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, AUGUST 28, 1977

INKATHA WAR ON STARVATION

Crisis call to council for R25 000 to help jobless

Tribune Reporter

A LEADING member of Durban's Management Committee is to urge the City Council to take action on the current unemployment crisis in the city and make a grant of R25 000 towards relief.

Mr Cornelius Koekemoer has sent a letter to the Town Clerk to be placed on the agenda of the next Manco meeting in which he says unemployment in Durban is reaching crisis point and dissociates himself from the official view that unemployment is not the responsibility of a local authority.

"I believe that the well-being of a community is as much the responsibility of a local authority as of the Government," says Mr Koekemore.

"The latest unemployment figures clearly indicate that the situation is deteriorating rapidly and that there is every likelihood of it developing into a crisis situation by the end of this year.

"At the risk of being branded an alarmist, I believe that despite welcome predictions of an upswing in the economy, I cannot foresee a material improvement in the present unemployment situation before ebruary or March.

"The unemployed and their families face the bleakest Christmas since the depression years of the 1930s."

By CLEMENTS NTOMBELA

INKATHA, the black National Cultural Liberation Movement, is to launch a joint project with three other organisations to combat starvation among blacks in Natal.

The spectre of starvation facing blacks in the immediate future and over the next few years was raised last weekend by the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in a speech at Nqutu.

According to Mr Gibson Thula, head of the project committee, the other organisations involved are the Black Community Programmes, Helwell in KwaMagwaza (Zululand) and the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre.

Mr Thula said the project committee was in the process of employing economic experts who would investigate which areas were in the most urgent need of attention.

Blueprint

After the survey is completed, in about four months, a blueprint for action will be prepared.

He hopes a joint statement would soon be issued by the four organisations, but emphasises that the project was at this stage "still a delicate one."

According to Mr Thula, who is also KwaZulu's Principal Urban Representative and in charge of Inkatha's strategy, publicity and elections, the project committee includes the Rev Zeblon Mthethwa (Helwell) and the Rev Enos Sikhakhane (Lay Ecumenical Centre), and a

Cape Town

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LIST OF T

Chief had talk with Dr Owen

Mercury 30/8/77 107

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi met the British Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen on Monday night and yesterday he told the Mercury: "I have the impression that Dr. Owen is very pessimistic about the Rhodesian situation."

Flown to Johannesburg at the expense of the British Government, Chief Buthelezi had dinner with Dr. Owen who "briefed" him on the situation north of the Limpopo.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I had to tell him I was not optimistic.

"He also asked me what I thought about the Government's new three-tier constitution scheme. I said it was meaningless because it held nothing for Africans.

"I made it clear that Blacks generally saw the future in terms of one-man one vote."

ACK

Francis Wilson read and gave e drafts of this paper. Valuable aid was provided by n Problems Research Unit, who also wrote the con ily Housing. Ronnie Levitan of Urban Problems Re he photographs. Farouk Stemmet drew the Figures and p work. Ken Behr of the U.C.T. Geography Departm ; for publication. Eileen Hughes and Valerie Fi

I am grateful also to the Bar tion Board and its Black and White officials who provided me with information and directed me around the townships. I am grateful too, to the contract workers who gave me access to their quarters, and provided additional information on their housing conditions.

This report dovetails with the wider study of Black housing in Cape Town being undertaken by the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY: RONNIE LEVITAN

N Mercury
31/8/77

Christian soldiers on

Lynn Carlisle

A FORMER Australian Army paratrooper who served in the Malayan campaign is still campaigning — on a fund-raising mission to build schools and equip them for African children in KwaZulu.

Mr. Noel James (40) (pictured left) a Lutheran missionary at Eshowe, has already raised thousands of rands in long hours of effort.

"It's 16 hours a day and I wish I could get more help," the former sergeant explained. But he soldiers on all the same.

On a trip to the Witwatersrand he raised R16 000 from organisations and individuals. This went towards building the new Zwelithini Secondary School, named after King Goodwill Zwelithini, the Zulu King.

The King recognises Mr. James's enterprise and has appointed him as his official photographer. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has appointed him honorary public information office photographer for the KwaZulu Government.

Using out-dated film which costs less, Mr. James sells his photographs to American and South African magazines and newspapers. The profits are given to school committees.

"Photography is only a means to an end. I would not wish to be only a photographer," Mr. James said.

"I'm more interested in seeing these children in KwaZulu without education being given the chance to learn so they can earn a living.

"If I could get bricks it would help towards the early completion of another nine classrooms at Zwelithini school plus the first stage of construction of the new Mhkukhze school," he added.

People in KwaZulu were keen to contribute and the Zwelithini school committee raised 20 percent of R21 500 used to build the existing six classrooms, he said.

Since coming to South Africa two years ago he has tried raising funds by every means at his disposal, assisted by his 33-year-old wife Karen, a registered nurse and matron at Eshowe who raised money to buy 280 bibles this week and holds literacy classes — one of the objectives of Operation Upgrade in KwaZulu.

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of foreign male workers in 1975.

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IN RHODESIA

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eptember 1961 Census of Employees,
969 Census of Employees,
C.S.O., African Employees By Country of Origin, DL/978/15,
Salisbury, (mimeo)

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3 killed in dawn raid

107

3/9/77

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Three men were killed in a surprise dawn attack by an opposing faction at Witteklelfontein, in the Ladysmith district, early yesterday morning.

All three dead were members of the Mabaso faction.

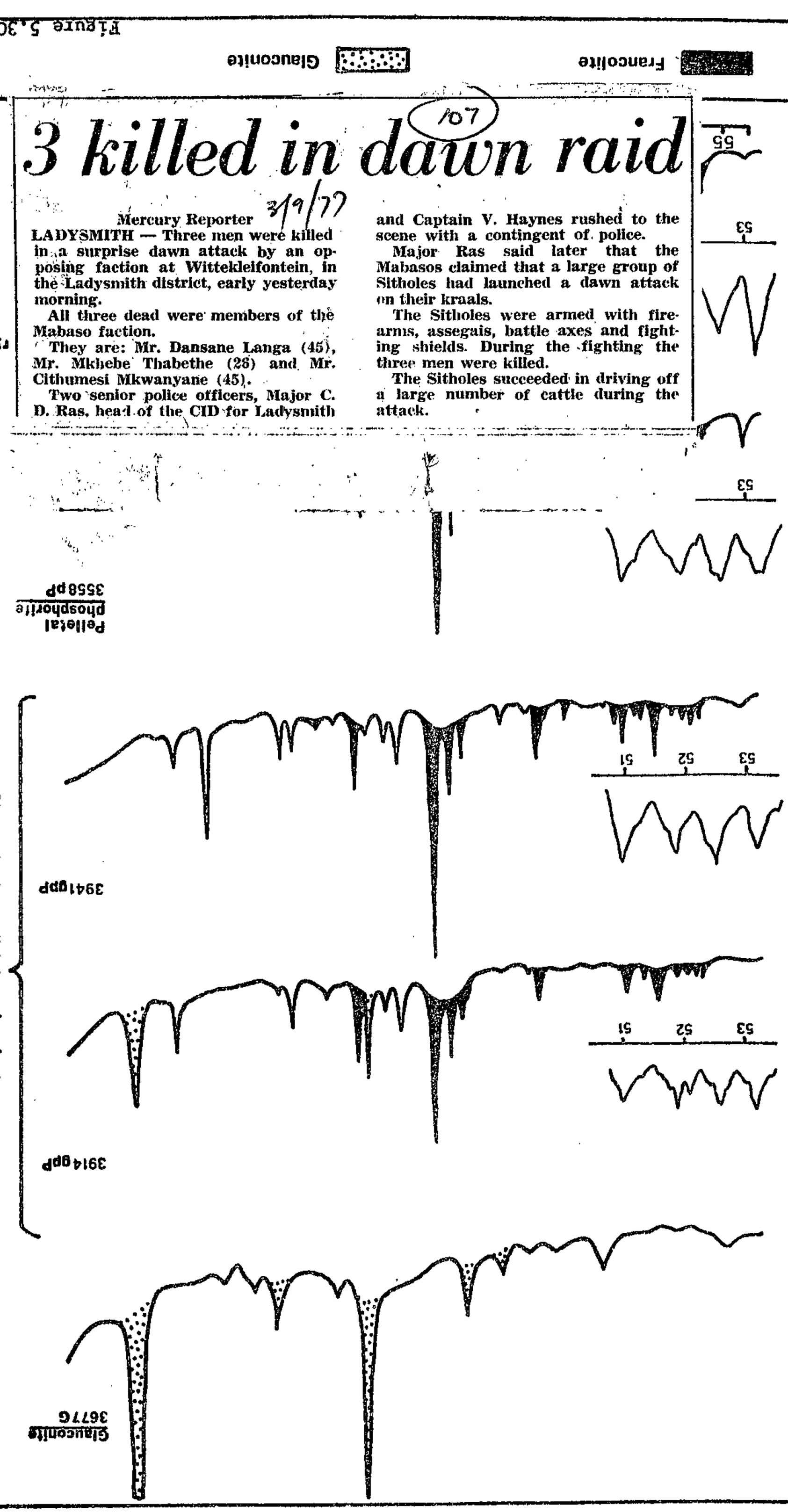
They are: Mr. Dansane Langa (45), Mr. Mkhebe Thabethe (26) and Mr. Cithumesi Mkwanyane (45).

Two senior police officers, Major C. D. Ras, head of the CID for Ladysmith and Captain V. Haynes rushed to the scene with a contingent of police.

Major Ras said later that the Mabasos claimed that a large group of Sitholes had launched a dawn attack on their kraals.

The Sitholes were armed with firearms, assegais, battle axes and fighting shields. During the fighting the three men were killed.

The Sitholes succeeded in driving off a large number of cattle during the attack.



X-RAY DIFFRACTOGRAMS OF PHOSPHORITE AND GLAUCONITE

6/9/77 (107)

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu salutes members of Inkatha at Grey Street Womens Hostel.

BUTHELEZI ATTACKS CHANGES

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, speaking to Zulus in Durban at the weekend, attacked the Prime Minister's proposed changes to the Westminster constitution in South Africa.

Speaking to thousands of Zulus at two Inkatha meetings in Kwa Mashu and in Grey Street Womens' Hostel the chief said the homelands had not been able to provide machinery for decision-making, even at local level.

"Even if they provided us with that machinery at local level, this would not justify our exclusion from the real political machinery for decision-making for the whole country, which is Parliament in Cape Town."

He said it must be remembered that not a single political party stood for majority rule in South Africa.

"So the clamour for urban Blacks in the new dispensation appears to us as a subtle connivance of liberal elements with the present regime in an attempt to sidestep the enfranchisement of all our people in a majority-ruled South Africa."

The new dispensation which involved an alliance between the White minority power elite and elitest elements in the Black community was nothing more nor less than neo-colonialism.

N'S SUCCESSION PLANS

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Sex.Vetulenus, cos.136 — L.Fundanius Lamia Aelianus cos.116

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Sex.Vetulenus Civica Barbarus cos.157

M.Annius Verus (M.Aurelius

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M.Annius Verus = Domitia Lucilla

Annia Faustina = M.Annius Verus (Aurelius)

Commodus

(107) FM 9/9/77

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Lethargy and ideology

Natal's senior MEC, Frank Martin, whose portfolio includes hospitals, remarked dryly at the recent regional chambers of commerce congress in Durban that "Health does not enjoy a high priority in SA."

The comment was provoked partly by the scandal of Umlazi Hospital, which was started in January 1968. Almost a decade and R3m later it has advanced no further than the structural skeletons of a nurses' home and an outpatients' department and some castings on the site of the hospital itself, designed for 1 200 beds.

Every time the issue is raised, government shrugs its shoulders and pleads lack of funds. The latest revised date for completion is 1983. The effects of the delays have been aggravated by government's refusal to allow expansion of Durban's big hospital for blacks, King Edward VIII, because of its position in a "white" area.

King Edward has had to bear an impossible load, coping with more than 600 000 outpatients a year and full occupancy of its 2 200 beds. Only a dedicated medical staff has made this possible. Ironically their very success has worsened the position: the hospital's reputation is attracting black patients from all over Natal.

Meanwhile Umlazi township, which is now part of KwaZulu, has to make do with clinics. In 1975 the Umlazi polyclinic handled 225 024 cases, KwaMashu polyclinic 158 992. Another 80 000 patients were treated at additional clinics in both townships.

These are some of the problems the KwaZulu Department of Health is going to have to cope with when it comes into being on October 1. Another is the perpetual battle to find staff. "Don't ask me where KwaZulu is going to get them from," says Martin.

BUTHELEZI: DURBAN IS 'FOREIGN'

14/9/77

African Affairs Correspondent N/Mercury (107)

SOUTH AFRICA'S tragedy has been the White ideologies that dictated division instead of unity, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi last night when he addressed a civic reception in Durban.

Earlier in the afternoon the Chief and his Cabinet had attended talks with the City Council's Management Committee.

At the reception in his honour he later told the multi-racial audience that the meeting between his Cabinet and the councillors was ironic because while they had met as fellow human beings they were still under the "spectre of the apartheid ideology."

He added: "In other words we meet here not to emphasise our one-ness as South Africans but to stress our separateness as different ethnic entities.

"We have met not to consider how best we can serve our common interests as South Africans but to crystallize the concept that our interests are different."

He said: "Because of legislation Durban is foreign territory to us and we are here as representatives of a foreign people."

He pointed but that the concept was not only that of the Nationalist Government but had been "declared and supported by all White governments."

He did not want to abuse the Council's hospitality but he wanted his listeners to understand that "if I had spoken differently today future generations of my people would curse me.

"I would also be failing in my duty to you, to Whites, to Blacks, to South Africa. Only a fool does not see the dark and ominous clouds gathering on the South African horizon.

"These are days when our country is telling the rest of the world to "do your damndest.'

"These are days when we are warned at the highest level to 'steel ourselves' from the worst as the world sanctions campaign hots up against South Africa.

"In all this we Blacks are not taken into confidence.

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3. Your attention is drawn to the above reference, which must be clearly stated in all communications in connection with your application, which should be addressed to the Registrar, and quote the above reference, name, aspiration, year and direction: the letter, as well as the envelope, should be clearly marked "Admissions - 1978".

Notes: Non-white and alien students are reminded that, in terms of Government policy, they must be in possession of valid study permits before coming to register at the University of Cape Town. Rhodesian students should kindly contact Mr. Zaayman of the Diplomatic Mission in Salisbury (telephone: 707901/2/3/4) in order to ascertain what information and/or letters are required by him in order to issue you with a Study permit, while overseas students must contact their nearest South African Embassy in order to make application for a Study Permit.

Ex. : Voulez-vous m'aider à porter ces paquets?

FR. 77.86

2/...

...../page 2

KRUGER'S WARNING TO CHIEF OVER INKATHA

N. Mercury 20/9/77

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

MINISTER of Justice Mr. J. T. Kruger yesterday threatened to take action against Chief Gatsha Buthelezi if he broadened the base of his Inkatha Liberation Movement to include other ethnic groups, the Chief said yesterday.

The Chief attended a meeting in Pretoria at the Minister's invitation following a meeting last month between Mr. Kruger and Zulu Minister of Justice Mr. Jeffrey Mtetwa.

At that meeting, convened at Mr. Mtetwa's request, Mr. Kruger was asked for more police stations for KwaZulu and to lift the banning orders on [illegible] Umlazi residents. Mr. Kruger then invited the Chief to Pretoria to discuss certain Inkatha matters.

Also involved in the interview yesterday, which was tape-recorded by the Chief's personal aide, was General Gert Prinsloo, the Commissioner of Police.

Chief Buthelezi said that during the two-hour discussion Mr. Kruger warned him that White patience was wearing thin.

At the beginning of the interview in Mr. Kruger's office Chief Buthelezi said he presented what he called an aide memoire.

In it he told the Minister of Justice he was deeply concerned about South Africa. "I want today to share these concerns with you. I do not want to debate politely nor do I want to score points off you or have you score points of me.

"I hope that in the spirit of honest Christian fellowship we can talk as two men whose lives are entangled in the issues which are contributing to a rapidly deteriorating situation for everybody in southern Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said he told Mr. Kruger there could be no alliance between Whites and Blacks if the separate identities concept was intended to be the basis of this alliance.

"If we are too afraid to talk to each other the only thing left to do in this country is to kill each other. Neither you nor I will willingly be party to killing as a solution to South Africa's problems."

He said he told Mr. Kruger that working together did not mean "me serving your ends nor you serving my ends . . ."

He said he felt it was his duty to talk to those in southern Africa who would talk. He had to seek understanding where he could find it. "I do not believe that there is deep understanding between you and I and between your people and my people.

"From my side I am willing to create such understanding and to work toward a common destiny for everybody in South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said General Prinsloo cross-examined him about the

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FR. 77.109

Denied

"I cannot admit," said the Chief, "to a qualitative distinction between myself and any other South African which is denied by our unity in Christ."

Chief Buthelezi said he made it clear, "that we should be talking today about an impending race war."

Chief Buthelezi said he told Mr. Kruger: "I am constrained to make the kind of observations and express personal feelings which have resulted in others being imprisoned.

"I am speaking as somebody who has a real anticipation that your department will act against me sometime in the future. If and when that occasion does take place, I will not then be able to speak to you.

"In those possible future circumstances, accusations of furthering the aims of communism and unlawful organisations will be levelled against me. This is a reasonable conclusion I draw after the remarks you made to Mr. Mtetwa about me, Inkatha, and the ANC (African National congress)."

Chief Buthelezi said he told Mr. Kruger he believed in the ideals embodied in the principles of the ANC, and added: "When I further these ideals I do so not to further aims of banned organisations but to further the only common ground where all South Africans, Black and White, can find each other.

ANC ideals and "he implied that because we supported the ideals the ANC embraced before it began to advocate violence that we were now also advocating violence. He admitted later that there was no evidence of this."

He said that Mr. Kruger threatened that "if I broadened the Inkatha base to include other Blacks he would take action. He did not specify the action he might take.

"I pointed out that Inkatha already had people of other so-called ethnic groups and I noted that the National Party was open to Whites other than Afrikaners.

"Mr. Kruger said these were all of Germanic stock. When I said what about the Jews and the Greeks he started talking about something else."

Chief Buthelezi said that later Mr. Kruger asked him about a meeting he had had with a Pan African Congress official in Dar-es-Salaam and questioned whether the Chief had some sort of alliance with the PAC which, he said, polarised Whites and Blacks.

The Chief said that he assured Mr. Kruger that meeting had arisen because the PAC president, Mr. Leballo, had wanted to deny the reports that the Chief was a PAC assassination target.

The Natal Mercury telephoned Mr. Kruger for comment last night but was informed that Mr. Kruger was not available for the rest of the night.

make a profit and survive. Until then, let him borrow the capital to endure a prolonged period of losses. If he lacks sufficient capital to endure a prolonged period of losses, let him borrow the capital!

Politics

(107)
RDM 20/9/77

'Inkatha not aligned to banned groups'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

AN ALLEGED alignment between Inkatha and the outlawed African National and Pan-Africanist congresses was discussed at a meeting in Pretoria yesterday between the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi is the president of Inkatha, which has a paid membership of 120 000 and uses the same colours as the ANC—green, gold and black.

He met Mr Potlako Leballo, an exiled Pan-Africanist leader committed to armed struggle, during a recent overseas trip.

A joint Press statement said: "Chief Buthelezi assured Mr Kruger that, although he is prepared to speak to anybody, the Inkatha movement is not aligned with the ANC and PAC in their activities."

At a subsequent Press conference, Chief Buthelezi elaborated on the joint statement.

He quoted Mr Kruger as warning him that "there will be trouble" if Inkatha continued to recruit black members who were not Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi is Chief Minister of KwaZulu and in official eyes the leader of the Zulu people rather than a leader of blacks generally.

Chief Buthelezi told newsmen: "I said that in as much as the National Party does not exclude other white ethnic groups, like English-speaking South Africans, Jews and others, we can't exclude other blacks."

Mr Kruger then "immediately defined the battle lines" and warned that in that case there would be trouble, Chief Buthelezi said.

"He said he hopes I am not going the same way as Dingaan because if I do the same thing will happen as happended at Blood River."

Mr Kruger asked him about his meeting with Mr Leballo and expressed concern about a possible alliance between Inkatha and the Pan-Africanists.

In a preamble read by Chief Buthelezi to Mr Kruger before the actual talks began, Chief Buthelezi set out his general political position.

Among the points made by Chief Buthelezi were:

- South Africa faced racial war unless changes were made.
- His belief that racial differences should not be made into automatic political differences.

"I am speaking as somebody who has a real anticipation that your Department will act against me some time in the future," Chief Buthelezi said in his preamble.

THE ANTI-INDUSTRY ARGUMENT

Mr Protectionist: That's easier said than done! If we possessed perfect knowledge and information, if all the capital markets were perfect and if there were no such thing as externalities, your objection would be fully justified. However, as you know, this is not the case.

Firstly, entrepreneurs, particularly those in infant industries and in less developed countries, often fail to recognise the full potentiality of their sphere of activity. For this reasons, they refrain from initiating many ventures that ought to be pursued.

Mr Free Trader: Who is to say that politicians, civil servants and Government technocrats know any better? Perhaps they find it easier to risk the taxpayers' money since it is not their own. Private entrepreneurs are understandably reluctant to risk their money on untried schemes.

Mr Protectionist: You obviously have a point there, but there are times when the technocrats know better. Of course, there are other instances where they know a lot less and naturally it is not their own money at risk. Yet there are countless examples of successful industries that were originally initiated by the state ..... shipbuilding in Japan, tea in the Transkei, railroads in Imperial Germany, Iscor and Escom in South Africa, etc. Private enterprise so often stood in the wings until the projects had been proven.

Mr Free Trader: State enterprise has also created countless examples of white elephants! Why not mention that?

Mr Protectionist: Of course, but you ought to admit that there are instances where the private and social consequences of a given risk differ. Society as a whole may have an interest in taking certain risks which it would not benefit a private individual or company to undertake, particularly in a less developed economic environment. Another point is that private entrepreneurs tend to have a short time horizon. Their investment decisions suffer from myopia, or, as someone once put it "Private individuals know they are going to die; governments think they never shall!" In the long run, the individuals are dead, but society lives on and must be provided for. Surely, the state is a more reliable agent in the realm of very long-term investments.

Mr Free Trader: Humph!

Mr Protectionist: My second point is that lenders of capital suffer from the same abovementioned disabilities, but even more so. The capital market is excessively biased against untried projects, against very long term investments that yield no net return or a negative net return for long initial periods, against projects that cannot be proven in a step-by-step fashion, but can be undertaken only in giant strides (indivisibilities), against infants per se.

Mr Free Trader: The solution is to perfect the capital market.

Mr Protectionist: Impossible! In less developed countries, the local capital market is hopelessly inadequate and foreign capital markets may have additional biases. Naturally, one should try to improve and develop the capital market wherever possible, but even the most developed and sophisticated markets are likely to retain some of the biases listed above.

sources. Laurence argues that the baseline of Mantanzima's thought is his desire to restore Xhosa hegemony over Xhosa historical land that had been wrongly usurped by the British in the 19th century.[18] While others agree on the extent to which Mantanzima is a Xhosa nationalist, the hypothesis goes far towards explaining much of Mantanzima's views and variations.[19]

Writers have noted the bitterness Mantanzima felt towards white domination in the Transkei, a bitterness which was reinforced by a whites-only cafe operating next door to the Bunga building in Umtata.[20] It is notable that he entered the Bunga only after

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LE NOUVEAU ROMAN

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Kruger warns Buthelezi on Inkatha

CAPE TIMES 20/9/77

(107)

DURBAN. — The Minister of Justice, Mr J. T Kruger, yesterday threatened to take action against Chief Gatsha Buthelezi if he attempted to broaden the base of his Inkatha Liberation Movement to include ethnic groups other than Zulus, the chief said yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said during the two-hour discussion in Pretoria Mr Kruger warned him that white patience was wearing thin.

Mr Kruger said the Afrikaner was trying to "set up the Zulus as they were under Shaka, Dingane and Cetewayo. Quite often during our interview he accused me of wanting to destroy Zulu identity. I assured him this was not possible and that it was a non-issue", the chief said.

Chief Buthelezi earlier presented what he called an aide memoire. In it he told Mr Kruger that he was "deeply concerned" about South Africa.

He said there could be no alliance between whites and blacks if the concept of separate identities was intended to be the basis of such an alliance.

Chief Buthelezi made it clear "that we should be talking today about an impending race war". "If we are too afraid to talk to each other, the only thing left to do in this country is to kill each other. Neither you nor I will willingly be party to killing as a solution to South Africa's problems."

Also involved in the interview yesterday, was General Gert Prinsloo, the Commissioner of Police.

Chief Buthelezi said General Prinsloo cross-examined him about the ANC ideals and "he implied that because we supported the ideals the ANC embraced before it began to advocate violence that we were now also advocating violence. He admitted later that there was no evidence of this".

Mr Kruger threatened that "if I broadened the Inkatha base to include other blacks he would take action. He did not specify the ethnic groups and I noted that the National Party was open to whites other than Afrikaners.

Irate Buthelezi hits at Indians

Star 22/9/77

CHIEF BUTHELEZI

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — KwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi today reminded Indians of the bloody 1949 riots before angrily leaving the campus of the University of Durban-Westville, where he was to have addressed a symposium which was called off after student demonstrations.

Claiming that he had been insulted by the students, Chief Buthelezi said he could not guarantee what would happen as a result of the incident, and pledged that he would never return to the university campus "under any circumstances."

"I will only face the risk of being insulted again. I am a responsible leader," he said.

In obvious reference to the 1949 riots between Africans and Indians in Durban, Chief Buthelezi said: "I don't want to be responsible for sparking off another Indo-Zulu riot, but I cannot allow myself to be insulted in this way."

Placards carried by the students read: "Gatsha, is there an alternative to total liberation?" "Puppets on a String," and "What's in this pseudo liberal nonsense?"

Despite pleas from author Alan Paton, Chief Buthelezi refused to withdraw his comments, and was later escorted to the offices of the rector, Professor S P Olivier, followed by a group of Inkatha representatives in full regalia.

Chief Buthelezi was not actually present when the placard-carrying students invaded the lecture hall

The Inkatha representatives, however, were subjected to boos and jeers when they made their entrance into the hall.

The symposium was called to discuss "possible alternatives for peaceful co-existence in South Africa."

REPORT ON 1977 SEASON

This section of the Report deals with the activities during the past season and the second with individual areas which received special attention.

February 6 and 13 : Indoor Coaching Clinic for players, umpires and scorers

March 13 : Sub-Committee to give Coaching Administrators courses

April 1 to 3 : 3 representatives participate in National Under 18 Coaches Course, Johannesburg.

May 27-30 : Peninsula Tournament during which discussions were held with individual African leaders to

June 20-21 : Stellenbosch Coaching Camp for "junior" schoolboys

June/July : Bantu Sports Club Tournament

July 29-31 : Coaching Clinic for schoolboys

August : Coaches of junior schoolboys

September 25 - 30 : Cape Coaching Clinic for junior schoolboys.

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(25) Feit, pp. 143 - 190. (26) Kuper, p. 205. (27) Wilson and Thompson, p467.
(28) Walsh, p. 330.

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(107) RDM 22/9/77

What Kruger told Buthelezi

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Justice, met for talks on Monday on the "direction" of the 120 000-strong Inkatha movement headed by Chief Buthelezi. The "Mail" today publishes extracts of a tape-recording of the discussions made by a Buthelezi aide:

BUTHELEZI: What I have stated, Mr Minister, to the Prime Minister himself in 1975 which was misunderstood by many people when I said, you know, really, clearly the present formula cannot really give as such decision-making and power-sharing of the wealth of the country as we should all enjoy, all of us.

KRUGER: My dear chief, we are, don't you believe that the Afrikaner, the white person, has reached the stage he has where they talk about change, but don't they realise that spiritually this is one of the biggest changes this country has ever seen that the white man is prepared to say: "Well let's cut the country up into historical entities and let each nationality become totally independent."

BUTHELEZI: I suppose one can toy with that idea in the Transkei but in the rest of the country I cannot see how (unidentified interjection: why not?) in fact we in kwaZulu, it's neither here nor there. . .

KRUGER: What do you mean, neither here nor there? Of course it's here or there, I mean you have a historical situation where the British fought, let's face it, I mean we were not the first people who fought the Zulus.

BUTHELEZI: No, it was the British yes . . .

KRUGER: It was really the British that broke up the Zulu nation finally by all these, where you say today, tell me that the homeland is in pieces. That's not my people's fault. That is really the British that put the white farmers in between the warring Zulu tribes so that they could say well they, you know, must try and break their power.

This I concede, this is a historical fact, but that does not lessen the fact that we are trying to respect your nation.

BUTHELEZI: No, but the fact is that you have answered the thing for me when you say we were broken deliberately, so once and for all . . .

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

Mr Jimmy Kruger

Then obviously there will be white reaction. We will turn round and say: "Well let them do their damnedest and let's see what they want to do. If they want to fight, all right, then they want to fight. If they don't want to fight, well we will try and help them like they have helped us."

I am not a racist, chief, I am not looking down on anybody. I am appreciative of what the black man in the various nationalities has done for South Africa.

You are sons of South Africa like I am a son of South Africa, but you must not forget what happened, not forget what I honestly believe the black leaders must not forget, is what the white man also brought, the Afrikaner by name, if I may refer to my nationality, what we have brought to South Africa. We can't undo that. My people's conscience needn't be worried. We have done our little bit for South anything against Inkatha.

I believe that nationalism is correct. I am a nationalist, and I believe that the Zulu people must be proud of their heritage. I believe that the Zulu people must have a nationalist organisation, but if he wants to broaden his base like I get the impression, I only, I don't put it higher than that, I get the impression that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi wants to broaden the base on to a black polarisation.

Then, of course, it's going to, there is going to be trouble. No doubt about it because you can understand we have got to react. We cannot sit quiet while black man polarises against white man. It will become a life and death struggle then. This is our difficulty.

MTETWA: But I think our policy is clear that we don't want whites to go away, we want to live together.

KRUGER: No, but you want to be the majority. You you are superior to the whites. You have got more blacks than whites therefore the white man must give over the government, common parliament, to the black man and the white man, but the white man, must take his minority position in this government. The black man as a racial group is numerically superior and this is our argument.

We say the black man is not, must not polarise himself as a black man. That is totally racialistic and we say let nations be independent. We did not start the homelands, the British started it. The British started the homelands.

I am telling you, this is a British constitutional development. They had the protectorates and they had the northern states as colonies and they gave them independence and we are doing exactly the same with various nationalities in this country. But that cannot be wrong. There is nothing wrong with it. It's not racialistic. We are not trying to break the black man. We are trying to help the black man.

Now this is where the trouble is coming, Chief Gatsha. This is where the trouble is coming today. You are causing a reaction and I want to tell you this morning, I want to say very honestly, you are causing a very great reaction among the whites. I am very worried that the white man will put his back against the wall and say, "No, go to hell, we do nothing for them. They want to fight, let them fight." My people did that at Blood River. They will do it again and I don't want that.

That will cause, that is what my Prime Minister was talking about when he says that this is too ghastly to contemplate. It means that we are going to kill each other off and we don't want that. We want to live together in peace.

The only possible way for you to live in peace, and let me tell it to you today, the only possible way for you to

cont

KRUGER: But not by my people.

BUTHELEZI: No, no, I am not saying so in any spirit of rancour. I am not bitter about it — it's just history, you see. . .

KRUGER: We are trying to rectify the national aspirations of the Zulu people. Now however imperfectly it may be at this stage, but we are just embarking on a long road of rectification and this I cannot understand. Why the black leaders do not appreciate this.

BUTHELEZI: No, we don't appreciate it.

KRUGER We are not trying to go one further than the British to break you away from us, we are trying to uplift you. Our hands are out to try to help you.

BUTHELEZI: We won't be involved in this helping of us, we are helping ourselves.

KRUGER: We are doing exactly the same to you as what Campbell-Bannerman (after the Boer War) did to us. He said to us: "Look we realise that we have suppressed you and we are now giving you freedom." Now we are trying to give the Zulu nation their freedom and now we find that the Zulu nation wants to gang up with the other nations into a black-white polarisation.

BUTHELEZI: No, but what about my people in Soweto, Mr Minister?

KRUGER: Well it's like the Greeks in South Africa. I mean they are here, but they are really not. I mean in all fairness to everybody I don't think anybody here can really say that the Greeks and the Afrikaners are the same thing. Although he is living in my area he must live here on sufferance even if I take the vote away from him.

I mean the man comes from Greece into my country and keeps his cultural identity, he must realise he is keeping his cultural identity and, chief our difficulty is this that if we don't follow this sort of policy we will be warring with each other on a racial basis for the rest of history. I mean this is impossible and that is why my Government is really seeking peace . . . so we are trying to find a fair accommodation.

It's no use me saying, well my country is too divided up because I say, well firstly let's get our priorities right.

Let's first make the Zulu people viable and this is the point that I made to Mr Mtetwa (Zulu Minister of Justice) when I said to Mr Mtetwa, but when he said to me "Well you don't give me enough things." I said well why should I give you if I see that your philosophy is dead against what I am trying to do for you.

Africa like the black man has done his little bit. We are trying to appreciate each other at this stage. And this is what this thing is all about.

Separate development simply means the development of separate entities, it's nothing more than that.

BUTHELEZI: Now we don't understand, Mr Minister, if this separateness and this preservation of separate identities . . .

KRUGER: But you want to preserve your identity, too, that is why I am asking you whether you want to take away the same Zulu and you want to take away the Zulu cultural background. Whether you want to break down your people's customs, whether you want to erase your history, whether you want to start anew as a black man instead of as a Zulu. This is the point. This is the whole point.

BUTHELEZI: I am a black man.

KRUGER: The PAC (Pan African Congress), let us make no bones about it, PAC believes in Pan-Africanism. It's a racialistic thing. It's the black man against the white man. The black man must take Africa and the white man must get out — either into the sea or he must go over to Europe. But this can't be. The ANC (African National Congress) goes one better. They want to have a communistic regime.

They want to have, they simply want to have, a dictatorship which you and I certainly cannot ever serve. This is our tragedy. That is what we are talking about.

MTETWA: With your permission, Mr Minister, I think our trouble now here with us and your Government is just one point: is that the separate development, if we Zulus don't see separate development here in Natal . . . we must not express our views, that . . .

KRUGER: No, but that is why you have leaders, Mr Mtetwa, because I must try and get your leader, I want to show your leader my good intentions and your leader must say to me, "Yes, I am a Zulu, I want to be a Zulu, you are right. Now I have helped you and you must help me and I will help you again. I want to be a Zulu nation, all right."

All the difficulties that come from all the consolidations, and all these problems, these things can be talked about.

But we must get our basic things right. If Inkatha wants to become a nationalist organisation like my people have had nationalist organisations then I am not going to do

ple. Let me tell you what I see how you want it, then let Chief Gatsha tell me I am wrong.

You people want to say look the black people are numerically, by numbers, is to say: "Look I remain a Zulu, I am not going to take the whole Xhosaland I am not going to take the whole of Mangope's people. I don't want to be the leader of South Africa."

D.D. 22/9/77

Ciskei to get Tech

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government assisted by the C. S. Barlow Foundation, will build a technical high school at Mdantsane, which is expected to start functioning in January, 1979.

The joint project will see the Government carrying out site works and equipping the school, while Barlow Foundation will attend to the buildings, which will cost over R700 000.

The foundation, set up by Barlow Rand Limited to augment the supply of skilled manpower for all races in South Africa, established as their first project a trade school at Motetema in Lebowa. The Mdantsane school will be the second project.

The school's first phase will allow for the accommodation of 400 pupils while an additional 250 pupils will be admitted when the second phase is complete.

Courses to be offered include carpentry, metalwork, motor mechanics, electrics and fitting and turning.

The chairman of the foundation, Mr C. S. Barlow, said Barlow Rand employed a large number of Ciskeians particularly in its mining operations.

"Our belief is that the private sector has an important role to play in development schemes such as this."

The course offered at the school would be to the long-term benefit and advantage of both the students and the Ciskei, he said.

Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said the gift by the foundation was the realisation of a dream which opened opportunities for Ciskeians to be employed in the technical field. — DDR.

Daily Disp 22/9/77

(107)

Kruger warns Chief Gatsha over Inkatha

DURBAN — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, had threatened to take action against him if he broadened the base of his Inkatha liberation movement to include other ethnic groups, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said here.

The chief attended a meeting in Pretoria at the Minister's invitation following a meeting last month between Mr Kruger and KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, Mr Jeffrey Mtetwa.

Chief Buthelezi said that during the two-hour discussion Mr Kruger warned him that white patience was wearing thin.

At the beginning of the interview in Mr Kruger's office, Chief Buthelezi said, he presented what he called an aide memoire.

In it he told the Minister he was deeply concerned about South Africa. "I want today to share these concerns with you. I do not want to debate politely nor do I want to score points off you or have you score points off me.

"I hope that in the spirit of honest Christian fellowship we can talk as two men whose lives are entangled in the issues which are contributing to a rapidly deteriorating situation for everybody in Southern Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said he told Mr Kruger there could be no alliance between whites and blacks if the separate identies concept was intended to be the basis of this alliance.

"I cannot admit," said the Chief, "to a qualitative distinction between myself and any other South African which is denied by our unity in Christ."

Chief Buthelezi said he made it clear "that we should be talking today about an impending race war."

He told Mr Kruger: "I am constrained to make the kind of observations and express personal feelings which have resulted in others being imprisoned.

"I am speaking as somebody who has a real anticipation that your department will act against me sometime in the future. If and when that occasion does take place I will not then be able to speak to you.

"In those possible future circumstances accusations of furthering the aims of communism and unlawful organisations will be levelled against me. This is a reasonable conclusion I draw after remarks you made to Mr Mtetwa about me, Inkatha and the ANC (African National Congress)."

Chief Buthelezi said he told Mr Kruger he believed in the ideals embodied in the principles of the ANC, and added: "When I further these ideals I do so not to further aims of banned organisations, but to further the only common ground where all South Africans, black and white, can find each other.

"If we are afraid to talk to each other the only thing left to do in this country is to kill each other. Neither you nor I will willingly be party to killing as a solution to South Africa's problems."

He said he felt it was his duty to talk to those in Southern Africa who would talk. He had to seek understanding where he could find it. "I do not believe that there is deep understanding between you and me and between your people and my people.

"From my side I am willing to create such understanding and to work toward a common destiny for everybody in South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Kruger threatened that "if I broadened the Inkatha base to include other blacks he would take action. He did not specify the action he might take.

"I pointed out that Inkatha already had people of other so-called ethnic groups and I noted that the National Party was open to whites other than Afrikaners.

"Mr Kruger said these were all of Germanic stock. When I said what about the Jews and Greeks he started talking about something else." — DDC

Chief Buthelezi.

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NERO

THE MURDER OF AGRIPPINA: TAC, ANN. XIV

However, a scheme was put forward by Anicetus, an ex-slave who commanded the fleet at Misenum. In Nero's boyhood Anicetus had been his tutor; he and Agrippina hated each other. A ship could be made, he now said, with a section which would come loose at sea and hurl Agrippina into the water without warning. Nothing is so productive of surprises as the sea, remarked Anicetus; if a shipwreck did away with her, who could be so unreasonable as to blame a human agency instead of wind and water? Besides, when she was dead the emperor could allot her a temple and altars and the other public tokens of filial duty.

4. This ingenious plan found favour. The time of year, too, was suitable, since Nero habitually attended the festival of Minerva at Baiae.[1] Now he enticed his mother there. 'Parents' tempers must be borne!' he kept announcing. 'One must humour their feelings.' This was to create the general impression that they were friends again, and to produce the same effect on Agrippina. For women are naturally inclined to believe welcome news.

As she arrived from Antium, Nero met her at the shore. After welcoming her with outstretched hands and embraces, he conducted her to Bauli, a mansion on the bay between Cape Misenum and the waters of Baiae. Some ships were standing there. One, more sumptuous than the rest, was evidently another compliment to his mother, who had formerly been accustomed to travel in warships manned by the imperial navy. Then she was invited out to dinner. The crime was to take place on the ship under cover of darkness. But an informer, it was said, gave the plot away; Agrippina could not decide whether to believe the story, and preferred a sedan-
Baiae.

There her alarm was relieved by Nero's
kindly, and gave her the place of honour ne
on for a long time. They talked about vario
and intimate – or confidentially serious. W
gazing into her eyes and clinging to her. T
piece of shamming – or perhaps even Nero
by his last sight of his mother, going to he

5. But heaven seemed determined to reve
quiet, star-lit night and the sea was calm. T
way. Agrippina was attended by two of
Crepereius Gallus, stood near the tiller. T
over the feet of her resting mistress, happi
morseful behaviour and his mother's re
came the signal. Under the pressure of he
fell in. Crepereius was crushed, and die
Acerronia were saved by the raised sides
pened to be strong enough to resist the p
held together.

In the general confusion, those in the co
the many who were not. But then some
of throwing their weight on one side, to
they took too long to concert this impr
others brought weight to bear in the oppo
the opportunity to make a gentler descer
ill-advisedly started crying out, 'I am Ag
peror's mother!' She was struck dead b
and whatever ship's gear happened to be
kept quiet and avoided recognition. Tho
wound in the shoulder – she swam unt
boats. They brought her to the Lucrine la
home.

6. There she realized that the invitation
been treacherous, and the collapse of he
had started at the top, like a stage-contr
by, there had been no wind, no rock
death and her own wound also invited r
that the only escape from the plot was to

1. On 19–23 March

sent an ex-slave Agerinus to tell her son that by divine mercy and his lucky star she had survived a serious accident. The messenger was to add, however, that despite anxiety about his mother's dangerous experience Nero must not yet trouble to visit her – at present rest was what she needed. Meanwhile, pretending unconcern, she cared for her wound and physical condition generally. She also ordered Acerronia's will to be found and her property sealed. Here alone no pretence was needed.

7. To Nero, awaiting news that the crime was done, came word that she had escaped with a slight wound – after hazards which left no doubt of their instigator's identity. Half-dead with fear, he insisted she might arrive at any moment. 'She may arm her slaves! She may whip up the army, or gain access to the senate or Assembly, and incriminate me for wrecking and wounding her and killing her friends! What can I do to save myself?' Could Burrus and Seneca help? Whether they were in the plot is uncertain. But they were immediately awakened and summoned.

For a long time neither spoke. They did not want to dissuade and be rejected. They may have felt matters had gone so far that Nero had to strike before Agrippina, or die. Finally Seneca ventured so far as to turn to Burrus and ask if the troops should be ordered to kill her. He replied that the Guard were devoted to the whole imperial house and to Germanicus' memory; they would commit no violence against his offspring. Anicetus, he said, must make good his promise. Anicetus unhesitatingly claimed the direction of the crime. Hearing him, Nero cried that this was the first day of his reign – and the magnificent gift came from a former slave! 'Go quickly!' he said. 'And take men who obey orders scrupulously!'

Agrippina's messenger arrived
When Nero was told, he took the
ncrimination. While Agerinus de-
a sword at the man's feet and had
ed. Then he could pretend that his
peror's life, been detected, and – in

adventure had become known. It
oon as people heard of it they ran
the embankment, or fishing-boats
they could, or waved their arms.
ils and prayers and the din of all
answers. Huge crowds gathered
be safe, they prepared to make a

rived and dispersed them. Anicetus
. Arresting every slave in his path,
re stood a few servants – the rest
invasion. In her dimly lit room a
ppina's alarm had increased as no-
om her son. If things had been well
minous isolation, then this sudden
ou leaving me, too?' called Agrip-
ind him were a naval captain and
Obaritus respectively. 'If you have
can report that I am better. But if
is not responsible. He did not order
ers closed round her bed. First the
a truncheon. Then as the lieutenant
ner off, she cried out: 'Strike here!'
fter blow fell, and she died.
dd that Nero inspected his mother's
t that is contested. She was cremated
vith meagre ceremony. While Nero
ered with earth or enclosed, though
a modest tomb beside the road to
Julius Caesar's mansion overlooks the
ion one of her former slaves, Mnester
Either he loved his patroness, or he

ippina had anticipated for years. The
hen she asked astrologers about Nero,
l become emperor but kill his mother.
Her reply was, 'Let him kill me – provided he becomes emperor!'

Gatsha storms off campus

Daily Dispatch 23/9/77 (107)

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi angrily left the campus of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday after a symposium he was to have addressed was called off after student demonstrations.

Saying he had been insulted by the students, the KwaZulu leader said he could not guarantee what would happen as a result of the incident. He pledged he would never return to the university campus under any circumstances.

"I will never face the risk of being insulted again. I am a responsible leader," he said.

In obvious reference to the 1949 riots between Africans and Indians in Durban, Chief Buthelezi said: "I don't want to be responsible for sparking off another Indo-Zulu riot, but I cannot allow myself to be insulted in this way."

Despite pleas from author Alan Paton, Chief Buthelezi refused to withdraw his comments and was later escorted to the offices of the Rector, Prof S. P. Olivier, followed by a group of Inkatha representatives in full regalia.

Dr Paton said he was also insulted by the students' behaviour, but he had pleaded with the KwaZulu leader to withdraw his comment "For the sake of good race relations."

Members of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement were booed and jeered when they entered the hall.

Other invited speakers, including Mr Paton, Mr Frank Martin MEC and Labour Party representative, Mr Maurice Lewis, received the same treatment.

Some of the placards carried by the students read "Gatsha, is there an alternative to total liberation?", "Puppets on a string", and "What's in this pseudo-liberal nonsense?"

The symposium was called to discuss "possible alternatives for peaceful coexistence in South Africa." — SAPA.

23/9/77

(107)

Insult claim denied by Buthelezi

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday emphatically denied that he had been insulted by students at the Durban/Westville University where a demonstration broke up a symposium at which the Chief was supposed to speak.

About 200 Indian students took over the stage of the science lecture theatre at the University to prevent a number of distinguished people discussing peaceful coexistence in South Africa. Stink bombs were thrown by the students who chanted freedom songs.

The rector, Professor S. B. Olivier, cancelled the meeting. He told the Mercury later that the University had 3 500 students and in spite of "the rumpus by a few students I still believe the majority of our students come from decent and respectable homes."

Chief Buthelezi arrived a few minutes late for the symposium and was told that it had been cancelled.

A spokesman for the Forum Society, a student organisation that arranged the symposium, said the campus had about 15 student societies but the radical students "victimised us because they claim the university should have no student societies."

The Forum Society invited Dr. Alan Paton, the author, Mr. Ray Swart, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr. Morris Lewis, a member of the Labour Party, Mr. Ranji Nowbath, a newspaper editor, Mr. Frank Martin, Mr. Ken Owen who deputised for the editor of the Sunday Times and Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not go to the lecture theatre in case he was insulted because had he been the "Zulus might have reacted in a manner that could not be predicted and I have a responsibility to prevent that."

He commented on a newspaper report that said he had claimed he had been insulted, that he had left the campus angrily and that he had warned Indians about another 1949 riot.

"I never claimed I had been insulted. I said I wanted to avoid being insulted because I did not want to be the spark to set off an incident similar to the 1949 riots."

He did not leave the campus angrily. He had tea with Professor Olivier and later had lunch on the campus.

Mr. Ray Swart told the Mercury he thought the demonstration had been "good-hearted."

He felt it was related to student frustrations and grievances on the campus and that it appeared to be aimed to some extent at the student organisation that had invited the speakers.

Chief Buthelezi said: "Although the other speakers may make light of the rumpus, my responsibility is much more onerous than theirs. An incident involving me could involve millions of others, particularly innocent people."

The Chief said he was aware the demonstration did not involve the whole student body.

He had not seen any placards but had read a report of one that referred to "puppets on a string."

"If this placard referred to me I would like to point out that the students who said that are at an apartheid institution of their own volition. They are at a university which no African can attend. They have a responsibility to nobody but themselves."

"I have more than 2 500 000 people living in a rural slum called KwaZulu and about the same number outside this area for whom I am responsible."

Mr. Michael Green, the Editor of the Daily News, said he believed the report in his newspaper was correct.

"Chief Buthelezi was reported by a reliable senior reporter and I see no substantial difference between our report and his present statement."

Dr. Paton said Chief Buthelezi did not issue a warning to the Indian people.

The Zulu leader had said if he went into the meeting there could be grave consequences if the students insulted him.

Chief Buthelezi was justifiably angry, Dr. Paton said. But he had urged him to address the meeting for good race relations.

One of the guest speakers who was a victim of the stink bomb attack, Mr. Frank Martin, said afterwards: "I was shattered. I never thought that I as a guest speaker invited by Indians would be insulted like this by Indians."

Three stinkbombs hurled by the demonstrators landed near his chair, but failed to break.

The demonstration was described by Mr. M. J. Naidoo, president of the Natal Indian Congress, as "unfortunate especially at a time when Black solidarity is so essential to the future of South Africa."

It was equally unfortunate, he said, that some students "should have exceeded the bounds of reasonableness."

Students throughout history and all over the world, including South Africa, had demonstrated in similar fashion and to disagree with students when one was not a student was only natural.

Mr. Naidoo said: "No one who is a party to the Indian and Coloured Councils or homelands should feel surprised at student demonstrations."

Mr. Nico Nel, the university's director of public relations, said that most of those who took part in the protest were "outsiders and not students of the university."

Mr. Ismail Kathrada, an executive member of the Indian Council said last night that he deplored any personal attack on Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi and Indian leaders had demonstrated all along by their actions and deeds that they had a common destiny and wanted a "free" South Africa.

MR. FRANK MARTIN, formerly Natal's senior MEC and chairman of the New Republic Party in the province with one of the stinkbombs hurled by demonstrators who forced the cancellation of yesterday's seminar at the University of Durban/Westville.

STUDENTS RAMPAGE

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Violence broke out at the University of the Western Cape for the second consecutive day yesterday as students marched round the campus, smashed windows and stoned the police.

The rector, Professor Richard van der Ross, yesterday suspended all academic activities for two days.

A spokesman for the university said yesterday that the president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr. Clifton Petersen, and four others had been suspended and barred from the university.

Earlier a group of about 500 students marched round the campus to the arts building where windows were smashed.

Stones were thrown at a policeman who had arrested a youth.

Police reinforcements arrived and the crowd dispersed.

No. R. 1918 23 September 1977

OORDRAG VAN GESONDHEIDSAANGELEENTHEDE AAN KWAZULU

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by item 31B van Bylae 1 van die Grondwet van die Bantoetuislande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bepaal ek, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, hierby dat die bepalings van genoemde item op 1 Oktober 1977 in werking tree vir die gebied van kwaZulu soos omskryf in Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling.

(Lêer R218/19)

No. R. 1918 107 23 September 1977

TRANSFER OF HEALTH MATTERS TO KWAZULU

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by item 31B of Schedule 1 to the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, hereby determine that the provisions of the said item shall come into operation on 1 October 1977 for the area of kwaZulu as defined in Proclamation R. 70 of 1972.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

(File R218/19)

Buthelezi in rage after protest

107

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday angrily left the campus of the University of Durban-Westville. A symposium he was to have addressed was called off after demonstrations by more than 200 placard-carrying students.

Saying he had been insulted by the students, the KwaZulu leader said he could not guarantee what would happen as a result of the incident. He pledged he would never return to the university campus under any circumstances, reports Sapa.

"I will only face the risk of being insulted again. I am a responsible leader."

In obvious reference to the 1949 riots between Africans and Indians in Durban, Chief Buthelezi said: "I don't want to be responsible for sparking off another Indo-Zulu riot, but I cannot allow myself to be insulted in this way."

Despite pleas from author Dr Alan Paton, Chief Buthelezi refused to withdraw his comments and was later escorted to the offices of the rector, Professor S P Olivier, followed by a group of Inkatha representatives in full regalia.

Dr Paton said he was also insulted by the students' behaviour, but he had pleaded with the KwaZulu leader to withdraw his comment "for the sake of good race relations".

The Zulu leader was not present when the placard-carrying students invaded the lecture hall where the symposium was to have been held.

Members of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement were booed and jeered when they entered the hall.

Other invited speakers, including Dr Paton, Mr Frank Martin, MEC, and Labour Party representative, Mr Maurice Lewis, received the same treatment.

Attempts were later made to move the symposium to the main lecture hall, but the protesting students also invaded this venue.

Some of the placards carried by the students read: "Gatsha, is there an alternative to total liberation?", "Puppets on a string", "Black academics Reddy and Leon prosper by collaboration" and "We demand fundamental human rights and not concessions".

The symposium was called to discuss "possible alternatives for peaceful co-existence in South Africa".

The national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Rav Swart, said he was "not unduly upset" by the demonstration, but he would have liked to have been given the oportunity to have spoken.

Many guests already in the hall were caught unawares when the students invaded the symposium, singing and shouting "Amandla" with clenched fists.

The students took up positions at the rear of the hall and a hail of stink bombs followed.

Later, Dr Paton said it was untrue that Chief Buthelezi walked off the campus, writes the Rand Daily Mail's Durban correspondent.

He was in fact intercepted by the rector and invited to tea. He accepted and only left the campus much later.

The chairman of the executive of the SA Indian Council, Mr J N Reddy, said the entire Indian community would be shocked at the turn of events at the university.

Mr Reddy said Chief Buthelezi was not only an outstanding leader but he commanded the respect of the entire Indian community.

"I believe that his reference to the 1949 riots, if the report is correct, was made in a moment of stress, and that this unfortunate incident will not impair the friendly relations which the Indian people have had over the years with the Zulu people," he said.

Buthelezi defends riots statement

Star 24/9/77

(107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — KwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi today replied to criticism of his controversial comment at the University of Durban-Westville earlier this week by claiming his leadership and patriotism would be judged by millions of people who accept and support him.

He was commenting on the statement by Natal Indian Congress president, Mr M J Naidoo, who said yesterday the chief had been wrong in reminding Indians of the 1949 riots.

"If it is wrong for Mr Jimmy Kruger to remind Africans of Blood River, it can never be right for Chief Buthelezi to remind Indians of the 1949 riots," Mr Naidoo said.

Chief Buthelezi also was criticised by the regional director of the Black People's Convention in Natal, Mr Vivani Made.

In a statement today, the kwaZulu leader said: "Mr Naidoo must not think that just because I espouse non-violence that my people will fold arms and remain spectators when I am attacked or insulted.

"Anyone with a modicum of political acumen would know what would have happened if I had been in the hall at the University of Durban-Westville and a stink bomb had landed on me.

"If Mr Naidoo does not have enough understanding of the political dynamics in this province to comprehend this, I can do nothing to enable him to do so. I only pity members of the Natal Indian Congress for having that kind of person at the helm of their affairs."

Chief Buthelezi said: "My reference to the 1949 Durban riots has not been described by anyone quoted in the Press as having been a threat by me to the Indian community.

VOLATILE

"It is, therefore, stupid for Mr Naidoo to try to compare the statement that I made about avoiding a similar catastrophe, with the Minister of Justice's threats to me and the Inkatha movement, that if we did not stop operating on a broad basis of a black membership instead of an ethnic one, there would be another Blood River, Mr Kruger's statement was a threat. Where is a parallel between these two statements? I must confess that I do not have enough political astuteness to comprehend Mr Naidoo's political insensitivity. In any case only a section of Zulus were defeated by the Boers in 1838.

"I hope Mr Naidoo and the irresponsible coterie to which he belongs will stop jeopardising peace in Natal by making such politically insensitive statements in what is a politically volatile situation.

In response to Mr Vivani Made Chief Buthelezi said: "My leadership and patriotism will be judged by millions of people who accept and support my leadership, and not by political Johnny-come-lately's such as Mr Vivani Made."

INKATHA

25/9/77 (107)

A new drum out of Zulula

Sunday Times 25/9/77 (107)

By SUZANNE VOS

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said this week he had got the impression that Chief Gutsha Buthelezi would like to be the leader of South Africa.

He's right. This is perhaps one of the very few points he and the chief have in agreement.

At a meeting in Pretoria Mr Kruger spent some time warning the KwaZulu leader that if he persisted in broadening the base of his Inkatha cultural liberation movement to include non-Zulus, there would be "trouble".

The reason is obvious. In the past 20 months Chief Buthelezi has been busy playing the same game which helped bring the Nationalist Government to power in 1948 — only the chief has his own set of rules.

Revival

In 1975 he revived Inkatha, a black nationalist organisation which was first founded in 1928 by his grandfather, King Solomon ka Dinuzulu. The seventies version is not only open to Zulus but to all blacks over 18.

Inkatha's colours are the same as those of the old African Nationalist Congress (ANC) — green yellow and black.

If some whites, including Mr Kruger, sat back and thought that the chief's popularity would not extend past his natural constituency of nearly five million Zulus, they are now realising they made a big mistake.

They should have been listening more closely to the hundreds of speeches the chief has been making throughout the country. His message to blacks has been loud and clear:

"White supremacy in South Africa lives on the borrowed time of black disunity."

Branches

Now he has provided the vehicle for unity. Inkatha, with 120 000 paid-up members, is being claimed as the biggest black socio-political power machine in the country's history. The ANC, is estimated to have had no more than 20 000 paid up members.

Inkatha, in less than two years, has about 300 branches in Natal, the Transvaal and Bloemfontein. It is now obviously an organisation to be reckoned with.

Chief Buthelezi has proved that he is no government "stooge", a so-called "product" of the white government homelands system.

He has created his own power base within and beyond KwaZulu's borders and has emerged as the only black leader who enjoys considerable support both here and overseas.

This was amply confirmed early this year when he was received by the President of the United States before South Africa's official Ambassador. No other South African leader can also claim to have been as well received in Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, England, France and Italy.

As president of Inkatha he has also met both wings of the ANC in exile, which raises another highly important aspect of Inkatha. While the ANC overseas has split and split again and is now in organisational disarray, Inkatha is tightly knit and on the spot.

Chief Buthelezi firmly believes he is offering whites the only peaceful solution to their problems.

An interesting development is that in recent months there have been closely guarded signs of rapprochement between Chief Buthelezi and one of the country's more militant groups.

Funds

The movement has funds of more than R300-000 and has launched its own newspaper, the Nation. It conducts leadership courses for young members and plans to open offices overseas. Its books are open to public scrutiny.

Chief Buthelezi has attracted black intellectuals of the calibre of Professor S. M. Bengu, dean of students at the University of Zululand, who received a doctorate in political science at the University of Geneva and now serves as secretary-general of Inkatha.

Inkatha also has enormous "grass roots" support and is making strenuous efforts to reconcile black militants in the Transvaal in the interests of black solidarity.

This is what Mr Kruger doesn't like. Zulu nationalism is one thing. Black polarisation is a whole new ball game.

Well disciplined, with clear-cut aims and objectives, Inkatha has, particularly in Natal, captured the following of tens of thousands of school children and is said to have been one reason why Natal remained calm when last year's Soweto troubles spread across the country.

The chief's popularity with the young was shown on his return from the United States earlier this year, when more than 10 000 turned out to welcome him home at an Inkatha youth rally at Umlazi, near Durban.

A few weeks later, at Kwa Mashu, 80 000 men, women and children provided an enthusiastic audience.

Observant whites will notice the bright yellow badges bearing the face of Chief Buthelezi being worn by thousands of blacks. They are all Inkatha members.

Inkatha's own brand of black nationalism — like white nationalism — is offering, to quote the chief, "people power" as well as African democracy.

He is dedicated to non-violence and hopes Inkatha will provide the means of bringing about change in South Africa in "an orderly and controllable fashion . . ."

"We are," he says, "a non-violent liberation movement."

The fact that Inkatha has caused concern in high places has, he says with satisfaction, convinced him he is "on the right track."

When Inkatha is likened to the white nationalist movement — because of its commitment to black solidarity, and heavy emphasis on black culture — Chief Buthelezi is the first to agree. Some have even called it a Zulu Broederbond.

Question

To this he replies: "If anyone asks you what you will gain by following Inkatha, ask him where the Broederbond has got the white man."

He is quick to add, however, that Inkatha is not a secret organisation but one openly working towards justice for everyone, "no matter what his or her colour of skin may be."

He argues that "the Boers" failed to wrest power from the Britons in war.

"Their armed struggle was not crowned with any success . . . the Afrikaner has, however, subsequently reached fulfilment without firing a single shot.

"Why shouldn't we organise ourselves as they did, reach fulfilment through exactly the same formula they used?"

The gauntlet is down and few black political observers can see Chief Buthelezi budging.

Mr Kruger has told him there will be "trouble" if Inkatha goes beyond Zulu nationalism — which, clearly, it has already done.

In a tape-recorded conversation with the chief this week, Mr Kruger said: " . . . No doubt about it, we have got to react . . . we cannot sit quiet while black man polarises against white man . . . it will become a life and death struggle then."

Chief Buthelezi, on the other hand, firmly believes that he is offering whites the only peaceful solution to South Africa's political problems.

"Whites need liberation as much as blacks," he says.

"I believe there is no future (in South Africa) in which blacks are not active participants — and there is no future in which whites are not active participants to demonstrate this."

Inkatha had already met leaders of the old United and Progressive Reform parties.

The chief says Inkatha would never refuse any white hand extended to it. With only black membership "at present", there was no reason why whites could not be friends and supporters.

As head of the largest ethnic group in the country — black or white — Chief Buthelezi has rejected independence for KwaZulu and has the backing of several other homeland leaders.

Since launching the movement he has wiped out all organised political opposition in KwaZulu and the last foe, Chief Charles Hlengwa of the Shaka Spear party, capitulated in May to "join hands" with him.

Sincere

When examining the chief's motives, those who know this devout Christian realise he is obviously sincere in his desire for a non-racial South Africa.

He admits Inkatha has black objectives but always emphasises that its constitution recognises "black responsibility" towards all race groups.

Inkatha, he says, is fighting apartheid because it divides people into categories — because it metes out different kinds of justice to different racial groups.

Inkatha would not introduce a new kind of racialism.

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Chief Buthelezi, in full tribal regalia, at a function with Prince Dhlamini of the Swazis.

Use brains, not guns, says Chief Buthelezi

Tribune Reporter 25/9/77

(107)

SOPHISTICATED arms alone could not assure victory for whites in a country-wide conflagration, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader, said yesterday.

Addressing a King Shaka's Day rally attended by about 500 people at Umgababa, Chief Buthelezi called on blacks to keep cool heads and work for change through the discipline of Inkatha, the cultural liberation movement.

"Because of our numbers it would be a Pyrrhic victory for whoever wins a race war," he said. "King Shaka was not afraid. We are not afraid. But the situation calls for the use of our brains rather than our instruments of violence.

Call to arms

"Unfortunately whites do not want us to share wisdom in finding a solution to our problems.

"Today there has been a white call to arms. A civil defence force has been established. Most white women have become pistol-packing mammas.

"We will be saved from oppression by mass action. This cannot be accomplished except through massive disciplined action in the midst of great provocation.

"The machinery of Inkatha has provision for discipline. With discipline we can stall this whole country a couple of days."

In a wide-ranging speech, Chief Buthelezi said African unity had to precede black unity — a significant statement in light of his clash with Indian students at the University of Durban-Westville this week.

"There are people today who, under the pretext of promoting an amorphous black unity amongst dark races, make it their job to sabotage African unity.

"I cannot see how Africans can hope to co-operate meaningfully with other race groups, be they white or black, if they have not achieved African solidarity in the first place."

BPC MADE HIM OFFER, SAYS CHIEF

(107)

N Mercury African Affairs Correspondent 27/9/77

THE BLACK People's Convention, whose president attacked Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the funeral of Steve Biko at the weekend, last week offered the chief their support if he resigned as Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

Commenting on the vituperation directed against him at the funeral, Chief Buthelezi yesterday disclosed to the Mercury that he had been approached last week by a go-between for BPC.

"I find the attacks on me by Mr. Kenneth Rachidi, the BPC president, surprising.

"It was only last week that they sent a White mutual friend to ask me to resign my position as Chief Minister of KwaZulu as a gesture which would ensure their support of me after Steve Biko's death.

"They wanted this to happen before the funeral. I thought this was a naive suggestion because I could not take a step of that sort without consulting my advisers, the Cabinet, the Legislative Assembly and Inkatha's Central Committee.

Impossible

"Within the time given me it was impossible to carry out such a consultation.

"Above all, while I respected the friend they used as a conduit, I could not see why they as Black brothers could not consult me personally as a Black brother.

"Also, in view of the fact that the people of KwaZulu have rejected the Pretoria-type of independence, I could not understand the urgency of their message. They know by now that operating as we do we have prevented KwaZulu from being sold down the primrose path like Transkei and Bophuthatswana."

Reconciliation

The Chief said he was an admirer of Steve Biko and felt his death "should have been an occasion for a reconciliation between the Black organisations, instead of being used by BPC's small men to widen the existing chasms."

"Steve Biko talked to me when he was alive. The people who swore at me at the funeral hardly know me."

While he and Mr. Biko might not have always agreed on strategy "we did not disagree on the goals of the struggle for liberation."

COTTAM, G.,& CURTIS, J.T., 1949. A method of rapid surveys of woodlands by means of pairs of randomly selected trees. Ecology. 30:101-104

CURTIS, J., 1959. The vegetation of Wisconsin. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison. pp 657.

DAHL, E., 1960. Some measures of uniformity in vegetation analysis.

Buthelezi spurns Vorster appeal to buy bonds

Sun. Trib. 2/10/77 (107)

Chief Buthelezi . . . my Cabinet had qualms

Tribune Reporter

KWAZULU won't buy defence bonds, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

The Chief Minister said the decision was taken at a Cabinet meeting last Tuesday so he did not go to Pretoria for the ceremony to launch the bonds.

Chief Buthelezi was invited to Pretoria with other dignitaries, including homeland leaders, for the ceremony in Strijdom Square at which the State President, Dr Nico Diederichs, bought the first bonds from the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive.

"My Cabinet felt it was not right for me to purchase the bonds because they have qualms about defending the country under the present dispensation," Chief Buthelezi said.

'PEOPLE WOULD THINK I WAS HELPING IN THE DEFENCE OF APARTHEID'

The KwaZulu Cabinet would be seen by the people to be contributing to the defence of an apartheid society.

"My Cabinet's decision has already been conveyed to the Government," Chief Buthelezi said.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, called for South Africans of all language and population groups to contribute to the defence of the country.

Taking part in a ceremony at Groblersdal, he bought some of the first bonds to be sold.

He was accompanied by the Defence Force's chief of staff, operation, General Jack Dutton, took the salute from a military guard of honour and watched a fly past of Mirage fighters.

Mr Vorster said the bonds created the opportunity for people old and young, rich and poor, to contribute to defence according to their ability.

Defence demanded a lot of money and a threat existed that had to be countered. He had no doubt that the contributions would be sufficient for defence.

Zulu chiefs say no to independence

4/10/77 (107) N Mercury

African Affairs Reporter

TRANSKEI-type independence was rejected by 190 Zulu chiefs at their conference in Ulundi at the weekend.

They don't want independence until KwaZulu consolidation has been finalised.

The Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was empowered by the chiefs to continue his rejection of this type of independence.

Inkatha and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly earlier this year passed similar resolutions which makes it clear that the Zulus are unanimous on the issue.

The King of the Zulus, Paramount Chief Goodwill, opening the conference, adopted the same attitude.

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DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2035 7 October 1977

EXTENSION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ULUNDI, DISTRICT OF MAHLABATINI, KWAZULU

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) (b) of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, amend Government Notice 1814 of 1973 by the substitution for the Schedule thereto of the accompanying Schedule.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File T60/4/1403/2)

SCHEDULE

The following land, situate on Reserve 20, No. 7638, District of Mahlabatini, kwaZulu, as shown on the undermentioned plans approved by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development and filed in his office, copies of which are available in the office of the Township Superintendent:

(a) 61,437 8 hectares in extent, shown on General Plan BA9/1973;

(b) 231,460 8 hectares in extent, shown on General Plan BA278/1976; and

(c) 120,495 5 hectares in extent, shown on General Plan BA326/1976.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2035 7 Oktober 1977

UITBREIDING VAN DIE DORP ULUNDI, DISTRIK MAHLABATINI, KWAZULU

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, wysig hierby namens die Minister van Bantoeadministrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 4 (1) (b) van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, Goewermentskennisgewing 1814 van 1973 deur die Bylae daarvan deur die bygaande Bylae te vervang.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.

(Leêr T60/4/1403/2)

BYLAE

Die volgende grond, geleë op Reservaat 20, No. 7638, distrik Mahlabatini, kwaZulu, soos aangedui op die ondergenoemde planne wat deur die Sekretaris van Bantoeadministrasie en -ontwikkeling goedgekeur is en in sy kantoor bewaar word en waarvan afskrifte beskikbaar is in die kantoor van die Dorpsuperintendent:

(a) 61,437 8 hektaar groot, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA9/1973;

(b) 231,460 8 hektaar groot, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA278/1976; en

(c) 120,495 5 hektaar groot, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA326/1976.

STRIBUNE 9/10/77

WHEN BOSS SAYS BOO...

(107)

By PETER SULLIVAN

...Christians shudder and shut up, says Buthelezi

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi told a Natal Anglican Diocesan conference yesterday that whites as whites could not love their black brothers while they stood back in a position of protected prolege and watcher their black brothers suffer under the yoke of apartheid.

"This is a political issue, this not sharing in the consequences of living in apartheid society," said the Chief Minister of KkaZulu, who is also the president of Inkatha (the national cultural liberation movement).

He told delegates at the Natal conference that thousands of blacks were forced to break the law daily and the Church would have to consider seriously whether it could do its job properly without breaking laws.

"Every black arrested for a pass offence is being civilly disobedient. Every black wife who lives illegally with her husband in town is being civilly disobedient," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Black society already pays the price of civil disobedience. One of the political issues this conference could well consider is white involvement in civil disobedience."

The Church as a voice was feeble and its high-sounding resolutions had no bite. "BOSS says 'Boo' and Christians shudder and shut up."

Earlier, KwaZulu's Chief Minister rapped his criticis from the political Left for wanting to stay "pseudo-pure" and attacked the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, for his "crude sabre-rattling" of two weeks ago.

Chief Buthelezi said he saw in South Africa a Government growing in the harshness of its power, the increasing employment of brutality, military preparedness reaching greater heights, civil defence becoming a way of life, a greater intolerance to opposition, and "a kind of blindness to the implications of white stupidity".

The outward stability of South Africa's jackboot-type administration was made possible by the fact that the torture of prisoners took place behind closed walls, where no eyes saw, by daily intimidation of people, and by the fact that people went to jail at the point of a gun.

South Africa's poor and oppressed had awakened to be an irresistible force of change — the most important issue was whether this change would be angry and violent or humble and in the spirit of communalism.

The poor and oppressed people's force was at work demanding the demolition of the instruments of injustice and oppression but the spirit of violence was accentuated "with every bullet fired at children, with every arrest, with every act of torture . . ."

Violence

Chief Buthelezi said he had "grave difficulties" in believing the South African situation would not continue to deteriorate in terms of the employment of violence both in maintaining the status quo and on challenging the status quo.

"Throughout all my political life I have stood for non-violent change — this does not mean that I am blind to the existence of violence."

Chief Buthelezi justified his own involvement in "homeland politics" by asking: "Should my people die and suffer within the system of apartheid simply because we have a need for some kind of pseudo purity?

"I do not expect people to pay a price that extends to their suffering and the hunger of their children so that my soap box oratory could be more acceptable in some quarters."

CHIEF BUTHELEZI AND ALAN PATON AT CLOSED MEETING

10/10/77 (107)
Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Dr. Alan Paton and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi were among speakers who addressed a multi-racial crowd of 250 laymen and clergy attending a three-day Anglican diocesan conference here over the long weekend.

The informal conference which was closed to the Press was held instead of a synod this year due to the forthcoming elections.

The social and economic issues facing the Church in the political and economic spheres were discussed on Saturday.

During this discussion Dr. Alan Paton supported the call for a new national convention and criticised the Government for its actions concerning State security.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi attacked the Government's apartheid policy in his address.

Yesterday's topic of discussion was the Church's involvement in personal problems, with special reference to alcohlism and family life.

The speakers were Mr. J. van der Merwe, of Sanca, and Mrs. N. Dhlamini, a social science lecturer from the University of Zululand.

The conference will be concluded today.

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Accompanying species Themeda triandra, Heteropogon

:othrix, Brachiaria serrata and Harpochloa falx suggest

overgrazed, a factor probably due to the steepness of

tion by cattle. Andropogon appendiculatus is

ciated species are Eragrostis plana and Pennesetum

in moist, heavy soil and yet Eragrostis capensis,

logging does not occur, is also present. These

966) Mesophytic Subtropical grassland, indicating

choneura grandiglumis and Aristida congesta indicate

neral disturbance, as does Eragrostis gummiflua,

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also be present.

hese plots average 3,5 per cent and are above

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nse grass cover with autumnal shades. This type

ooler south, south-east and east slopes.

, which faces north-west, but it is protected from

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5.3.2 teus – Eragrostis chloromelas co-dominant grass-

land c nia hirta present as represented by plots 51, 58

and 79

This community is similar in most respects to the previous one having the same dominants and similar accompanying species and basal cover but the slopes face north, north-east or north-west and are warmer and drier (Geiger, 1965).

Hyparrhenia hirta favours the warmer situation (Roberts, 1966) and Andropogon appendiculatus is excluded. Accompanying species include Themeda triandra, Heteropogon contortus, Eragrostis chloromelas, Eragrostis capensis, Eragrostis gummiflua and Eragrostis plana as well as Cynodon dactylon and Wallefreida densiflora. Sporobolus fimbriatus is also found where

Warning by Buthelezi on struggle

N. Mercury 17/10/77

167

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi warned Africans at the weekend that they must not underestimate the White regime — "We are not preparing ourselves against fools. We are preparing ourselves against seasoned and professional oppressors."

Speaking to about 5 000 people at Osizweni, near Newcastle, he said Africans had shown they were determined to be free "at whatever the cost."

On the other hand, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, had stated that law and order would be maintained at all cost. "There you have it. The status quo will be maintained at all costs."

The gathering, filmed by the American television company, NBC, also heard Chief Buthelezi say: "Expressed differently he (Mr. Vorster) meant that the system where the majority of people are disenfranchised would be maintained at all costs."

He recalled the outrage expressed by Whites when the American Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, said the South African regime was illegitimate.

Mr. Young had meant that the majority of the population had had no hand in bringing about the Nationalist Party's accession to power.

"From this point of view, it is quite true that from a Black man's point of view the regime is in fact illegitimate."

Turning to the liberation struggle, the Chief said Africans must be aware of its implications. They must not later plead ignorance.

Force

"When the oppressors unleash their forces of violence as happened in Soweto no one should say he or she was led by us down the primrose path. The South African society is violent.

"The White minority has girded its loins for an armed onslaught on us, the poor and oppressed of this land. Look at the military preparedness discernible to the last detail in civil defence and in the euphoria generated by investment in military bonds."

Africans needed to make each other aware of the strength they had with which to liberate themselves in spite of the power the "minority regime wields. We should never be afraid of their power because it has no moral base.

"It is illegitimate power which cannot by its very nature last for ever."

Africans needed to be mobilised into a cohesive force to give "the monster oppression a good kick where it will hurt the most. At the same time let us not fall into the pit of underestimating the harm the monster can do to us even in the throes of death."

Chief Buthelezi said: "The mobilisation we are aiming at is an important stage which must precede action. We do not want to jump the gun. Most of our mass-action has misfired in the past because, in the craze of the moment, people were stampeded into jumping the gun by indulging in half-baked actions."

His interview with the Minister of Police, Mr. J. Kruger, last month had made it clear that Inkatha was being closely watched.

Those who were frightened by the minister's "sabre-rattling exercise" might opt out of the struggle. "We will know in this way those who are with us and those who are against us.

"At the same time, we must know that even at branch and regional level we will get more and more people who will be joining Inkatha as infiltrators at the bidding of our oppressors."

CURRICULUM VITAE

PETIT
Pierre André
born 7th December, 1944 in Bordeaux, France (Nationality: French)

STUDIES, DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS:

- Baccalauréat (Philosophy - University of Bordeaux, 1963)
- Two year training for the Ecole Normale Supérieure (rue d'Ulm) in the Hypô-Khâgne and Khâgne sections of the Lycée Michel-Montaigne (Bordeaux)
- Certificat d'Etudes Littéraires Générales (C.E.L.G. classique: French, Latin and Greek - University of Bordeaux, 1965)
- Licence ès Lettres classiques (French, Latin and Greek - University of Bordeaux, 1968)
- Maîtrise ès Lettres modernes (thesis on André Gide - University of Bordeaux, 1969)
- Master's Degree (M.A.) in French - University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 1972
- Doctorat ès Lettres (3e cycle) (Ph.D) in French contemporary civilization (University of Bordeaux II, 1975)
- research in progress: Doctorat ès Lettres (Etat): thesis: André Gide critique des écrivains français

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

- 1968-1969 : West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa, U.S.A. (Instructor)
- 1968-1969 : Villanova University, Villanova, Pa, U.S.A. (Lecturer)
- summer 1969: University of Pau (Faculté des Lettres), Centre d'Etudes françaises des Pyrénées: Centre for University of California Students (Teaching Assistant)
- 1969-1970 : University of Bordeaux (Faculté des Lettres), Centre for University of California Students (Teaching Assistant)
- 1970-1971 : Haverford College, Haverford, Pa, U.S.A. (Visiting Lecturer)
- 1971-1973 : West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa, U.S.A. (Assistant-Professor)
- since 1974 : University of Cape Town, South Africa (Lecturer)
- present position: Maître-Assistant (
  Assistant-Professo
  Lecturer (South Af

COURSES AND LECTURES GIVEN:

- Elementary and Intermediate French
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- French I, II, III (language and gram
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- Stylistic exerci
- The 20th century
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Gatsha hits out at BPC activists

D.D. 18/10/77

(107)

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday appealed to Inkatha youth brigades to "oppose the destructive activities" that could lead to student disturbances in Natal.

He was commenting on reports that members of the Black People's Convention were visiting KwaZulu schools.

A reliable source said yesterday that thousands of pamphlets protesting the closure of the Durban medical school were distributed last week.

Several Inkatha members said they were keeping a close watch on schools where trouble had broken out in the past.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been informed of the extremist activity. "I am aware that people from King William's Town and Soweto are actively working in KwaZulu schools."

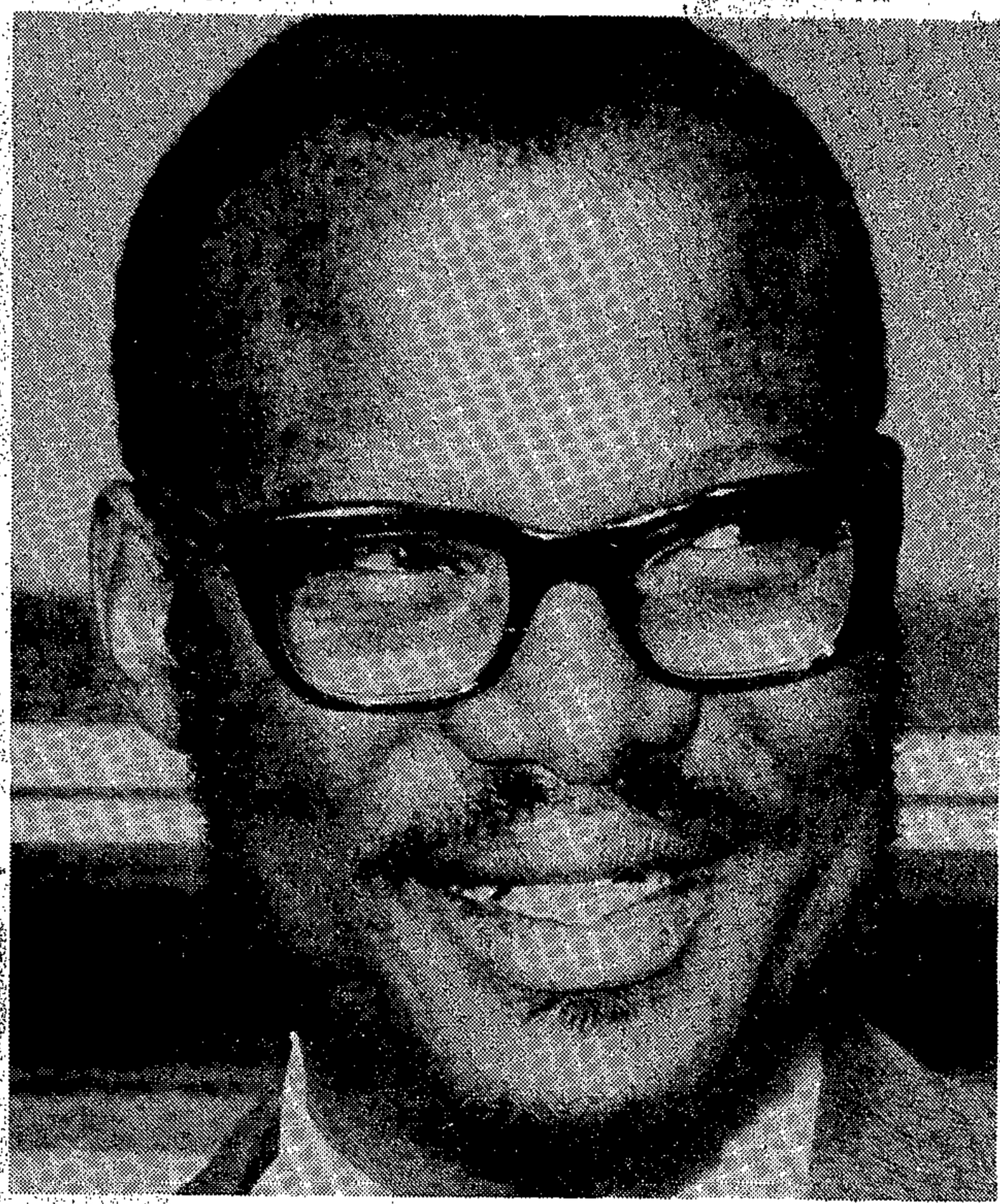
am also aware that they are denigrating me to the students."

He knew of the BPC meeting at the executive hotel in Umlazi last week which, he said, had been attended by several Indians.

He called on Inkatha youth brigades to oppose "these destructive and counter - productive activities." — DDC.

N. Mercury 19/10/77 (107)

Buthelezi:



acclamation by silence

N-Mercury 19/10/77 (107)

SO FAR only about 500 000 people have registered as voters for KwaZulu's first general election early next year in a potential electorate of nearly 1,5 million.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has decided, however, to push ahead with the election and is, in fact, warning his people that Government officials and agents are currently attempting to undermine Inkatha.

In a recent speech he warned against detractors who were claiming that he and his Government wanted an election because they really wanted independence. This is ironic in view of the fact that many of these same people attacked him in the past for not holding an election.

Actually it can be argued that the elections are important only to Chief Buthelezi and to his detractors in the community and in Pretoria.

194 new schools had been registered and the total number of schools of all categories in KwaZulu was nearly 2 000.

This department also has fiscal problems, with the lion's share of its budget going to salaries, but quite apart from this

TIM MUIL
African Affairs Correspondent

it has problems not shared by any other educational system in the country.

cont ↓

To the mass of Zulus the exercise is irrelevant. They know who they want as their leader. They have demonstrated their confidence in the Chief in a variety of ways and their refusal to register must not be seen as apathy, but as another indication of their satisfaction with their leader; an acclamation by silence.

Massive support

This has been shown by their response to registration officers, by their massive support of Inkatha rallies (80 000 at Kwa Mashu recently) and by the continued peace among Zulus in contrast to the daily violence of Soweto.

But the Chief has his critics. They are often critics, as among White liberals, because they expect so much from him.

The Great God Gatsha. And when they discover his feet are clay their disillusionment is bitter. This is not hyperbole. This is an accurate reflection of attitudes and opinions I have encountered in recent weeks.

Of course, Chief Buthelezi is human. He makes mistakes. He becomes tired and lonely and sometimes even desperate, but in the main the criticisms levelled against him are for things over which he has little or no control.

I was told this week by a highly intelligent young man obviously impatient with the pace of change, that he has done nothing for KwaZulu in the spheres of agriculture, industry and education.

In point of fact Ulundi has done much, given the constraints of small budgets, the inertia of a poorly motivated civil service, the conservatism and resistance to innovation of peasant farmers, and Pretoria's continual disapproval.

No newspaper has the space to carry the details of development and progress contained in budget speeches delivered over the past six years.

But a hint of the difficulties Ulundi encounters was contained in a speech by the Minister of Agriculture, Chief Owen Sitole, who complained of obstructionism, lack of co-operation and negativism among African farmers.

Poor land

While the Zulu sugar industry seems to be making strides, KwaZulu lacks credit facilities, a real marketing system, poor land in many places which is, in any event, seriously overpopulated, a tiny agricultural budget and a serious shortage of agricultural officers.

The department needs about 800 officers and stock inspectors and has 197 officers and 31 inspectors.

The department has been accused of being too orthodox in its approach to developmental agriculture, but development experts with real experience in Third World problems are few and far between and not importable.

Finally, development of peasant agriculture is an intensely slow process and sufficient to frustrate the idealism and intelligence of these critics themselves.

The Minister of Education, Mr. J. Nxumalo, reported in March this year that Its teachers in the main are poorly educated — most do not even have matriculation — and their sense of dedication is very often even more impoverished. Drink is a serious problem and seduction of female students by teachers has become, almost, a scandalous norm.

The greatest obstacle to Zulu education is the poverty of its pupils, and even if Ulundi could afford to provide free education for nearly 700 000 pupils most of them would still drop out to seek work.

KwaZulu regards education as one of its foremost priorities, but so many of its problems have been inherited that it will take a long time to resolve them.

In the economic field KwaZulu has even less control. The Corporation for Economic Development is Pretoria's only development agency for the so-called homelands, and therefore the only one available for KwaZulu.

So ill-educated in development is this agency, steeped in Calvinistic capitalism, that it was only about three years ago that it discovered intermediate technology, a development concept in operation in Third World countries for at least 15 years.

Pretoria has rejected Ulundi's attempts to import aid and expertise from overseas and from within the White sector here, but has little in real terms to offer except unlikely growth points for service industries and a short-tenure "agency basis" for industrialists.

While Pretoria has repeatedly denied Ulundi the right to control its own industrial development, the Chief's critics on the Left have as often excoriated him for calling for foreign investment to help Zulus.

He must go on

Confronted by all this, Chief Buthelezi's economic plans tend to be long-term and, sometimes, contingent on the advent of majority rule toward which he is working.

Faced with these arguments, some of his critics have suggested to me that his leadership is insufficient to inspire commitment within this vast community. This is an adolescent argument and not worth considering; but others have said that he should resign and lead from "outside the system" if it renders him ineffective in development terms.

Most political observers have agreed that Chief Buthelezi's resignation as Chief Minister would hurl him down the dark tunnel of banning, detention and perhaps, eventually, Robben Island. The attitude expressed by the Minister of Police, Mr. J. Kruger, seems to confirm this opinion.

Chief Buthelezi has realised that effective leadership has to be visible and not simply inspiring memory. He must go on, and he knows it.

Trapped within this traditional obligation to his people in this backward region called KwaZulu, locked by his national concerns into the liberation struggle, the Chief must battle on doing the best he can within an unjust society.

In the meantime he is building a disciplined organisation, Inkatha, that could well surprise his critics, both on the Right and the Left, within the next 12 to 24 months with its enormous support and its programme for meaningful change.

'EVERY EFFORT' CALL TO ZULUS

Mercury 21/10/77 African Affairs Correspondent (107)

THE forthcoming KwaZulu general election was a foreign concept for many Zulus and was therefore viewed with suspicion, said Dr. Dennis Madide, KwaZulu's Minister of Interior, yesterday.

Announcing that the number of voters registered so far was 527 553, Dr. Madide said that about 50 percent of the people within KwaZulu and about 18 percent of those outside the homeland had registered.

There were a number of difficulties experienced by Zulu citizens.

Possession of a citizenship certificate was a prerequisite "and it was very difficult to motivate and convince the people to take out these certificates as no pertinent advantages could be adduced except their relevance in the election.

Expensive

"The process of applying for and recovering these certificates is often frustrating, cumbersome and expensive and with the initiative being mainly on the citizen himself.

"Many provisions in the electoral law make it difficult and sometimes impossible for Zulus outside KwaZulu to take part meaningfully in the election within the framework of the 26 electoral divisions."

Dr. Madide called on Zulus to make every effort to register by October 31 — the closing date.

The Cabinet will meet on November 4 to decide on the number of representatives to be elected in each division based on the number of voters.

It will also determine nomination day and the polling days.

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of Cape Town
Representative Council

STUDENTS UNION
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
RONDEBOSCH 7700

69-9781/2

OCTOBER 1977

TION EMPLOYMENT

December to the end of February, several s will be available as vacation workers.

udents who are self-supporting to seek extra nonths and in return they provide a reliable season. This income is invaluable to these d co-operation is always greatly appreciated.

Employment Bureau offers a free contact To ensure an efficient service to you, will attached form and return it at your earliest ou have any queries, please phone 69-9781/2 o assist.

y appreciated if you would let us know when illed so that we can keep our records in order.

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ENTATIVE COUNCIL

the 17th October the SRC telephone number will be

Bannings a blow — Gatsha

JOHANNESBURG — Last week's widespread bannings and detentions were a blow to the aspirations of people of all races who wanted peaceful and orderly change in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said here yesterday.

Addressing the World Wilderness Congress on its opening day, the Zulu leader said he felt obliged to refer in his speech in last week's events because Dr Koornhof, Minister of Sport and Recreation, had mentioned them in his opening address earlier yesterday.

The Zulu leader said that if people had broken the law they should have been taken before the courts. He believed that the majority of people, blacks and whites, wanted peaceful and orderly change in South Africa, but last week's events had been a blow to these hopes.

He described South Africa as the most security conscious country outside of the Iron Curtain states. He added that if "so much violence is used to maintain the status quo, then political realists would come to the conclusion that they should resort to violence to bring about change." — SAPA.

No. R. 305, 1977

107

SUSPENSION OF REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—KWAZULU

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 (2) of the Schedule to Proclamation R. 72 of 1972, I hereby suspend the registration of citizens of kwaZulu as voters with effect from 1 November 1977.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eighteenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

(File R218/7/2)

No. R. 305, 1977

OPSKORTING VAN REGISTRASIE VAN KIESERS.—KWAZULU

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (2) van die Bylae van Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972, skort ek hierby die registrasie van burgers van kwaZulu as kiesers met ingang van 1 November 1977 op.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

(Lêer R218/7/2)

concert. 107

INKATHA WOMEN'S APPEAL

1/11/77 African Affairs Reporter NM

RESOLUTIONS tabled at the Inkatha Women's Brigade congress at Ulundi at the weekend recommended that branches raise funds for those who were detained or banned.

The resolution, which will be discussed by the central committee, called for the immediate release of the detainees and asked that their families be helped with donations.

If a member of a family was detained, the families were asked to inform the local branch of the Women's Brigade.

The Women's Brigade also appealed for the abolition of bannings, as they were "torturing the nation."

Members were urged to organise prayer meetings and start fasting.

Buthelezi says no to talks with Vorster

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu had decided to turn down an invitation to attend a summit meeting tomorrow between the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and homeland leaders.

The decision, endorsed by the KwaZulu Cabinet yesterday, comes in the wake of expressions of disillusion by Chief Buthelezi in the value of consultation with Mr. Vorster.

At the annual conference of his Inkatha Movement in July Chief Buthelezi described the last summit meeting with Mr. Vorster as a time-wasting farce.

The summit took place in October last year and had as one of its central themes the unrest which swept the country after the demonstrations and shootings in Soweto on June 16.

In a paper read to Mr. Vorster, Chief Buthelezi referred to Blacks who were sceptical about the meeting.

He added that they were sceptical because "we have always returned from these kind of conversations with the Prime Minister empty handed."

He subsequently received a mandate from Inkatha not to attend summit meetings if he judged them to be fruitless.

Agenda

Invitations had been sent to all homeland leaders and the main item on the agenda would be adjustments to the pass laws, Mr. H. J. Koekemoer of the Department of Bantu Administration said yesterday.

The adjustments are the product of negotiations between the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, and three homeland leaders — Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei and Dr. Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa.

Negotiations were agreed upon at a previous summit meeting in January, 1975.

Chief Buthelezi refused to participate in them for two reasons. He did not want to be a party to "cosmeticising" the pass laws and he objected in principle to influx control so long as it applied to Blacks only.

Details of the proposed changes have not been released but a memorandum sent to homeland leaders on draft amendments to laws affecting Blacks contains proposed changes to the pass laws.

Changes

The proposed changes include: An amendment empowering the minister to exempt certain unspecified Blacks from the Urban (Bantu areas) Act, the linchpin of the pass laws and a definition of normally unemployed Blacks who may be removed from urban areas as idle persons.

The proposed definition of a normally unemployed person is one who is not lawfully employed and who has not been employed for a total of 122 days in the immediate past 12 months.

Another proposed amendment to Section 29 (1) of the Urban Areas Act empowers the Bantu Commissioner to eject idle persons even on the first conviction.

The memorandum to homeland leaders notes that, according to the interpretation given by the courts to section 29 (1), any first order made against a Bantu must be suspended even if he has been idle for long periods.

The purpose of the amendment, the memorandum continues, is to establish that the Bantu Affairs Commissioner need not suspend sentence on idle and undesirable persons on their first conviction.

Black spot move plea is doomed

NM 31/11/77 (107)

African Affairs Correspondent

REPRESENTATIVES of the 8 000 people of Steincoalspruit, near Ladysmith, will meet Government officials tomorrow to make an eleventh-hour plea against being moved to the KwaZulu township of Ekuvukeni, about 25km away.

However, the chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of Natal, Mr. J. J. van der Watt, made it clear yesterday that the removal would begin next week as part of Pretoria's policy of eliminating so-called Black spots.

The area, between Elandslaagte and Waschbank, carries about 1 300 families, of whom 157 are landowners. The rest are squatters, according to Mr. van der Watt.

The removal which, it is estimated, will take longer than a month, will be carried out by Government lorries.

Mr. van der Watt said the move was in the hands of Pretoria officials but he had been told that the Steincoalspruit residents would not be moved to Ekuvukeni until temporary accommodation in the form of corrugated-iron huts was available.

"I understand 400 such huts are available immediately. The people will not be housed in tents. They will occupy the huts while they are building their own houses," he said.

Ekuvukeni is an established KwaZulu township based on the sight-and-service system. The existing houses range from wattle-and-daub to brick.

Mr. van der Watt said the township had several shops, trading sites for more, numerous standpipes, two 16-classroom schools, a clinic and another being built. The township was also served by buses running to Ladysmith and Dundee, the towns where most of the residents worked.

Star 3/11/77

Blind alley policy

Vorster being misled, says Buthelezi

Nearly a decade ago, before the Zulu Territorial Authority was thought of, I asked Chief Gatsha Buthelezi what he thought would ultimately happen to non-r ists who wanted only peace and justice outside an apartheid society.

His reply has given food for thought ever since: "We shall be crushed between white and black extremists."

Today Mangosutha Gatsha Buthelezi, descendant of proud kings and leader of a warrior people whom the wise still regard with caution, stands on a thin line separating the aspirations of his people and white intransigence, trying to prevent his people from being crushed in terms of his own now fulfilled prophecy. His balancing act is further complicated by a desire to exercise Christian virtues and political wisdom in a chilly, dangerous world.

He leads about 5,2 million Zulus, the largest of any South African race group, but regards himself as a Zulu in the South African context, whose horizons include the whole of southern Africa.

Reviewing events after the recent overnight wipe-out of all black legal opposition operating outside the rules of apartheid — a position he long ago predicted — he was despondent for the peace he has sought by pleas and suggestions, all of them ignored he says, for many years.

Chief Buthelezi does not agree with those who believe that the Nationalist swoop was crass stupidity. "It was provocative, but it was calculated. Whatever else we think of the Nationalists we must respect their political acumen."

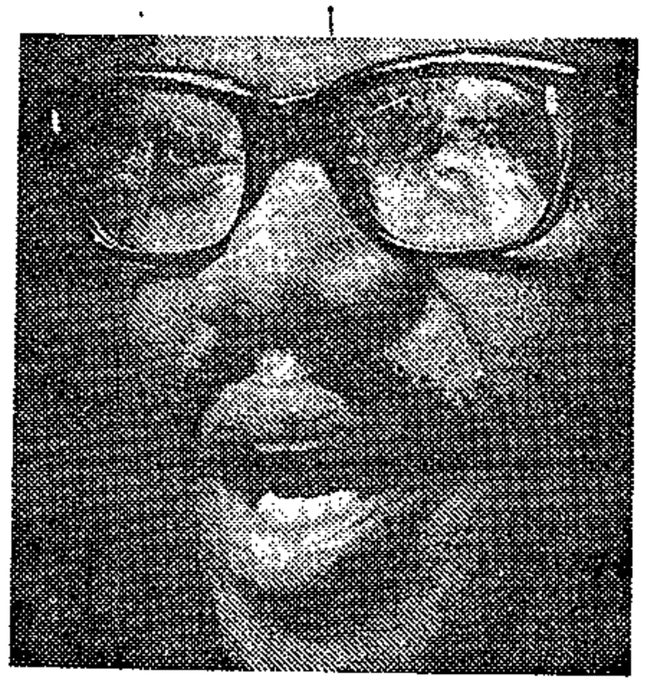
It was made, he believes, because the 600 000 Nationalist voters intend to impose their own solution on black and white alike and keep (if possible) their own tame oppositions channelled through their own system. Even though this was unworkable, because of the huge mass of black opposition, it had its own crazy logic, he thought.

The Vorster trophies, each a vindication of his policies, were the Transkei and in December Bophuthatswana, while Chief Sebe was "making sycophantic noises" in the Ciskei.

"I can see in the future that Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi and myself, or possibly ultimately only myself and the Zulus, will stand out for our right to negotiate as Zulu South Africans, and that this will lead Mr Vorster to think his policies are successful and he will therefore think of change on his own terms and not as the majority of blacks in this country see it and want it.

"But what the Government sees as success is really a blind alley. The ethnic grouping together of peoples in the minimim possible areas of dislocated space does not constitute government, nor would the vast majority of blacks ever accept it as such.

"Sanctions will hurt blacks more than whites, but we would rather accept this hardship than have bloodshed."
—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi (right) in an interview with Brenda Robinson.



"Everyone, inside and outside the country, is bracing themselves for violence. The proliferation of shooting clubs is an example, and we are now one step from the brink of disaster. The only thing that could save us would be a genuine multiracial conference, but as I have said, Mr Vorster's mind is not working in that direction. Hard work in getting the homelands to take independence is misleading him, nationalism, and the whole South African nation.

"Violence is no longer academic, and the manner in which blacks are governed has blurred the lines between violence and non-violence.

"For instance, Inkatha still stands for non-violent change. It has not been banned, but it has been threatened with bloodshed."

Chief Buthelezi believes in majority rule. "Certainly I believe blacks in this country will accept nothing less. But how we get there is a matter for negotiation, something we all have to get together and talk about at a national convention."

He also believes that the time has come for the Western world to apply sanctions to South Africa. "We all know that sanctions will hurt blacks more than whites, but we would rather accept this hardship than have bloodshed."

"I honestly believe that the only way to salvage what is left of a chance for peaceful change is through the international community applying sanctions. The West cannot otherwise retain the respect of the Third World. No one could be as ambivalent in the struggle, as the West has been and still retain the respect of the people."

Blacks had no guns, and so they had to use their brains. In spite of Government pressures they must keep their vital unity. Sporadic outbreaks of violence, "although they water the cry of our people for liberty, are costly, easily put down, and eventually lead the people to become so despondent that the struggle is lost for a few more generations.

"The answer for all the black people of South Africa is to stop internal strife and see that the liberation struggle has set goals. It must not just erupt."

Background

Zulus bide their time

107

Argus 3/11/77

By BRENDA ROBINSON

NEARLY a decade ago, before the Zulu territorial authority was thought of, I asked Chief Gatsha Buthelezi what he thought would ultimately happen to non-racists who wanted only peace and justice outside an apartheid society. His reply has given food for thought ever since: 'We shall be crushed between white and black extremists.'

Today Mangosutha Gatsha Buthelezi, descendant of proud kings and leader of a warrior people whom the wise still regard with caution, stands on a thin line separating the aspirations of his people and white intransigence, trying to prevent his people from being crushed in terms of his own now fulfilled prophecy. His balancing act is further complicated by a desire to exercise Christian virtues and political wisdom in a chilly, dangerous world.

He leads about 5,2-million Zulus, the largest of any South African race group, but regards himself as a Zulu in the South African context, whose horizons include the whole of Southern Africa.

Reviewing events after the recent overnight wipe-out of all black legal opposition operating outside the rules of apartheid — a position he long ago predicted — he was despondent for the peace he has sought by pleas and suggestions, all of them ignored, he says, for many years.

Chief Buthelezi does not agree with those who believe that the Nationalist swoop was crass stupidity. 'It was provocative, but it was calculated. Whatever else we think of the Nationalists we must respect their political acumen.'

It was made, he believes, because the 600 000 Nationalist voters intend to impose their own solution on black and white alike and keep (if possible) their own tame oppositions channelled through their own system. Even though this was unworkable, because of the huge mass of black opposition, it had its own 'crazy logic.'

'SYCOPHANTIC'

The Vorster trophies, each a vindication of his policies, were the Transkei and, in December, Bophuthatswana, while Chief Sebe was 'making sycophantic noises' in the Ciskei.

'I can see in the future that Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi and myself, or possibly ultimately only myself and the Zulus, will stand out for our right to negotiate as Zulu South Africans, and that this will lead Mr Vorster to think his policies are successful and he will therefore think of change on his own terms and not as the majority of blacks in this country see it and want it.

'But what the Government sees as success is really a blind alley. The ethnic grouping together of peoples in the minimum possible areas of dislocated space does not constitute government, nor would the vast majority of blacks ever accept it as such.

'We are now one step from the brink of disaster. The only thing that could save us would be a genuine multiracial conference, but as I have said, Mr Vorster's mind is not working in that direction. Hard work in getting the homelands to take independence is misleading him, Nationalism, and the whole South African nation.

Western world to apply sanctions to South Africa. 'We all know that sanctions will hurt blacks more than whites, but we would rather accept this hardship than have bloodshed.'

'I honestly believe that the only way to salvage what is left of a chance for peaceful change is through the international community applying sanctions. The West cannot otherwise retain the respect of the Third World. No one could be as ambivalent in the struggle as the West has been and still retain the respect of the people.'

Blacks had no guns, and so they had to use their brains. Despite government pressures they must keep their vital unity. Sporadic outbreaks of violence, 'although they water the cry of our people for liberty, are costly, easily put down,

Chief Buthelezi

and eventually lead the people to become so despondent that the struggle is lost for a few more generations. I was involved in the liberation struggle in my youth, and I know just how disillusioned people were then, after they had failed.

'The answer for all the black people of South Africa is to stop internal strife and see that the liberation struggle has set goals. It must not just erupt.

'The tragedy of Soweto is not that it is led, but that it is not led to any purpose. We black people know that the future is ours. We must stay calm and wait, without having the least doubt, and seek our opportunities on the basis of cool analysis.

'In fact we will act in accordance with our own plans, in our own way, and in our own time.'

'Violence is no longer academic, and the manner in which blacks are governed has blurred the lines between violence and non-violence.

'For instance, Inkatha still stands for non-violent change. It has not been banned, but it has been threatened with bloodshed.'

Chief Buthelezi believes in majority rule. 'Certainly I believe blacks in this country will accept nothing less. But how we get there is a matter for negotiation, something we all have to get together and talk about at a national convention.

He also believes that the time has come for the

IT'S JUST BLACKMAIL

QUOTE by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

I did not go to the meeting because Mr Vorster said before the meeting that influx control would not go. I'm not going to be a party to cosmeticising the influx control laws.

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Zulu leader says it again after snubbing Vorster

THE KWAZULU Legislative Assembly would have to decide whether to pass legislation enabling Zulus to take advantage of the Government's Pass law concessions, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

But the Zulu leader said he was not sorry he had refused to attend this week's summit meeting with Mr Vorster in Pretoria.

Although he acknowledged there were limited concessions in the new pass law system, Chief Buthelezi said these were negligible. "I did not go to the meeting because Mr Vorster said before the meeting that influx control would not go.

"I am not going to be a party to cosmeticising the influx control laws."

Chief Buthelezi repeated his claim that Mr Vorster was trying to blackmail Africans. "It is a form of blackmail to try and force KwaZulu to pass the legislation by saying that unless it does Zulus will not share the concessions.

"It is also a type of blackmail because the concessions will force homeland citizenship on urban blacks — making them foreigners in their own country," Chief Buthelezi said.

Although he had not studied the full text of the new system, he said the only concession appeared that certain categories of blacks could bring their wives and families to live with them. "But the number is so small it is negligible," Chief Buthelezi said.

The Zulu leader also released details of the first KwaZulu elections next year. Polling will be between February 13 and February 17 and nominations will close on December 12.

A total of 55 members will be elected from 26 electoral divisions. To date, 629 366 voters have registered.

Chief Buthelezi also released a statement dealing with Press reports about his views on sanctions. He emphasised that he had not specifically withdrawn his previous stand on foreign investments.

"I am prompted to give the issue of sanctions a hard look in the light of recent bannings of organisations, individuals and publications by the Minister of Justice.

"To me this means the elimination of possibilities of change through dialogue which takes us a step nearer the choice between supporting sanctions as an alternative to violence.

"This did not mean the adoption of a new stance on foreign investments. I have said before that when blacks queue up for jobs in labour bureau offices throughout South Africa, by so doing they vote for jobs which come through investments.

"In the final analysis these are the people who must say whether they support disinvestment or not.

"I, however, feel that even they would prefer to suffer hardships in their lives rather than be submerged in a bloodbath in which they will be cannon fodder.

"If the choice is forced on them I feel certain this would be their choice. It is Government action which has pushed the debate to this level," Chief Buthelezi said.

THE DEADLY SILENCE

S. Tribune 6/11/77

(107)

100 ZULUS KILLED YET WITNESSES WON'T SAY A WORD

By CHRIS OLCKERS

MSINGA, a black reserve on the banks of Natal's Tugela River — for many years the scene of some of the worst faction fights in South Africa — faces a new threat: Mafia-style murders within a conspiracy of silence.

Since January, 1976, more than 100 Zulus have been murdered, scores wounded and hundreds of huts burnt to the ground, yet few prosecutions have taken place.

Police are frank about the fact that they open many murder dockets, yet they get filed away for the want of leads.

For the people of Msinga seldom talk. The few who have spoken out against the violence have signed their own death warrants.

The head of the CID, General Piet Kruger, says that the law enforcement process can not work efficiently in a society such as Msinga.

"They take the law into their own hands. Tradition is so implanted within them that they regard the process of law as unnecessary."

Special police squads speciallising in firearms have been operating in Msinga. Since 1970, more than 1 000 firearms have been confiscated.

"But," says Brigadier B. S. Pieterse, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Natal Inland, "we cannot find them all. They hide them in caves and bury the arms in the ground. They know the mountains like the palms of their hands and what chance do you stand?"

Warrant Officer T. J. Whitehorne, Station Commander at Weenen Police Station said: "If we had knowledge beforehand of where a fight is going to take place, action could be taken. At the last faction fight near Weenen between the Madondas and the Majolas where 22 men died in one bloody battle, we had encircled quite a few of them.

"They were figting in the mountains and we were waiting to arrest those who had taken part in it. We only saw women coming down from the mountain. Only later we realised they were men who had disguised themselves."

Police tell of assassins travelling from Johannesburg by car and arriving late at night, murdering their man, and returning to the Reef the same day without even missing a day at work.

In a recent case, a man was murdered in front of several witnesses.

The assassin coolly had a drink with the witnesses and then left for Johannesburg.

KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, Mr Jeffrey Mtwetwa has now asked the Government to extend Proclamation R103, the emergency regulations in force in Msinga, to be extended to the rest of KwaZulu.

But police say that although it has been effective in preventing faction murders, it has not solved the problem.

The proclamation allows police to arrest a person without a warrant and hold him for 90 days on suspicion of theft, violence, attempted theft and attempted violence.

King rejects plan

LOS ANGELES — The Zulu King said here at the weekend, that his people would never co-operate with Government attempts to divide the nation into nine small Black "homelands" and one large White State.

King Goodwill Zwelethini told the Los Angeles Times: "My people have rejected the system of homelands which seeks to put Blacks in South Africa in a series of mini-States surrounded by a sprawling White State. I reject apartheid too." — (Sapa-AP.)

Natal Mercury 6/11/86

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POLITICAL PROSPECTS

Buthelezi's despair

Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi had some unnerving things to say to businessmen at this week's *FM* investment conference.

He stressed that blacks see white business as very much bound up in the racial discrimination which blacks reject. And he warned: "With more and more flexing of their political muscle through the forces of violence at the command of whites, I can only see more escalation of runaway violence as far as young blacks are concerned.

"The recent government action has disabused many of us of any hope of change through negotiation and dialogue ... whites are relying on armaments to perpetuate minority rule. White SA has girded herself for more use of violence to entrench baasskap."

Many blacks were looking askance at people like himself, he said, "who still speak of non-violent change".

Buthelezi also had a clear message for those who look to government for wide-ranging changes: "I have participated in the government's policy in the hope that it was manned by God-fearing men, who could reason. But in my meetings with the prime minister he has failed to convince me that he has an open mind.

"There has been talk of change for the last couple of years ... (but) these changes are not visible to the majority of our people."

As an example, he mentioned the recently-announced proposed changes in pass law administration: "The ruse of replacing 'dompasses' with travel documents puts a stamp of authority on the foreign status which white SA is foisting on every black man and woman. The majority of blacks will never accept this position."

Buthelezi ... a warning to government — and to business

enterprise must be "diluted by a pinch of African communalism, a certain togetherness through which we blacks have survived."

Buthelezi said that the "present election is the very measure of the prime minister's political acumen. Now that the country is on a war-footing, he has chosen this moment for the election in order to endorse his 'fighting-talk' directed at the US and the international community in general ... To appear as the persecuted 'orphan nation of the world' suits the prime minister's plans for the entrenchment of the laager mentality."

He added that majority rule was the point of departure between whites and blacks. "Not one single political party supports majority rule. This means that most whites are prepared to die just as Rhodesian whites have demonstrated to all of us, in order to maintain white minority rule ... Most blacks are just as determined to struggle for one majority-ruled SA."

Nor is Buthelezi impressed with the "loud hue and cry from whites of all political parties about the world abandoning SA — a wail about double standards by a government of double standards."

Buthelezi made it clear that black bitterness was beginning to touch private enterprise too: "Whilst no-one queries the profit motive it amazes me that this motive should supersede all other considerations. It is such a primary consideration to most white SA capitalists that their obsession with the profit motive at great cost in human suffering jeopardises the very future of this system in the whole of Southern Africa.

"One cannot talk about investment in SA or the political emasculation of the black man without giving the capitalist system this hard look in the context of racism, which to me is a cancer which can only guarantee the destruction of the system in SA and all of us with it."

He argued that to survive in SA,

Buthelezi says no to mini state

RDM 12/11/77

(107)

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE five million Zulu people would stand alone if necessary in opposition to geographical fragmentation of South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said yesterday.

This was a task he had set himself as both a Zulu and a South African, he told an investment conference organised by the Financial Mail.

Noting that Zulus outnumbered whites by more than 5-million to 4,3-million, Chief Buthelezi said: "If necessary we alone will ensure that black South Africa will never be fragmented into a number of ridiculous mini states."

The offer of independence to the bantustans, like the substitution of travel documents for reference books, was just a "matter of cosmetics".

"Mr Vorster is like an impoverished storekeeper. The goods in his windows don't sell so he keeps re-arranging them in one display after another, each as futile as the last."

Separate development was a "sophisticated method" of turning South African blacks into foreigners by making them citizens of quasi states occupying only 13% of South Africa.

The recent agreement to replace reference books with travel documents was a ruse to legitimise the foreign status being "foisted on blacks".

Chief Buthelezi went on to label the Minister of Justice Mr J T Kruger as a "Little Caeser", who thinks he can intimidate blacks from struggling for their human rights.

In spite of the bannings and detentions of last month, "most blacks are just as determined to struggle for one majority-ruled South Africa."

There is an unwillingness to grasp the black man's hand in friendship and common patriotism. That hand must either be filled with another hand of friendship or it will be grasping for the instruments of coercion."

On the danger of violence Chief Buthelezi concluded: "I have attempted to be analytical without making recommendations."

(Report by Patrick Laurence, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

BUTHELEZI ONSLAUGHT ON KRUGER

NM 12/11/77

(107)

JOHANNESBURG — The 5 000 000 Zulu people would stand alone if necessary in opposition to fragmentation of South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Chief Minister of KwaZulu said yesterday.

He was addressing an investment conference here organised by the Financial Mail.

Noting that the Zulus outnumbered Whites — more than 5 000 000 to 4,3-million — Chief Buthelezi said: "If necessary we alone will esnure that Black South Africa will never be fragmented into a number of ridiculous mini-states."

The offer of independence to the Bantustans, like the substitution of travel documents for reference books, was a "matter of cosmetics" which did not change the underlying realities.

"Mr. Vorster is like an impoverished storekeeper. The goods in his windows don't sell and he keeps re-arranging them in one display after another, each as futile as the last."

Separate development was a "sophisticated method" of turning South African Blacks into foreigners.

It made citizens of quasi-states occupying only 13 percent of South Africa.

"No Black man or woman can ever morally accept that he or she is a foreigner in Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, or in any other portion of South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

He described the recent agreement to replace reference books with travel documents as a ruse to legitimise the foreign status which was being foisted on Blacks.

Chief Buthelezi went on to label the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. T. Kruger, as a "little Caesar."

He could not understand why Mr. Vorster had appointed Mr. Kruger to the key portfolio of Justice.

"Mr. Kruger is a little Caesar who, because he has been clothed by the Government with draconian powers, thinks he can intimidate Black people from struggling for their human rights."

But Blacks would not abandon their quest for equality, as anyone who contemplated their willingness to protest against status quo over the past 16 months should realise.

In spite of the bannings and detentions of last month, "most Blacks are just as determined to struggle for one majority-ruled South Africa . . . The Government has pushed all of us to the very brink of disaster."

Whites, however, refused to see the dangers building up around them.

"There is an unwillingness to grasp the Black man's hand in friendship and common patriotism. That hand must either be filled with another hand of friendship or it will be grasping for the instruments of coercion."

(Report by P. Laurence, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

Buthelezi back on the attack

NM 14/11/77 (107)

African Affairs Correspondent

PRETORIA was trying to force homeland governments to pass laws that would make Africans foreigners "in the metropolitan areas of our land," said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday when he attacked the "modernised" pass system announced by the Government last month.

Speaking to several thousand people at an Inkatha rally at Umlazi yesterday, the Chief recalled that the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, had refused to scrap the pass system.

When Black leaders appealed to Mr. Vorster in 1975 to abolish influx control he told them that a one-man commission was working to improve the system.

The Prime Minister asked the homeland leaders to elect a committee of three to work with that official. "I point-blank refused to have anything to do with the election of that committee because the Prime Minister had stated that he did not want to mislead us into thinking that he would ever scrap the system which entails so much hardship for every Black man and woman in South Africa.

Being used

"He had already planned 'improving' the system without consulting us. He clearly now wanted to make use of us by having a committee elected by us to work on the improvement of the pass-system which was already taking place so that he could acquire an aura of respectability by claiming that he acted in consultation and in unison with Blacks."

Chief Buthelezi emphasised that KwaZulu did not say it would not comply with the law, but now there was a catch.

"We ourselves through the legislative assemblies must first pass the enabling legislation making the existence of separate national registers with serial numbers possible.

"This is meant to give the impression that we accept the idea of separate independent ethnic nations.

"We will ask the people of KwaZulu what we should do in these circumstances.

"There have been broadcasts by the SABC to the effect that the KwaZulu people will not have the 'benefits' of the so-called improved system because I stayed away from the meeting.

"I do not understand how Nationalist minds work. They underestimate the intelligence of the Zulu people if they think they can set the Black people of this province against me on that account.

"We are now being forced to do their dirty work for them by having us issue the travel documents which will entrench the idea of us being treated as foreigners in the metropolitan areas of our land."

But Africans would not be bluffed by this, said Chief Buthelezi, and neither would the international community.

Africans roared their approval of the international arms embargo against South Africa during his speech.

The Chief said the country seemed poised for violence, and added: "None of us can morally support the defence or maintenance of the apartheid society.

Violence

He made it clear that neither he nor the Inkatha movement approved of violence, and called on Zulus and members not to "initiate these sporadic outbursts" of violence that were occuring in townships throughout the country.

It was essential that Africans achieve real political solidarity and he warned against the infiltration of Inkatha by Government agents and opportunists who wanted to use the movement for their own aims.

There were, however, "certain loud-mouthed louts" who were claiming that Inkatha had not been banned during the recent Government action against 18 organisations because it was "less patriotic than our brother organisations."

Banning was seen as a sort of approval, but Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the groups banned had not suffered a credibility loss before they were banned.

"We must guard against the fallacy that to be victimised by the oppressor's boot today means that one is holier or more patriotic than one's brothers and sisters who will be victims of the same jackboot tomorrow."

Thousands of blacks cheer arms ban

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Several thousands of blacks at Umlazi yesterday roared their approval of an international arms embargo against South Africa during a speech by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the football stadium.

Speaking at an Inkatha rally, the chief said the country seemed poised for violence, and added: "None of us can morally support the defence or maintenance of the apartheid society."

He made it clear that neither he nor the movement approved of violence, and called on Zulus and members not to "initiate these sporadic outbursts" of violence that were occuring in townships throughout the country.

At the same time, he noted, it was "becoming very difficult in the black community to advocate, as we do, non-violence with any credibility, when whites have girded their loins for the purpose of unleashing more violence."

Blacks must think, instead, in terms of numbers.

"The whole economy rests on our shoulders.

"We should think seriously in terms of preparing for the use of our strength to force our white compatriots to get around the conference table with us," he said.

It was essential that blacks achieve real political solidarity. He warned against the infiltration of Inkatha by Government agents and opportunists who wanted to use the movement for heir own aims.

There were however, "cerain loud-mouthed louts" who were claiming that Inkatha had not been banned during the recent Government action against 18 organisations because it was "less patriotic than our brother organisations."

Banning was seen as a sort of seal of approval, but Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the groups banned had not suffered a credibility loss before they were banned.

"We must guard against the fallacy that to be victimised by the oppressor's boot today means that one is holier, or more patriotic, than one's brothers and sisters, who will be victims of the same jackboot tomorrow," he said.

This holier-than-thou attitude was being used to create division in the liberation movements and was clearly an instrument in black disunity, he said.

The pointless destruction of black property in township violence was "accompanied by some of our brothers and sisters, who were on a holier-than-thou kick," he added.

NM 18/11/77 (107)

THE KWAZULU PATCHWORK

African Affairs Correspondent

IN 1972 the KwaZulu legislature, only slightly frivolously, demanded the inclusion within its territory of the towns of Ladysmith, Newcastle, Eshowe, Richards Bay and Empangeni.

The Zulus were making the point that 3 000 000 ha of undeveloped and unindustrialised land for nearly 5 000 000 people split into 44 pieces was not territory they could consider as a homeland.

KwaZulu has never actually accepted or rejected Pretoria's consolidation proposals, but it has made it clear that something less than two percent of the land surface of South Africa is not a "gift" the largest ethnic group in the country can take seriously.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi once said that he would not consider consolidation, either affirmatively or negatively, because to do so would imply acquiescence in separate development, the rejection of which was a primary pillar in his policy.

Now that Ulundi and Inkatha have unanimously rejected independence, the whole question of consolidation is not only something of a non-issue for KwaZulu it has become quite academic for White South Africa.

What Pretoria has proposed, however, is that KwaZulu's fragmentation be concentrated into ten pieces of land intersected by White corridors.

Thus a large tract of land between Swaziland and Sordwana Bay would be isolated in the far north by a wide strip of country running up the coast from Mtubatuba inland to Pongola.

Lower down another block would be split by a White corridor running from Empangeni, joining up with one from the coast through Eshowe, to Vryheid.

There are other corridors from Durban to Ladysmith, from Greytown to Underberg, from Port Shepstone to Harding, from Ladysmith to Vryheid.

If, in the future and under another leader, the Zulus opted for independence, they would find themselves presenting passports at a border post when leaving Umlazi on the southern fringe of Durban to attend a football match in Kwa Mashu on the northern edge of the city where they would encounter another border post.

Almost without exception, Natal's African townships are in "homeland" areas which must mean that every Black employee and shopper in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Estcourt, etc., would have to go through customs at least twice a day.

About three years ago Dr. Connie Mulder, the Minister of Information, proposed that KwaZulu be fenced off from White Natal which is the only way border control of this strange patchwork could become feasible.

KwaZulu has nearly 30 townships, but not one town, recognisable in White terms, larger than Nongoma which has nine shops, two small garages, a bank and a hotel.

The whole area of KwaZulu, nearly 35 percent of the surface of the Province, has only one industrial growthpoint. Isithebe on the Tugela, lies 60 miles from Durban up the coast and now has 25 small service industries employing 1 500 Zulus.

KwaZulu appears to be fairly rich in minerals like granite, ilmenite, kaolin and coal, all of which are being exploited by the Bantu Mining Corporation, a division of the Corporation for Economic Development. At Illovo a sand extraction project was taken over by three Africans in 1975.

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

Agriculturally KwaZulu has tremendous potential. All its rural areas, however, are intensely overpopulated by people who are untrained and financially un-equipped to farm productively, even were they not handicapped by the present system of communal land tenure.

Census figures for Africans are notoriously inaccurate, but the best estimates place about 2,5 million people on the land in KwaZulu.

One other curious fact emerges from the Government's consolidation proposals.

Until relatively recently the Zulus had an empire that stretched from Maputo in the north to within a few miles of Umtata in the south, from the sea to beyond Standerton in the hinterland.

No other African group held as much land. Yet KwaZulu, allocated to the largest ethnic group, is smaller than the Transkei and Bophuthatswana — the first now independent and the second about to be so.

It is also the most fragmented African region of any south of the Limpopo.

(Report by Tim Muil, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

Quick guide to the Homelands

THE SMALLER map (inset) shows the distribution of the Homelands. They are:

VENDA, at the top of the map, in two pieces has a total size of 650 000 hectares. It has a population of about 437 000 of which 110 000 is in White areas.

GAZANKULU, just below, is in three pieces with a total size of 674 564 ha. It has a population of about 620 000 of which about 340 000 is in White areas.

LEBOWA is in seven pieces and has 2 268 157 ha. It has a population of about 1 600 000 of which about 900 000 is in White areas.

BOPHUTHATSWANA, to the left of Lebowa, is in six pieces and has 3,8 million ha. It has a population of about 2,9 million of which about 1,1 million is in White areas.

SWAZI, on the right, is in two pieces with 304 149 ha. It has a population of about 99 000, but about 398 000 Swazis live in White areas.

KWAZULU, now about 29 pieces, has 3 170 000 ha. It has a population of about five million of which about three million is in KwaZulu.

TRANSKEI, one block, has 4,5 million ha. It has a population of about 3,5 million of which about 1,8 million is in White areas.

CISKEI, also in one block, has 816 208 ha. It has a population of about 615 000. A negligible number of Ciskeians live outside the homeland.

FROM THE RECTOR

Security measures unable to thus all at

Mr. Pierre Cronje
NP Parliamentary

Mr. Robbie Viljoen
NP Provincial

Senator Jannie Moll
NRP Parliamentary

Mr. Norman Swale
NRP Provincial

1974 GENERAL ELECTION

PARLIAMENT

Mr. P. Cronje (NP)	5 524
Mr. L. E. D. Winchester (U.P.)	5 504
Spoiled papers	159
N.P. majority	20

PROVINCIAL

Mr. N. H. Swale (U.P.)	5 549
Mr. R. B. Viljoen (NP)	5 548
Spoiled papers	270
U.P. majority (before recount)	11

Mr. Swale was declared "not duly elected" in a Supreme Court ruling on September 12, 1974. The disputed vote recount gave Mr. Viljoen a majority of 13.

Another close finish in Port Natal poll?

Mercury Reporter

THOUGH the National Party's victory in this seat in the last election was one of the closest anywhere, it seems likely that with the same two candidates this time they have established a firm hold.

The New Republic Party is trailing in the postal vote count, by about 300. But this was also the case in 1974 when the old United Party lost by only 20 and 13 votes, so it may not be a true reflection.

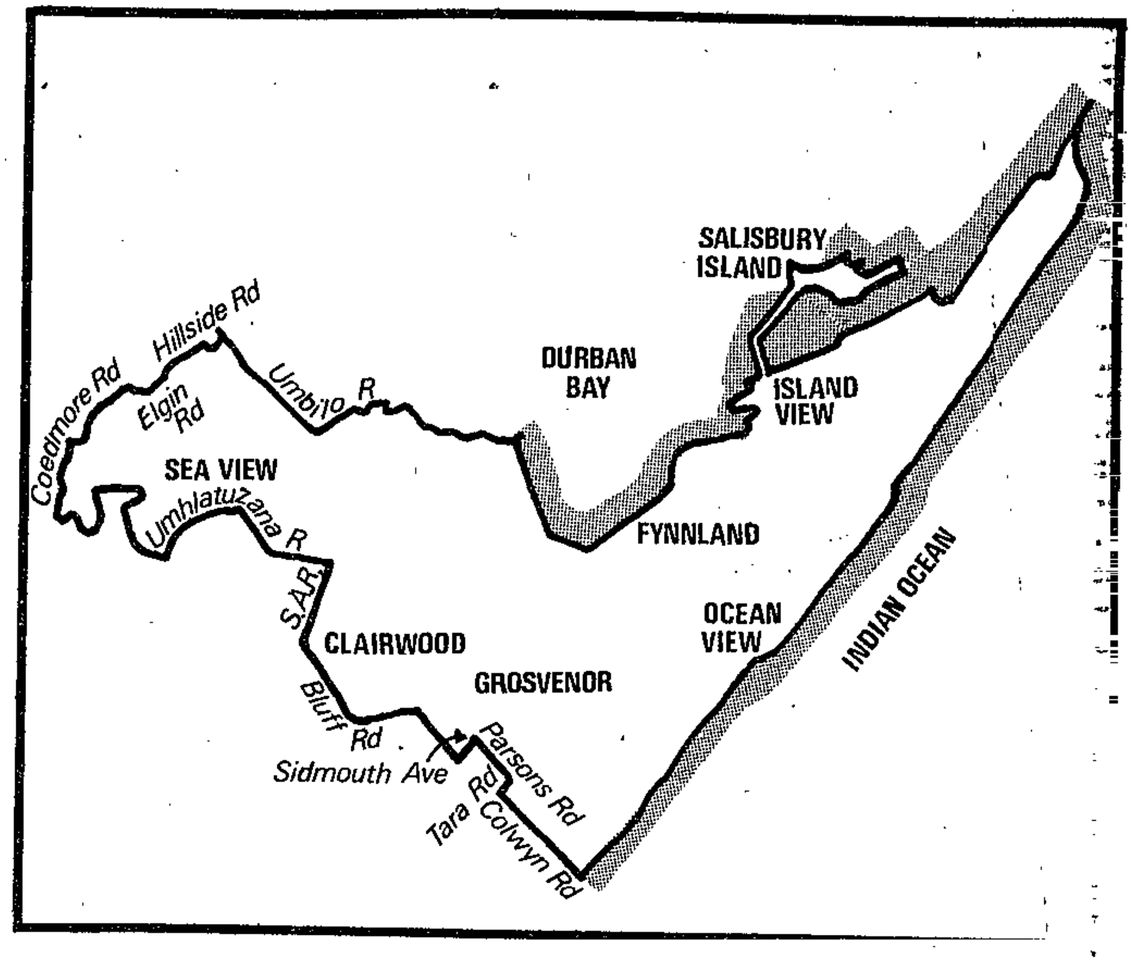
The NRP believes postal votes are bound to favour the NP as most of the many people who have left the constituency are transferred pro-Government railway workers.

NRP Parliamentary candidate, Senator Jannie Moll, thinks that time is the problem. The party needs time to sort out the confusion in the minds of the voters about the Opposition, but the short notice given for the election makes this difficult.

Senator Moll is a seasoned campaigner who has fought five elections, all in NP strongholds in Northern Natal where he comes from. He has been a Senator for seven years.

His Provincial running-mate, Mr. Norman Swale, is a Durban businessman who was a United Party MPC for Port Natal from 1970 to 1974 when his present opponent, Mr. Robbie Viljoen, beat him by only 13 votes after a recount and a Supreme Court ruling over disputed votes.

NP Parliamentary candidate, Mr. Pierre Cronje, is a former dominee who entered politics in 1974 as MPC for Umhlatuzana.



In 1974 he was elected to the Senate, and in 1974 to Parliament for Port Natal.

NP Provincial candidate, Mr. Robbie Viljoen, is a Durban attorney who was elected Port Natal MPC in 1974 and became the Party's spokesman on local government.

With 14 277 voters, Port Natal is one of the largest constituencies. It was considered a safe United Party seat until the delimitations preceding the last election, when 2 519 votes from the Nationalist-orientated Sea View area — formerly part of Umhlatuzana — were added.

Tomorrow — No. 15 South Coast

(Report by P. Fabricius, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

RETAILING (107) FM 18/11/77

For the impi hordes

Checkers' second homelands venture, a full-scale Multi-market (a scaled-down hyper) in Madeni, near Newcastle in KwaZulu, opens next week.

The R2m complex will have a main retail shop floor of 3 316 m², plus a wholesale operation on 1 390 m², and a paraffin store of 138 m². The wholesale side will serve smaller local traders in competition with the multi.

Financing, as in other white homelands enterprises, will be by means of a tri-partnership agreement: a prospectus offering 200 000 R1 shares to KwaZulu citizens will soon be distributed.

Another 200 000 shares are being held by the Corporation for Economic Development to be offered to KwaZulu citizens at a later date. The remaining 400 000 shares will be retained by Greatermans.

As in Checkers BophuthaTswana, which opened last month (*FM* November 4), the white staff — one manager and five assistant managers — are there in a temporary capacity until Zulus can be trained to replace them. Nineteen have been training with Checkers since May.

he executive control of Lengro. Mr Groll has indicated, however, that he will stay on to

Checkers in KwaZulu

RDM 24/11/77

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THE development of large-scale retailing in the homelands takes a further step today with the opening of a R4 million Checkers KwaZulu multi-market at Madadeni, 12 km from Newcastle.

The new 7 839 sq metres store is the second largest Checkers in South Africa, and the first major food and general store in KwaZulu.

It will serve the 120 000 people who live in the town as well as a further 130 000 in the adjacent areas.

Chief M G Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, will open the store. He has endorsed the "partnership approach as "an ideal way of developing the KwaZulu economy".

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2564

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As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 149] PRETORIA, 25 NOVEMBER 1977 [No. 5811

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 328, 1977

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE II TO THE KWAZULU CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLAMATION R. 70 OF 1972)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (3) of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule II to Proclamation R. 70 of 1972 in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventh day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, Sate President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

(File R218/2)

SCHEDULE

(i) Substitute the following paragraph for paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 2:

"(a) the personal representative of the Paramount Chief who shall be a member of the family of the Paramount Chief of the Zulus.".

(ii) Substitute the following paragraph for paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 2:

"(d) fifty-five members elected by the voters of kwaZulu: Provided that a chief shall not be eligible for such election.".

No. R. 331, 1977

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES BOARD TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN BANTU TRUST

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 (1) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby declare that as from the date of publication hereof any right or obligation acquired or incurred prior to 1 April 1974 by the Development and Services Board, constituted under the Development and Services Board Ordinance, 1941

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 328, 1977

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE II VAN DIE PROKLAMASIE OP DIE KWAZULU KONSTITUSIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE R. 70 VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Bantoetuislande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae II van Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972 ingevolge bygaande Bylae.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

(Lêer R218/2)

BYLAE

(i) Vervang paragraaf (a) van subartikel (1) van artikel 2 deur die volgende paragraaf:

"(a) die persoonlike verteenwoordiger van die Hoofkaptein wat 'n lid van die familie van die Hoofkaptein van die Zoeloes moet wees.".

(ii) Vervang paragraaf (d) van subartikel (1) van artikel 2 deur die volgende paragraaf:

"(d) vyf-en-vyftig lede verkies deur die kiesers van kwaZulu: Met dien verstande dat 'n kaptein nie verkiesbaar sal wees vir sodanige verkiesing nie.".

No. R. 331, 1977

OORDRAG VAN SEKERE REGTE EN VERPLIGTINGE VAN DIE RAAD OP ONTWIKKELING EN DIENSTE AAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE BANTOETRUST

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 (1) van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Bantoetrust en -grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), verklaar ek hierby dat enige reg of verpligting wat voor 1 April 1974 deur die Raad op Ontwikkeling en Dienste, gestig by die Ordonnansie op die Raad van Ontwikkeling en Dienste, 1941 (Ordonnansie 20 van 1941) (Natal), gelees met die

(Ordinance 20 of 1941) (Natal), read with the Development and Services Board Designation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 14 of 1974) (Natal), under a lease or a mortgage of, or a servitude or a charge over land situate in any of the areas referred to in Schedule II to Proclamation R. 163 of 1974, shall be regarded as vested in the South Africa Bantu Trust constituted by section 4 of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventh day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

Ordonnansie op die Benaming van die Raad op Ontwikkeling en Dienste, 1974 (Ordonnansie 14 van 1974) (Natal), verkry of opgedoen is kragtens 'n huurkontrak van of 'n verband of serwituut oor of 'n beswaring van grond geleë in enige van die gebiede bedoel in Bylae II van Proklamasie R. 163 van 1974, geag word by die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoetrust, ingestel by artikel 4 van die Bantoetrust en -grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), te berus met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

No. R. 334, 1977

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Whereas it is necessary that a general election be held for the election of members of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of Proclamation R. 72 of 1972, I hereby—

(a) fix Monday, 19 December 1977, as the day on which nomination courts shall sit to receive nominations for candidates for election as members of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly;

(b) determine that nomination courts shall sit at the places indicated in column 2 of Schedule I hereto;

(c) if in accordance with the provisions of section 27 (c) of the said Proclamation R. 72 of 1972, poll is to take place, fix the period as set out in Schedule II hereto during which poll shall take place and the hours as set out in the said Schedule II at which poll shall commence and close on each polling day; and

(d) state that the Cabinet of kwaZulu has determined that the number of members to be elected in each electoral division shall be as set out in column 3 of Schedule I hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eighteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

(File R218/7/2)

No. R. 334, 1977

VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE KWAZULU-WETGEWENDE VERGADERING

Nademaal dit nodig is dat 'n algemene verkiesing gehou word vir die verkiesing van lede van die kwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering;

So is dit dat ek kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972 hierby—

(a) Maandag, 19 Desember 1977, bepaal as die dag waarop nominasiehowe sal sit om nominasies van kandidate vir verkiesing as lede van die kwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering te ontvang;

(b) bepaal dat nominasiehowe by die plekke in kolom 2 van Bylae I hiervan aangedui sal sit;

(c) indien 'n stemming ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel 27 (c) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972 moet plaasvind, die tydperk bepaal soos uiteengesit in Bylae II hiervan waartydens die stemming moet plaasvind en die ure bepaal soos in genoemde Bylae II uiteengesit wanneer die stemming op elke stemdag moet begin en eindig; en

(d) aandui dat die Kabinet van kwaZulu bepaal het dat die getal lede wat ten opsigte van elke kiesafdeling verkies moet word is soos in kolom 3 van Bylae I hiervan uiteengesit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

(Lêer R218/7/2)

SCHEDULE I

Electoral division	*Where nomination court shall sit*	*Number of candidates to be elected*
	(Detailed particulars regarding the exact siting of the venue of a nomination court may be obtained from the office of the kwaZulu Magistrates in whose area of jurisdiction such nomination court is to be held)	
(a) Ingwavuma	A tent situated next to the provincial road between Jozini and Ingwavuma outside the entrance to the Ingwavuma village commonage in the District of Ingwavuma	1
(b) Simdhlangentsha	A tent situated next to the road between Pongola and Ncotshane Township outside the entrance to the Ncotshane Township in the District of Piet Retief	1
(c) Ubombo	A tent situated next to the road between Ubombo and Jozini outside the entrance to the Ubombo village commonage in the District of Ubombo	1
(d) Nongoma	A tent situated next to the road between Nongoma and Mahlabathini outside the entrance to the Nongoma village commonage in the District of Nongoma	1
(e) Hlabisa	Office of the Magistrate situated in the Kwa-Msane Township in the District of Hlabisa	2
(f) Mahlabathini	A tent situated next to the road between Mahlabathini and Ulundi outside the entrance to the Mahlabathini village commonage in the District of Mahlabathini	2
(g) Enseleni	Office of the Magistrate situated in the Ngwelezana Township in the District of Lower Umfolozi	2

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NM 29/11/77

Faction fighting 'led to 6 killings'

Mercury Reporter

FACTION fighting between members of a northern Zululand tribe led to the killing of six people, destruction of kraal and cattle rustling, a Supreme judge heard yesterday.

The fighting was the result of a tribal disagreement over the choice of a new chief to lead the Mngomezulu tribe in 1973.

This evidence was led at the start of the trial of Mr. Bonginkosi Mngomezulu (35), a member of the tribe, at the Supreme Court, Camperdown.

Charges

He pleaded not guilty to six charges of murder and seven of attempted murder when he appeared before Mr. Justice van Heerden and two assessors.

The killings took place in the Ingwavuma district of Zululand between July 1974 and January last year.

Sergeant J. de Bruyn, a member of the South African Police then stationed at Ingwavuma, said he had been called to investigate an attack at a kraal in the area late in 1974.

Girl

Three people had been shot dead and two others — one of them a 13-year-old girl — had been badly wounded. The kraal was littered with .303 shells and empty shotgun cartridges.

Sergeant de Bruyn said the attack took place following a major disagreement and subsequent split in the tribe when the "old chief" had died.

The new chief, Mr. Ntunjwa Mngomezulu, was deposed and he and his followers fled to Swaziland. The other half of the tribe remained in Zululand to be ruled by the chief of their choice, Chief Ketewayo Mngomezulu.

Sergeant de Bruyn said Ntunjwa's followers later returned to attack Chief Ketewayo's kraal.

The hearing continues today.

HOMELAND KWA ZULU

16 JUNE 78 — 28 NOV 1978

NM 16/6/78

Buthelezi is Black S.A's No. 1 leader

A NUMBER of commentators, both foreign and indigenous, have been labelling Chief Gatsha Buthelezi for years as a mere tribal leader.

TIM MUIL
African Affairs Correspondent

The resentment felt by Zulus for "king-making" journalists, several of whom are American, turned to derision this week when a major socio-political survey reported that the Chief was the Number One leader of Black South Africa.

Never have the so-called experts been proved so profoundly wrong.

Survey

The famous Arnold Bergstraesser Institut in Germany carried out a massive survey in Soweto, Pretoria and Durban and published its findings at Freiburg University at the weekend.

It shows that Chief Buthelezi is preferred by 43,8 percent of all Africans as their political leader. This constitutes 9 000 000 Africans.

Interestingly, Black radicals and many journalists both here and abroad, seeking simple solutions, have acclaimed Sam Nujoma as the only "authentic leader" and representative of South West Africa although he represents only a percentage of a percentage of the people, while rejecting the same role for Chief Buthelezi.

The difference, apparently, lies in Nujoma's ready acceptance of Marxism and of violence as an instrument for change.

Nelson Mandela, the radicals' favourite and the man being hailed by commentators like Donald Woods as the "authentic leader", was found by the Germany survey to have a mere 18,6 percent of the poll.

The report said categorically that the Chief was not a mere tribal leader but was the Black leader of the country and it noted that 40,4 percent of his supporters among urban Blacks were non-Zulus.

Inkatha

Inkatha, the liberation movement founded and led by the Chief, was seen as the "strongest organised political tendency among urban Blacks."

These findings contradict statements by two influential American journalists working in the Republic for the *New York Times* and the *Christian Science Monitor*.

In company with indigenous prophets of the Left, these people, labelled by Inkatha leaders as "self-opinionated king-makers", have tried to build overseas an image of the Chief as a tribalist in the mould of Kaiser Matanzima.

They, and others, have claimed he has no urban following, that Black youth despise him and that he has no support outside KwaZulu.

After the Graaff-Reinet incident when a group of youths, well-rehearsed by the Black Peoples Convention, forced him to leave Robert Sobukwe's funeral several commentators, English, Afrikaans and Black, declared that his whole future was in doubt.

Nobody can deny the Chief has opposition, but to extrapolate a significant opposition out of a demonstration by a minority group was myopic or malicious or journalistically incompetent.

Chief Buthelezi's bid to be recognised as Black South Africa's chief negotiator might be seriously hampered by commentators whose vociferousness has won them credibility overseas and even in certain parts of this country.

He has warned that divisions here could well create the kind of bloody power struggle that exists in South West Africa and Rhodesia. If the survey can reduce the credibility of these champions of internecine conflict it will have performed a service for all South Africans.

Yet, all the evidence in contradiction of these critics has been available for a long time.

In 1973 the Quotso survey in Soweto demonstrated that Chief Buthelezi was the most popular politician

At Soweto

among Sowetans, and in 1974 the wide-scale Markinor survey showed that he was the only so-called homeland leader with measurable support outside his own territory.

Even more telling and more recent was the Soweto rally in January attended by nearly 20 000 and in March, a few weeks after Graaff-Reinet, the Chief drew at least 15 000 to the Jabulani amphitheatre.

Now the facts make clear that his following among urban Blacks is enormous; but more significant is that 40 percent of his urban African support is non-Zulu.

In addition to his support among Africans he has the backing of the Coloured community as represented by the Labour Party, and of a large sector of the Indian population. He has, too, close ties with a strong minority of the White sector.

In terms of the findings of this latest survey it would seem that he could command a following approaching 50 percent of the people of South Africa.

In view of his adherence to non-violence and his repeated willingness to negotiate, his call for a national convention should be seriously heeded by the Government.

He has, after all, the qualifications. He represents the interests of most Blacks, Coloureds, many Indians and some Whites. He heads the largest African organisation in the country's history. He has the power, in terms of numerical support, to bring the country's economy to a standstill.

A by-product of the survey is the finding that Africans want a liberal democracy allied to the free enterprise system. Chief Buthelezi, on the other hand, advocates African socialism and restrictions on capitalism.

It will be interesting to see what kind of dialogue, and compromise, emerges out of this issue between the Chief and his supporters.

This, too, will be crucial to South Africa's future.

P 3

It is hereby notified that the State President has the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 79 of 1978: Criminal Procedure Matters Amendment Act, 1978.

goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 79 van 1978: Wysigingswet op Strafprosesaangeleenthede, 1978.

16/6/78 AD 107

they had sought legal aid — SAPA.

University closed

DURBAN — The University of Zululand closed its doors for the winter holidays a month early yesterday because of a boycott of lectures by students.

With police on standby on the road leading to the campus, the Rector of the University, Prof A. C. Nkabinde, closed its doors at 2 p.m and ordered all students to leave by 5 p.m

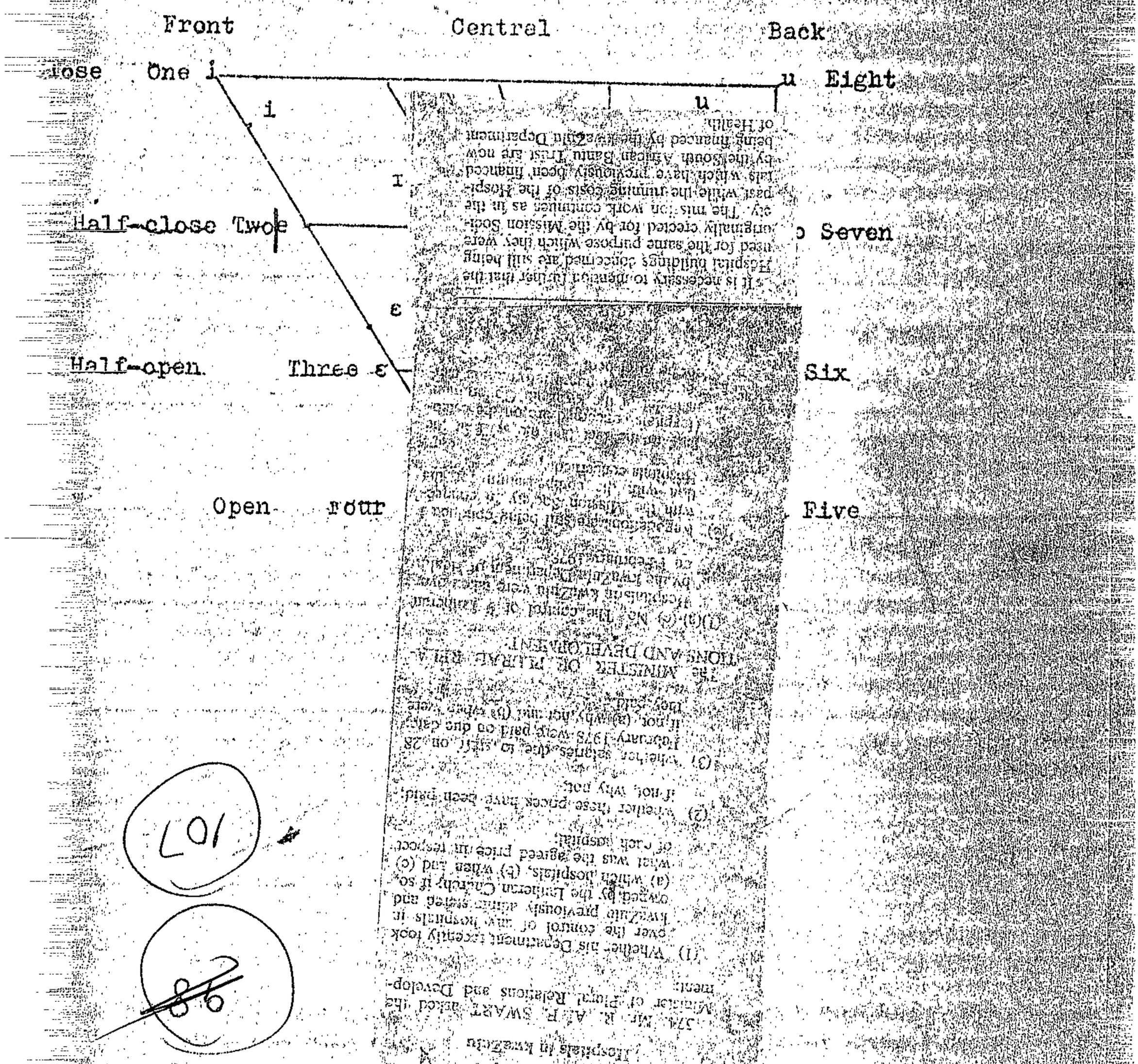
There were no incidents and the students started dispersing without protest early yesterday afternoon.

Hostels at the university will reopen on June 30 and lectures will be resumed three days later, according to a statement issued by Prof Nkabinde

Student dissatisfaction over a number of issues — including the expulsion of unmarried pregnant students, the somester system and problems in the faculty of science — came to a head when the students held an unauthorised meeting and informed Prof Nkabinde yesterday that they had decided to boycott lectures. — DDC.

PHONETICS

A diagrammatic representation of the approximate tongue positions of average Standard English vowels compared with the tongue positions of the cardinal vowels



Hansard 17 2 June 1978.
Question 14 Cols. 852 – 853.

30

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Traders on Natal South Coast: delivery of customers' purchases to adjacent points within kwaZulu

*14. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether representations have been made to him on behalf of traders on

the Natal South Coast in regard to delivery of customers' purchases to adjacent points within kwaZulu; if so, (a) what was the nature of the representations, (b) when were they made and (c) what was his reply;

(2) whether any traders already have permission to make such deliveries.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS:

(1)(a)-(c) Yes, representations were received during March 1978 from the member of Parliament concerned that consideration being given to the issuing of permits to White Traders to deliver goods in the adjacent Bantu Areas. After consideration of the representations in the light of the recommendations and comments received from the local Bantu Authorities, the Economic Development Corporation and the kwaZulu Government Service, a reply has been furnished to the member of Parliament concerned on 29 May 1978.

(2) Particulars in respect of the area under discussion are not readily available and a large volume of work will have to be undertaken to ascertain the information which is deemed unjustified.

Question standing over from Friday, 26 May 1978

TABLE 17

ostels

A long, hard road still ahead, is the gloomy prediction

By Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Bonn

ALTHOUGH nothing concrete was achieved I think at least it was demonstrated to us as South Africans of all shades of opinion that we can sit around a conference table without causing the heavens to fall, says Kwa-Zulu's leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, on the Prospects for Peaceful Change conference held this week.

The research findings are also important in putting before our eyes the current dynamics of the South African political situation.

The findings have confirmed what we blacks have known all the time — that blacks do not have the problem of racism with which our white countrymen, except for a minority, are so riddled.

Polecat

It is this racism, which gave birth to the rationale for apartheid, which has not only made our country the polecat of the world but has also now brought us to the brink of a race war which, if it erupts, will result in violence whose proportions have not yet been seen in Africa.

The findings have driven home another truth — that if Mr Vorster was not so reluctant to move in the direction of change, the white electorate would follow him if he decided to do so. This should be one of the positive factors in these findings.

But those who were at the conference heard and saw the Government spokesmen swear that they and their Government are not prepared to abandon the apartheid policies whatever the cost of this may be to the country and all of us.

West

On the whole, the findings have shown that we still have a long and hard road ahead of us in South Africa.

This means that the West should explore every possibility to assist all the forces for change in South Africa.

Black South Africans accept white South Africans as their countrymen.

White South Africans, however, are determined to cling to the definition of patriots which excludes [illegible] and makes them foreigners in the land of their birth.

The prognosis for the future seems a gloomy one. Be that as it may, I believe that no stone should be left unturned by the international community to defuse the violence that has already erupted in South Africa.

We should never abandon efforts to minimise the scale of this violence, if and when it escalates, for the sake of future generations and because of the hatred such massive violence will create between black and white — not only in Africa but throughout the world.

In relations to Namibia and Angola it has been seen that white South Africa easily unleashes violence regardless of the consequences of doing so.

There are many whites whose fingers are itching to mow down blacks in South Africa at the slightest pretext.

This should indicate just what an explosive situation we face in South Africa.

The Soweto unrest shows the whole world that white South Africa has no qualms about exchanging bullets even for stones thrown by children.

We face a crisis situation. It is a provocative situation which demands that we react with calmness if we are not going to play into the hands of those whose fingers are itching to annihilate the black population of our country.

We black groups committed to radical change in South Africa must act in unison however much our strategies may differ.

We should not hesitate to exchange notes with all who are committed to radical change regardless of colour and regardless of ideology.

Those opposed to apartheid cannot afford to dissipate their energies in political faction fighting.

The time for that is gone. To perpetuate that kind of internecine strife when we all face a crisis is a sin not only against Africa but also against the rest of humanity.

Strategy

We in Inkatha have always believed in a multi-strategy approach.

We have never tried to condemn any strategy aimed at destroying apartheid, however much it differed from our own.

The fact that draconian powers are used by the regime in South Africa to snuff out black democratic opposition does not mean that we must abandon that democratic opposition.

To suggest that we must do so would leave us within the country with nothing else to do.

In the same way, for those of our brothers who are in the liberation movements abroad, we fully appreciate that there is little else for them to do outside South Africa apart from the armed struggle.

Violence

This is not approval of violence on our part, but we appreciate that the whole South African system is structured in violence and that violence is used to maintain the status quo.

When the regime took action against those liberation movements they left the banned liberation movements with hardly any option, than the one they have, once they were outside the borders of South Africa.

Our situation in South Africa is not comparable with any other in Africa.

This is a point often missed by many people in the West and in Africa who theorise about us and out situation.

We still believe that a national convention would be the only thing that would have a chance of defusing the South African violent situation.

If this is not done, I can see nothing ahead of us except mass violence which none of us will survive.

LEADING South African political figures gathered in the German lakeside resort of Titisee this week for secret talks on the prospects for peaceful change.

At the meeting, German political scientists disclosed the results of a major study of black and white perceptions and concluded that only federation offered hope of peaceful change.

Their research showed that the white opposition was more or less irrelevant.

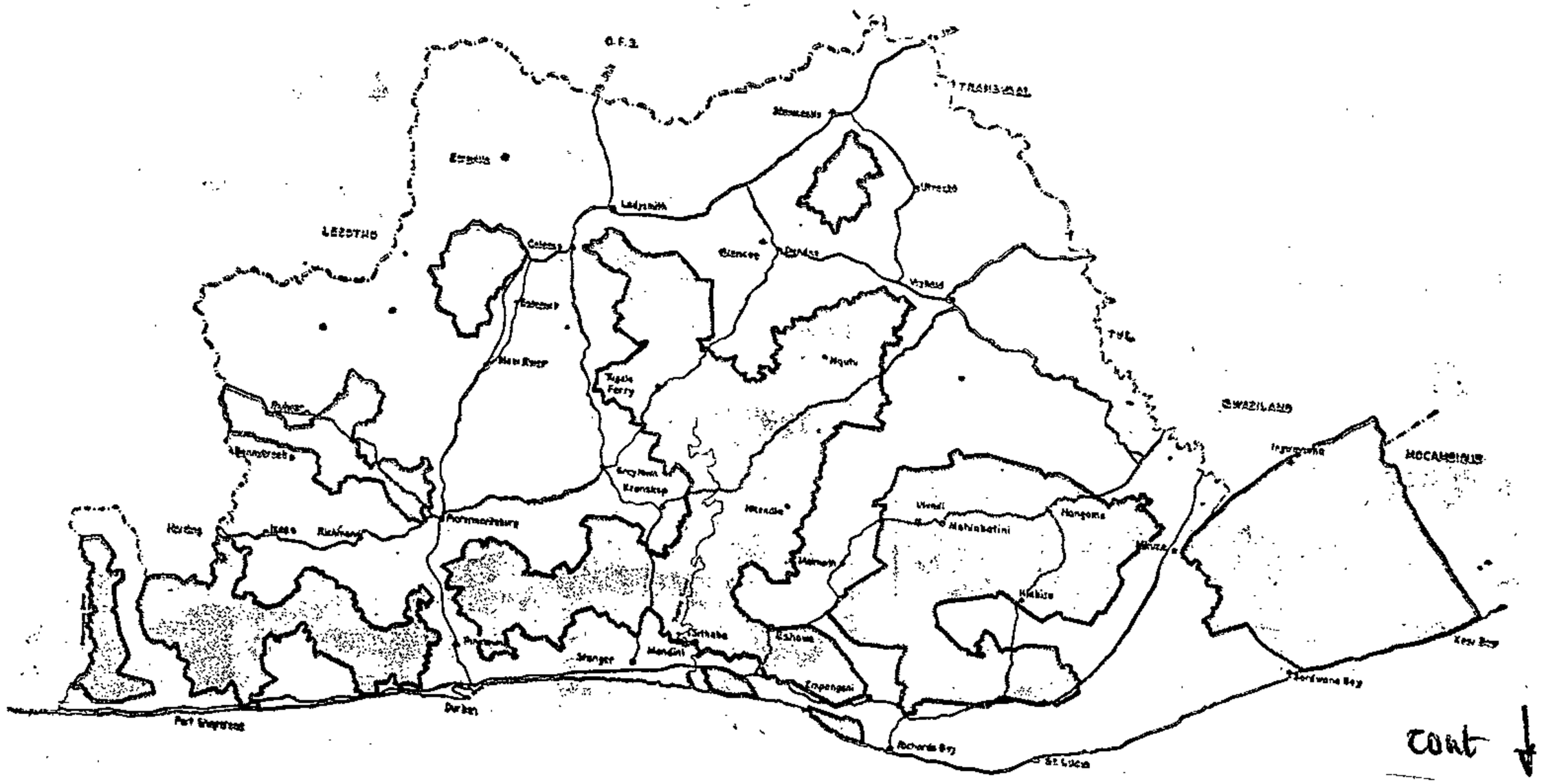
Blacks wanted true power-sharing and whites trusted their leadership enough to go along with any moves it made in that direction.

But the talks merely reflected the known standpoints in South African politics and seemed to confirm the German scientists' belief that peaceful change was unlikely.

Views at the talks ranged from those of National Party MPs to those of an exiled leader of the African National Congress.

This is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's view:

KWAZULU 2000 IN THE MAKING



cont ↓

MAMMOTH CONCEPT FOR HOMELAND AREAS COULD COST R4 000 MILLION IN THE NEXT 22 YEARS

By Peter Mann

MORE than R4 000 million needs to be invested over the next 22 years to create a viable economy based on agriculture in KwaZulu.

The first step was taken this week with the publication of a preliminary development plan for KwaZulu by a Natal town and regional planning company — Thorrington-Smith Rosenburg and McCrystal.

Radical view of housing

This area has high agricultural potential. 115 000 hectares is considered suitable for intensive production of tropical fruits. Another 60 000 hectares are recommended for sugar cane, forestry, vegetables and other cash crops. Geological ir ve

The preliminary plan, which is of vital importance to KwaZulu, Natal and South Africa, is a mammoth three-volume work dealing with giant concepts.

Its recommendations include the urbanisation of thousands of people to allow agriculture to be used as a base for export.

This means that the urban population will have to be increased from an estimated 803 000 in 1975 to 2 452 000 in 1990.

To accommodate the shift to the towns 235 000 houses will have to be built by 1990.

Lakes

The plan also recommends the building of a R700 million water scheme on the Tugela River. Such a scheme would be one of the world's greatest hydro-electric schemes which would involve a continuous chain of lakes 75 kilometres long.

The Tugela scheme would have a surface water area of over 300 square kilometres.

The report says: "This would be KwaZulu's equivalent of the Swiss lakes or the Norwegian fjords. Numerous resorts could be scattered along their shores with opportunities for sailing, fishing, water sports sightseeing etc.

The proposed lakes could also support a commercial fishing industry.

The plan makes specific recommendations for each of the 10 areas of KwaZulu.

Area 1: Maputaland: The most spectacular project is the Makatini Flats irrigation project based on the Pongolapoort Dam. The dam has already been built but the scheme awaits the completion of irrigation canals.

Maputaland also contains vast areas capable of afforestation with the possibility of establishing timber industries and a pulp mill.

There are also tourist potentials — including unspoilt beaches which are the breeding places of leatherdbacked turtles, and the possibility of a national park is being investigated.

Area 2: Northern Zululand: This area has possible dam sites on the Mkuze, Mfolozi and Mhlatuze Rivers. South of Mtubatuba lie areas suitable for sugar production, while coal has recently been discovered near Nongoma and deposits at Somkele are considered to have good economic potential.

It also has five other minerals which could have economic value.

The area's greatest potential lies in its proximity to Richards Bay and the new railway line to the reef runs for 100 kilometres through it.

Industrial sites are suggested at Mndaka, Mbude, Dondotha, Mvazane and Ulundi.

Area 2 is also the administrative centre of KwaZulu with the capital at Ulundi.

Area 3: North Coast hinterland/Tugela Valley.

Railway

The largest area of KwaZulu and will be the site of the R700 million hydro-electric scheme.

It contains the most highly mineralised KwaZulu area and an active industrial growth point at iSithebe.

Rail-served industrial growth areas are planned at the extremities of the horns of this area — at Ezakheni near Ladysmith and at Blood River or Vants Drift near Vryheid. In the south the area adjoins Durban and will continue to form part of the expanding metropolis.

Area 4: South Coast Hinterland.

THE DEVELOPMENT plan proposes a radical departure from South African housing concepts when it suggests the use of squatter shacks to provide homes.

Pointing out that an ideal of 235 000 houses but a minimum of 142 000 will be needed by 1990, the report says a proportion of these could be provided comparatively cheaply.

"In line with modern thinking that squatter shacks constitute an important element in the process of turning a rural and developing population into an urban one, what is required is to acknowledge this fact and plan for it," says the report.

"This would imply the need to provide sites which are serviced with water and sewerage upon which squatter shacks can be erected.

"Thus the total targeted housing stock need not be seen in terms of conventional housing development."

near the former gold mine at Dumisa would be justified.

Although there is a great need for industrial employment in this area land is limited.

Umlazi exists as a dormitory township for Durban, while land at Umbumbulu / Enkayisweni and Umgababa is being investigated for rail-served industry.

Beach

A beach resort exists at Umgababa with another attractive beach at Turton.

Area 5: Ezikhawini: This small area is of great importance. It has been planned as the black section of the Richards Bay metropolitan complex and will eventually house 350 000 people.

—An enlarged industrial zone is being investigated. Three holiday resorts are planned for the coastal area.

Area 6: Amatikulu Reserve: Has a high agricultural potential. The Mvumase Dam on the Tugela, if built, could irrigate the whole area, which is suitable for sugar. A non rail-served industrial area is proposed at Inyoni.

Area 7: Buffalo Flats: Site of the Zulu section of the Newcastle metropolitan complex. Includes several proposed rail-served industrial areas. The Doornkop coal deposit in the south may have high potential.

Area 8: Drakensberg Block: Contains the proposed industrial growth point of Heavitree/Rosedale/Loskop. This is one of the most important proposals of the development plan and the report recommends immediate steps to implement it.

Area 9: Swarkop / Impendle / Ili Block: Contains the Ili Forest Dam site. The southern area has high agricultural prospects, but population pressure has led to serious soil erosion. There is little land suitable for industrial development. Two small sites have been suggested at Gezubuso and Bulwer Station.

Area 10: Mtamvuna Block: This area is favoured from an agricultural point of view — most falling within areas of high potential. It is estimated that 12 000 hectares is suitable for sugar cultivation.

KwaZulu bread ban could increase price

20/8/78 (107) N.M

Mercury Reporter

A DECISION by the KwaZulu Government to stop deliveries of bread into Umlazi could force Durban bakers to seek a price increase.

The KwaZulu Development Corporation announced yesterday that in order to protect the market for bakeries in KwaZulu, all bakeries previously delivering bread in Umlazi, near Durban and Madadeni in Newcastle, must cease deliveries from September 1.

The chairman of the Master Bakers' Association in Durban, Mr. O. L. Sylvester, said last night that the ban was "a serious blow to bakers." He said the industry was already in dire straits and stood to loose at least 10 percent of their business.

Mr. Sylvester predicted that either the price of bread would have to go up or the Republican Government would have to increase the bread subsidy. "A drop in sales will mean extra costs for us," he said.

According to the announcement, notices had been sent through local magistrates to all bakeries at present delivering bread in the Umlazi and Madadeni areas.

Two new bakeries in Umlazi and Madadeni have been established under the tri-partnership agreement between Zulu shareholders, Sasko and Premier Milling groups and the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

(107) 20/6/78 N.M

Students apply for re-admission

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 900 of the 1 100 University of Zululand students sent home earlier this month when the university closed prematurely for the winter holidays have applied for re-admission.

Although applications closed yesterday, university authorities said more applications would probably arrive in the post during the week and they expected most of the 1 100 students to be back at their studies when lectures start on July 3.

The rector of the university, Professor A. C. Nkabinde, closed the university on June 5 — a month before its scheduled winter holidays closure — because of a boycott of lectures by the student body.

At the time he said students interested in continuing their studies at the university had to re-apply for admission by yesterday.

Sixty applications were received yesterday, bringing the total number of applications to 914.

(107) 21/4/78 Merc

Huge village plan for aged

Mercury Reporter

A R250 000 village for the aged — believed to be the biggest undertaking by any Rotary club in southern Africa, has been planned by the Germiston North Rotary Club, it was revealed at the annual conference of Rotary District 930 in Durban yesterday.

The home, to be called the Rotary Village, will have a two-fold purpose. It will provide accommodation for about 50 elderly people who will pay a minimal rent which will go towards providing income for the Protea Old Age Home for the disabled, also in Germiston.

"We were appalled by the lack of facilities for the aged in our community, and have so far raised almost R200 000 in only six months," said the club's president, Mr. Ted Walter.

SABC-TV will be devoting a complete programme to the project and Minister of Sport and Recreation — Dr. Piet Koornhof, will be the patron of the home which will be completed by June next year.

Also at the conference, the Deputy Secretary for Kwa Zulu Education, Mr. James Ndlovu, said matriculants were teaching matric classes at Kwazulu schools because of the teacher shortage.

"In fact, Black education is short of virtually everything except pupils," he said.

"We need about 3 000 additional teachers and were forced to use 1 800 unqualified teachers last year because of the shortage.

"Parents have been helping build classrooms because we need about 2 500 at various schools."

He said that in spite of contributions from many interested bodies, compulsory education in KwaZulu could not be enforced because of the shortage of funds to build teachers' training colleges and classrooms.

THE Government's plan for a KwaZulu homeland seems impractical, in the light of the area's inextricable links with Natal. BRIAN CAMERON reports from Durban.

ZULU STATE CONCEPT IS 'FOLLY'

ARGUS 22/6/78

(107)

Chief Buthelezi

THE publication of the ambitious preliminary development plan for KwaZulu not only poses a dilemma for the South African Government. It also exposes starkly yet again the fallacy and folly of the National Party's plans to create an independent state in the heart of Natal.

The final map is a hodge-podge of a scrambled Natal and KwaZulu which will need a lot more than Nationalist ideology to achieve the separation envisaged.

Time and again the plan underlines the interdependence of Natal and KwaZulu, with their inseparably intertwined natural resources and infrastructures.

KwaZulu and Natal have always, in latter years, worked closely together to the extent that there is a standing committee — the Natal Consultative Committee — to deal with matters of conflict and common interest that often arise in the development of the two regions.

Without full co-operation either the province or the homeland could effectively strangle the other with Natal, at the moment, wielding the whip hand because of her more developed state and because she at least has a consolidated land area.

The architects of the plan, who avoid the political implications of an independent KwaZulu, state emphatically that the homeland in whatever form will have to establish a liaison committee because of this strong interdependence.

The situation is vastly different from Transkei, which is practically one mass of land stretching from the sea to the edge of the escarpment.

One of the most significant points revealed in the plan is the vast majority of employed Zulus who live in KwaZulu but work outside the homeland, either as commuter or migrant workers. This is apart from about half of the Zulu population which lives and works permanently outside of KwaZulu.

The ridiculousness of this situation becomes apparent if one imagines a situation with the majority of the work force of Ireland being employed in Wales.

And what is more it will take many years just to reverse the flow of workers back to the homeland. The only solution the planners could find to bring some sort of unity to KwaZulu was to build roads linking the bits and pieces directly.

Apart from the political ramifications it is not surprising that Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, rejects independence and sees his homeland only as another area of South Africa while Natal's New Republic Party-controlled Provincial Council rejects the Nationalist plan as a 'nightmare of confused thinking.'

The plan itself is likely to pose a serious dilemma for the South African Government. In order to reach its target the blueprint needs R1 500-million of public money — most of which will have to come from the Government.

Without this money to build up the infrastructure, KwaZulu will never be able to get the R3 000-million required from the private sector in investments to build up a commercial and industrial base.

To achieve success in its plan of grand apartheid the Government needs an independent KwaZulu, but KwaZulu refuses to accept it.

The Government will now probably be tempted to dangle a carrot in front of KwaZulu, saying: 'Accept independence, and we will supply the money.'

But what happens if KwaZulu refuses? Can the South African Government be seen to be leaving KwaZulu in its existing sorry state of non-development?

The problem is compounded by the present low in the country's economy, with the Government unable to find the finance to reduce the existing many parts of KwaZulu to the proposed consolidated 10-part country.

The millions of rands being spent and to be spent on consolidation would be better spent implementing the proposals in the development plan. At the same time the money being wasted in the creation of a dual bureaucracy could be better spent in this way.

Most of the people of Natal would prefer this if the Natal results of the general election and the results of the KwaZulu election can be taken as a yardstick of public opinion.

The plan itself takes no account of whether KwaZulu is to be an autonomous state or a region of South Africa, so it would require no adaptation.

BY GEORGE!

'Dear Leonid, Wish you were here, Havana wonderful time . . .'

Gatsha says top Nats gave that war warning

By DEREK TAYLOR

TWO high-level members of the South African Government had told him militant Whites wanted a shoot-out war with Blacks "to be done with it", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told a crowd of Inatha supporters at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi had just returned from Europe.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister was explaining his reference to the same warning he had given at a Press conference in Bonn, which drew vehement criticism from Nationalist MP Mr Louis Nel.

Mr Nel accused Chief Buthelezi of making remarks outside South Africa which he would not make at home.

"The Government members who told me these things — and they are at a very high level — know who they are and what they said to me," Chief Buthelezi told the Sunday Express. "I am not yet prepared to disclose who they are."

He told a cheering, singing crowd: "We are facing a very tough situation.

"There are today several of our White countrymen whose fingers are itching to mow us and our children down."

The Government was encouraging Black disunity by banning some political non-entities and making them martyrs.

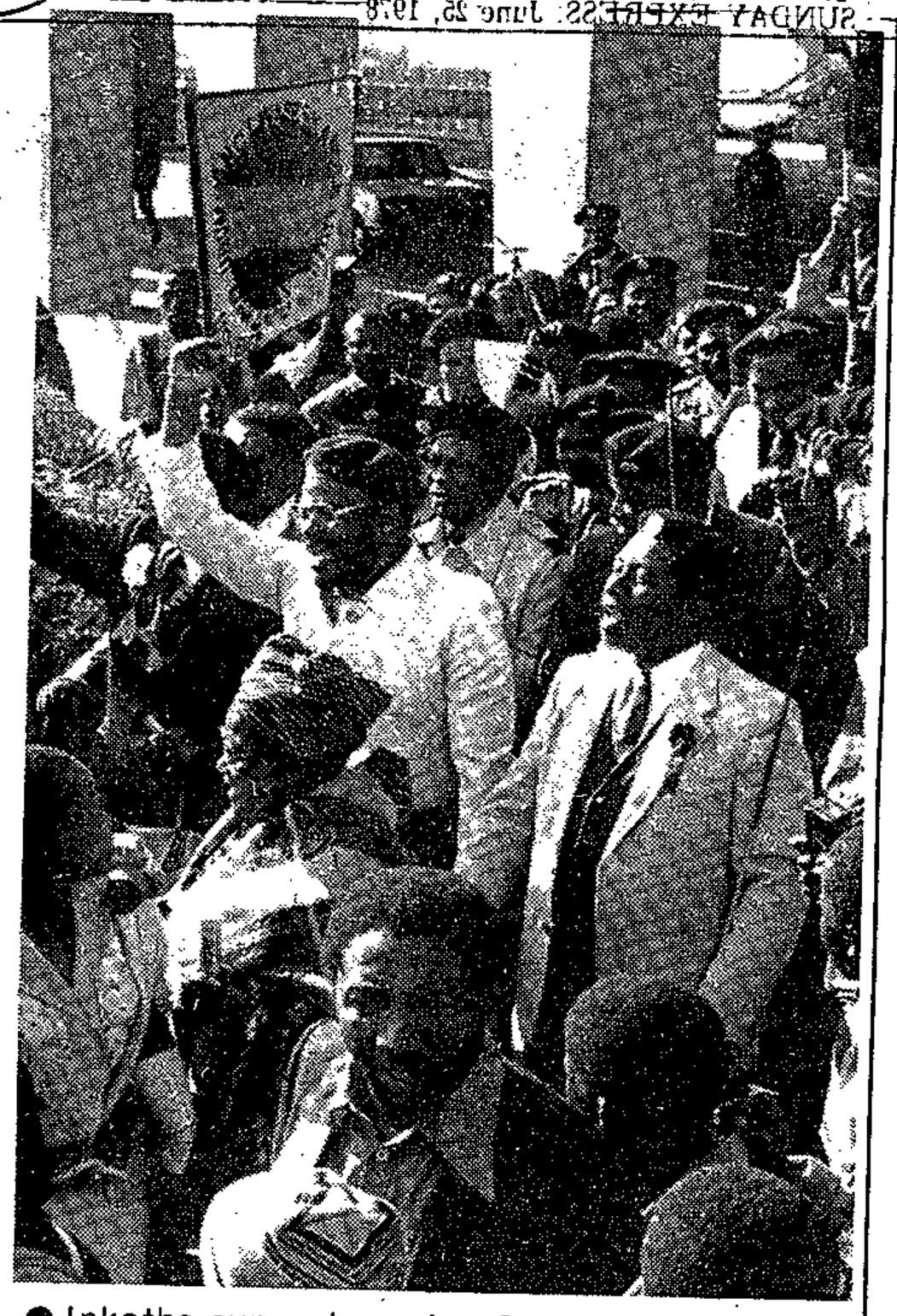
"This is why I call for calmness lest the political idiocy of Black divisionists prove infectious," he said.

"No Black man or woman is our enemy.

"We know who our enemy is and we know that not all Whites are our enemy — it is the White minority power-elite. And we are not going to play into their hands so they can mow uu down as at Soweto."

Chief Buthelezi said it was clear Pretoria was trying to encourage Black disunity and those Blacks who attacked Inkatha and himself were on a warpath which had to be politically retaliated against.

The West German academic team which had surveyed Black opinion in South Africa had found that 43,8% had named Chief Buthelezi as the Black leader they admired most — with Nelson Mandela next at 18,6%.



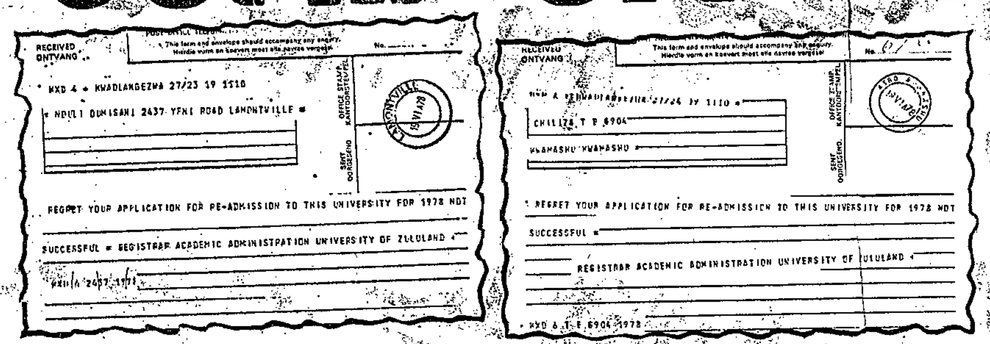
● Inkatha supporters give Chief Gatsha Buthelezi a hero's welcome at Jan Smuts.

25/6/78

(107) (57)

COME OFF IT, PROFESSOR

Professor A. C. Nkabinde . . . cocktail party



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REGISTRAR ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND

Two telegrams tell the story

Angry students proud they've been sacked from Ngoya

ANGRY University of Zululand students have rebutted claims by the Rector, Professor A. C. Nkabinde, that no members of the university have been sent telegrams refusing them readmission — by producing the telegrams.

At least 17 students — including seven SRC members — have been refused readmission to the university after the recent shutdown following a series of student grievances.

Students claim the SRC members — with one exception — have been refused readmission because of their prominence in student affairs, while the other students have been refused due to personal grievances against them.

By DICK USHER

One of the students who has been refused readmission, SRC president Mr Dumisa Nduli, said this week it was unlikely the university could defuse the situation by refusing admission to certain student leaders.

"It is not the actions of the students which have been causing the problems, but the refusal of the university authorities to meet us and discuss our grievances.

"Until these grievances are resolved there will continue to be dissatisfaction in the student body," he said.

Mr Nduli predicted that when the university reopened at the end of June there would be more unrest because the students would be without responsible leaders.

The Ngoya University was closed after Professor Nkabinde refused to meet students to discuss grievances — mainly the expulsion of several pregnant students and aspects of the teaching system.

The students claim that at the beginning of the year several "obviously pregnant" women were admitted to the university, but in April the administration issued a circular stating that all pregnant women would have to leave.

Following this, several pregnant women were expelled, including two married women.

This sparked a one-day boycott of classes which ended when the authorities urged students to return the situation to normal and conduct negotiations on the issue.

Classes

But, following their return to classes, it was decided the matter would have to wait until the next sitting of the university council at the end of June.

It was agreed the pregnant women could remain at university until the council meeting.

However, on May 30 the university began expelling pregnant women.

A study body meeting called to discuss this issue and other grievances, about a semester system of examinations and teaching in the science faculty, was banned by the rector because it contravened the Riotous Assemblies Act.

At this stage, according to Mr Nduli, he and the SRC vice-president attempted to meet Professor Nkabinde to discuss measures to defuse the situation but he refused to see them because he was expected at a cocktail party.

He did not offer them an alternative date for a meeting.

The students then forced an unauthorised student body meeting and resolved not to go to classes until the rector agreed to meet and discuss their grievances.

He was informed of the decision and responded by closing the university, an order which was backed by a strong squad of riot police.

Since then students have been applying for readmission, but one of the new regulations attached to their admission is that "expectant/pregnant ladies will under no circumstances be re-admitted. In the event of a lady student becoming pregnant after re-admission, she will have to leave the university immediately".

26/6/78 M (107)

Xhosas: Gatsha's snag

JOHANNESBURG — Black attitudes toward the Zulu Inkatha movement are polarising on a for-and-against basis, according to the Bergstrasse Institute survey of black attitudes.

Verbatim extracts from the survey were made available to newsmen at the weekend by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of the KwaZulu homeland, and Inkatha's president, on his return from the continent.

In Soweto, where Inkatha is already well known, polarisation is clearly evident with opposition strongest among people of the "upper strata," the report claims.

A hitherto unrevealed finding is that the ANC outranks Chief Buthelezi among Xhosas and that Dr Cedric Phatudi "runs clearly ahead of him" among the Pedi.

The survey, which showed that Buthelezi was "easily the most popular" black leader did not include the Xhosa speaking towns of the Eastern Cape.

"It is, of course, not to be excluded that this picture would change somewhat to the disadvantage of Buthelezi if the urban black population of the Eastern Cape could have been included in the sample," the report says.

Gatsha: they're little cocks on dunghills

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu returned from Europe at the weekend to offer the black consciousness movement a choice between a sword and the olive branch.

Accusing black consciousness of creating black disunity, Chief Buthelezi said: "These people are on the warpath ... We will be faced with a hard choice, either to destroy these elements or face a black civil war."

He expressed dismay at the expulsion of a reporter from his Inkatha newspaper, The Nation, from the commemorative service at Soweto's Regina Mundi Cathedral on June 16 for blacks who died in the 1976 unrest.

Chief Buthelezi denied that he was the aggressor.

"I find it strange that when I react to vitriolic attacks on me by some of these little cocks who crow on dunghills, I am always reported as attacking them," he said.

But he later offered a hand of friendship to the movement in the interests of a common struggle for change.

"I don't see any reason why people should quarrel. I have never said to people they must stop what they are doing and join me in Inkatha. I have never said that the path I am following as the president of Inkatha is the one and only way."

Repeating accusatiosn he made in Europe that many whites were spoiling for a showdown with blacks, Chief Buthelezi urged his followers to exercise restraint and discipline.

"These are dangerous moments and we have never needed calmness and solidarity more than now," he told the 300 people who came to greet him at Jan Smuts airport.

"If I said we should march to Pretoria, we would do so, but I am a responsible leader. I do not believe it helps us to indulge in half-baked actions which will set our struggle back for several generations."

In Europe Chief Buthelezi attended a conference at Freiburg, West Germany, where the findings of the Bergstrasse Institute report on urban black attitudes were released.

Chief Buthelezi, the report said, was the most popular black leader. His rating of 44 per cent was twice as high as that of his nearest rival, the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

He said the findings had been released at a time when the exiled former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was "denegrating" him overseas, in Mr Woods' recently published biography of the late black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

"God in his own way has seen to it that there has been published findings of an internationally accepted institute at the same time that Woods was disseminating poison throughout the world in the name of our later brother, Steve Biko." — DDC.

RDM (107) 26/6/78

It's unity — or a black clash, says Buthelezi

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha movement, returned from Europe at the weekend to offer the black consciousness movement a choice between the sword and the olive branch.

Accusing the movement of creating black disunity, Chief Buthelezi said: "These people are on the warpath . . . we will be faced with a hard choice: Either destroy these elements or face a black civil war."

His attack came after he expressed dismay at the expulsion of a reporter on his Inkatha newspaper, The Nation, from the June 16 commemorative service at Regina Mundi Church for blacks who died in the 1976 unrest.

Insisting that he was merely reacting to attacks on him, Chief Buthelezi denied that he was the aggressor.

"I find it strange that when I react to vitriolic attacks on me by some of these little cocks who crow on dunghills, I am always reported as attacking them."

But he later adopted a more conciliatory tone and offered the hand of friendship to the black consciousness movement in the interests of a common struggle for change.

"I want to emphasise in all humility that I believe our front is a long front, where there is enough to do for everyone according to his own convictions.

"I don't see any reason why people should quarrel. I have never said to people they must stop what they are doing and join me in Inkatha.

"I have never said that the path I am following as the president of Inkatha is the one and only way."

Repeating accusations he made in Europe that "many whites" were spoiling for a showdown with blacks, Chief Buthelezi urged his followers to exercise restraint and discipline.

"These are dangerous moments and we have never needed calmness and solidarity more than now," he told the 300 people who came to greet him at Jan Smuts Airport.

Amid cries of "Shenge" — his praise name — Chief Buthelezi added: "If I said we should march to Pretoria, we would do so. But I am a responsible leader.

"I do not believe it helps us to indulge in half-baked actions which will set our struggle back for several generations."

In Europe Chief Buthelezi attended a conference in Freiburg, Germany, where the survey by the Bergstrasse Instituut into urban black attitudes was released.

The most significant feature of the findings was that Chief Buthelezi was easily the most popular black leader.

'Well-off blacks oppose Inkatha'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

BLACK attitudes toward the Inkatha movement are polarising, according to the Bergstrasse Institute survey of black attitudes.

Extracts from the survey were made available to newsmen at the weekend by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Inkatha's president, on his return to South Africa.

In Soweto, where Inkatha is already well known, about 20% of the better educated and better off people support Inkatha, but nearly 30% reject it, the report says.

The split in the "lower strata" is more favourable to Inkatha, with 20% for and 13% against.

Strongest opposition to Inkatha on an ideological basis comes from followers of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress and the black consciousness movement.

A hitherto unrevealed finding is that the ANC outranks Chief Buthelezi in popularity among Xhosa-speaking peoples and that Dr Cedric Phatudi "runs clearly ahead of him" among the Pedi peoples.

The survey, which showed that Chief Buthelezi was easily the most popular black leader in South Africa, did not include the predominantly Xhosa-speaking towns of the Eastern Cape.

TABLE 13 ACCOMMODATION FIGURES FOR EMPLOYERS DORMITORIES IN SECTION 2 GUGULETU & KEY TO STATISTICAL DATA

ALLOCATED COMPLETED NOT BUILT

No. of dormitories overleaf No. of No. of No. of

Key to employers' dormitories

1. Cementation
2. Clifford Harris
3. Fred Pike Cape Group Construction
4. G.H. Burchell
5. Gorrie & Findlay
6. Industrial Sand & El
7. Kara Construction
8. Lupini Bros.
9. Prebuilt Products
10. Cementation
11. N.J.J. Dekkers
12. Murray & Stewart Transferred to Prek Products.
13. National Meat Suppl
14. Railway Construction
15. Reinforcing Steel
16. R.H. Harris
17. R.J. Southey (Natal
18. R.H. Morris
19. S.A. Woolen Mills
20. Simcor Construction

TOTAL

Mangope falls out with Transkei

By PETER MANN

THE two independent homelands — Transkei and Bophuthatswana don't have a friend in the world — not even each other.

Relations between the two reached their lowest ebb with the ending of a State visit to Umtata by President Lucas Mangope at the weekend.

When Bophuthatswana — billed as apartheid's second child — was born on December 6 last year, big brother Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima was there to celebrate the occasion.

His fist clenched in a Black Power salute and wearing an enormous grin, Transkei's Prime Minister arrived in Independence Stadium, Mmabatho.

But in Independence Stadium, Umtata on Saturday, the grin was gone. Instead Chief Matanzima sat stony-faced as President Mangope lashed his breaking of diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Transkeian Government officials regarded the speech as a snub to their policy.

President Mangope told Transkeians that he viewed the destinies of the sub-continent as "indivisibly and fatefully intertwined. Consequently I have never believed it to be in the interests of my people to embrace a rigid concept of complete sovereign independence," the President said.

He took another dig at Transkei when he said that the Bophuthatswana Bill of Rights — entrenched in the constitution — would help unify Southern Africans.

The President was well aware that Transkei does not have such a bill — which he regards as the showpiece of his constitution.

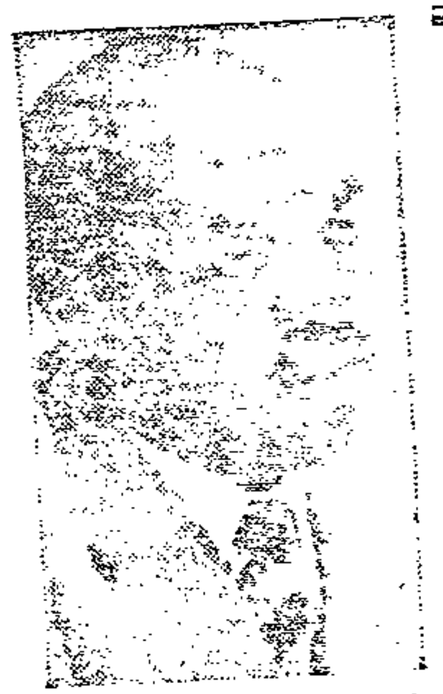
The row has now been taken a step further by newspaper reports from Transkei that President Mangope failed to establish diplomatic relations with Transkei — said to be the main aim of his visit.

Bophuthatswana officials angrily deny they ever went in search of diplomatic ties.

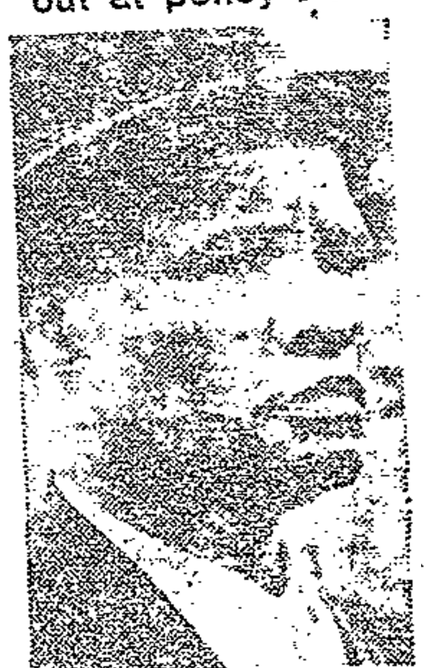
"My President went to Transkei at the invitation of the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima," Mr Charles Mothoagae, Bophuthatswana's Chief Information Officer, said.

He added: "There was no question that we were trying to establish diplomatic relations.

"President Mangope told me the Cabinet had decided not to enter into diplomatic relations with Transkei. That decision had been taken before the President went to Transkei," he said.



MANGOPE: Lashed out at policy . . .



MATANZIMA: Sat in stony silence . . .

Bantu Bill angers KwaZulu leaders

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent NM 1/6/78

ULUNDI – The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday rejected the Second Bantu Law Amendment Bill now before Parliament because "it would make Zulus foreigners in their own country."

The Bill places the onus on homeland governments to pass legislation to enable them to issue the controversial travel documents that are to replace reference books.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said: "We will have to identify outselves with other forces if they force us to become foreigners."

Mr. Simon Mthimkhulu said KwaZulu would not opt out of the Republic but would at the same time refuse to participate in the "enslavement of our people."

The intense indignation of the House was exemplified by Dr. Baldwin Ngubane who said South Africa was the only country in the world that treated its people like cattle.

Nazis

He recalled that during the war the Nazis won the co-operation of some Jews by promising them they would be spared the gas chambers.

They were not and those homeland leaders who had co-operated with Pretoria in the formulation of the Bill would not be spared either.

Chief Buthelezi reminded the House that the previous Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, had declared that if the homeland government did not pass the enabling law their people would be disadvantaged.

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Connie Mulder, appeared to be so reasonable, so prepared to listen to other points of view but Blacks would judge him on this issue.

Chief Buthelezi said Blacks were being encouraged to join the Defence Force while Pretoria was trying to make foreigners of them.

"The Government needs its head read."

Concern over EL jobless

EAST LONDON — Unemployment among all sections of the community was mounting seriously, the Mayor of East London, Mrs Elsabe Kemp, said at the annual meeting of the East London Benevolent Society.

It was decided the society's welfare registration be used to create a special fund for receiving donations to assist distressed families.

Further, a meeting of all service organisations will be called to attempt to meet the unemployment crisis. — DDR.

Seal protest banned

CAPE TOWN — Permission has been refused for the planned protest march by anti-sealers to the homes of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Commerce, the national secretary of Beauty Without Cruelty, Mrs Christine Berry, said last night.

Mrs Berry said the Conservation Society wanted to protest on Saturday against the annual culling of more than 70 000 West Coast seals. — DDC.

R320 death dance

PORT OF SPAIN — Mrs Angela Narine, who killed a 19-year-old by dancing on his chest, was fined R320 here yesterday. — SAPA-RNS.

Zulu leaders reject Bill

107

306

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday rejected the proposed Bantu Laws Amendment Bill now being debated in the Cape Town Parliament in the House, it claimed it would make Zulus foreigners in their own country.

The Bill places the onus on KwaZulu government to pass legislation to enable them to issue the travel documents that are to replace reference books.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said: "We will have to identify ourselves with other forces if they force us to become foreigners.

In a series of bitter statements members made clear their anger and disgust with the Bill and with what they perceived to be its motivation.

Mr Simon Conco, the chief whip, said Zulus knew that by rejecting the Bill they would be penalised by being deprived of jobs, but KwaZulu could not help Pretoria supress black people.

Mr Simon Mthimkhulu noted that acceptance of the Bill would imply "that we tacitly agree that we are not South African citizens."

Dr Dennis Madide, Minister of Health, said the Bill was an attempt to force KwaZulu into de facto independence.

One only needed travel documents for travelling in a foreign country, and "we are expected to issue laws here to give our people passports to go to Durban."

Dr Baldwin Ngubane said South Africa was the only country in the world that treated its people like cattle. — DDC.

His home just isn't what it used to be

CHRISTCHURCH — Mr John Harwood arrived home from work to find his three bedroom house minus its roof, windows, carpets, furniture and bath tub.

A hoax advertisement in the local newspaper had invited people to take everything but the front fence.

Mr Harwood said he knew nothing about the advertisement which had been telephoned to the newspaper under his name.

Hundreds of people converged on the house with trucks, trailers, cars and vans.

After news of the hoax was published, timber, roofing iron, and fittings began to trickle back.

But he is still waiting for the bath, hot water system, carpets and doors. — SAPA-AP.

N M 3/6/78

ulu trading bar

n Whites, Indians

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — White and Indian traders are to be phased out of the KwaZulu homeland. This has been made clear by the Deputy Minister of Development, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenburg, in a letter to the MP for South Coast, Mr. Mias van der Westhuizen.

"The factual situation is unfortunately (for the White traders) such that the Black man is becoming more business-minded and White traders who up to now have done good business in the adjoining White areas will have to accept that circumstances concerning the national development of the homeland is in the process of change," Dr. Hartzenburg said.

The decision on the position of the White and Indian traders, he said, had been taken in the light of the recommendations and comments received from the local Black authorities, the Corporation for Economic Development and the KwaZulu Government.

The republican Government's decision was conveyed to Mr. van der Westhuizen after he had made representations in two letters and in two interviews with the deputy minister over the position of the traders, particularly as there had been allegations that some traders had been excluded from KwaZulu while others had been permitted to continue trading.

Allegations

There also had been allegations of bribery by certain traders to allow them to continue trading, he said.

Dr. Hartzenburg said in reply to a question by Mr. Ray Swart (PFP, Musgrave) that it was not possible to give particulars about the number of traders who had been given permission to make deliveries in Black areas on the South Coast because the amount of work involved in getting them was "deemed unjustified."

Dr. Hartzenburg said all applications by traders to deliver goods in Black areas would be considered on their merits but permission would not be given where there were existing facilities.

In the case of the former United Party MP for South Coast, Mr. Douglas Mitchell, who had applied for permission to deliver goods to Black areas, it had been decided in 1976 to grant him a permit for one year to enable him to consolidate business he had been doing in the Black area.

"No further permit could be granted to him because there were already sufficient businesses under the management of KwaZulu citizens in the area."

TIM MUIL, the Mercury's African Affairs correspondent, analyses the reasons for the student boycott and the closure of the University of Zululand this week ...

(107) N.M 8/6/78

University born of apartheid

THE University of Zululand, closed by the authorities this week because of a student boycott, is an ethnic institution and that is its main problem.

The student body is behaving badly and the administration is behaving autocratically. Neither would be able to get away with it at a multi-racial university.

Both sides are suspicious of each man's motivations and, for that matter, aspirations.

Racial separation

Born of apartheid, designed to further Pretoria's policy of racial separation, the university at Ngoye with its Afrikaner administration is deeply suspect in the mind of the Black community.

There is no doubt that many students enter with chips on their shoulders. They are met by lecturers and administrative staff, for the most part dedicated people, who are defensive and aggrieved that their "gift" should be viewed with such scant respect.

The students have much to answer for. Their record is poor. Many of them arrive academically unprepared and often take refuge in student politics.

Alarmed parents

About three years ago alarmed parents sent a report to the KwaZulu Government of student misdemeanours that included drinking and sexual promiscuity.

The parents wanted more discipline; they wanted to see their own emotional and financial struggle to educate their children justified by the creation of young leaders.

They did and do not think that sex and drink constitute the kind of training they are prepared to finance.

Two years ago the students came within an inch of destroying the university and now, whether justified or not, the motivation for their complaints seems to be regarded with suspicion.

The closure this week seems to be the result, at least in part, of a serious breakdown in communication.

The new rector, Prof. A.C. Nkabinde, obviously, and quite rightly, decided to impose stricter discipline on the campus when he took over at the beginning of the year.

The new rector, Prof A.C. Nkabinde, decided to impose stricter discipline on the campus when he took over at the beginning of the year.

But discipline must be leavened with understanding and a willingness to listen to other points of view.

The students have on several occasions asked for an explanation about the semester marking system and they claim that no such explanation has been forthcoming.

The professor has said his door is open to students, but Africans are not really accustomed to acting individually and many, as shown by the behaviour pattern in industrial strikes, fear victimisation should they do so.

At Ngoye they wanted their complaints channelled through the Students Representative Council (SRC). A number of students told me the rector had suggested several times that the SRC resign.

Science faculty

In the science faculty many students had grievances about the standard of teaching and examination marking. They drew up a memorandum and sent it to the rector.

Their complaints seem to be based on ignorance of what a university is and to some degree on what appears to be a persecution complex.

The Rector's reply seemed pretty definitive but the students were not satisfied. They wanted, they said, a discussion which one suspects might well have been an argument.

Unfortunately Professor Nkabinde reinforced their sense of being ill-used by trying to force Prof. S.M. Bengu, the director of Student Advisory Services, to reveal the names of those who formulated the memorandum.

Senate meeting

At the same time Prof. Bengu, seen by the students as their mediator, was excluded from the meeting of the Senate where the memorandum was discussed.

The third issue in this latest disruption involves the expulsion of unmarried pregnant students. Two students felt that many actually unsympathetic students seized this issue to evade their responsibility for bad marks.

"Perhaps," said one, "these people feel that if there is enough trouble they can blame the disturbance for their marks or if everybody gets poor marks because of the trouble their's won't be obvious.

How the girls think they can cope with university work and exams while bearing children has not been explained, but on Monday night they were emotional and irrational at a rowdy meeting on the campus. In fact, it has been said, it was they who demanded and won the boycott.

Married woman

But, say students, Prof. Nkabinde agreed not to expel the girls before the Senate meeting last Friday. On the morning before the meeting the girls were told to pack up and leave, claim the students, and among them was a married woman.

Exacerbating the situation, Prof. Nkabinde destroyed his most important communication link with the students when he banned Prof. Bengu from SRC meetings.

Prof. Bengu, effectively dean of students, was highly regarded on the campus and his resignation, including a statement extremely critical of the administration, had great impact on the students, several of whom said they believed he was leaving because he was not being allowed to help them.

Student blackmail

At the same time the rector could not accede to what he has clearly regarded as blackmail by the students. Once they had won might they not escalate their demands?

In a statement he said the university could not tolerate boycott as a means to "force solutions."

The students, on the other hand, claim they have tried to communicate their complaints through the proper channels but to no avail.

One student said: "Our aggression is caused by frustration. The rector simply will not talk to us. He is our father but he will not talk to us as if we were his children."

The situation, however, does not seem to have reached impasse. There seems to be a great deal of room for negotiation if the administration can find a formula for this without loss of face, and if the students can bring themselves to think reasonably and not react emotionally.

Universities should not be governed by edict in the seventies nor should they be dominated by student juvenilia.

Accused tells of revenge castration

(107) 9/6/78 Rand Daily

By CAROL STEYN

A 29-YEAR-OLD man told the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday he had castrated a member of an opposing Zulu clan because the victim had castrated his father.

Mr Mpunyiswa Alpheus Nkomo, 29, pleaded guilty before Mr L Kotze to four charges of murder.

He appeared with Mr Myekeni Johnny Nkomo, 26, Mr Michael Kwayi Mgubane, 31, Mr Mklaliseni Mgubane, 22, Mr Daniel Ngobese, 25, and Mr Sam Ngobese, 26.

The men, with the exception of Mr Sam Ngobese, pleaded guilty to all the charges of murder. Mr Sam Ngobese pleaded not guilty.

The offences were allegedly committed at the Dube men's hostel, Meadowlands, Soweto, on May 15.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Mkonpu Zwane, Mr Khandu Dhlamini, Mr Zabilon Dhlamini and Mr Alpheus Mgubane had all been shot dead.

In addition, Mr Zwane had been hacked with a panga and an ear from Mr Khandu Dhlamini and Mr Zabilon Dhlamini's private parts had been cut off.

Mr Nkomo told the court: "There was friction between our clans. Zwane and the others killed my father and I decided to kill him. Khandu Dhlamini hacked off my father's ear and took it for himself.

"I hacked off Zabilon's private parts because he had hacked off those of my father. I stabbed Alpheus Mgubane with an assegai because he killed my father. I also used a panga on these people."

The four other men who pleaded guilty to the murder charges told the court they had killed the men because they had killed their brothers, uncles, and cousins in Natal.

The four men pleaded not guilty to a charge of having had a machine-gun in their possession. Mr Ngobese pleaded guilty to this charge and told the court: "It is mine. I got it from a white man."

The hearing was postponed to June 26.

R3 WARRIORS ALT R7M ZULU DAWN

11/6/78
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107

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, an extra in the film Zulu some years ago, called the present wages exploitation

By TERRY McELLIGOTT

THE producers of the multi-million rand film Zulu Dawn, who came under fire this week for the "poverty wages" paid to African extras, face a major crisis recruiting the 6 000 Zulu "warriors" they will need.

Filming at Babanango came to a halt for two days this week — at a cost of about R5 000 a day — when only three people showed up to take part in scenes requiring 600 Zulus.

This meant an emergency change in the filming programme, and the scenes will now be shot from June 25 — if the R3 warriors pitch up.

Mr Congo Majola, who is leading the recruiting drive, was philosophical when asked whether 600 could be found.

"We live in hope but die of despair," he said ambiguously.

Didn't low wages have anything to do with the lack of would-be film stars in Zululand? He said: "I could not say no. I could not say yes. But we have had to review the pay."

The film company, Samarkand, upped the wages for black extras from R2 to R3 a day this week. This followed complaints made to the KwaZulu Government and earlier criticism by KwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who described the pay and working conditions as exploitive.

Mr Majola, a KwaMashu businessman who says the KwaZulu Government appointed him liaison officer between the company and the Zulus, said his recruiting officers had been sitting down on the job.

Recruiting aid

But the recruiting drive is being stepped up with assistance from two people who recruited warriors for the film Zulu, and also with the help of a senior labour officer who will approach local chiefs.

Mr Majola said there should be plenty of jobless people available but they were widely scattered and lived in remote areas.

The R7,5 million Zulu Dawn features the battle of Isandlwana in which the Zulus inflicted a major defeat on the British. The stars include Peter O'Toole and Burt Lancaster.

The film company was accused by leading white and black residents of Pietermaritzburg of exploiting the unemployment position in South Africa by paying "poverty wages" to African extras.

Mr Sam Zondi, chairman of the Sobantu Advisory Board, said that even the R7 a day for white extras was not very much.

Mr Peter Kerchhoff, chairman of the Pietermaritzburg branch of the Institute of Race Relations, said he was concerned at the discriminatory wages between whites and blacks — and he was astounded that African extras had been receiving only R2.

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Buthelezi more popular than Mandela — survey

FRIEDBURG — KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is South Africa's most popular black leader — more popular than imprisoned Nelson Mandela or Transkei's Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

This emerged from a 490-page survey of black and white attitudes before and after the 1976 Soweto eruptions by the influential Arnold-Bergstraesseur Instituut.

It was presented at the South Africa — Is Peaceful Change Possible conference in Friedburg, West Germany and includes a comprehensive opinion poll of black attitudes in Soweto, Durban and Pretoria.

The three-day conference is being attended by leading South Africans, including National Party MPs — but two leading Soweto residents, Dr Nthato Motlana and Mr Wilkie Kambule, were absent.

They have been denied South African passports after refusing to take out homeland travel documents on the grounds that this would imply acceptance of government policy.

The survey also shows blacks are maintaining a high degree of tolerance towards whites.

But while a majority of blacks believe in a liberal democracy and a free enterprise economy, the "readiness for conflict is growing, above all, among urban black youth."

"It is by no means certain that the present high degree of tolerance towards whites will continue to exist in future," warns the report.

According to the report, Chief Buthelezi was preferred by 43,8 per cent as their political leader. The leaders of the banned African National Congress

GATSHA BUTHELEZI . . . the most popular?

KAISER MATANZIMA . . . 3.6 per cent support?

ROBERT SOBUKWE . . . 7,4 per cent support?

From J. H. P. SERFONTEIN in West Germany

came second with 21,7 per cent, with the imprisoned Mr Nelson Mandela being preferred by 18,6 per cent.

Then followed the homeland leaders with 18,3 per cent. But Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Chief Lucas Mangope, the leaders of the two new independent homelands, were backed by only 3,6 per cent and 2,7 per cent respectively.

Mr Robert Sobukwe, the PAC leader who died early this year, was preferred by 7,4 per cent, but the black consciousness movement leaders received only 5,6 per cent.

The report states: "The outstanding political phenomena in black urban politics is, without a doubt Gatsha Buthelezi. The results of the inquiry show, not only that he alone of all homeland leaders is a national political figure, but that over and above this he is the political figure of black South Africa.

"More important is that he is shown not to be a mere tribal leader. Without doubt he is the leader of his own group, but the support he enjoys goes far beyond that. Altogether 40,3 per cent of his supporters among urban blacks are not Zulus."

The report concluded that "the political direction advocated by Buthelezi represents a force in South Africa as a whole beyond its regional and ethnic concentration."

A multiracial unitary state was overwhelmingly the most popular concept among supporters of political leaders of all shades of political opinion.

But significantly, no more than ⅓ of all black political groups advocated solely and unconditionally a unitary state. And more than ¼ in all political tendenes accepted sharing of power between various ethnic groups.

The report emphasised that "it will probably depend to a large extent on Buthelezi's supporters how the formation of opinion on these different concepts will develop in future among urban blacks."

If found there could be no doubt that Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, which has opened its ranks to other groups, "represents by far the strongest organised political tendency among urban blacks — the organised core of a much larger body of support for Buthelezi . . . Inkatha occupies a key role in the future orientation of the urban black population."

Significantly ¼ of ANC supporters approved of Inkatha "which is a reflection of the ambivalent relationship between ANC tradition and Inkatha."

Objectives for change showed that 95 per cent of people interviewed stated unequivocally they desired to have what the whites had in South Africa. A large majority favoured the free enterprise system.

Almost ⅔ of respondents made it clear that they preferred the capitalistic concept of private to public ownership of the means of production.

"As a whole the urban blacks do not seem by any means to oppose a free enterprise system. What they want is a fair place in it, not its abolition."

On the issue of peace or conflict, 57,1 per cent agreed that the 1976 demonstrations by young people in Soweto and other places were a good thing for the future of the South African people.

A total of 27,6 per cent of the respondents declared that blacks would never get improvements without fighting and violent actions. This ¼ — which is influential because it represents the more educated and better-off groups — has written off possibilities of peaceful change.

Yet, 64,7 per cent still believed that improvements for blacks would come through patient negotiations between white and black leaders.

But the report warned: "Even among the urban black population, the most politically informed and interested part of black South Africa, there is a clear majority for non-violent change. However, the fears of the black political leadership groups that this could quickly change are confirmed by empirical date: with the progress of urbanisation and the growth of education, this disillusionment increases, and hopes of peaceful change decrease."

"The readiness for conflict is growing, above all, among urban black youth."

Inside Mail

What do urban South African blacks think? J H P SERFONTEIN reports from Freiburg, West Germany, on a survey presented at an important international conference on: "South Africa — is peaceful change possible?"

Buthelezi 43,8% of urban black support . . . ANC 21,7% . . . Nelson Mandela 18,6% . . . homeland leaders 18,3% . . . Sobukwe 7,4% . . . black consciousness 5,6% . . . Matanzima 3,6% . . . Mangope 2,7%.

The 'Buthelezi phenomenon'

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi is emerging as the dominant Black political personality.

But while Blacks maintain a high degree of tolerance towards Whites, believing in a liberal democracy and a free enterprize economy, the "readiness for conflict is growing, above all, among urban Black youth."

"It is by no means certain that the present high degree of tolerance towards whites will continue to exist in future," warns a report by the influential Arnold-Berrgstraesser Instituut.

Published at an international conference in Freiburg, West Germany last night, the 490-page report based on a survey of black and white attitudes before and after the Soweto unrest of 1976, includes a comprehensive opinion poll of black attitudes in Soweto, Durban and Pretoria last year.

According to the report, Chief Buthelezi was preferred by 43,8% as their political leader. The leaders of the banned African National Congress came second with 21,7%, with the imprisoned Mr Nelson Mandela being preferred by 18,6%.

Then followed the homeland leaders with 18,3%. But Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Chief Lucas Mangope, the leaders of the new independent homelands, were backed by only 3,6% and 2,7% respectively.

Mr Robert Sobukwe, the PAC leader who died early this year, was preferred by 7,4%, but the black consciousness movement leaders received only 5,6%.

The report stated: "The outstanding political phenomenon in black urban politics is, without a doubt Gatsha Buthelezi. The results of the inquiry show not only that he alone of all homeland leaders is a national political figure but that over and above this he is THE political figure of black South Africa.

QUOTE:

He is THE political figure of black South Africa

"More important is that he is shown not to be a mere tribal leader. Without doubt he is the leader of his own group. But the support he enjoys goes far beyond that. Altogether 40,3% of his supporters among urban blacks are not Zulus."

The report concluded that "the political direction advocated by Buthelezi represents a force in South Africa as a whole beyond its regional and ethnic concentrations."

A multiracial unitary state was overwhelmingly the most popular concept among supporters of political leaders of all shades of political opinion.

But significantly, no more than a third of all black political groups advocated solely and unconditionally a unitary state. And more than a third in all political tendencies accepted sharing of power between various ethnic groups.

The report stressed that "it will probably depend to a large extent on Buthelezi's supporters how the formation of opinion on these different concepts will develop in future among urban blacks".

It found that there could be no doubt that Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement which has opened its ranks to other groups "represents by far the strongest organised political tendency among urban blacks — the organised core of a much larger body of support for Buthelezi . . . Inkatha occupies a key role in the future orientation of the urban black population".

QUOTE:

57pc agree, the Soweto demos were a good thing for SA

Significantly one quarter of ANC supporters approved of Inkatha "which is a reflection of the ambivalent relationship between ANC tradition and Inkatha".

Objectives for change showed that 95% of people interviewed stated unequivocally they desired to have what the whites had in South Africa. A very large majority favoured the free enterprise system.

And 62,5% revealed a readiness to take personal economic risks by preferring a business where a person could win a lot or lose a lot to a fixed salary job, opting for financial reward based on individual economic performance.

Almost two-thirds of respondents made it clear that they preferred the capitalistic concept of private to public ownership of the means of production.

And an overwhelming 88,8% rejected the idea that a university educated black should not earn more than an ordinary factory worker.

QUOTE:

There is a clear majority for non-violent change . . .

"As a whole the urban blacks do not seem by any means to oppose a free enterprise system. What they want is a fair place in it, not its abolition."

Of those respondents who had opted for a "socialist" system, half had strong ties with the homelands. Twice as many of those "socialists" preferred homeland leaders.

The report concluded: "There is every indication that modern socialism is still completely foreign to the overwhelming majority of blacks."

On the issue of peace or conflict, 57,1% agreed that the 1976 demonstrations by young people in Soweto and other places were a good thing for the future of the South African people.

Of the respondents 27,6% declared that blacks would never get improvements without fighting and violent actions. This quarter — which is influential because it represents the more educated and better-off groups — has written off possibilities of peaceful change.

Yet, 64,7% still believed that improvements for blacks would come through patient negotiations between white and black leaders.

"Even among the urban black population, the most politically informed and interested part of black South Africa, there is a clear majority for non-violent change.

QUOTE:

. . . but among urban youth the readiness for conflict is growing

"However, the fears of the black political leadership groups that this could quickly change are confirmed by empirical data: with the progress of urbanisation and the growth of education, this disillusionment increases, and hopes of peaceful change decrease.

"The readiness for conflict is growing, above all, among urban black youth."

On the central question of authoritarian or democratic leadership, on tolerance of criticism and dissenting opinions and on a one-party system or a pluralistic party system, a majority of urban blacks showed themselves to be supporters of a liberal democracy.

And 72,2% voted for the existence of an opposition party.

Four questions on democracy showed: only 32,4% emerged as consistent non-democrats; 34,4% were predominantly democratic in attitude; 33,2% were "true" democrats; and as a whole two-thirds of urban blacks are to be regarded as "democratic potential".

A most significant finding was that the non-democrats came mainly from the lower-income and education groups and from people with strong homeland or ethnic ties.

The higher the professional position, the better the job, the longer the time spent in the city, the looser the tribal ties, the more numerous were the democrats.

"The fact that three-quarters of all respondents wanted equal potential rights for whites too showed a remarkable political tolerance potential among urban blacks," the report said.

But again a warning: "Younger people tend to vote against political rights for the whites more than older people. It is thus by no means certain that the present high degree of tolerance towards whites will continue to exist in the future."

Only 63,8% of the 18-34 age group granted whites political rights compared with 82,1% of those older than 34.

The report found: "The non-democrats are the poorer, the less educated, those who feel more strongly politically powerless, in short, those peacable from fear and impotence . . . the more democratic a black South African is, the more he demands political rights and the more ready he is to struggle for them by non-peaceful means."

Dealing with the changes and improvements most wanted by blacks, the report said 51,2% demanded economic changes, 20,5% fundamental political changes, 13,4% educational changes, and 11,7% social changes.

It was the best-educated and most-affluent who considered political changes specially urgent.

The report concluded: "The political question is not yet the priority of the majority of the respondents. They are peacable from a feeling of powerlessness, in view of the pressing economic problems of their daily lives. But a majority already thinks mainly in political terms, a minority ready to welcome a democratic settlement but also ready for conflict."

Tomorrow: white attitudes.

'Buthelezi is No 1 leader'

(107) 12/6/78 R.D.M

Political Staff

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi is overwhelming his rivals as the urban black community's political leader, according to a controversial survey published in Germany last night.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement has 43,8% of urban black support, a commanding lead over the banned African National Congress (21,7%) and its leader, the imprisoned Mr Nelson Mandela (18,6%).

The survey by the influential Arnold-Bergstraesser Instituut was published in Freiburg, West Germany, during an international conference on "South Africa — is peaceful change possible?"

● See Inside Mail — Page 7

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R4 000m blueprint for KwaZulu

NM 16/6/78

107

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU will need investments of about R4 000 million in the next 22 years if it is to become viable.

This is one of the findings of a study entitled *Toward a Plan for KwaZulu*, carried out by private consultants for the KwaZulu Cabinet, and released yesterday.

The capital investment needed during the planning period — 1974 to 1990 — to achieve the upper targets set by the planners is R317 million in agriculture, R70 million in mining, R822 million in manufacturing, R1 292 million in housing, about R2 000 million for services and for a series of hydro-electric projects about R700 million.

On the basis of these targets, the gross national product by 1990 should be in the region of R2 324 million, providing a per capita income of about R517.

Labour

The planners are obviously cognisant of the limitations and problems inherent in the Zulu socio-political system. They note that in 1975 an estimated 59 percent of the population fell in the age group 0 to 19.

While this implies a large labour force it also is a major obstacle in the way of raising nutritional, environmental and educational levels, and "in the context of economic development these weaknesses will be perpetuated for the lengths of the working lives of those affected."

The planners see a growing demand for urbanisation and note that there is room for only 100 000 families employed in agriculture in KwaZulu.

A high rate of growth in non-farm employment will be essential if underemployment and unemployment is to be reduced.

Attitudes

The report emphasises that Zulus should be trained in literacy, numeracy and technical training and only secondarily should they be given academic and university education.

"The latter should, moreover, be focused largely on the fields of agriculture, engineering and business sciences."

that the starting point is a very low base consisting of a virtually undeveloped country."

While agricultural development should be accorded the highest priority, there are a number of factors operating in KwaZulu's favour in the sphere of industrialisation:

- Access to the major markets in the Republic can be gained from all the proposed growth points;
- All growth points have ready access to major lines of communication;
- The ports of Durban and Richards Bay are close to several of the growth points;
- KwaZulu has ample water resources;
- Crops on which industry can be based can be grown in large areas of KwaZulu; and
- The Zulus readily accept the disciplines of industrial work.

Sites

It has been estimated that by the year 2000 KwaZulu will need about 11 000 hectares of industrial land, about half of which should be rail-served. The study has established the location of sites totalling the area needed.

Among the potential industrial sites located on railways are Madadeni near Newcastle, Ezakheni near Ladysmith, Sithebe on the Tugela, Ezikhaweni near Empangeni, Blood River and Bulwer Station. In all 17 such sites have been found.

In addition eight areas not requiring rail links have been earmarked. They include Umbumbulu, near Amanzimtoti, Ndwedwe near Durban, Inyoni near Eshowe and Vants Drift near Dundee.

The plan projects "an upper target industrial output" in the year 1990 of R276 million requiring gross fixed capital formation in that period of R822 million. Employment should reach 80 000 by 1990.

Tourism offers KwaZulu the least capital-intensive way to build up an export base, the report says.

KwaZulu has many beautiful potential resorts on the coast, in the mountain areas and in the principal game reserve in Maputaland. There were hotel sites at Msinga, Nkandla Forest, at Kwa Khomo near Eshowe, near Kranskop, and near Fort Yolland.

The planners have also looked at KwaZulu's mineral resources and have found it has coal, kaolin, kyanite, mica, silica sand and a number of others which they feel deserve prospecting.

The most spectacular proposed projects are associated with water as KwaZulu has a stake in 47 percent of the water resources of the Republic.

Water

As far as electricity and water production and sales are concerned, these will largely be the result of dams built on rivers in the territory.

Possible dam sites have been located on 14 rivers in the south and on 10 in the north. A number of rivers have several possible sites. The capital cost will probably be about R700 million by 1990.

Three huge dams are proposed for the lower Tugela, each about 75 kilometres long, between Mooi River and the Maphumulu district. Proposed for Kotongweni, Ntulwana and Mvumase, the project, if it were to eventuate, would be one of the largest hydro-electric schemes in the world, larger than the Snowy Mountain scheme in Australia and the Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States.

Taxation

These lakes could create boating and tourist facilities, could support a commercial fishing industry and could irrigate at least 20 000 hectares of land.

The plan also suggests a number of ideas to attract businessmen to KwaZulu.

In the agricultural sphere it suggests the formation of a development bank and the establishment of a marketing system.

cont

Turning to social cultural considerations, the report makes the point that the principal inhibiting factor in Zulu agriculture lies in the social attitudes of tribal people, the land tenure system and in the fact that land held by any one family is too small to be economic.

It recommends that because economic growth cannot be sustained by traditional Zulu society, change will have to take place.

Control

The report suggests that large-scale agricultural schemes be placed under control of the KwaZulu Development Corporation or the government or a private company.

The government could develop an area and hand over plots to farmers who could work the land under the guidance of a technically qualified management team.

Communal farming is also suggested with the tribe as the unit working and sharing in the rewards.

Higher production would also be achieved by educating the individual and granting him freehold rights.

Savings

The planners feel that economic viability for KwaZulu can only be achieved by building up an export base, especially in agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, minerals, electricity and water.

KwaZulu will have to raise the level of savings to generate capital, and it will have to reduce the manpower drain by providing the kind of jobs found in urban areas.

To this end the attraction of investments is a priority as is the importation of expertise.

A target growth rate in the gross domestic product of 13 percent a year for the period to 1990 "can reasonably be set."

"This may appear at first sight to be inordinately high but it should be remembered

[redacted]

(107) 16/6/78 RDM

RAND DAILY MAIL, Frida

Note feelings of Zulus—MP

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—All blacks remained South African citizens until a homeland became independent, Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, said yesterday.

He was replying to Opposition charges in the third reading debate that the Second Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, which provides for homeland governments to issue new identity documents, would strip blacks of their South African citizenship.

The debate was marked by heated denials by one of the Government's chief spokesmen, Mr P T du Plessis, MP for Lydenburg, that the measure had been rejected by the homeland leaders.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Musgrave, and later Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton, challenged Government assertions that the measure had been approved by all leaders except Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr Swart was accused of acting as a spokesman and "voice" for the Zulu leader and of aiming to disturb race relations.

He said the Bill was a far cry from what the homeland leaders had expected. Chief Gatsha had said that KwaZulu wanted no part of the new system or the independence programme.

He made "no apology" for being conscious of the need to take notice of the wishes and feelings of the Zulu people.

Dr Mulder said the new identity document system would be applied in such a manner that human relationships would be improved.

He said he hoped homeland leaders would accept it, reports Sapa.

The Bill was approved after a division, the PFP and NRP voting against it.

The measure empowers homeland governments to issue identity and travel documents to their citizens which replace the reference books issued to blacks by the South African Government.

Mr Swart said whatever name was attached to the documents, their effect was the same as that of reference books. Possession of the documents would establish the right of black people to be wherever they were in the country.

"This is totally discriminatory. Whites do not have to have a document that says they are allowed to be in Durban or Cape Town or anywhere else in South Africa."

"It has been established that the greatest single source of irritation to the black man is the pass laws and influx control — call that document what you will, it still has the same effect."

Replying, Dr Mulder said he took exception to Mr Swart's attitude that the new system was only the pass laws by another name.

"By his using the word 'pass laws' it will mean that the overseas newspapers will come out with the heading: 'South Africa has a new set of pass laws.'

"What is he trying to achieve? His attitude can only be to South Africa's detriment," Dr Mulder said.

"I give my assurance that this legislation will be applied in such a manner that human relationships will be improved. I will do my best to ensure that," Dr Mulder said.

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Pretoria Bureau

THE director-general designate of the newly created Bureau of National and International Communications (NIC), Mr Andries van Wyk Schoeman, 56, was not surprised yesterday at his appointment.

The tough-looking Mr Schoeman, a personnel administration expert in his community development days, impressed as a man who would brook no nonsense when he spoke to Pressmen.

He first heard about his appointment when he read the afternoon newspapers yesterday. "No," he said, "it was not a big surprise. I am continuing what I have been doing for three weeks."

Mr Schoeman was moved to the now almost de- Department of Information from senior deputy secretary for Community Development, a department he had worked in since 1966.

He claimed he had not previously taken any particular interest in the Department of Information's work. "No more than an ordinary citizen or a senior official," he said.

Mr Schoeman was at first reluctant to answer questions. Earlier information officials had stressed the conference would be a "photo session" only, but he later relented on cer-

(101) (206) (107) 16/6/78 RDM

RAND DAILY MAIL, Frida

Note feelings of Zulus—MP

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—All blacks remained South African citizens until a homeland became independent, Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, said yesterday.

He was replying to Opposition charges in the third reading debate that the Second Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, which provides for homeland governments to issue new identity documents, would strip blacks of their South African citizenship.

The debate was marked by heated denials by one of the Government's chief spokesmen, Mr P T du Plessis, MP for Lydenburg, that the measure had been rejected by the homeland leaders.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Musgrave, and later Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton, challenged Government assertions that the measure had been approved by all leaders except Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr Swart was accused of acting as a spokesman and "voice" for the Zulu leader and of aiming to disturb race relations.

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Surprised at silence

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Teachers reassured

No details on

PM pra

The Natal Mercury

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1978

TOWARDS 2000

THE R4 000 MILLION development plan for taking KwaZulu to the threshold of the 21st Century is a challenging, even daunting, document — yet full of exciting possibilities for a renaissance of the 5 000 000 people who comprise South Africa's biggest population group.

The team of economists who undertook the study at the request of the KwaZulu Cabinet present a picture of a largely undeveloped territory that is under heavy pressure from population growth but has a rich potential for the development of industry, agriculture, mining, water resources, hydro-electric power and tourism.

The amounts of capital required during the planning period up to 1990 are substantial, as the report elsewhere in this issue of the Mercury shows, but they are not unrealistic in domestic terms or indeed very large on the scale by which the Western democracies grant loans and aid to developing countries.

If the stability and inherent dynamism of the South African socio-economic fabric can be maintained during a difficult period of political change and adaptation, investment in KwaZulu could be an attractive proposition. The outlook of its vigorous and disciplined people should, under the present wise leadership, remain basically oriented towards free enterprise, unlike many of the bottomless socialist pits of the Third World into which vast amounts of aid have been poured without much visible result.

The planners, wisely perhaps, have not dwelt on political difficulties or the present fragmented state of the Zulu homeland. Their proper frame of reference is the stark mechanics of human survival.

Whatever political dispensation is eventually worked out in southern Africa, peoples and nations will still have to grow where they have been planted. The KwaZulu Government presumably recognises this, or it would not have commissioned the survey.

The report does, however, touch pertinently on the impact that rapid economic development will have on the conservative socio-cultural patterns of a tribal people, particularly in traditional systems of land tenure and agricultural practice.

The ability or inability to control population growth will also drastically affect the quality of life and the prospects of attaining reasonable goals in education and other services.

Priorities in education will have to be extensively revised, as they have been in many other developing countries.

And as in other developing countries, the necessary reforms could probably be enforced only by a fairly authoritarian government — which in terms of practical politics means that the Zulu domain would have to be under Black rather than White rule.

A mountain of work

(107) FM 16/6/78

KwaZulu faces intimidating problems in pursuing optimum development. A new report outlines some of its options

KwaZulu's 10 "consolidated" fragments may look like an ink-blot test on the map, but they contain some good development potential as well as most of the problems of the world's underdeveloped regions.

Planning consultants Thorrington-Smith, Rosenberg and McCrystal examine in detail in what direction KwaZulu could go to realise its potential in their report *Towards a Plan for KwaZulu* published late this week.

They believe that over the next 15 years KwaZulu should: build up an export base; raise the level of savings to generate capital; reduce the outflow of purchasing power; provide urban job opportunities to reduce the outflow of manpower; develop skills at all levels and attract investment.

Not least of the problems in tackling this formidable list is the attitude of the Zulus themselves who, says the report, are traditionally not an acquisitive society. In farming they "work to live" rather than to live better. The report suggests "that it is to agriculture that one of the highest priorities should be given in building up an export base," but fears that the necessary agricultural reform may not be fast enough "to generate food and fibre which are surplus to the needs of KwaZulu." Traditional attitudes towards land and cattle die hard notwithstanding the courageous KwaZulu government policy decisions to make better use of land with a shift towards individual ownership.

Not only is it necessary to get people off the land, which implies a corresponding industrialisation, but the report advocates too a land bank to provide credit to farmers, training in agriculture, buying and selling co-operatives and a single-channel marketing system for products as the need arises.

Sugar is likely to be the homeland's biggest crop and its biggest potential lies on the Makatini Flats which could yield as much as 332 000 tons a year from the 28 653 ha capable of being irrigated.

The consultants see tourism as "the easiest and least capital-intensive way of building up an export base." They suggest a cost-benefit study be undertaken of a possible National Park in Maputaland extending 80 km from the Mozambique border to Sordwana Bay. Such a park, and other tourist lures, KwaZulu's many historical sites, for example, would initially be "foreigner" attractions but "by 1990 it might be realistic to expect half a million African families or say 2,5m people to be travelling on holiday" and thus to join the queues.

Not much can be expected from the mining sector although 31 different minerals are found in the homeland contained in 127 deposits "mostly in uneconomic or apparently uneconomic concentrations." Deposits of coal, kaolin, kyanite, mica, silica sand and clay "are considered to have a degree of promise as potential producers." If the deposits are found to be economically viable they are more likely to lend themselves to small-scale operations than big mining ventures.

But what of industrialisation? The report acknowledges the difficulty of attracting industrialists away from the well established areas, but appears more concerned about providing sites than incentives to bring the industrialists in.

KwaZulu's Buthelezi . . . where to start first

It regards the Heaviside/Rosedale/Loskop region near Estcourt as "one of the most suitable areas for industrialisation," offering flat land and access to the main Johannesburg-Durban railway line. Nevertheless the consultants believe "KwaZulu's hopes and expectations of industrial development will be largely focused on the Ezikhawini-Ulundi region. As Richards Bay is the only deep-water port in SA, factory sites near the harbour may be particularly attractive to some entrepreneurs."

One of the most striking features of the report is not the description of such spectaculars as the Tugela hydro-electricity proposals but the hard facts of present-day KwaZulu. It estimates for example that as much as 60% of the money earned in KwaZulu is spent outside the homeland. Obviously a priority is to bring this back, which will help enlarge the tax base. In 1976/77 only 22,9% of revenue came from internal sources, the balance being provided by the SA government.

Measured against the homeland's needs, the modest hope that the R15,9m accruing from taxes, fees and levies in 1976/77 can be raised to between R50m and R60m by 1990, looks hopeless without a massive injection of cash and expertise from without.

That will be needed to meet "one of the most important targets of the plan — to achieve a reduction of the rural population by 1990, which means not only housing under urban conditions a proportion of those already on the land, but absorbing all of the increment in the labour force into non-farming activities." From recent history one cannot be too optimistic.

The report's value lies not so much in the guidelines, to which KwaZulu will respond in a white paper, but in the fact that it is the first "comprehensive picture of KwaZulu and indicates the size of some of the challenging problems," as Chief Minister Buthelezi puts it in his foreword.

The complete report with maps and illustrations is available at R10 plus tax and postage from the consultants. An official summary bound with maps costs R4.

Inside Mail

So sick Little ones who suffer malnutrition

Until his retirement seven years ago, Dr Anthony Barker fought malnutrition in a homeland hospital. Recently "Mail" reporter **MONTSHIWA MOROKE** and photographer **PETER MAGUBANE** visited the hospital. They found the problem is still malnutrition.

"SEPARATE development sounds more elegant than apartheid, but the effect is the same in pain . . . it is even so with those areas we used to call reserves, which we now call homelands . . . But the harsh fact remains that beyond this cosy title, these areas of African habitation are at best stultifying, at worst destructive."

— Dr Anthony Barker, addressing the University of the Witwatersrand on malnutrition in the homelands, in 1971.

Dr Barker had worked for more than a quarter of a century among the people of KwaZulu. Most of his patients had suffered from malnutrition.

Recently the Rand Daily Mail visited the hospital and clinics administered by Dr Barker until his retirement seven years ago. And the problem is still malnutrition.

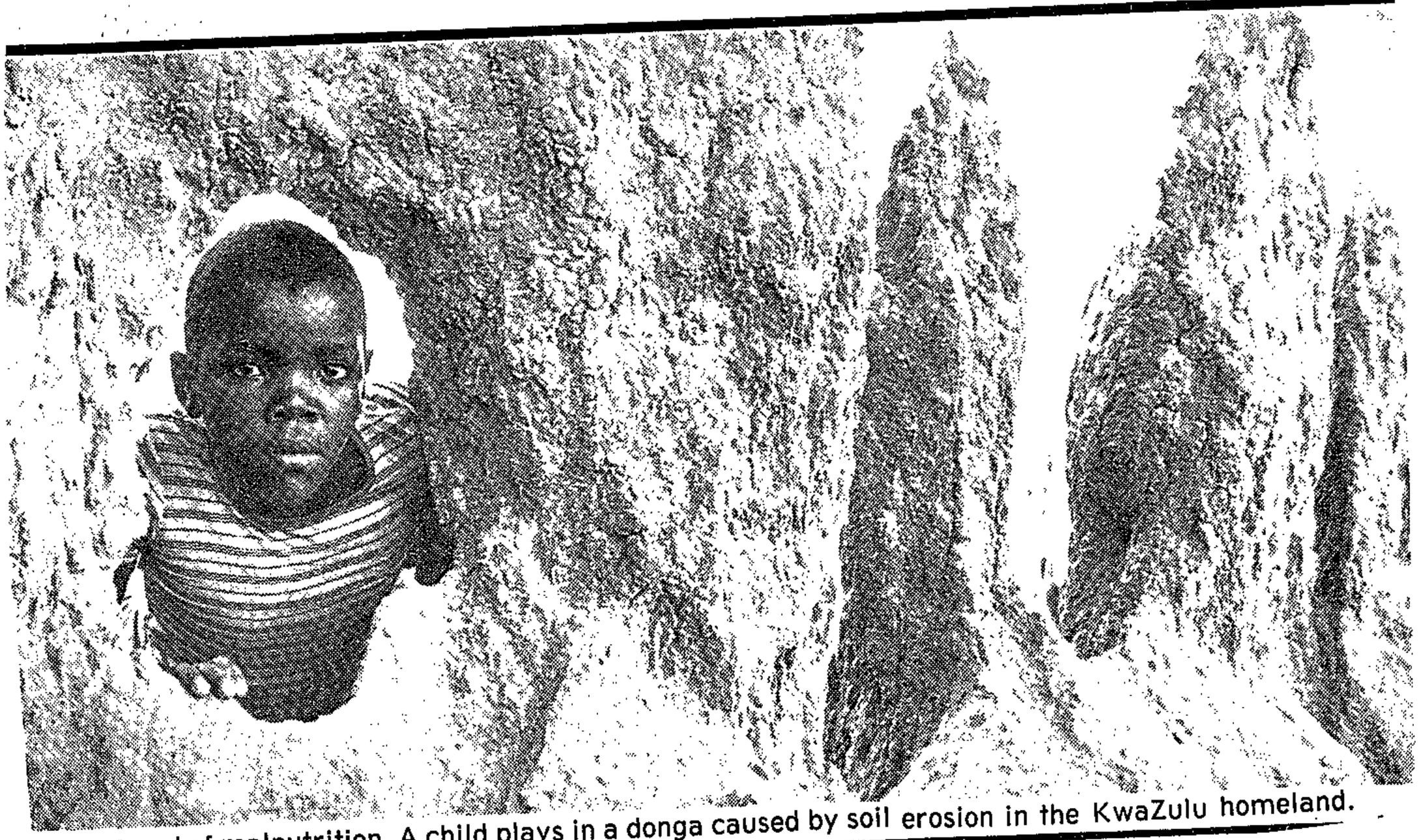
Seven young doctors serve a population estimated at more than 150 000 in an area of 1 600 sq km. They man the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nqutu, and 15 clinics, 10 of them mobile. Together the 500-bed hospital and the clinics treat several hundred patients a day.

The hospital superintendent is Dr Greg Wells. One of the assistant doctors is his wife, Dr Mary Harrison.

Dr Wells discussed the problem of the wasted young malnutrition sufferers whom we saw among the patients — dejected children with thinning rust-coloured hair, patches and sores on their skin and distended stomachs above their thin legs.

One-year-old Busisiwe Gumbi came to the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital in KwaZulu suffering from kwashiorkor and pulmonary tuberculosis — and possible pneumonia.

cont



Land of malnutrition. A child plays in a donga caused by soil erosion in the KwaZulu homeland.

The children suffer from either kwashiorkor or marasmus — both diseases of malnutrition.

"Kwashiorkor is common in children between one and two years old," Dr Wells said. "It is caused by the sudden weaning of the child from breast milk to porridge only. This is usually the result of the mother having to go to work, leaving the child in the care of a granny who has no other food to offer."

The child's body became swollen and covered with sores, he said. Low resistance to disease increased the danger of infection.

In the 12 months from 1976 to 1977, 296 cases of kwashiorkor were admitted — although probably one in 10 of kwashiorkor cases in the community never reached hospital, Dr Wells said.

"About 50% of the children treated in hospital for kwashiorkor will die within a year of discharge because on their release they invariably go back immediately to living under the conditions which were responsible for their admission in the first place."

In one paediatric ward, six of the 34 patients were suffering from marasmus. In another, 29 of the 49 patients lying in cribs and cots suffered from kwashiorkor. There were also 18 mothers staying at the hospital with their children.

In a third ward, 29 of the 71 patients had kwashiorkor. Other ailments included measles, typhoid, tuberculosis and gastro-enteritis.

Dr Wells then described marasmus as "malnutrition usually affecting children under one year old." The disease was chronic and usually caused by early weaning of the baby, substituting very diluted powdered milk for breast milk. The baby adjusted to the inadequate food and stopped growing. Because of the low body weight, gastro-enteritis and dehydration lead to serious complications.

Marasmus was commonly associated with twin pregnancies and with very young mothers who lacked confidence — leaving aunts and grannies to rear the children.

Among the patients was Nokwazi, aged two, who was brought to hospital by her granny. She had been coughing and vomiting for a week, her granny said. Her mother, a mental case, had run away from home.

Busisiwe, aged one, was suffering from both kwashiorkor and pulmonary tuberculosis — and undergoing tests for pneumonia. She too had been brought to hospital by her granny, who said she had been fed on sour milk and porridge. When she developed diarrhoea, her granny gave her herbal remedies and soap enemas.

Busisiwe was illegitimate. Her mother had run away from home. Her father, who worked in Johannesburg, did not maintain the child.

Cinekeleni, aged two, was brought to the hospital by her mother, also with a swollen body and suffering from diarrhoea. She too had been fed on sour milk and porridge. Later she was taken to a Zionist faith-healer who prescribed vomiting remedies and enemas.

At hospital Cinekeleni was found to have advanced kwashiorkor. Her father, who works in Johannesburg, sends home R20 a month to feed three children.

Dr Wells said malnutrition caused long-term mental retardation. Children from broken homes, lacking love and warmth, were also retarded as a result.

It was usually a psychological shock for any child to be in hospital and away from his parents, but it was perhaps different in this hospital, Dr Wells said, because the children received more food, care and attention than at home.

Even so, 10 to 15% of the children died because they did not have enough defence against infection — even while they received treatment.

"The malnourished child is likely to be infected because of his low resistance, and the infected child is likely to become more malnourished. It's a vicious circle," said Dr Wells.

A wailing infant is weighed at a mobile clinic in the Nqutu District of KwaZulu.

(107) 30/6/78

TABLE 21. NUMBER (THE CITY

AREA		MEN
1. Milnerton Municipal (farm labourers in Kilarney area) Stable 'boys' Milne		4,315
2. Bakoven to Portswoc (domestics, careta etc.)		1,719
3. Portwsood Road to Gate (domestics, c takers, etc.)		
4. Toll Gate to Newla (includes Claremor Athlone, Landsdov		
5. Kenilworth to Hea		
6. Retreat to Kalk B		
7. Salt River Bridge Paarden Island-Ep Industries		
8. Fishhoek Municipal		
9. Pinelands Municipal Area	18	
10. Simonstown Municipal Area	52	
11. Thornton	2	
12. Bergvleit	25	
13. Bishops Court	24	1
14. Constantia	14	
15. Kirstenhof	2	
16. Ottery	44	
TOTAL	2,672	7 L 6,034
CITY COUNCIL TOTAL:	9,489	

Gatsha to face test over SASF patronage

EAST LONDON — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is supposed to be the most popular black leader in South Africa according to a comprehensive report, but he certainly is not down Stanger way.

Mr Paul David, a Stanger attorney vying for the leadership of the non-racial South African Soccer Federation which meets in Cape Town on Monday, wants Chief Gatsha expelled as a patron of the organisation.

Mr David, a supporter of the South African Council for Sport, claims Chief Gatsha has violated some of the principles of the federation.

The Buthelezi row will put pressure on Mr Norman Middleton at the meeting, and depending on the voting of the provincial units affiliated to the federation, could spell the end of his 13-year reign as president of the organisation.

Mr Middleton, a Labour Party and Coloured Representtative Council Executive member, claims the chief is a blood cousin of his and has warned that any efforts to expel the chif as a patron, would see him walk out of the meeting.

Mr Middleton is also accused of holding unity talks with rival soccer bodies and the sponsors of football in South Africa. He has, however, admitted attending the talks but denies that the merging of soccer bodies was discussed.

Mr Middleton claims he only repeated his appeal to Sanfa, NPSL and Fasa to join the federation as it was the only non-racial soccer body and there was no need to form another one.

Another vital matter for debate will be the controversial letter written by the federation's public relations officer, Mr Abdul Bhamjee, to Datsun's parent organisation in Japan and this is expected to raise quite a storm.

Commenting on the eve of his departure to the Cape Town meeting, the president of the Border Soccer Board, Mr J. D. Poovan, said he would definitely support Mr Middleton.

"Middleton is sincere in his efforts to promote non-racialism in sport and I am behind him all the way. He is a good administrator despite his political affiliations," he added.

Regarding Mr Bhamjee, Mr Poovan said: "Bhamjee is responsible for getting the R12 000 from Datsun and can anybody do better?" — DDC.

Finance experts address Blacks

NM 5/7/78

(107)

African Affairs Reporter

MR. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, will open the 14th annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce in Durban today.

The conference, which started yesterday, is being attended by delegates from all parts of South Africa and Transkei.

Professor F. A. Coles of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, will give an address on management problems in small business enterprises with special reference to the U.S.

Professor G. Marais, director of the School of Business Leadership at the University of South Africa, will give a keynote address on Black business – its place in the South African economy.

Mr. A. P. Mkhwanazi, assistant economic adviser to KwaZulu, will speak on the scope for meaningful economic development and partnership between Black and White with special reference to the homelands, and Professor J. Venter, head of the Faculty of Commerce and Economics at the University of Durban-Westville will talk on the problems confronting Indian businessmen.

NM 6/7/78

Inkatha hits back at 'Soweto instigators'

(107)

SIR, — Tim Muil's penetrating analysis of social and political attitudes in Soweto (The Natal Mercury, June 28,) has unearthed vital issues in present-day South African politics. His precision in describing the nature of the so-called opposition to Chief Buthelezi in Soweto is indeed admirable.

This "opposition" does have all the elements he enumerates — namely; preposterous slander, self-righteousness in suffering and plain jealousy.

Fortunately our conviction that this "opposition" constitutes an insignificant, though vocal minority has now been empirically confirmed by the recent West German political survey.

There is no doubt that this "opposition" will always remain insignificant as long as its obscure exponents believe that in the liberation struggle nauseating newspaper rhetoric can be a substitute for vigorous and large-scale constituency mobilisation.

The crucial fact which no oppressed person in this country will ever forget, is that each time these obscure exponents speak on oppression and liberation, they are expressing personal opinions; whereas each time Chief Buthelezi speaks on these issues he is doing so on behalf of millions of oppressed people.

Responsibility

Their responsibility in the liberation struggle therefore does not extend beyond their own persons, whereas Chief Buthelezi's responsibility has to take into account the welfare of millions who will live to see the post-liberation era.

In fact Chief Buthelezi is on record as saying that everybody in this country must ensure that the political situation that emerges after liberation is a governable one.

It is unbelievable that these young people of Soweto and their adult instigators think that Chief Buthelezi does not deserve to be a leader because he has not served his apprenticeship in prison!

The point is that going to prison is not a liberation strategy. It does happen that in the course of the liberation struggle some leaders are imprisoned, but surely that is a political mishap and not a political strategy!

enough to ignore the fact that in this country he himself is born within the system, he lives in Soweto because of the system, he was educated within the system, he is employed within the system, he is paid a discriminatory salary (which he never throws away) because of the system, he is rearing his children within the system, and he will most probably die within the system unless he wakes up and supports the liberation struggle waged by Chief Buthelezi and the same Inkatha which he is rejecting.

Will win

There is no doubt that Chief Buthelezi will eventually win those few "future adults" of Soweto who are still lost. My prediction is that he will not need to make any compromises with his standpoint, vision or career to win their support.

This prediction is further strengthened by the findings of the recent West German political survey that almost three-quarters of Chief Buthelezi's supporters are below the age of 29 years. Surely this augurs well for the future of all of us in this country.

OSCAR D. DHLOMO
Minister of Education and Culture,
Member of the Inkatha Press Committee.
Ulundi,
Kwazulu.

I have yet to meet a sane leader of any liberation movement who will deliberately throw himself into the arms of his would-be captors or stand up unarmed in front of machine-gun fire so that he can later on claim the martyrdom of having "served his apprenticeship in prison" or having "died for freedom".

While we have great respect for the leaders who are imprisoned because of their political views, we are under no illusion that these leaders went to prison because they wanted or aimed to go to prison. Neither do we agree with the naive view that their being imprisoned makes them more credible than those leaders who have not yet had the same political mishap.

Not afraid

This does not mean that we fear imprisonment if it becomes the inevitable consequence of the liberation struggle. Our own king, Chief Buthelezi's maternal ancestor, was probably the first black leader in this country to be imprisoned (at St. Helena) for his political views and actions.

When this happened the king's senior military officers, including Chief Buthelezi's own paternal ancestor, offered to go to prison at St. Helena in the king's stead, but the king's British captors ignored their offer. We therefore do not need to be told by newcomers to the liberation struggle about "serving an apprenticeship in prison."

The Soweto man, who according to Tim Muil's survey, argued that Zulus were not needed in the liberation struggle since they represented only 25 percent of the population must be a political Rip van Winkle.

Country-wide

He should know that Chief Buthelezi does not lead only Zulus in this country; he also leads a massive 40 percent of non-Zulus. Further, the liberation struggle that Chief Buthelezi is waging through Inkatha is country-wide and is not confined to a few thousand people living in Soweto.

The parrot-like repetition of the meaningless catch phrase "working within the system" also betrays the political affiliation of this poor man. He is still naive

Gatsha's grim SA forecast

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The possibility of fundamental peaceful change in the South African situation was remote, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

This was not because blacks would not permit it, but because whites were intent on "a last ditch stand" which conceded as little as possible.

Speaking in Grahamstown at the Futures conference, Chief Buthelezi also contrasted his own position as a black leader with that of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, as leader of the whites, and was strongly critical of Mr Vorster's role and tactics.

He rejected the present South African constitution and said that as constitutional change was a precondition of joint black-white future participation, a new constitution should not offend the majority of the people.

The "folly of apartheid" might give rise to a greater folly of a triple parliament and a super cabinet."

No leader of any black group would survive long in that "travesty of democracy," he said.

"My understanding of my people tells me that it is as yet not too late to bring about fundamental changes by peaceful means. It is still possible to accommodate black aspirations for a new non-racial South Africa.

"Too little too late, however, makes these possibilities remote. Constitutional changes will have to be made by the whites of South Africa. The changes which will be made will continue to be the smallest possible shifts to withstand a relentlessly increasing pressure.

"Mr Vorster has quite clearly elected to follow a military solution to our country's problems. He is mobilising at a rate which in effect exceeds the rate to which South Africa mobilised during the Second World War.

"There is more military activity, there is more military training, there is a greater military consciousness in our civil defence-bound white community," he said.

"The powers of Parliament are usurped by the powers of the military and the police.

"Peace-loving men in Southern Africa have been forced into moulds not of their choosing by hands that shaped their circumstances," he said.

Mr Vorster was making the double error of bringing pressures to bear for constitutional settlements in Rhodesia and South West Africa while not being prepared to do the same in South Africa, and of not calling a national convention.

Mr Vorster dealt in sleight-of-hand politics, Chief Buthelezi said.

"In our own country we have the hand of Mr Vorster and we have my own hand," he said.

"Mr Vorster's hand is busy tampering with our institutions and our constitution.

"Some of his moves we can see; others are behind our backs. His sleight-of-hand politics make him difficult to follow.

"His mixture of morality and pragmatism makes him a dangerous vendor of sectarian ideals pursuing selective group advantage," he said.

"We are, he and I, the two individuals in this country most intimately engaged in the national political battle," said Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi said later that his objectives were the same as those of banned organisations such as the Pan-Africanist Congress, but that his strategy differed.

Answering questions, he said he often met representatives of the banned organisations during visits outside South Africa.

"They say I speak about non-violent change too often, but they realise I cannot advocate violence."

Asked about his fears that violence would develop, he said one should not give up trying to avoid it. He was nit encouraged, however by the developing war psychosis amongst whites. — Sapa.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Benjamin Pogrund and John Ryan; newbills by Trevor Bisseker; headlines and sub-editing by Colin Thompson; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Gatsha to check on foreign firms' pay

By EUGENE HUGO and SUZANNE VOS

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's 150 000-strong Inkatha organisation — South Africa's largest black political movement — is to launch a campaign to force foreign companies to abide by business codes of fair labour practices

This is the powerful KwaZulu black leader's first step towards fulfilling his soaring political ambitions displayed in his outright attack on Mr Vorster last week.

Chief Buthelezi's speech at the Black Leaders conference in Grahamstown is seen as a power-play after his designation as South Africa's No 1 black leader after a three year sojourn released recently at an academic conference in Hamburg, West Germany.

Challenge

It is felt that, with the backing of Inkatha, he is now directly challenging Mr Vorster as an equal.

Even late yesterday Chief Buthelezi was rejecting an urgent Opposition appeal that he meet the Prime Minister — unless, he said, Mr Vorster would talk "on a meaningful basis without his sword in his hand".

This came after a plea by Opposition leader Mr Colin Eglin for a "dramatic act of statesmanship and human understanding" by Mr Vorster to bring leaders together for frank "man to man, leader to leader, South African to South African discussions.

Chief Buthelezi has been under attack from leading Nationalists and homeland leaders since his controversial Grahamstown speech, which warned that peaceful change in South Africa was remote.

In the speech he called Mr Vorster "a dangerous vendor of sectarian ideals" and stated that he and the Prime Minister were the two individuals most intimately involved in the country's political struggle.

Chief Buthelezi yesterday reiterated that he was a man of non-violence and described himself as a "fire-fighter" intent on quelling flames.

In rebuttal of homeland leaders' accusations that he was setting himself up as the only black leader in the country, he said he had not meant to denigrate anyone else, but at the same time he advised Lebowa's Chief Cedric Phatudi and Gazankulu's Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi to "stop acting like children".

Chief Buthelezi confirmed that his Inkatha movement was considering action to force foreign companies to implement the business code to the letter.

He told the Sunday Times that many blacks felt it was time that various bodies and economic codes relating to overseas investment in South Africa — including the EEC, the Reverend Leon Sullivan, and the Canadian codes — were monitored closely in South Africa.

No decision

However, Chief Buthelezi said, the Inkatha executive had made no decision. It was up to Inkatha members to decide — which they could well do this week at the organisation's annual meeting in Ulundi, Natal.

Several thousand Inkatha delegates will attend the conference, and it is known that senior members of the organisation have been overseas in recent months. While in the United States, several studied the economic codes being laid down by major corporations.

One Inkatha delegate said: "We have plenty of ammunition ... we know what the companies are

To page 2

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in England for the purchase of books.

Report from members:

Norman Bromberger reported that he was still searching for some big project but in the meantime was busy with smaller things.
A) He was a member of Urban Problems Research Group's Advisory Panel which had grown up at the University of Cape Town and had members from Architecture, Planning and Applied Mathematics, this group was concerned with giving technical advice with regard to the planning of low-cost housing. There were 7 projects Mr. Bromberger being involved in a detailed way mainly with the seventh - which was an attempt by applied mathematicians (and others) to construct a model of housing requirements in the Western Cape for the next 25 years.

Gatsha to check on foreign firms' pay

Sunday Times 9/7/78 (107)

By EUGENE HUGO and SUZANNE VOS

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's 150 000-strong Inkatha organisation — South Africa's largest black political movement — is to launch a campaign to force foreign companies to abide by business codes of fair labour practices.

This is the powerful KwaZulu black leader's first step towards fulfilling the soaring political ambitions displayed in his outright attack on Mr Vorster this week.

Chief Buthelezi's speech at the Road Ahead conference in Grahamstown is seen as a power-play since his designation as South Africa's No 1 black leader after a three-year survey released recently at an academic conference in Freiburg, West Germany.

Challenge

It is felt that, with the backing of Inkatha, he is now directly challenging Mr Vorster as an equal.

Even late yesterday Chief Buthelezi was rejecting an urgent Opposition appeal that he meet the Prime Minister — unless, he said, Mr Vorster would talk "on a meaningful basis without his sword in his hand".

This came after a plea by Opposition leader Mr Colin Eglin for a "dramatic act of statesmanship and human understanding" by Mr Vorster to bring the two leaders together for frank "man to man, leader to leader, South African to South African" discussions.

Chief Buthelezi has been under attack from leading Nationalists and homeland leaders since his controversial Grahamstown speech, which warned that peaceful change in South Africa was remote.

In the speech he called Mr Vorster "a dangerous vendor of sectarian ideals" and stated that he and the Prime Minister were the two individuals most intimately involved in the country's political struggle.

Chief Buthelezi yesterday reiterated that he was a man of non-violence and described himself as a "fire fighter" intent on quelling flames.

In rebuttal of homeland leaders' accusations that he was setting himself up as the only black leader in the country, he said he had not meant to denigrate anyone else, but at the same time he advised Lebowa's Chief Cedric Phatudi and Gazankulu's Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi to "stop acting like children".

Chief Buthelezi confirmed that his Inkatha movement was considering action to force foreign companies to implement the business code to the letter.

He told the Sunday Times that many blacks felt it was time that various bodies

Buthelezi flexes his muscles

continued Pg. 1

● From Page 1

supposed to be doing here, and now we have the organisation to see that they keep their word."

Meanwhile, Chief Buthelezi said yesterday that he did not regret one word of his speech in Gramhamstown.

He said his statements did not come "off the top of my head". They were backed by findings reported at the Freiberg conference after academics had made an in-depth study of the South African situation for more than three years.

The survey found that Chief Buthelezi had 43 per cent support throughout South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said South Africans were on the brink of killing each other and he felt committed to point this out at every opportunity. He regarded this has a matter needing Mr Vorster's attention.

"I've been overseas and I am aware of the whole scene. I also know how my white countrymen are preparing. I am concerned about it."

Whites, he said, were responding to the "bugle call" of Mr Vorster.

He was prepared to go to any meeting if there was going to be dialogue.

"I really don't have a sword in my hand. That is the difference between the two of us (him and Mr Vorster)."

Chief Buthelezi said he was not going to make a fool of himself by calling for urgent talks with the Prime Minister. "If he talks with a sword in his hand, such talks would be useless."

Chief Buthelezi said he knew the Prime Minister "too well . . . and the truth hurts him". But he denied having made a bitter personal attack on Mr Vorster.

Mr Vorster was the Prime Minister, he said, and he was talking to him as such — the person who controlled his destiny. "Who else should I address myself to?"

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Vorster could be said — from one point of view — to be the undisputed leader of five million whites, but the chief claimed the political leadership of 25 million people.

Among the 20 million who were not white, Mr Vorster had to contend with a large and formidable opposition.

"My own direct constituency numbers more than that of Mr Vorster. They are much more coherent in their support of me than Mr Vorster's constituency."

Opposition leader Mr Eglin described Chief Buthelezi's words as a "tough challenge".

He said they reflected the frustration of a black South African who wanted to sit down and negotiate but found the Government refusing to talk, except on its terms.

"The words were not a call to arms but a cry from the heart of a South African who sees the prospects of peace slipping away in a country trapped in a vicious spiral of confrontation and violence," said Mr Eglin.

The point at issue was not whether Mr Vorster and Chief Buthelezi were the only leaders in South Africa. It was whether white and black South Africans were going to fight or talk.

77. With the prices of commodities A, B and C equal, which of the following should a consumer do in order to be at equilibrium?

(1) Divide his budget equally among these commodities.
(2) Regard these commodities as providing equal satisfaction value.
[illegible] quantities of each which make total utilities equal.
[illegible] in the quantities needed to [illegible]qual.

SUN. TRIB. 9/7/78

Black University

(5)

WE WANT the public to be aware of the activities of the old-fashioned, newly-appointed rector of the Zululand tribal university. The appointment of a black rector, instead of bringing relief to us as black students has brought nothing but misery.

Prof. A. Nkabinde has turned Ngoya university into a high school and this is what we, the suffering people of this abortitution, won't tolerate.

Since he took over, numerous draconian laws have been introduced, one of them being that married unmarried, should be expelled (he must have thought this was the best way to Afrikanerise and not Africanise the university). Which other university has this type of rule? None whatsoever.

Science students drafted a memorandum outlining their usual grievances at the administration in that faculty. The "principal", instead of investigating the whole matter thoroughly, threatened [illegible]

brought forward by those concerned, the matter would be closed. Prof Bengu's office was searched several times by police in connection with signatures of those who signed the memorandum. To show that the "headmaster" was not interested in solving the students' problems, he barred some of the prominent science students' representatives as well as the dean of students (Prof Bengu) from meeting the VERY PEOPLE who would have supplied him with "further information."

The public should note that since 1960 (when the university was established), until today, the university has managed to produce only 96 science graduates.

BLACKSTANIAN.

Durban.

Prof. Bengu

82. It can be said that the substitution-effect is the increase in the demand for a good induced by:

(1) A change in the absolute level of all prices.
(2) A change in the structure of an individual's indifference map.
(3) A change in real income due to a fall in the price of one item in the consumer's budget.
(4) The discovery of new substitutes for the given good.
(5) A change in relative prices for a given real income.

83. The income-effect:

(1) Isolates the effect of a change in the relative price structure on the demand of the given commodity.
(2) Is the sole cause of the increase in quantity demanded when the price of a good falls.
(3) Is identical to the price-effect.
(4) Is the change in the quantity demanded of the given commodity due to a change in real income for given relative prices.
(5) Is none of the above.

84. Consumer equilibrium on an indifference map:

(1) Is at the intersection of the budget line and an indifference curve.
(2) Is at any point on the highest indifference curve shown on his indifference map.
(3) Is at the point where the slope of the budget line is exactly equal to the slope of the indifference curve.
(4) Is at any point inside the budget line.
(5) Is at any point outside the budget line.

85. Which of the following statements concerning indifference curves is correct?

(1) An indifference curve is the locus of points describing proportional price levels of the two goods.
(2) Indifference curves presuppose the measurement of total utility and marginal utility.
(3) An indifference curve is the locus of points of various combinations of two goods about which the consumer is indifferent.
(4) Indifference curves presuppose the validity of the "law of diminishing returns".
(5) None of the above.

86. Indifference curves are generally convex to the origin because of:

(1) The hypothesis of diminishing marginal rate of substitution.
(2) The law of diminishing returns.
(3) Limitations of the economy in producing an ever-increasing amount of the commodities in question.
(4) The instability of individual human wants.
(5) None of the above.

10/7/78 (107)

Gatsha: Nat obstinacy warning

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi hinted at the weekend he might have to take a different line if the South African Government remained intransigent.

In an interview he was asked which side he would be on if South Africa found itself in Rhodesia's situation, with whites and moderate blacks ranged against armed guerillas.

He had been called the Muzorewa of South Africa. How did he view this role?

"Are you so naive as to ask that question," he replied. "No politician could be expected to answer that.

"Nobody should expect me to take a stand now and deprive myself of the opportunity of taking a different stand in the future."

The chief drew parallels between his situation and those of both Joshua Nkomo and Muzorewa.

Nkomo had originally stood for peace, but had been forced into the armed struggle by the intransigence of Prime Minister Smith. "That is the same situation as here."

Bishop Muzorewa had told him at last week's Road Ahead conference in Grahamstown, that he had a constitution which he did not like forced on him by Mr Smith.

"That is like Mr Vorster. He is trying to force on us his constitutional proposals which are a mixture of palliatives and poison," the chief said.

Chief Buthelezi denied his conference speech —in which he called Mr Vorster "a dangerous vendor of sectarian ideals" — was a power play designed to force confrontation with the Prime Minster.

Several commentators have seen the speech as a display of new ambitions on the chief's part since a three-month survey by German academics named him South Africa's number one black leader.

There was nothing new in the speech, he said yesterday. "In fact I told Mr Vorster the same thing to his face in Cape Town in October 1976.

"I warned him of the impending violence in this country.

"It is the whites who have chosen the military solution with their emphasis on civil defence and so on. They have decided to shoot it out."

Chief Buthelezi said he had stated before that Mr Vorster was intransigent and that discussion with him was futile, but he still believed in a peaceful solution worked out at a national convention.

This was provided "Mr Vorster does not use the occasion to tell us how good apartheid is for us."

He also said he was the only black leader providing opposition to the Prime Minister "on a national level."

Following his speech, homeland leaders accused him of setting himself up as the only black leader in the country.

"I didn't imply I was the only black leader," Chief Buthelezi said yesterday. "But where national politics is concerned, the Prime Minister and I face each other on the national plane. Others have a hand in at the homeland level.

"And my constituency (the Inkatha movement, estimated to have 150 000 members) speaks for itself. Surely my stand hasn't been the same as the others. I have my own stand on the homelands." — DDC.

formation

of the recent phase of economic growth means that employment growth in the first two categories will slump. In 1975 only 20% of those whose education qualified them for employment in the formal sector had a job. The National Development Plan 1976-81 predicts that by the year 2000, and given high rates of employment growth, the proportion of those qualified in jobs will rise to

(107)

STAR 10/7/78

Alliance may go it alone, says Leon

Own Correspondent

If the Government does not accept the South African Black Alliance's blueprint for peaceful change, "we will forget about whites and go it alone," coloured Labour Party leader, Mr Sonny Leon, said in Pretoria today.

This blueprint for peaceful government of the country by all groups claiming to be South African will be drawn up by the South African Black Alliance and presented to the Government.

The alliance consists of the coloured Labour Party, the Indian Reform Party and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

"We reject the State's new constitution plans and if the whites do not want to talk to us about the country's problems we will forget about them and solve the problems our own way," said Mr Leon in an interview.

SHARE

"No political system will work in South Africa without the co-operation of all groups and we want to share in the responsibility of leadership.

"We have a right to tell the Government what we want and the Government should listen to us as time is running out."

Mr Leon had talks with the Lebowa leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi, in Pietersburg at the weekend and Dr Phatudi has agreed to attend the alliance's Durban meeting.

Mr Leon said Dr Phatudi had agreed with the Labour Party's rejection of the Government's new constitutional proposals. "They cannot work because the urban blacks are not included," said Mr Leon.

He claimed most coloured people supported the Labour Party and its links with the SA Black Alliance.

● The annual conference of the Inkatha cultural movement will begin in Ulundi tomorrow. It is expected to discuss unemployment and other issues.

Botha hits at Buthelezi over 'violence talk'

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — Several broadsides were fired at Chief Gatsha Buthelezi by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Bloemfontein last night.

Speaking at the opening of the Afrikaanse Studentebond's annual congress, Mr Botha said the Salisbury agreement was a landmark in Southern African history.

"Unfortunately, it is not seen as such by some African leaders.

"There is the same inclination among some leaders here, including Chief Buthelezi, who is following the fashion of talking about violence," he said

"I am not here to fight with him, but I do have one thing to say to him and that is if a window pane breaks, it breaks on both sides."

MISTRUST

Mr Botha also said the desire to respect other people must come from both sides of the colour line. But the only talk he heard along these lines was among the whites.

"I never hear Chief Buthelezi telling his people to respect whites and try to get rid of the mistrust they feel towards whites," he said.

"Mr Buthelezi must look to the rest of Africa. He must tell his followers here what is going on to the north and which party is the most powerful there. He must also come and tell me in which country blacks are better off than they are here."

Mr Botha also touched on Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia. On Rhodesia he said the South African Government could and did play a helping role, but the final solutions had to be found by Rhodesians.

As far as SWA/Namibia was concerned there was a danger that an internationally acceptable solution would not be found.

68. Given two straight line supply curves S1 and S2, which of the same elasticity, the relations of production—rank *highest*. These are not, however, the only factors. What Engels called the superstructure—constitutions, forms of government, legal arrangements, philosophical views—have at least a secondary importance in that they exert an influence on good A gives the same satisfaction *speed* to future changes.

RDM 13/7/78 (107)

Zulu cash stand

Inkatha set to snub boycott call

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's influential Inkatha movement will today probably condemn as impractical international campaigns for the withdrawal of foreign investment from South Africa.

A resolution detailing its attitude will be worked out by the movement's national conference at Ulundi today.

Basing its moderate stand on the fact that foreign investment was needed to combat black unemployment, Inkatha's national council said in a draft resolution last night that withdrawal of foreign investment was an impractical exercise, since no one could spell out how it could be implemented.

But the resolution warned that Inkatha would now monitor the activities of foreign multinational corporations in South Africa in terms of codes of employment practices accepted in the United States and Europe and by the South African Urban Foundation.

The draft resolution came after Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi urged delegates to take a stand on the international debate on whether or not foreign investment in South Africa should be stopped.

Professor S M Bengu, Inkatha's secretary-general, said the countries which advocated disinvestment in South Africa did not match their words.

Some African states who had called for a boycott of South African goods were buying South African products. One of these countries was Ghana.

Mr Oscar Dlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education, said there was no unity in Western countries about the withdrawal of foreign investment from South Africa.

Opening the Inkatha annual conference, Chief Buthelezi said that if there was anything that blacks should resist "with all the power at our command", then it was the policy stripping them of their South African citizenship and automatically transferring on to them the citizenship of a homeland.

"What has happened in the Transkei should only assure us that we are right when we stand with millions of black people in rejecting Pretoria's sham independence," he said.

But he reiterated that he was still prepared to meet the Prime Minister at the negotiating table. He said he would "negotiate with Mr Vorster even if he is carrying a gun in his hand and I have none".

He said he still stood for peaceful change, but added that whites were prepared to die in defence of white privilege and to ensure black exclusion from the decision-making process.

The king of the Zulus, King Goodwill kaBheku-Zulu, called on his people to unite so that they could liberate all blacks in South Africa.

Closely aligning himself with the Inkatha movement, the king said Zulus were the only group involved in the struggle for black liberation.

Greeting delegates to the conference, he said: "The majority of the black community in the country is hoping that you Zulus will liberate them, because we are the only ones who have not accepted independence."

But, he warned, [illegible] would have to eliminate any internal friction [illegible] unite.

"We are getting out of the mists of oppression [illegible] 300 years or more," he said. "It would appear to us that we committed a grievous sin against God but let us hope that he is beginning to turn his face to us, that he is beginning to listen to our cries."

Unions warn Inkatha

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

LABOUR leaders warned yesterday that the involvement of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement in the labour field could be "extremely dangerous" and could cause disruption in industrial relations.

They were commenting on reports that the movement is about to launch a campaign to force local and foreign companies in South Africa to observe codes of employment practice and to recognise black trade unions.

News about the campaign has sent shock waves through labour circles and the move is being intensively debated by black trade unions.

Black unionists were reluctant to comment yesterday. But while monitoring of the codes by blacks is generally welcomed, opinions are divided over Inkatha's involvement.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa), said yesterday it was extremely dangerous for any political movement to interfere in industrial and labour relations.

"It could stir up a real hornets' nest," he said. He also warned the move could lead to a negative reaction from employers.

Mr Ben Nicholson, general secretary of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions, said Inkatha's projected campaign would definitely disrupt labour relations and could have the opposite effect to what was intended.

(3) Hostility mainly caused by
(4) Is a crisis in the economy
(5) Is likely to come to an end

37. Which of the following would shift to the right the supply curve (a) pesticides
taxation on cigarettes
(b) beef
(c) pork
(d) wine
(e) fish
(1) [illegible]
(2) [illegible]
(3) Abolition of the R2,50 [illegible]
(4) Taxation relief with [illegible]
so [illegible]

38. Which of the following [illegible] expenditure in 1978/79 budget:
(1) Education.
(2) Health and welfare.
(3) Defence.
(4) Foodgrain subsidies.
(5) Costs of [illegible]

39. When [illegible] "too high for equilibrium" we mean that:
(1) No producer can cover [illegible]
(2) Quantities supplied [illegible]
(3) [illegible] rise.
(4) Consumers are willing to buy [illegible]
(5) Quantity demanded [illegible]

40. A drought would probably:
(1) Cause wheat supplies [illegible] to a higher price.
(2) Induce [illegible]
(3) Cause people to reduce their demand for wheat.
(4) Induce an upward and leftward shift in wheat's supply curve.
(5) None of the above.

43. [illegible] that the demand schedule [illegible] in the short run.

42. In a competitive market [illegible] the demand schedule [illegible] in the short run.

44. Given the following [illegible] of mutton will tend to:
(1) Shift the demand curve for beef [illegible]
(2) Shift the demand curve for mutton [illegible]
(3) Shift the demand curve for mutton [illegible]
(4) Raise the price of beef.
(5) Lower the price of beef.

45. Of the five [illegible] below [illegible] shift the demand curve for beef. Which one?
(1) A rise in the price of [illegible] a substitute [illegible]
(2) A fall in the price of beef [illegible]
(3) An increase in the [illegible]
(4) A widespread [illegible] producers of a product competitive [illegible]
(5) A change in people's tastes with [illegible] 1978/79

46. A decrease in the supply (a leftward shift) of commodity X can be expected to be [illegible] when [illegible]
(1) [illegible]
(2) [illegible] the prices of [illegible]
(3) [illegible]
(4) Changes in individual taste for [illegible]
(5) None of the above.

NM 13/7/78 (107)

Retain S.A. rights, Chief tells Blacks

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday fired another broadside at the Government, urging Blacks to resist with "all the might at our command" the Government's policy stripping them of South African citizenship.

"I am a South African citizen and have a South African passport," he said, our correspondent in Ulundi reports.

"We come out of the soil of Mother Africa and we all return to it in death. No sleight-of-hand politics by the Government can change that."

Opening the annual conference of his Inkatha movement, Chief Buthelezi said that if there was anything that Blacks should resist "with all the power at our command," then it was the policy stripping them of their South African citizenship and automatically transferring on them the citizenship of a homeland.

"What has happened in the Transkei should only assure us that we are right when we stand with millions of Black people in rejecting Pretoria's sham independence," he said.

But he repeated he was still prepared to meet the Prime Minister at the negotiating table. He said he would "negotiate with Mr. Vorster even if he is carrying a gun in his hand and I have none."

He emphasised he still stood for peaceful change but added that Whites were prepared to die in defence of White privilege and to ensure Black exclusion in the decisionmaking process.

"The whole apartheid system is structured in violence, and violence is used to maintain it," he said.

Black leaders in South Africa were "under great pressure" to support and encourage overseas firms to withdraw their investments from the country, Chief Buthelezi said.

Sapa reports that Chief Buthelezi said disinvestment had become "a hot, contentious issue" and had caused splits within families here and abroad, as well as between friends, church bodies and political parties.

African States, the OAU, UN, the South African Students Organisation and the Black Peoples Convention were "all screaming disinvestment," Chief Buthelezi said. This could no longer be ignored by anyone involved in "the struggle for liberation."

The Mercury correspondent in Ulundi reports that the King of the Zulus yesterday called on his people to unite so that they could liberate all Blacks in South Africa.

Closely aligning himself with the Inkatha movement, King Zwelithini Goodwill Kabhekuzulu said Zulus were the only group involved in the struggle for Black liberation.

Greeting delegates to the Inkatha conference, the King said: "The majority of the Black community in the country is hoping that you Zulus will liberate them because we are the only ones who have not accepted independence."

But he warned that Zulus would have to eliminate any internal friction and unite as one people so that they could liberate all Blacks.

He told Blacks he believed Inkatha was following the right course because it was still operating while other organistions had been banned.

A Mercury reporter says that the Inkatha movement will today probably condemn as impractical international campaigns for the withdrawal of foreign investment in South Africa.

A resolution detailing its attitude will be worked out by the movement's national conference today.

Basing its moderate stand on the fact that foreign investment was needed to combat Black unemployment, Inkatha's national council said in a draft resolution last night that withdrawal of foreign investment was an impractical exercise, since no-one could spell out how it could be implemented.

But the resolution warned that Inkatha would now monitor the activities of foreign multi-national corporations in South Africa in terms of codes of employment practices accepted in the United States and Europe and by the South African Urban Foundation.

which noun

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am,

e genitive

to be

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another noun or an adj. in agreement with a noun: e.g. via Miseni 'the road to Misenum'; Roscius Amerinus 'Roscius of (from) Ameria'; Damascus Syriae "Damascus in Syria',

29. In addition to the use of the Genitive as a case to express the relation or connexion between one noun and another, the genitive can also be found depending on vertain verbs and adjectives. This can be looked upon as an adverbial use of the Genitive as opposed to its adjectival use exemplified above. The following examples will suffice:

S.A. GESTIG: KERKRAADSVERGADERING 27 MEI 1978

GEWONE VERGADERING

1. Opening

2. Notule Vergadering 2 April 1978:

   2.1 Sake out notule;

   2.2 Egpaar Tito opgeroep;

   2.3 Br. J. Boezak.

3. Program: Junie - Desember 1978:

   3.1 Kerkraadsvergadering elke tweede maand, derde Saterdag in die maand 2.00 nm;

   3.2 Kerkraadsbiduur en Broederlike onderhoud in die maand tussen in, op die derde Sondag in die maand 5.00 nm;

   3.3 Nagmaalvierings elke 2 maande om die beurt 10.30 vm en 6.00 nm;

   3.4 Doop: Eerste Sondag in die maand 10.30 vm;

   3.5 Doop- en Tugkommissie vierde Woensdag in die maand. Voornemende doopouers stel hul wyksouderling in kennis en ontmoet die kommissie saam met die ouderling onmiddellik na biduur;

   3.6 Spreekuur met leraar in kerkkantoor: Elke Woensdag van 6.00 - 7.30 nm (voor biduur);

   3.7 Dankoffers:

      3.7.1 Elke Son

      3.7.2 By besor
      Lentefee

      3.7.3 Elke dia
      is nie:
      naam en

      3.7.4 Elke dia
      die maan
      volgende
      die wyk,

      3.7.5 Wanneer
      diaken s
      sy boeki
      invul wa

Capital pull-out no use — Catsha

ULUNDI — Black leaders in South Africa were under great pressure to encourage overseas firms to withdraw their investments from the country, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

He told Inkatha's annual congress that disinvestment had become "a hot, contentious issue" and had caused splits within families here and abroad, as well as between friends, church bodies and political parties.

African states, the OAU, UN, Saso and the BPC were "all screaming disinvestment," he said. This could no longer be ignored by anyone involved in the struggle for liberation.

He said he had often been placed in a difficult position because he led the "poorest people" in South Africa.

"I know the extent to which they as a group bear the worst brunt of the South African oppressive rule."

Disinvestment was a non-violent pressure to force the government to change, and one should expect blacks to be prepared to suffer for their freedom, he said.

But, he said: "I am not persuaded into believing that blacks would support a strategy of suffering which does not lead to what they are suffering for." — SAPA.

Work until it hurts—Buthelezi

(107) 13/7/78

Political Reporter

Calling for a "military type of discipline and organisation," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said today it was the task of his Inkatha movement to integrate the forces available to beat apartheid.

Speaking at the movement's congress in Ulundi today, Chief Buthelezi, the Inkatha president said: "The Government dare not treat us with contempt because we have power."

He told delegates that during the coming year they would have to become more dedicated and disciplined; strengthen the movement's leadership structure by placing more emphasis on work and effectiveness; and attend to the daily needs of black people.

Looking back over the history of the black "liberation struggle," it became clear that it had advanced in fits and starts, with various groups taking their turn in carrying it forward.

"I see Inkatha's strategy in the task which faces us in the struggle for liberation as being the integration of all those fronts which have from time to time moved forward and retreated."

He said that in the relatively short space of three years, Inkatha had become the largest and best organised black constituency the country had ever had. He called on members to work and make sacrifices "until it hurts."

Constituency politics were essential for political survival. Organisations such as Saso and the BPC had abandoned this and had therefore become vulnerable.

"You cannot tear up membership lists and abandon branches as the BPC and Saso did and hope to survive politically . . . A movement needs an organisation, structures. You cannot hope to survive without these."

He said Inkatha sought the politics of reality: "Politics is about people and their well-being. It is the art of the possible . . ."

It refused to indulge in clandestine meetings.

He warned office-bearers that there would be no hesitation in expelling them if they abused their positions: "There must be a structure of leadership within which disobedience ranks as treason."

"I expect during the next 12 months that we will increase manyfold our military-type discipline and organisation to create an army of conquerors in the field of human development and the alleviation of suffering."

Chief Buthelezi stressed that Inkatha sought peaceful methods of radical change.

Investment boycott 'would hit 5-m Zulus'

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — Inkatha delegates came out overwhelmingly against suggestions that foreign companies should disinvest in South Africa.

The debate on the controversial issue will spill over in the next two days when the conference will be called to approve a resolution that disinvestment is impractical and that Inkatha should rather concentrate on monitoring codes of employer conduct.

RATE FOR THE JOB

Delegates yesterday slammed proponents of disinvestment as ignorant of the real implications of their demands.

Mr Gibson Thula, publicity officer of Inkatha, said that if there were disinvestments 5-million Zulus would be in trouble. Inkatha should push rather for the rate for the job, true social benefits and trade unions.

Murzuk.

West Africa:
Timbuktu, Jenne, Gao, Kano, St Louis, Kumasi, Elmina, Lagos, Bonny, Calabar, Ibadan, Abookuta, Freetown, Monrovia.

Equatorial Central Africa:
Luanda, San Salvador, Benguela, Zimbabwe, Sofala, Mozambique.

East Africa:
Mombasa, Kilwa, Zanzibar, Malindi.

PEOPLES:

North-east Africa:
Amhara, Baqqara (Arabs), Beja, Galla, Sidama, Somali, Dinka, Nuer.

North-west Africa:
Berber, Moors, Tuareg, Tebu.

West Africa:
Wolof, Tukulor, Fulani, Soninke, Malinke, Bambara, Mossi, Songhai, Hausa, Kanuri, Yoruba, Ibo, Ijaw, Efik, Akan (Fante/Ashanti).

Equatorial and Central Africa:
Fang, Zande, Mangbetu, Bamileke, Bemba, Shona, Ndebele, Ngoni, Ovimbundu, Lunda, Luba, Lozi (Barotse).

2/...

The aims of the Durban City Council seem clear: Although business should be taxed more heavily than residential property, because of the apparent regressiveness of the property tax, the incentive of

However, if diagram 2 is considered in respect of consumers of real property, it seems likely that lower income persons will have a less elastic demand curve than middle and higher income families, since their housing may be already cramped, whereas higher income persons may have many good substitutes for dwelling space. The less inelastic the demand, the greater the burden of rates will be to the consumer of property, and in this respect property rates may be termed regressive.

From the above analysis, it does not seem possible to make a confident generalisation as to whether property rates are progressive, regressive or proportional.

3.3. Assessment Methods

Property in Cape Town is valued at the estimated price, which in the opinion of the valuer it would fetch in an open market at the time of valuation. As pointed out in table 1, the current valuation role is based on the position in 1971. The time of valuation of all items valued at an interim valuation is the time of valuation which has been determined for the last general valuation. Clearly, it would be desirable to assess property as frequently as possible, but administrative constraints prevent this. In the case of Cape Town property is valued every six to nine years. (7)

From the procedure described above, inconsistencies are not surprising. D.W. Watterson suggests a tax based on land area.(8) He adds that this method would provide no basis for argument and no need for physical inspections. However, it is felt that uneven assessment rates alone are not so much an argument for eliminating the property tax as it stands, as for improving assessment procedures.

Chief in unity call to Blacks

NM 14/7/78

(107)

Mercury Correspondent

ULUNDI – Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday his Zulu-based Inkatha organisation had to become a highly disciplined movement uniting all Blacks and dedicated to total liberation through non-violent means.

Claiming majority Black support, he said the Government dared not treat Inkatha with contempt because it had power.

But he warned his supporters the recognition that Inkatha had already received was based on the promises it had made and not on what it had done.

His statement in a three-and-a-half hour speech to Inkatha's national conference attended by about 2 000 people came after the movement's national chairman, Dr. Frank Mdlalose, declared: "Mr. Vorster knows his real opposition is led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Vorster must meet Buthelezi or lose the war."

Making the most comprehensive policy speech since he revived the Inkatha culture movement as a political organisation three years ago, Chief Buthelezi warned that unless the next year was one of real achievement in using peaceful means to bring about change, "we will stand condemned as having deceived our people."

Emphasising that bringing about change through peaceful means was far more difficult than doing so through violence, he conceded his non-violence strategy was not the only one needed in the country.

Apartheid will crumble only after many strategies are adopted by many people in many different circumstances he said.

Inkatha, he said, had to contain all the ingredients of a "total liberation movement."

Alliances

He viewed Inkatha as the most important custodian of the peaceful means of bringing about radical change.

Appealing for Black unity, which he conceded would be difficult to achieve, Chief Buthelezi said that unlike such organisations as the Black People's Convention, which had been banned, Inkatha was developing a strategy for survival by developing a grass-roots movement which was forging alliances.

He told his opponents in the Black community they must wake up to reality in spite of their political juvenile delinquency.

He added Inkatha had abandoned "totally and utterly" a tactic and strategy based on marking time, pleading and explaining itself in order to bring about unity.

During the period July 1978 to July 1979 Inkatha must employ its strength to bring about unity.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha did not intend flaunting its power.

"We seek allies who recognise it and will take advantage of it to work with us because we are powerful."

He cautioned young people against joining armed groups outside the country.

"Don't alienate yourselves from your brothers, your sisters, your mothers, your fathers.

No easy way

"I repeat there is no easy victory. Stand side by side with your people who suffer," he said.

Turning to Inkatha members, he equated disobedience in the movement's ranks with treason. Discipline, he said, was an essential quality in the battle to survive against the Government.

He added: "Every member of Inkatha, every branch of Inkatha, every region of Inkatha, every committee of Inkatha, the women's brigade, the Youth brigade, all are charged to seek ways and means of bringing about working relationships with other Black groups."

Dr. Mdlalose had earlier said that Whites were wrapping themselves up in an unprecedented war hysteria.

White soldiers were training at a fever pitch as never before while even women were joining the South African Army.

There was also the sale of Defence Bonds which were advertised in newspapers and on radio and television. Even a television set insurance gave one a defence bond number, he said.

Criticising the use of taxpayers money Dr. Mdlalose said within the country this money was used increasingly on the Security Police with "its satellite empire of paid squibs".

Minister warns Zulu leader

NM 14/7/78

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BLOEMFONTEIN — Everybody should know that confrontation in South Africa could only have devastating effects on all, irrespective of race or colour, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr. F. W. de Klerk said here last night.

Delivering the winding-up speech at the four-day congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB), the Minister said the present time demanded cool heads, rational and reasonable action.

"We as Whites seek peace and reasonable solutions, but we ask of all who participate in discussions, wherever and whenever we talk, to have the same positive attitude."

Warning

In this regard, Mr. de Klerk said, he sounded a word of warning to all, "also to the South African Council of Churches and to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

"Insulting language or threats could become the flashpoint of confrontation. Do not let yourselves be tempted into the abandonment of responsibility," Mr. De Klerk said.

The theme of Mr. De Klerk's speech was *Roots of Triumph*.

"When I speak of the *Roots of Triumph* then together with you, I seek the prerequisites, the foundation stones, upon which a future triumph can be built — a triumph over our enemies but also a triumph over the complexity of our problems," the Minister said.

The foundation stones for such a triumph were the acknowledgement of the right of self - determination of all the peoples and groups living in South Africa, the acknowledgement of the identity of each of these, orderliness and justice.

Referring to the need for the maintenance of law and order, Mr. de Klerk said if these were not maintained there could be no triumph of human rights.

"Then I see only chaos such as exists elsewhere in the world where law and order has collapsed."

Lasting solutions — solutions which acknowledged human dignity, created opportunities and granted to other what one claimed for oneself.

"I wish to add here that the demand for justice which we put to outselves we also put to the other peoples and population groups in South Africa. It is not only we who must be fair towards the others. We also demand acknowledgement of our vested rights. — (Sapa.)

Bengu told of talks with Potch prof

Political Editor

ULUNDI. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement disclosed yesterday it was involved in "dialogue" with verligte Nationalists in the Potchefstroom University-based Koinonia organisation.

Inkatha's general secretary, Professor S M Bengu, told more than 2 000 delegates attending the movement's national conference that talks had been held with "Prof Du Plessis of the National Party."

The announcement startled Chief Buthelezi's urban representative, Mr Gibson Thula, who said talks he had been holding with Prof Lourens du Plessis of Koinonia at Potchefstroom University were highly confidential.

● Prof Bengu has accepted a post with the Lutheran Church in Switzerland for three years from the beginning of next month, reports Sapa.

Inkatha keeps meter running

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

ULUNDI. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has launched a unique membership drive — by taxi.

The Witwatersrand Taxi Association has affiliatatd to Inkatha, and each driver has undertaken to persuade at least 10 passengers a day to join the movement, according to Inkatha's general secretary, Prof S M Bengu.

He told more than 2 000 delegates attending Inkatha's national conference: "The taxi drivers will do their best to persuade the passesngers to join the movement.

"They will also ask people who use their taxis to buy our newspaper, The Nation."

According to Chief Buthelezi's urban representative, Mr Gibson Thula, other taxi associations in the Southern Transvaal have also pledged to sign up members.

Inkatha has also received pledges of support from the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce. The president of the Natal branch, Mr P G Gumede, told the conference Nafcom now supported Inkatha and expected the movement to call on its members for assistance when required.

According to an auditor's report tabled at the conference, Inkatha has a credit balance of R88 395.

Inkatha man to take up Geneva post

African Affairs Reporter

ULUNDI — Professor S. M. Bhengu, Inkatha's secretary-general is to leave South Africa in August to take up a job in Geneva, it was announced at the national council of Inkatha here yesterday.

He has been appointed as secretary for research and social action in the department of world service of the Lutheran World Federation.

Professor Bhengu said last night that he would assume duties in Geneva next month.

This is a new post in the Lutheran World Federation, which is in co-operation with some international organisations such as the World Council of Churches and the United Nations, which assist in the attempt of the churches to relate their aid and responsibilities toward the less privileged societies.

He said the aim was to assist in the solutions of the socio-economic problems facing the world today.

He also stated that he was not resigning from Inkatha, and he was not going into exile but that he hoped his research in the Third World would assist even in the South African situation.

He would leave South Africa with his family provided his wife's passport problem was solved.

He said his wife's passport, which included his children, was confiscated by the South African Department of Interior in March last year when she applied for renewal.

The grounds for confiscation were that she was not a South African citizen but a Transkeian although she had been married and had lived in Natal since 1961.

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Inkatha's pay code

African Affairs Reporter

ULUNDI — The National Council of Inkatha yesterday spelled out a code of conduct for foreign companies with interests in South Africa.

The code states:

Companies should ensure that all their employees, irrespective of racial or other distinctions, are allowed to choose freely and without hinderance the type of organisation to represent them.

Employers should regularly and unequivocally inform their employees that consultation and collective bargaining with organisations which are freely elected and representative of employees are part of company policy.

Should Black employees decide their representative body should be in the form of a trade union, the company should accept this decision. Trade unions for Blacks are not illegal, and companies are free to recognise them, and to negotiate and conclude agreements with them.

Collective

Consequently, the companies should allow collective bargaining with organisations freely chosen by the workers to develop in accordance with internationally accepted principle.

Employers should do everything possible to ensure that Black employees are free to form or to join a trade union.

Steps should be taken in particular to permit trade unions officials to explain to the employees the aims of trade unions and the advantages of membership, to distribute trade union documentation and display trade union notices on the company's premises, to have reasonable time to carrying out their union duties without loss of pay and to organise meetings.

Companies should assume a special responsibility as regards the pay and conditions of employment of their Black employees. They should formulate specific policies aimed at improving their terms of employment.

Heroes

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's secretary and his driver were hailed as heroes by Inkatha here yesterday for their gallantry to protect the chief's life at the funeral of Steve Biko in Graaff Reinet last year.

Inkatha, in appreciation of their love for the chief, awarded them R100 each.

Mr. E. S. E. Mgubane, the chief's secretary, was praised for his courage in stopping a youth who attempted to stab the chief.

Mr. S. Dumakude opened fire when he realised that a mob intended harming the chief.

Chief Buthelezi . . . you'll take us seriously.

'We're not going to be lured into anything'

Sunday Tr 16/7/78

Chief predicts 'next Soweto'

SOUTH Africa would take Inkatha seriously when it halted the wheels of industry, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday.

In a keynote speech to the last day of the Inkatha congress, the Zulu leader predicted "another Soweto" in the future and expanded the movement's stand on disinvestment.

"We are not such fools and louts that we are going to allow whites to lure us into a bloodbath which some of them are itching for," Chief Buthelezi said.

White power came from their guns while Inkatha's power stemmed from the numerical superiority of the blacks and their pivotal role in industry.

Inkatha's philosophy of non-violence was aimed at minimising the real threat of violence.

Turning to disinvestment and the controversial suggestion that Inkatha monitor the performance of multinational companies operating in South Africa against their codes of conduct, Chief Buthelezi said disinvestment was a simplistic solution.

Senseless

"I know we have suffered for centuries but it is senseless to suffer without a time limit. Those who favour disinvestment have not thought their arguments through.

"Smith lasted for 12 years. If Rhodesia can last this long how long would South Africa — one of the 15 great industrial nations of the world — last?

"People who speak of disinvestment overestimate the Western conscience.

By PETER MANN

"When I was a student it was said that the West prayed to God the Pound, the Shilling and the Pence.

"That is why they were so dishonest in Rhodesia — under-the-table business was roaring.

"And remember that during this whole time Russia still bought Rhodesian chrome."

He pointed out that disinvestment would affect the whole of Southern Africa.

Crumble

Even though countries like Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique deplored apartheid, they were tied to the South African economic machine. Disinvestment would seriously affect them.

"We are all eager for apartheid to crumble but we don't want to die in the rubble."

Inkatha had to consider what type of economic order it wanted in the post-liberation era.

Chief Buthelezi hit out at leaders who this week criticised the suggestion that Inkatha monitor multi-national companies against their codes of conduct.

"What have they to hide?" Chief Buthelezi asked. "These codes of conduct were not authorised by Inkatha or myself and it is not a crime to see that these companies act in terms of the codes.

"We are not threatening anyone, but it is my duty to tell people abroad who it is who is exploiting my people. I would not be ashamed to publish their names.

"The way the Department of Information used my name overseas — saying Chief Buthelezi supports investment in South Africa — likened me to a women saying 'here I am lying down, come rape me'.

"We don't want our people to lose their jobs. We are not threatening or beating our chests in arrogance," Chief Buthelezi said.

Questionnaire to workers

Name (first name only)

Farm number

1. How did you come to this farm?

2. Have you ever though of going to work in

If yes, why don't you?

SUN. TIMES 16/2/78 (107)

Inkatha goes 'foreign' in labour battle

By SUZANNE VOS

INKATHA plans to enlist foreign trade unions to put pressure on international companies which violate fair labour codes.

The first target may be the British Unilever company. The pressure in this case will come from the powerful International Union of Food and Allied workers, whose headquarters is in Geneva.

Executive members at Inkatha's annual congress at Ulundi said this week that black Unilever employees in South Africa had told union officials here and overseas that the company refused to recognise and negotiate with a black trade union.

Action

Unilever has until September 30 to report back to the Department of Trade in Britain, which has instructed about 200 firms to comply with the European Common Market code of conduct for companies with interests in South Africa.

A Unilever spokesman said that the company had never been approached by Inkatha about its labour practices. "Even before the EEC code came into being, Unilever was following fair labour principles," he said.

Inkatha executives have written to the International Union in Geneva about possible action against Unilever and other unnamed companies.

The EEC code and the codes of the Urban Foundation in South Africa, the American Leon Sullivan Code and the Canadian Code share the following basic principles:

- Equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work.
- Equal and fair employment practices for all employees.
- Non-segregation of races in all eating, comfort and work facilities.
- Training programmes that will prepare blacks in substantial numbers for supervisory, clerical, administrative and technical jobs.
- Improving the quality of employees' lives outside the work environment in such areas as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation and health facilities.

In a 47-page speech which took nearly four hours to deliver, the president, Chief Buthelezi, told members to maintain Inkatha's iron discipline.

He told delegates, who earlier rose in unison to chant "We will drive away the Boers", that he did not want them to "liberalise" Inkatha.

Inkatha's struggle was to liberate South Africa. Unlike banned organisations like SASO and BPC it would not rely on finance from overseas to survive. Inkatha was self-sufficient and would make sure it remained so.

The national chairman of Inkatha, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said: "Today the Prime Minister knows in his heart of hearts that his real opposition is led not by Mr Colin Eglin, however well-meaning he might be, not by the stone-throwing children, however angry they might be, not by the fireside political boffins, however articulate they might be — but today Mr Vorster knows his real opposition is led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu. Vorster must meet Buthelezi or lose the war."

ZULUS WON'T FIGHT

INKATHA delegates said this week that they had been appalled by the suggestion of South African Defence Force officers that "the mighty Zulu warriors" could be expected to fight for South Africa.

"We wish to point out that we shall be the first on the battlefield once there is something worth defending," delegates said.

But at present, for Zulu warriors to pay "the supreme sacrifice" in defence of apartheid was out of the question.

Comment

16/11/78 Sunday Times 107

Inkatha's sensible stand

CHIEF BUTHELEZI is quite right when he says that disinvestment has become a hot, contentious issue, which today can cause splits in families, friendships, churches, and parties. It is noticeable that most of the knowledgeable visitors to South Africa now want to study the whole matter of disinvestment.

Chief Buthelezi goes on to say that the clamour can no longer be ignored by anyone involved in the struggle for liberation. Delegates to last week's Inkatha conference have now come out overwhelmingly against disinvestment.

A key statement was made by Bishop Alpheus Zulu who said that he had once advocated the boycotting of South African goods, but now realised that he had been wrong.

We believe the leaders of Inkatha are right. We do not believe that disinvestment is a powerful factor for change. But we do believe that those overseas corporations who invest here can exercise a powerful influence over our own industrialists.

Inkatha intends to act as a spur to all corporations, not only to improve the conditions of employment, but to recognise black trade unions. It is legal to organise black trade unions, but up to now the Government has not recognised them. It is high time it did. Why should black workers not be entitled to organise for better employment conditions, and to have their unions officially recognised.

The withholding of official recognition is a blatant example of racial discrimination.

Supporters of disinvestment regard their stance as a moral one. Most of them do not have to go hungry. We cannot regard it as moral for such persons to advocate a course which can bring only suffering to thousands of South Africans.

We congratulate Inkatha on its strong and sensible action.

ANOTHER DEATH IN DETENTION

THE death in detention this week of yet another South African, coming as it does less than a year after the Biko affair, is a sorry and sad event. It is sad because a young man plunged five storeys to a gruesome, bloody death. It is sad because a family has lost a son. It is sad because Lungile Tabalaza's blood stains the image of our country.

There is irony, too, in this tragedy. Irony that it should have happened in Port Elizabeth, in the very building where the Biko affair started; that this young man was in the charge of the same branch of security police.

It is alarming, too, for the dying of Tabalaza pushes up to 44 the number of deaths in detention since March 1976.

We know some of the facts. We know Lungile Tabalaza fell from a window and died. We know he was accused of various crimes. We know that in our law a man is innocent until proven guilty; and that this man did not appear in court.

We know, too, that Minister of Police Mr J. T. Kruger issued a set of rules two months ago specifically aimed at preventing suicides by detainees — and that if, as claimed, Tabalaza was alone in an unsecured office five floors up, then in Port Elizabeth Mr Kruger's rules were apparently ignored.

And it is certain that the Minister cannot afford to have policemen, at any level, who ignore his instructions.

And South Africa cannot afford to have a Minister of Police whose instructions are not carried out.

2. Have

If ye

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Inkatha paper seized

NM 17/7/78

African Affairs Reporter

NEWSPAPER vendors selling the official publication of Inkatha, the Nation, were questioned by police at the weekend in Johannesburg and a member of the editorial staff was detained for questioning, Mr. Walter Felgate, managing director for the Nation, said at Ulundi.

Mr. Felgate, who attended the Inkatha National Council Conference last week, said he had no further details about the questioning of the vendors. He then consulted an attorney who is a member of Inkatha before leaving for Johannesburg.

He said he had been informed that a policeman had seized a copy of the current issue of the Nation from its office.

The November issue of the Nation last year was banned by the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. Kruger.

No reason for the banning was given.

The current issue of the Nation carries a story claiming certain communist handguns were now being sold in South Africa. Gunsmiths and gun shop assistants claimed the communist weapons were freey available in South Africa and were in great demand.

3. What p

4. What do you do to solve these

Do you discuss these problem this or on other farms?

Have you ever thought of j get something changed?

To occasional and contract wor

Will you try to come back to t

Why/Why not?

17/7/78 (107) RDM

Inkatha role accepted

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — Inkatha's new watchdog role over the employer behaviour of multinational companies in South Africa was accepted without a dissenting voice by the fourth annual general conference of Inkatha in Ulundi at the weekend.

A resolution dealing with the multinationals rejected disinvestment as unfeasible to bring about radical change by peaceful means "at present" — the wording thus signifying that the 150 000 member organisation has not entirely discarded the possibility.

Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi rejected South African trade union accusations that Inkatha was meddling in labour matters.

In his closing remarks to the conference Chief Buthelezi said he wondered if the reported opposition of the leaders of the South African Federation of Labour, Tucsa and the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions was not a ploy to drive him into the disinvestment lobby.

"I have said before that as long as black trade unions are not recognised I regard it as my duty to intercede on behalf of my people and I will continue to do so."

Chief Buthelezi emphasised that the Inkatha decision to monitor the employment practices under international codes of conduct was not taken in a spirit of threat.

"All we have said is that we will take a look at those areas and see if we cannot play a constructive role in liberating our people."

Chief Buthelezi expressed himself amazed at the opposition from the trade union leaders.

Inkatha had not drawn up the fair employment codes, he said, and it appeared strange that although they had been in existence for some time it was only now that the trade union leaders were objecting.

The Buthelezi challenge

18/7/78 (107)

Barely two years after Soweto the Government is facing a new challenge which cannot easily be countered by another round of bannings and detentions.

Or could it? Indeed, would the Government ever go as far as taking direct action against Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of his key lieutenants, or his Inkatha movement?

And if it found it could not afford to do so, how then is the Government going to cope with the growing challenge presented by the KwaZulu Leader?

Chief Buthelezi's provocative attack on the Prime Minister in his speech at Grahamstown recently underlines his growing confidence. In fact, he challenged Mr Vorster as an equal, saying he and the Prime Minister were the two individuals most intimately involved in the national political struggle.

Appealing to Mr Vorster to "abandon his political folly and call a national convention" Chief Buthelezi said:

"There was little chance that meaningful change would occur in South Africa without a 'rapid exclaction of violence.'

"White youths were being trained, motivated and equipped in their hundreds of thousands to kill fellow South Africans".

He associated himself with the objectives of the banned National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

The KwaZulu leader's confidence is derived from the very real power base he has been constructing for the past three years — the Inkatha movement ostensibly a "Zulu cultural" organisation, but in fact a grass roots political movement reaching beyond tribal confines.

Encompassing rural and urban blacks, Inkatha has also been attempting to capture the vast numbers still at the political centre in South Africa, forging alliances with the Coloured Labour Party and Indian Reform Party, and putting out feelers to the Progressive Federal Party.

Astutely exploiting the protection afforded by his position in the government created KwaZulu homeland, Chief Buthelezi has avoided the security crackdowns which have, temporarily at least, neutralised the black consciousness movements to his left.

He treated with contempt one of the few known direct Government actions against him — the banning of his Inkatha bulletin which he simply reprinted and published again.

Attempts to counter his influence through such alternative movements as the Spear of the Nation also failed as he consolidated his support to the point where he is today probably unchallengeable — certainly among Zulus and probably among a much wider spectrum of black opinion.

To an extent, elements within the Government — possibly the Security Police for a start — believe Chief Buthelezi is in fact an asset.

They argue that at the time of the Soweto riots, Natal, where he exercises his greatest influence, was relatively quiet.

At the same time his growing influence is regarded as an asset of sorts simply because it provokes such intense rivalry with the black consciousness movements.

Chief Buthelezi ... growing confident

The attacks on him by black consciousness supporters at the funeral of the PAC leader, Mr Robert Sobukwe, must have given Government strategists immense satisfaction.

But it is conceivable that Inkatha's continued growth and Chief Buthelezi's increasing confidence could eventually drive the Government beyond its tolerance threshold — particularly if he starts translating his words into actions.

Conservative estimates put the paid-up membership of Inkatha at more than 130 000. What happens when it becomes 500 000 and, within the bounds of possibility, even a million?

And what happens if he uses the relative protection of his homeland and his safety in numbers to initiate action in, say, the labour field?

The Stellenbosch political scientist, Dr Andre du Toit, puts it this way: "At Grahamstown, Chief Buthelezi said the things the Government dislikes most."

But it was really mere words. The moment he does something more than that the Security Police and other coercise factors will be brought into operation.

But he discounts the possibility of direct action against Chief Buthelezi, suggesting that a programme of "harassment" against him and his movement could be the alternative action.

The Government's only public clue to its thinking came from the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, in September last year.

He warned that if Chief Buthelezi "wants to broaden his base there is going to be trouble."

"No doubt about " said Mr Kruger, "because you can understand we have got to react. We cannot sit back while black man polarises against white man." What Mr Kruger really meant, though, was that the Government could not allow black unity to grow.

But what actions would be open to Mr Kruger?

A programme of harassment seems far too tame to be effective against a grass roots movement with committed members.

Such direct action as bannings or detentions of lieutenants or Inkatha itself, not to mention Chief Buthelezi himself, would involve huge risks. Tens of thousands of angry feelings could be unleashed, particularly Zulu feelings.

Such placatory concessions as a consolidation of KwaZulu would be unlikely to impress Chief Buthelezi. Not only is he opposed to the homelands concept, he is also not interested in being merely president of a bantustan.

The Government could attempt to accommodate Chief Buthelezi outside the homeland system. After as many homelands as possible become independent, remaining blacks could be accommodated in a black parliament alongside the white, Coloured and Indian parliaments which would be linked to a Cabinet Council under an executive State President making decisions on a consensus basis.

This course would, however, involve a fundamental departure from Government policy — and the dispensation would have to be radically altered before it became acceptable to Coloured and Indian people, let alone blacks.

Chief Buthelezi himself faces problems as formidable.

Despite his outspokenness he occupies the centre position in South African politics, wedged in between the black consciousness movement on the left and the white nationalists on the right.

And that is a dangerous place to be.

— *Martin Schneider*

RAND Daily Mail

TUESDAY, July 18, 1978

Dealing with black labour pressures

(107)

DENIED political power, it is understandable that blacks should look longingly at applying pressure for change through their labour. With blacks forming 71,6% of the economically active population, such action has far-reaching potential.

Indeed at first sight it is strange that the tactic has been used so relatively little in South Africa. On the other hand, the lack of it — especially in recent years — can in large measure be explained by heavy discouragement on the part of the Government of any attempt to mobilise black labour on a mass scale, even for the limited and legitimate purpose of improving pay and conditions of work.

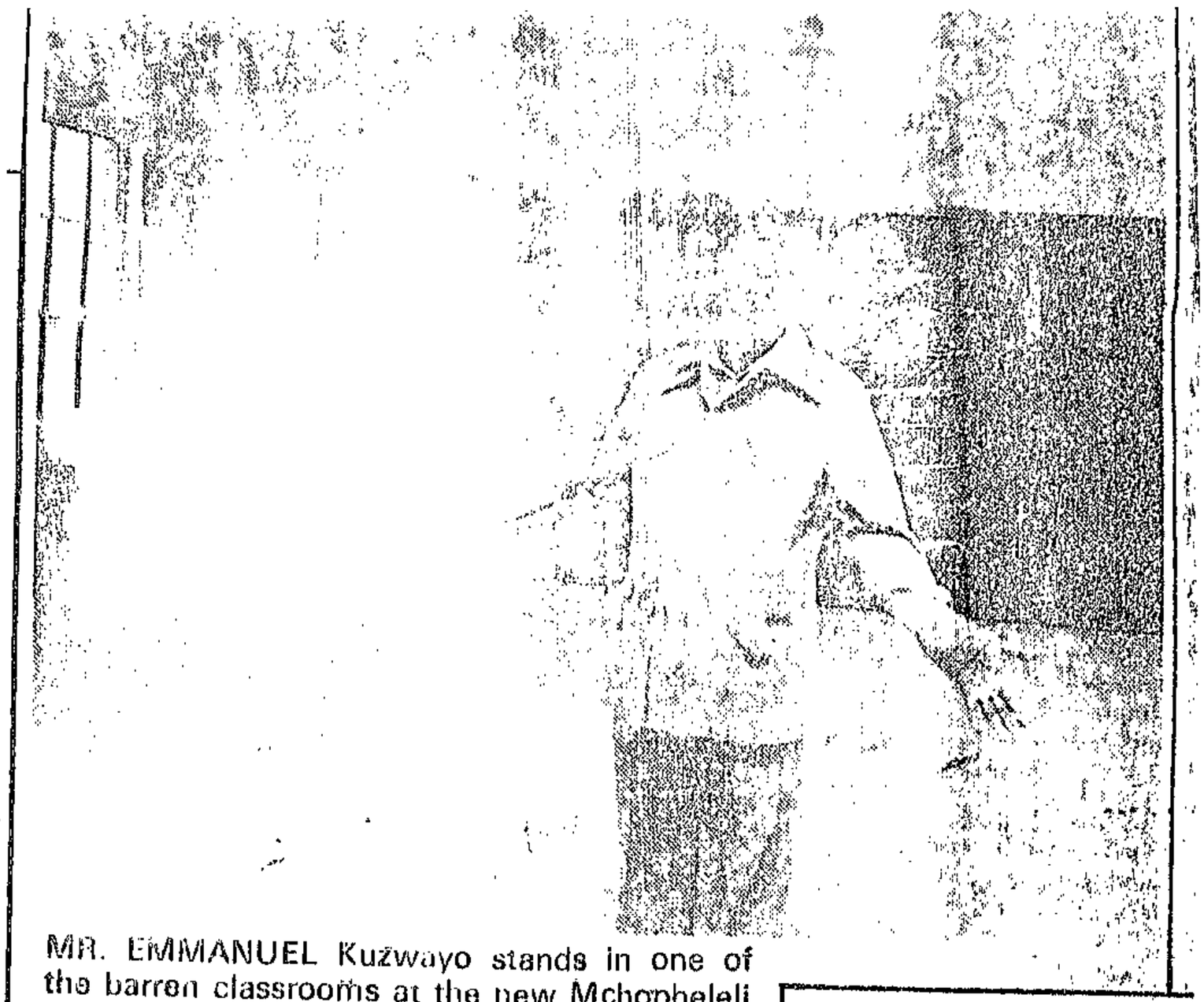
The Wiehahn Commission is currently examining this and indications are that it could in due course offer significant and exciting recommendations for change.

Meanwhile, there is movement in other areas, notably from Chief Gathsha Buthelezi's Inkatha organisation. Initially, as decided at Inkatha's congress last week, this takes the form of a decision to monitor the way in which multinational corporations are fulfilling the terms of the codes of conduct which have been introduced.

Exactly what Inkatha intends to do with "offenders" is at present not altogether clear. Publishing their names seems to be the one certain aspect.

It would be surprising if more direct action were not to follow against those who fail to come up to the mark. And from dealing with multinationals, it must be a short step to giving attention to South African businesses.

Inevitably, some feel nervous about the direction in which Inkatha is moving. Such worries can best be met by ensuring that worker pay and conditions are so rapidly improved that there is no cause for pressure — and by ensuring that black workers are given the means of expression which is their right.



MR. EMMANUEL Kuzwayo stands in one of the barren classrooms at the new Mchopheleli High Primary School at Clermont.

Lots of room but no desks

18/7/78

Mercury Reporter

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EIGHT HUNDRED pupils will attend a new school in Clermont for the first time today, putting behind them years of overcrowded conditions in their old premises, but most of them will have a new problem to surmount — 10 of the school's 16 classrooms have no desks.

And it's been a king-size headache for the school's new principal, Mr. Emmanuel Kuzwayo, who yesterday appealed to the Mercury for assistance.

"We just don't know what we are going to do," he said as he stood in one of the school's barren classrooms.

Of the 800 pupils arriving at the school today, only 300 will have desks.

Mr. Kuzwayo said the KwaZulu education department had allowed the school to open because of overcrowding at old premises at Kranskloof, but could not give much assistance until the beginning of next year — when the school begins its official existence.

"The school was only supposed to open at the beginning of next year and I have been told that the school will be recognised only then," said Mr. Kuzwayo.

20/7/78 RDM 107

Black Alliance all-race scheme

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE organisation of an all-race national convention will be the main item on the agenda at a two-day meeting of the SA Black Alliance which starts in Durban on Saturday.

The alliance — an amalgam of the Zulu movement Inkatha, the Labour Party, and the SA Indian Reform Party — believes that so-called solutions like the Nationalist Party's three-tier parliamentary proposals merely entrench white privilege and domination.

The only acceptable solution to the country's constitutional problems is one agreed to by all race groups, the alliance claims.

Main speaker at the alliance's meeting will be the KwaZulu leader and chairman of Inkatha and of the alliance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, will also speak.

The leader of the Reform Party, Mr Y S Chinsamy, said yesterday that at least one homeland — Qwa-Qwa — would be officially represented at the weekend meeting.

The Qwa-Qwa Government was sending its Minister of Interior, Mr C M Koekoe, and its Minister of Education, Mr R J Ngake.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, may also attend the meeting.

Dr Phatudi told a group of Afrikaans-speaking students at Seshego yesterday that Lebowa had no intention of asking the Government for independence.

A new factor in labour . (107)

20/7/78 R.D.M

Inkatha's big squeeze

RIAAN DE VILLIERS: Labour Correspondent.

AT ITS fourth general conference held in Ulundi last week, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's National Cultural Liberation Movement resolved to monitor the implementation of four codes of employment practices for foreign and local companies in South Africa.

Inkatha's move has sent shock waves through the complex and delicate labour relations world.

Its consequences are hard to foresee, but it is a factor no-one dealing with the codes can afford to ignore.

Inkatha has isolated four codes from the more than 10 existing codes for companies in SA. They are:

- The Sullivan Code. — 104 top US firms operating in SA are now signatories to this code.
- The European Economic Community code — this has been promulgated by the British Government and applies to about 350 British companies. It is expected to be promulgated in a similar way by most other EEC countries.
- The others are the Canadian code and South Africa's own code, jointly released last year by the Urban Foundation and the SA Employers' Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola), to which about 90% of organised commerce and industry are affiliated.

While spokesmen on the codes are mostly adopting a cautious "wait and see" attitude, there is no doubt Inkatha's move is being taken seriously.

Mr Gibson Thula, urban representative of the KwaZulu government and a top

Mr Gibson Thula . . . forged links overseas.

generate targets of its own. All delegates to the conference were charged with disseminating information on the codes in their areas and educating workers in terms of their rights.

Inkatha members will then challenge employers, who might then implement the codes — or victimise the workers.

"This is where the trouble will start," says Mr Thula.

These workers will then notify their local Inkatha branch, who will liaise with local trade unions, and eventually Inkatha speaks of contacting foreign governments, employer organisations, trade unions and international labour movements.

"Just imagine the reaction," says Mr Thula. "We can apply a complete squeeze."

Inkatha will soon also try to enlist the support of the Labour Party and the Reform Party, its partners in the SA Black Alliance — "then we'll have even more muscle."

Mr Thula concedes pressure on SA companies who subscribe to the Urban Foundation code will be more difficult, as there are no organisations in South Africa which play a similar role to that performed by overseas pressure groups. Strategy for local firms has to be further evolved.

"What is important is that we did not evolve the codes — the employers did. So why lie to the public about things they don't want to implement? The credibility of the signatories is at stake."

According to Mr Thula, Inkatha's move has evolved from the constant pressure on Inkatha on the issue of disinvestment or investment in South Africa. For Inkatha to advocate disinvestment inside South Africa would be politically disastrous.

"But there are several options in the liberation struggle, and we can use our strength in various ways. Instead of calling for disinvestment, we decided to examine the implications of the codes."

Inkatha found the codes looked fine on paper — but none had effective monitoring mechanisms. "So this will be Inkatha's contribution."

Mr Thula charges that black workers often don't know whether their firms subscribe to a code.

"We suspect that although parent companies pressurise their subsidiaries here, the top people in South Africa are satisfied with the status quo. So they freeze the codes in their boardrooms and it filters through very slowly. In the meantime, workers are becoming frustrated."

An important factor for Inkatha will be acceptance of its move by the black trade union movement, which like some registered unions has its own links with labour movements overseas.

A potential obstacle could be resistance to Inkatha as a sectional ethnic force.

Mr Thula emphasises that Inkatha does not want to muscle in on organised labour. He has explained to foreign and local trade unionists that Inkatha does not aim at controlling organised labour, but to help it. "The unions are going to benefit — not us. We are not experts, and the task can only be tackled with the co-operation of organised labour."

He will hold further talks with a black trade union group soon, to examine joint strategies.

"Trade unions won't have to affiliate to Inkatha, and workers won't have to affiliate either. This is fundamental."

Mr Thula also disclaims that the move is sectional. "The aim is not to improve the lot of Inkatha members or Zulus only, but the lots of all black workers. In a humble way, we are offering our services to the whole black community."

He also emphasises that cooperation with other bodies will be essential. "We maintain it is a difficult field and we can only succeed if other forces help us. There is more involved than politicking — we are trying to offer a constructive service to workers."

Reaction has been cautious. Foreign businessmen involved with one code, already exposed to complex pressures, feel Inkatha's move could upset a precariously balanced apple cart.

Labour leaders have warned that Inkatha could inhibit change in labour practices by meddling in labour affairs.

Mr Thula concedes it will be a difficult task.

"But at the same time, we don't want to fold our arms and say it's too difficult," he said.

Inkatha official, spelt out Inkatha's plans in an interview this week, making it clear why they should be taken seriously.

The first factor is Inkatha's size.

"Inkatha members will approach the managements of their firms about compliance to the codes — and Inkatha now has over 150 000 paid-up members, of whom 75% are workers all over the country," Mr Thula says.

The next factor is that Inkatha has forged links with foreign trade unions, international labour movements and labour pressure groups — to which foreign-owned companies are intensely vulnerable.

The links were established on a recent unpublicised month-long overseas visit by Mr Thula.

"I spoke to governments, employer organisations, trade unions and international trade union secretariats in the United States, Britain and Western Europe," he says.

Another reason for concern is that Inkatha, in co-operation with labour movements overseas, will demand the recognition of unregistered trade unions for black workers, whether this is specified in any particular code or not. This, for foreign and local businessmen, is probably the most sensitive spot of all in labour practices.

Already the potential targets are there. Mr Thula has established links with a tough Geneva-based labour organisation which has already warned several foreign-owned companies who have refused to recognise black unions — or who have stalled on the issue.

One British company has been given until September to recognise a union.

"That company is doing a roaring trade with blacks here and elsewhere. If they don't comply, woe betide them — they've had it. Inkatha will link up with the labour movement and give them every possible backing."

While he was reluctant to spell out what action would be taken, Mr Thula says companies in the consumer fields would be "most vulnerable". The threat is clearly a mass boycott of goods.

But Inkatha will also

KWAZULU (107) FM 21/7/78

Life on the farm

The advantages of an economic study five years out of date on publication are not immediately obvious. Such is *Development or Stagnation*, a study of agriculture in KwaZulu from 1957 to 1973 by Dr Guiseppe Lenta, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Natal in Durban.

Nevertheless, Lenta does make a few points which bear repeating. He disposes of the myth that African farmers are irretrievably shackled to tradition. Although they have received precious little help, changes have taken place which "suggest that there exists in the Kwa-Zulu community an interest in development and a willingness to learn." Among black farmers' handicaps are "an absence of credit and marketing facilities, a poor transport network and inadequate educational services."

Lenta warns against indiscriminate provision of credit and suggests it be channelled through co-operatives in the form of goods and "made subject to acceptance by the farmer of conditions which would embrace the whole production process."

He makes much of the inhibiting effect of the traditional land tenure system but makes no mention of the policy decision taken by the KwaZulu government to instruct tribal authorities to make land available should it be required in the national interest.

"The link between migration and agricultural stagnation is clear", states Lenta, "but the tide of migration cannot be induced to flow back into the homeland so long as the modern sector within it remains relatively undeveloped. What is clear, however is that the central government must intervene far more actively to develop agriculture."

Where is the money to come from? The KwaZulu development plan published last month estimated that at 1976 prices R112m would be required to raise the 1974 value of agricultural output of R38,9m to R85m by 1990. But to make KwaZulu virtually independent for its food requirements would need R317m.

KENNISGEWING 579 VAN 1978

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

BEVOEGDHEDE VAN DIE KWAZULU-ONTWIKKELINGSKORPORASIE BEPERK, INGESTEL KRAGTENS ARTIKELS 5 (1) EN (3) VAN DIE WET OP DIE BEVORDERING VAN DIE EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING VAN BANTOETUISLANDE, 1968 (WET 46 VAN 1968)

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat dit die Trustee behaag het om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 6 (2) van die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Bantoetuislande, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968), te bepaal dat die bevoegdhede bedoel in artikel 4 (1) (d) van die genoemde Wet in verband met vervoer- en kommunikasiemetodes deur die kwaZulu-ontwikkelingskorporasie Beperk, uitgeoefen kan word, onderworpe aan die voorskrifte uitgereik deur die Trustee ingevolge artikel 24 (1) van die genoemde Wet.

C. P. MULDER, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(21 Julie 1978)

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NOTICE 579 OF 1978

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

POWERS OF THE KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 5 (1) AND (3) OF THE PROMOTION OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BANTU HOMELANDS ACT, 1968 (ACT 46 OF 1968)

It is hereby notified for general information that the Trustee has been pleased, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 6 (2) of the Promotion of the Economic Development of Bantu Homelands Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), to determine that the powers relating to methods of transport and communication referred to in section 4 (1) (d) of the said Act may be exercised by the kwaZulu Development Corporation Limited, subject to the directions issued by the Trustee in terms of section 24 (1) of the said Act.

C. P. MULDER, Minister for Plural Relations and Development.

(21 July 1978)

Buthelezi: 'Dingaan in sheep's clothing'

CAPE TIMES 22/7/78 (107)

WINDHOEK — If Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, wished to be a true leader and statesman, he should exert himself towards peaceful co-existence of blacks and whites in South Africa, the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, said here last night.

Speaking at an annual function of the Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuur Bond (ATKB) Mr Rive said Chief Buthelezi had seen fit during the past year or more to denigrate the Afrikaners' leader and to doom their culture and language to oblivion.

"He (Chief Buthelezi), however, can be sure that if our language and culture must die, it will not be in his kraal."

Mr Rive said he wished to make it clear that he was making these statements "on a sensitive but topical issue", not in an attempt to enter the political field or as a public servant, but "in the capacity in which I am with you tonight; namely as head of an Afrikaans language and cultural organization: Therefore from a cultural standpoint."

"In South Africa there are a variety of peoples (volkere), each one just like ourselves with its own language and culture. One of them, the Zulu, is a nation for whom we have a special understanding and regard because of its own strong and proud culture.

Symbol of freedom

"Like the Zulu we also have a leader, a Godfearing man, a man of character and integrity — a leader who aims at order and peace and who has gone out of his way inside and beyond our borders to try to achieve it. To us he is the symbol of freedom, reasonableness and peace — John Vorster, our modern Piet Retief.

"The Zulu also have their talented leader, obviously a man with ambition and capabilities. Whether these are going to be applied for the benefit of progress and peace, the future will tell us.

"This leader has, during the past year or more, seen fit to denigrate our leader in public and to dismiss Afrikanerdom, its language and its culture and to doom these to oblivion.

"To us it appears as if he is busy revealing himself as the modern Dingaan — although in sheep's clothing. I can but only hope that the future will prove this impression to be wrong.

'... distinctive cultures'

"We have no desire to rule over his people and their fellow-travellers, but equally little do we wish to be ruled by them. If he wants to be a true leader and statesman he must endeavour to let us each rule ourselves and live in peace next to each other so that our distinctive cultures can thrive and come to full maturity.

"No people with self-respect will allow foreign feet to trample on that which to it is dear as treasures on this sensitive and highly emotional terrain of culture. We must rather practise understanding and mutual esteem.

"Let our common ideal be to help and uplift each other in a spirit of goodwill and so create a stream of blessings rather than a river of blood through confrontation," Mr Rive said. — Sapa

NM 22/7/78

(107)

Buthelezi 'a Dingaan in disguise'

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"No people with self-respect will allow foreign feet to trample on that which to it is dear as treasures. On this sensitive and highly emotional terrain of culture, we must rather practise understanding and mutual esteem.

"Let our common ideal be to help and uplift each other in a spirit of goodwill and so create a stream of blessings rather than a river of blood through confrontation," Mr. Rive said. — (Sapa.)

Reading: General, history and relevant books on the reading-list, especially those by Muller and Walker.

Devised by Jos Gerson, School of Economics, U.C.T. 1977.

Do you agree with these statements?

SUN. TRIB 23/7/78

(107)

Members of the Inkatha delegation, led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, arrive at yesterday's Black Alliance meeting in Durban

Black Alliance wants conference for justice

By PETER MANN

THE powerful South African Black Alliance is to approach the Security Council of the United Nations and Southern African leaders to hold a conference to bring political and economic justice to Southern Africa.

At their third meeting held in Durban yesterday, SABA, comprising Inkatha, the Coloured Labour Party, the Indian Reform Party, and representatives of the QwaQwa and KaNgwane homelands, also emphasised they stood for majority rule and would not recommend that blacks serve in the armed forces.

However, the Black Alliance said they had "agreed to differ" on disinvestment.

The meeting resolved that "SABA supports the idea of holding a Southern African States Treaty Conference and to this end proposes that steps should be taken as quickly as possible to lay the groundwork for an approach to be made to the heads of states of Southern Africa and to the Security Council of the United Nations.

"SABA believes that in this way political and economic justice can be brought to Southern Africa."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the chairman of the alliance, refused to elaborate on the mechanics of such a conference. He emphasised that Southern Africa was one economic bloc. "If there was no apartheid the sub-continent would be one area. I can even forsee a United States of Southern Africa.

"Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia are economic vassals of South Africa. As long as we are not free they are not free.

"So liberation is not only in the interests of black South Africans. Real liberation is also in the interests of the independent countries.

"It is not in our interest only but in the interest of all the people of Southern Africa that such a conference be held.

"They can rant about apartheid but as long as their citizens work here and suffer the same humiliations as black South Africans they are also not free."

Chief Buthelezi said that white South Africans should also participate in such a conference.

"It would be in their interests. If something is not done violence will escalate to such a point that it cannot be managed. It is not something that should be done out of benevolence," Chief Buthelezi said.

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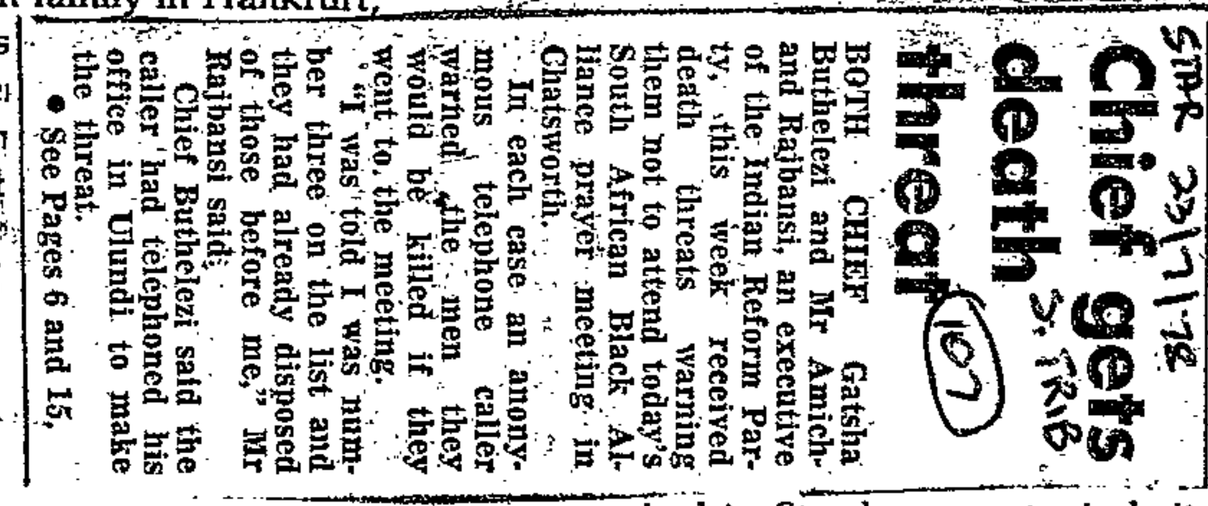
or local epidemics, had their part to play: when the times of trouble had subsided, deferred marriages took place in large numbers, and the number of births following upon them swelled the population. One significant factor in eighteenth-century population growth was the call for working hands. "What is essentially necessary to a rapid increase of population," Malthus wrote, "is a great and continued demand for labour." Demographic and economic factors reinforced one another; certainly Europe at the end of the eighteenth century was drastically different from what it had been a hundred years before.

Behind these general observations stand concrete, often terrible experiences. Cruelty, destitution, infanticide (a favorite way of disposing of illegitimate babies) remained wholesale killers. "It is not uncommon, I have frequently been told," Adam Smith reported in 1776, "in the Highlands of Scotland for a mother who has borne twenty children not to have two alive." The death of an infant was as common an occurrence among the rich as among the poor. Goethe, who came from a prosperous patrician family in Frankfurt, later could not recall how many of his younger siblings And the historian Edward Gibbon, writing near the e century, coolly noted that "the death of a newborn ch parents may seem an unnatural, but it is strictly a probat given number the greater part are extinguished before own infantile constitution had been so weak, he wrote, t my brothers, my father's prudence successively repeated Edward, that, in case of the departure of the eldest appellation might still be perpetuated in the family inaccurate, but it testifies to the power the death of th imagination of the eighteenth century.[33]



STAR 23/1/78

Chief gets death threat

BOTH CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, an executive of the Indian Reform Party, this week received death threats warning them not to attend today's South African Black Alliance prayer meeting in Chatsworth.

In each case an anonymous telephone caller warned the men they would be killed if they went to the meeting.

"I was told I was number three on the list and they had already disposed of those before me," Mr Rajbansi said.

Chief Buthelezi said the caller had telephoned his office in Ulundi to make the threat.

• See Pages 6 and 15.

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The Persistence of Hierarchy

Whatever else it changed, the growth in population did not materially affect the hierarchical structure of society. All across Europe, and in its outposts overseas, government was in the hands of the few who governed in behalf of the few. Republics and monarchies alike were what they had traditionally been—oligarchies. The gap between rich and poor, powerful and powerless, enfranchised and disfranchised, remained wide. It was spanned by a few narrow and precarious bridges bearing the one-way traffic of charity and the two-way traffic of social mobility: the ruin of old and the rise of new families. But this, though spectacular, was relatively light. Some hundreds of enterprising tradesmen and bankers moved upward, their financial success the ticket to social ascent. But to speak of a "rising bourgeoisie" is to neglect a fact of central significance: by

[33] See Gibbon's *Autobiography* (ed. Dero A. Saunders, 1961), 53; for a correction of this report, see D. M. Low, *Gibbon's Journal* to January 28th, 1763 (n.d.), xxix.

buying rural properties and marrying his children into the gentry or the aristocracy, the affluent bourgeois did not rise—he disappeared. He himself might acquire a patent of nobility; many merchants, including prosperous slave traders in the French port cities, did. And if he failed, his offspring succeeded. As Daniel Defoe, the vigorous spokesman for the English bourgeoisie, put it in 1726, in *The Complete English Tradesman:* "Trade in England makes gentlemen, and has peopled this nation with gentlemen; for the tradesmen's children, or at least their grandchildren, come to be as good gentlemen, statesmen, Parliament men, privy counsellors, judges, bishops and noblemen, as those of the highest birth and the most ancient families." Even the elder Pitt, the Great Commoner, accepted a peerage after he resigned in 1761. The phrase, "the people," was on everyone's lips: Samuel Johnson, in a well-known epigram, said that unlike Walpole ("a minister given by the King to the people"), Pitt was "a minister given by the people to the King." In statements like these, "people" referred to ...of the City of London, to bankers and tradesmen, to some country squires and peers, and to a handful d with Pitt's gift for leadership. Even in usually candid and politics a game played by ons, the political public was a small minority rchic, hierarchical nature of social life and t was evident in vast empires like Russia and rge tracts of countryside with their local lord commercial patriciate. The free imperial city population by a nuanced dress code—a aced each citizen into his proper social niche. And in Strasbourg, a typical city, the governing legislature "seemed to be a debating society for brothers, cousins, and brothers-in-law."[34]

Politics and power were family affairs. The majority of Europeans were subjects of condescension, fear, or indifference. There were a few exceptional voices, more audible for being so exceptional. Adam Smith, the most brilliant political economist of the century, flatly urged high wages for the working population: "The liberal reward of labour," he argued, "as it encourages the propagation, so it increases the industry of the common people"; where wages are high, "we shall always find the workmen more active, diligent, and expeditious than where they are low." Nor was such "liberal reward" merely a device for ensuring high productivity; it was sheer "equity" that those "who feed, cloath and lodge the whole body of the people, should have such a share of the produce of their own labour as to be themselves tolerably well fed, cloathed, and lodged." But this was the voice of the radical Enlightenment; other, harsher voices were more representative of the age: "Everyone but an idiot knows," Arthur Young, the influential writer on western European agriculture, said in 1771, "that the lowest classes must be kept poor or they will

[34] Franklin L. Ford, *Strasbourg in Transition, 1648–1789* (1958), 15.

Blacks rally for peaceful change

NM 24/7/78 (107)

Political Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S Indians, Coloureds and Africans will use the power they wield in commerce and industry to achieve peaceful change in the country.

This was spelled out unequivocally yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi when he addressed a South African Black Alliance prayer meeting in Chatsworth, attended by about 3 500 people — mostly Africans.

Speaking as chairman of the alliance, which comprises Inkatha, the Indian Reform Party, the Coloured Labour Party as well as representatives of the QwaQwa and KaNgwane homelands, Chief Buthelezi said the Government had used its powers to keep the country's oppressed groups apart.

Very little could be done to foil these efforts but, he said, there was "one area where they can never separate us.

"This is in the important area of commerce and industry. They cannot even separate themselves from us in this area.

"In industry we stand shoulder to shoulder as Black groups and we also stand shoulder to shoulder with the Whites who otherwise reject a common destiny with us," said Chief Buthelezi.

Those in the alliance believed in working as much as possible for non-violent change, he said.

"In this area of commerce and industry we have unlimited possibilities," said Chief Buthelezi.

To explore these possibilities successfully, Blacks first had to stand together.

"That is why those of us who are involved in this alliance regard the South African Black alliance as an absolute prerequisite for our joint stand and for future joint action," he said.

Common strategies could not be staged successfully unless Blacks accepted their common brotherhood in one forum.

"In politics you cannot hope to succeed to stage a common strategy and a common front between strange bed-fellows," said Chief Buthelezi.

There were those who considered it naive to talk about peaceful change in the face of escalating violence.

"I never know exactly what they expect us to do," he said.

Violent confrontation would only end in facing machine-guns with bare hands and exchanging bullets with stones — a silly and suicidal strategy.

"In the meantime let us take our politics seriously and through what we do together in unison, force Mr Vorster to take us seriously enough to talk to us on real change in this country, as distinct from his grandiose apartheid design," said Chief Buthelezi.

Speaking at the same meeting Mr. Sonny Leon, leader of the Coloured Labour Party, said the Coloureds would never — in spite of attempts being made to convince them that they belonged on the side of their White fathers — deny their Black mothers.

All attempts to drive wedges between the Coloureds and their Black brothers would be "futile," he said.

Mr. R. J. Ngake, chairman of the Dikoakoenetle Party of South Africa, said that Blacks were "part and parcel" of South Africa and were therefore entitled to an equal share in its wealth. "What annoys the Blacks is that the wealth of this country was built

TURN TO PAGE 2

S.D. PAGE Eighteenth-Century Blackground Confrontation (3rd ref. ed., [illegible]), 215.
6261-3714

ONE of a group of dancers at yesterday's Alliance meeting in Chatsworth — attended mostly by Africans who are members of Inkatha.

NM 24/7/78 (107)

BLACK ALLIANCE

THE MAGNA CARTA

strength their hard work and yet they are denied economic and political power."

He called for the scrapping of separate education systems for the Blacks and Whites and urged the Government to provide one education system to meet the requirements of all race groups.

Mr. Y. S. Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party, said the Black Alliance did not want to have a confrontation with the Government and nor were they "ganging up" against any group of people in the struggle for economic and political justice.

"We will continue our struggle by peaceful means," he said emphasising that while the alliance made its demands to the Government in the "strongest" possible terms it would not go cap in hand pleading for change in South Africa.

See Page 11

RDM-(101) 24/7/78

Alliance seeks rights meeting

DURBAN.—The South African Black Alliance has decided to approach the United Nations Security Council and Southern African leaders about a proposed conference to bring political and economic justice to southern Africa.

At their third meeting in Durban on Saturday Saba also emphasised it stood for majority rule and would not recommend that blacks serve in the armed forces.

Saba comprises Inkatha, the Labour Party, the Indian Reform Party and representatives of the QwaQwa and Kangwane homelands.

The meeting resolved to lay the groundwork for the "treaty conference" as quickly as possible.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chairman of the alliance, said southern Africa was one economic bloc.

"If there was no apartheid the sub-continent would be one area. I can even foresee a United States of Southern Africa.

"Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia are economic vassals of South Africa. As long as we are not free they are not free.

"They can rant about apartheid but as long as their citizens work here and suffer the same humiliations as black South Africans they are also not free."

Chief Buthelezi said white South Africa should participate in the conference.

"If something is not done violence will escalate to such a point that it cannot be managed," he said.

Mr Free Trader: Well, well ..... go on!

Mr Protectionist: My third and last point can be labelled "reciprocal external economies. Firm X, in producing its product, creates assets such as labour and management skills for example, part of the benefits of which are lost as some of the workers and managers drift off to Firm Y (Firm Y may or may not be in the same industry). Firm Y experiences exactly the same problem. Not all of its benefits are internalised; some of its workers and managers drift off to join Firm X. The conclusion is that in marginal conditions, it would not pay Firm X to begin production unless it were certain to enjoy the external economies emanating from Firm Y. Similarly, Firm Y would have to be sure of enjoying the externalities emanating from Firm X. Once they both get going the problem fails away, but to convince them initially to commence their operations may be extremely difficult. Initial protection against foreign competition would be one way of providing a bonus or stimulus in order to start the ball rolling. The classical example of reciprocal external economies is that of the apple farmers and honey manufacturers. The bees pollinate the apple trees at no cost to the apple farmers. In the process, however, they collect the nectar, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of honey. The argument can be used in favour of protecting an industry (Alfred Marshall) or an entire sector (Friederich List).

Mr Free Trader: But really! There is no need to make such a fuss about a simple problem of co-ordination. The advantage to the Firms X and Y of initial protection against foreign competition may or may not set the ball rolling, but what a clumsy and inefficient way to effect a [illegible] Surely by promoting communication between X and Y and providing a number of serious market imperfections and externalities, without which your argument would unquestionably fall flat. Yet, you fail to prove that protection (especially protection through tariffs) necessarily provides the first-best solution. It may merely provide a second- or third-best solution.

For example, with regard to your first point, the question of information, it would profit society more if the state rather than impose protectionist measures were to undertake a certain amount of research and development (in the absence of the private sector's ability to do so) and make the information acquired thereby readily available to those who desire it.

......./4.

With regard to the capital markets, priority should be given to allowing the capital markets to develop as fully and as freely as possible. If certain biases persist (as you no doubt will insist), then subsidizing the loans to prospective 'infant' clients of the type mentioned above may be infinitely preferable to the imposition of protection in favour of those clients in order to shield them from their foreign competitors.

Lastly, in the case of reciprocal external economies, if one refers to the creation of labour and management skills for example, surely the first-best solution is to provide for the training of workers and managers. If there has to be intervention, let the state subsidize technical colleges and business schools and on-the-job-training rather than reward the firms merely for their production or, even worse, provide them with protection against foreign competition.

Black alliance works out strategy

107 Star 24/7/78

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The five members of the South African Black Alliance are to work out a common strategy to prevent exploitation of black workers by commerce and industry.

The programme to bring about "economic justice" in South Africa was raised at the third meeting of the alliance in Durban at the weekend when the kwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, called for moves to ensure that companies — both foreign and local — abide strictly by international codes of employer conduct.

Chief Buthelezi said members of the alliance would differ on the question to continued foreign investment but whichever stand was taken, "we have a duty to ensure that our people are not exploited."

Such a plan could only be effective if all members of the alliance joined hands in monitoring such codes.

Chief Buthelezi also disclosed plans by the alliance to approach the security council of the United Nations and Southern African heads of state for the holding of a southern African treaty conference.

Uniformed Inkatha members formed a protective barrier around the speaker's platform at the rally to ward off a possible attack on Chief Buthelezi.

Inkatha members who made up the bulk of the attendance, took precautions to protect their leader following death threats and warnings that Chief Buthelezi should keep away.

Chief Buthelezi told the rally that for genuine change to take place in the foreseeable future, Inkatha had to be taken seriously.

The kwaZulu leader also criticised "the apartheid mass media" and certain so-called liberal English newspapers for voicing opposition to the formation of the alliance.

This, he said, only served to prove that the alliance was a threat to the status quo and was a viable political force which had the potential to bring about the downfall of apartheid.

The alliance, which reaffirmed its commitment to majority rule in South Africa, is to invite other interested black groups to join it.

Devised by Jos Gerson, School of Economics, U.C.T. 1977.

or local epidemics, had their part to play: when the times of trouble had subsided, deferred marriages took place in large numbers, and the number of births following upon them swelled the population. One significant factor in eighteenth-century population growth was the call for working hands. "What is essentially necessary to a rapid increase of population," Malthus wrote, "is a great and continued demand for labour." Demographic and e

reinforced one another; certainly Europe at the end of the eig was drastically different from what it had been a hundre

Behind these general observations stand concrete, often ences. Cruelty, destitution, infanticide (a favorite way of disp inate babies) remained wholesale killers. "It is not unco frequently been told," Adam Smith reported in 1776, "in th Scotland for a mother who has borne twenty children not to h The death of an infant was as common an occurrence among th the poor. Goethe, who came from a prosperous patrician famil later could not recall how many of his younger siblings had d And the historian Edward Gibbon, writing near the end of century, coolly noted that "the death of a newborn child be parents may seem an unnatural, but it is strictly a probable eve given number the greater part are extinguished before their n own infantile constitution had been so weak, he wrote, that "in my brothers, my father's prudence successively repeated the C Edward, that, in case of the departure of the eldest son, t appellation might still be perpetuated in the family." Gil inaccurate, but it testifies to the power the death of the you imagination of the eighteenth century.[33]

The Persistence of Hierarc

Whatever else it changed, the growth in population c hierarchical structure of society. All across Europe, a government was in the hands of the few who gov Republics and monarchies oligarchies. The gap between rich and poor, powe chised and disfranchised, remained wide. It was sp precarious bridges bearing the one-way traffic of ch of social mobility: the ruin of old and the rise of ne spectacular, was relatively light. Some hundreds of enterprising tradesmen and bankers moved upward, their financial success the ticket to social ascent. But to speak of a "rising bourgeoisie" is to neglect a fact of central significance: by

[33] See Gibbon's *Autobiography* (ed. Dero A. Saunders, 1961), 53; for a correction of this report, see D. M. Low, *Gibbon's Journal* to January 28th, 1763 (n.d.), xxix.

buying rural properties and marrying his children into the gentry or the aristocracy, the affluent bourgeois did not rise—he disappeared. He himself might acquire a patent of nobility; many merchants, including prosperous slave traders in the French port cities, did. And if he failed, his offspring succeeded. As Daniel Defoe, the vigorous spokesman for the English bourgeoisie, put it in

[illegible] *The Canadian English Tradesman*, "Tra

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idiot knows," Arthur Young, the influential writer on western European
agriculture, said in 1771, "that the lowest classes must be kept poor or they will

[34] Franklin L. Ford, *Strasbourg in Transition, 1648–1789* (1958), 15.

READERS VIEWS Write to:

Buthelezi wants change, not violence

STAR 25/7/88

107

This refers to the article "Botha hits at Buthelezi over violence talk" (The Star, July 11). Mr Pik Botha was speaking at the opening of the Afrikaans Studentebond's annual congress in Bloemfontein, and said that there was an inclination among some leaders here, including Mr Buthelezi, who were following the fashion of talking about violence.

I have never heard Mr Buthelezi talking about violence to his people, so I am wondering what Mr Botha means.

Mr Botha also said that Mr Buthelezi must come and tell him in which country were blacks better off than here.

I suppose we are better off here because we have influx control, because we can be arrested day and night for pass offences, because we have the Immorality Act and the Group Areas Act, and because we don't get equal pay for equal work. I suppose we are better off because we have apartheid.

These are the things Mr Buthelezi is fighting against. He does not stand for violence. Everybody knows that. He is preaching peaceful change, and change is what Mr Botha does not like.

Suffering African
Roodepoort.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

PROKLAMASIES

G.G 6119 28/7/78

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 196, 1978

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN VERKRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE BANTOE-TRUST

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan by besluit van albei Huise van die Parlement omskryf is as grond wat ek tot oopgestelde gebied kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Bantoetrust en -grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan oopgestelde gebied is en by die Eerste Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewende dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

BYLAE

NATAL

Gebied 74.
Distrik Hlabisa.
Omskrywing.—Hlabisa-dorp en -dorpsgronde.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

107

No. 196, 1978

DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF CERTAIN LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF AQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN BANTU TRUST

Whereas the area defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be released area in terms of section 2 (4) of the Bantu Trust anl Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

Now, therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act, I hereby declare the area defined in the Schedule hereto to be released area and to be added to the First Schedule to the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventh day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.

SCHEDULE

NATAL

Area 74.
District of Hlabisa.
Description.—Hlabisa town and townlands.

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1538 28 Julie 1978

AFSKAFFING EN HERINSTELLING VAN DIE DORPSRAAD VAN KWAMASHU

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge- en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge- en Ontwikkeling—

(1) Skaf hierby, kragtens regulasie 1 (3) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, soos gewysig, die dorpsraad wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 462 van 1977 vir die dorp kwaMashu, kwaZulu, ingestel is, af; en

(2) stel hierby, kragtens regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van genoemde Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, 'n dorpsraad vir die dorp kwaMashu, kwaZulu, weer in.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge- en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer T60/5/1720/2)

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1538 107 28 July 1978

ABOLITION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF KWAMASHU

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development—

(1) Hereby abolish, under regulation 1 (3) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, as amended, the township council established by Government Notice R. 462 of 1977 for the township kwaMashu, kwaZulu; and

(2) hereby re-establish, under regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the said Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, a township council for the township kwaMashu, kwaZulu.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File T60/5/1720/2)

S k e e r d e r s

Vraelys aan skeerspanne (3)

24. Het u al ooit daaraan gedink om met ander skeerspanne saam te werk, byvoorbeeld om hoër betalings te bepaal? Indien wel, waarom doen u dit nie?

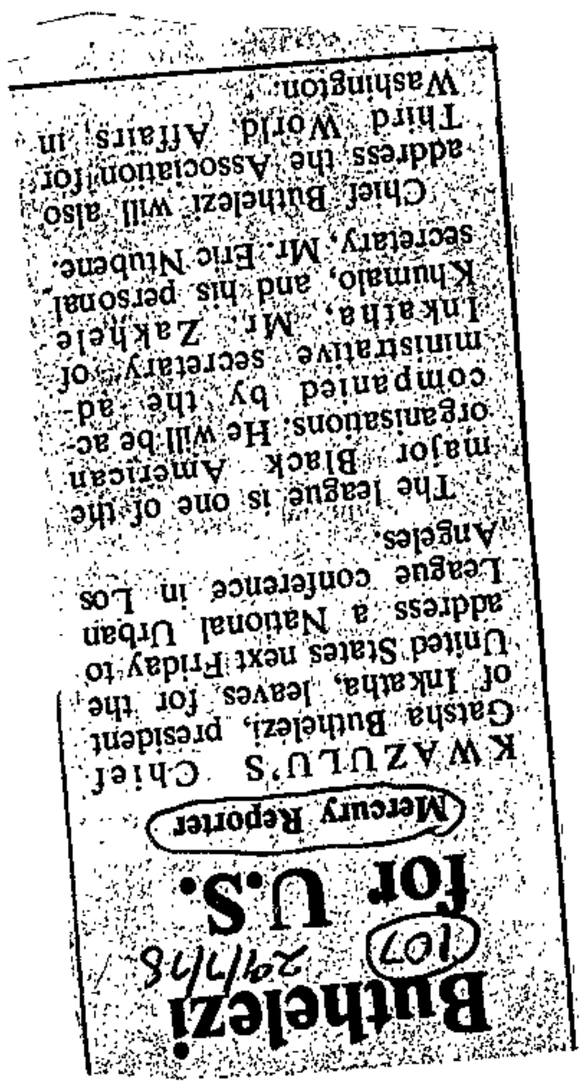
25. Word u daagliks, weekliks, of aan die einde van die werk op elke plaas betaal?

Vra u om 'n voorskot en/of agterskot?

Is die boere gewoonlik bereid om dit te gee of nie?

26. Na u mening, is daar op die oomblik 'n tekort aan skeerders in die distrik? Indien wel, wat is die rede hiervoor?

Dink u daar sal in die toekoms 'n tekort ontwikkel? Indien wel, wat sal die gevolge hiervan wees?



Buthelezi for U.S.

(107) 29/7/78

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, leaves for the United States next Friday to address a National Urban League conference in Los Angeles.

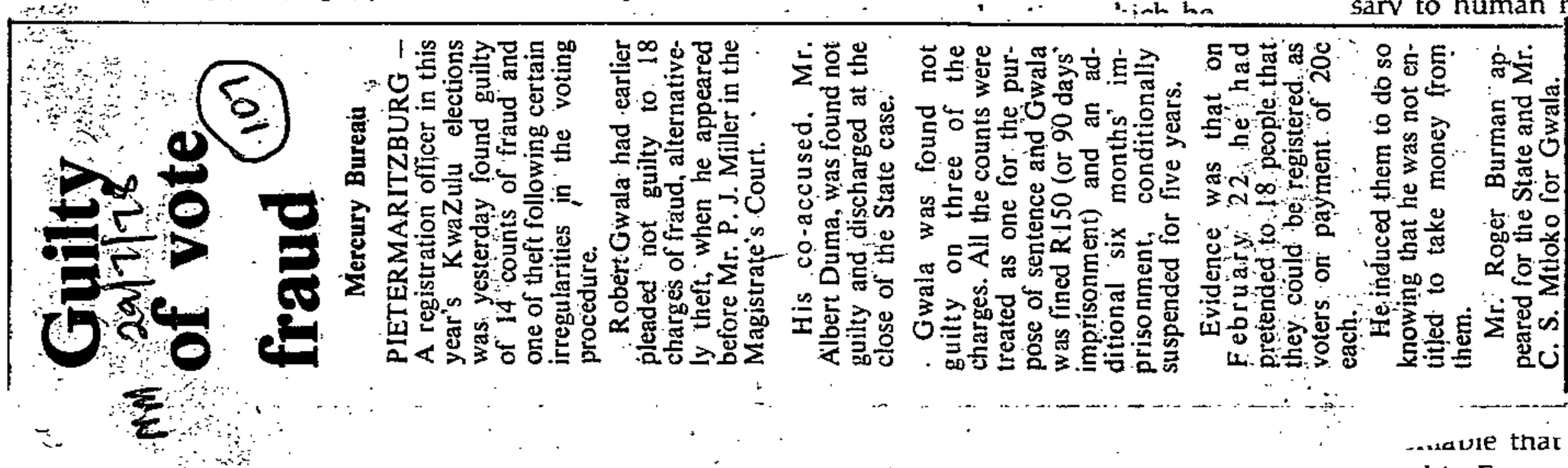
The league is one of the major Black American organisations. He will be accompanied by the administrative secretary of Inkatha, Mr Zakhele Khumalo, and his personal secretary, Mr Eric Ntubene.

Chief Buthelezi will also address the Association for Third World Affairs in Washington.

a brilliant classicist without inner direction; he left him launched on a career of scholarly productivity and humane propaganda unequaled in his time.

Erasmus was born at Rotterdam, probably in 1466, an illegitimate child. Educated by an influential lay fraternity, the Brethren of the Common Life (see p. 128), he early made a misstep that took many years to rectify: around 1488 he took monastic vows. Until he met Colet he was not certain of his vocation, but he was certain that he had no vocation for the clerical life. He secured permission to study at the University of Paris, and with his first long stay there, beginning in 1495, he moved from one center of scholarship to another. Erasmus' peripatetic career testifies to the cosmopolitan quality of the Renaissance style; where there was a Humanist, Erasmus was at home. He visited England three times, he stayed at Louvain and Venice, and he ended his years at Basel, where he died in 1536, one of the most famous men in Europe, a private citizen of doubtful ancestry who had made his fame with his pen alone.

When Erasmus met Colet and other English Humanists on his first English visit in 1499, his erudition was already impressive. What Colet did for him was to channel his talents, to prove to him that learning and piety, even wit and piety were by no means incompatible. Every reader of Erasmus has been



Guilty of vote fraud

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A registration officer in this year's KwaZulu elections was yesterday found guilty of 14 counts of fraud and one of theft following certain irregularities in the voting procedure.

Robert Gwala had earlier pleaded not guilty to 18 charges of fraud, alternatively theft, when he appeared before Mr. P. J. Miller in the Magistrate's Court.

His co-accused, Mr. Albert Duma, was found not guilty and discharged at the close of the State case.

Gwala was found not guilty on three of the charges. All the counts were treated as one for the purpose of sentence and Gwala was fined R150 (or 90 days' imprisonment) and an additional six months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for five years.

Evidence was that on February 22, he had pretended to 18 people that they could be registered as voters on payment of 20c each.

He induced them to do so knowing that he was not entitled to take money from them.

Mr. Roger Burman appeared for the State and Mr. C. S. Mtloko for Gwala.

Latin. The work made Erasmus famous and humanism popular. "Until this time the humanists had, to some extent, monopolized the treasures of classic culture," Johan Huizinga has written, "in order to parade their knowledge of which the multitude remained destitute, and so to become strange prodigies of learning and elegance. With his irresistible need of teaching and his sincere love for humanity and its general culture, Erasmus introduced the classic spirit, in so far as it could be reflected in the soul of a sixteenth-century Christian, among the people."[21] The phrase "the people" should be taken in a restricted sense; the many were still illiterate, and to many who could barely read, Latin was still an alien tongue. Still, Erasmus pioneered in making classical education general by taking the classics out of the realm of mystery open to a few initiates

[21] Huizinga, *Erasmus*, 39.

alone. The vast success of his book was a tribute at once to the powers of the printing press and to his lively Latin style. Erasmus' great edition of St. Jerome and his corrected edition of the Greek New Testament, both published in 1516, reached a smaller public, but they were daring appeals to the text in defiance of tradition, all the more so as Erasmus joined to his Greek text of the Scriptures a Latin translation that varied considerably from the accepted Vulgate version.

Erasmus sought to disseminate his religious and social ideas in a wide variety of ways: his vast correspondence with publishers, cardinals, kings, and Humanists and his didactic treatises, like the *Manual for a Christian Knight* of 1503 and the *Education of a Christian Prince* of 1515. The most celebrated of these writings, the one book by Erasmus that is still widely read, is *The Praise of Folly* (1509), a lighthearted satire that says humorously what his other writings say, though with wit, gravely. Its original title, *Moriae encomium*, with its punning reference to Thomas More, reveals its origin: Erasmus conceived the book on his way to More's house, and wrote it there. Cast, like Valla's critique of the Donation of Constantine (see p. 65), in the form of a declamation, *The Praise of Folly* once again displays the hold of classical rhetoric on the Humanists. Cheerfully speaking in its own behalf, Folly declares itself necessary to human happiness, indeed human existence, and in the course of its rveys the contemporary world with a keen eye for its failings. e legitimate targets for Erasmus' gentle yet biting scorn, but rgy, with their worldliness, their ignorance, their elevation of

of *Folly*, we penetrate to the core of Erasmus' thought. As the must be to free texts from corrupt readings and ignorant , so in life the aim is to find the essence of things by pings. This is what Erasmus meant by what he called "the irist"; his religious thought is a distillation of Christian est. This set him apart from mystics or from unquestioning e—some thought, in fact, from religion altogether. It is able that the perfect marriage of antiquity and Christianity, consummated in Erasmus' mind, made him a stranger to religious fervor. Eventually, his way of thinking set him apart from the Reformers as well. He prized Christian unity too highly to participate in its destruction, cultivation and moderation too highly to enjoy the coarse fanaticism of Luther and his followers. While at first he welcomed Luther as a surgeon called by God to cure the corruptions of the Renaissance papacy, he later polemicized against him. It was this moderation that led Erasmus even to ridicule fellow Humanists for demonstrating the "purity" of their Humanism by slavishly imitating Cicero.

Strong spirits have always found Erasmus too mild for their tastes, but there is something vastly appealing about this self-made scholar and moralist, inveighing against corruption, superficiality, fanaticism, stupidity, and the love of war, and championing tolerance, reasonableness, accuracy, generosity of mind, and decency. Yet in the world of the Reformation, Erasmus was in the

a brilliant classicist without inner direction; he left him launched on a career of scholarly productivity and humane propaganda unequaled in his time.[20]

Erasmus was born in Rotterdam probably in 1466, a illegitimate child. Educated in monasteries and schools, he became a canon in 1487 and later secretary, chaplain, and tutor to the bishop of Cambrai. Subsequently he lived in Paris, England, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, but he spent most of his time in travel, visiting his patrons and friends. He was a prolific author, his works including editions of the Greek New Testament, both published in 1516, and his corrected edition of the Greek New Testament, published in 1519. The vast success of his book was a tribute at once to the powers of the printing press and to his lively Latin style. Erasmus' great edition of St. Jerome alone, which he had begun in 1491, was built

NM 29/7/78 (107)

THREE tripartite contracts worth R2 000 000 were signed yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who is seen with the chairman of Bakers, Mr. L. G. Baumann. This company is to build a R890 000 bakery in Kwa Mashu which is expected to be working late next year.

Three firms invest

Deputy Financial Editor

THREE tri-partite agreements were signed yesterday with Bakers Ltd., Pep Stores (KwaZulu) and Bremer Mills by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. About R2 000 000 will be invested.

Chief Buthelezi the Chief Minister of KwaZulu said that in three years time 45 percent of the population would be under 15 years of age and it was important that they have jobs.

Hung ry people, whether White or Black, were dangerous he said welcoming the investment by these three companies.

Pep Stores will invest about R250 000 and will build four stores at Kwa Mashu, Umlazi, Edendale, and Madedeni.

Once these are complete four further stores will be built at Clermont, Ezakheni, Ulundi and Ezikhaweni.

Building starts in mid-1979 and should be completed in 18 months.

Bremer Mills will build a bakery at Mpumalanga at a cost of R465 000 and Bakers a bakery in Kwa Mashu costing R890 000.

The companies will also invest R600 000 in the form of share capital.

After 10 years the company shares will be passed into the hands of KwaZulu citizens during a 10-year phasing in process.

S.A. GESTIG: cont

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Mr Gibson Thula . . . stopped at roadblock

Tribune Reporter

Angry hearsman charges Inkatha dropped

(107)

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JULY 30, 1978

INKATHA Representative Mr Gibson Thula was angry this week because the Transvaal Attorney General had dropped a charge of assault against a Heidelberg policeman.

Mr Thula, Transvaal representative of the cultural and liberation movement, learnt the charge had been dropped, when he went to the Heidelberg Magistrates court this week to appear on a charge of blasphemy laid against him by the police.

This charge was also dismissed by the Attorney General.

Both charges arose from an incident on May 13 when Mr Thula was stopped at an SAP roadblock in Heidelberg while returning from Ulundi in a KwaZulu government car.

"They searched the car. One found a policy speech by Cheif Buthelezi and said 'this is communism'.

"Then they told my driver Mr Patrick Majozi to get out. When he didn't move immediately as he was wearing a seat belt, they started slapping his face."

"They drove us to the police station, where they read the speech at greater length and presumably decided it wasn't communist as they told us to drive off.

"I said 'wait a minute. I want this man to be seen by a doctor so I can lay a charge of assault.'

"A traffic officer there said 'can you identify the man who assaulted him?' I told him it had nothing to do with him as we had been hijacked by the SAP not the traffic police.

"He said: 'just for that I'll show you it has got something to do with us.' He opened his charge book and said: 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'

"I said 'Oh God' or something like that and he pounced on that remark saying: 'Just for that I'll charge you with blasphemy' which he later said he had done."

Mr Thula went to Heidelberg on Wednesday to be told by the Chief Prosecutor that the blasphemy charge had been withdrawn and the assault charge dropped.

Official

Mr Thula said the police had never asked him who he was although they must have known he was a KwaZulu official because of his car.

"To them I was just another Kaffir. However I did not take action as KwaZulu ambassador but as an ordinary motorist."

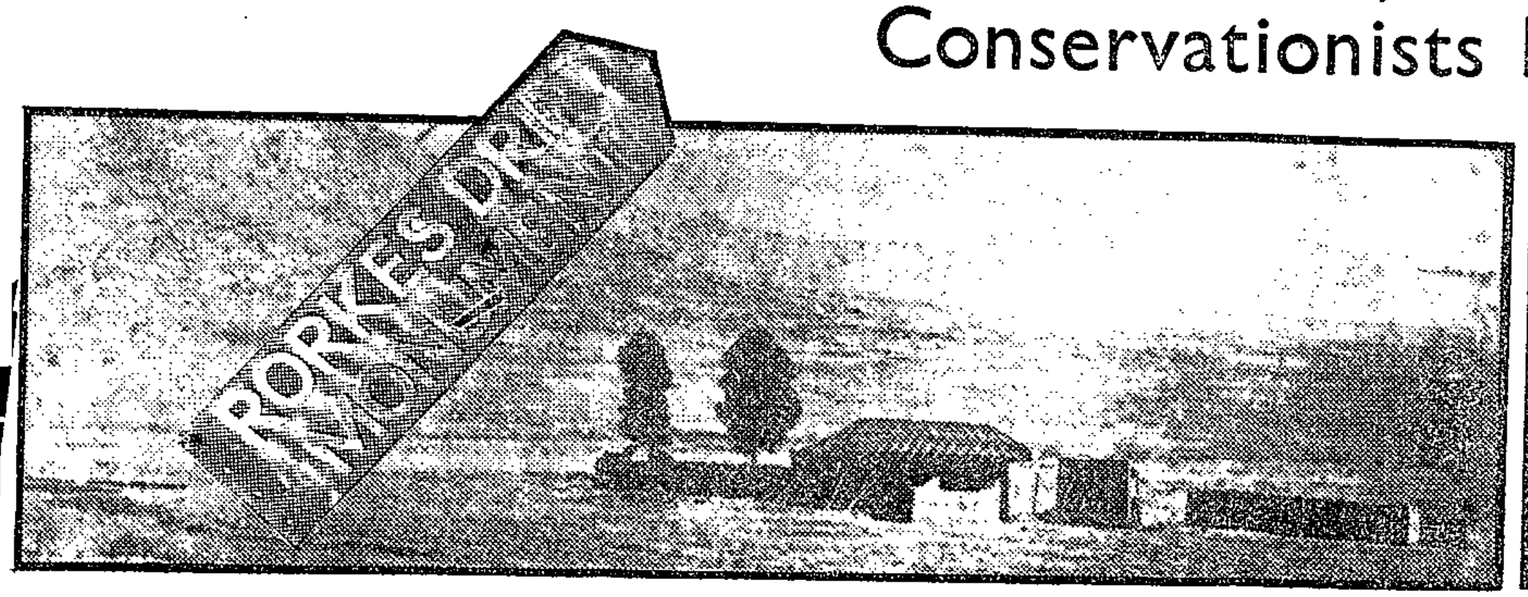
Mr Thula said he had not yet had a chance to consult his lawyers about further action.

A year ago a South African Airways steward noticed Mr Thula reading something on a flight to Durban and radioed Security Police that he was reading communist literature.

When police questioned him at the airport they discovered the suspect literature was in fact a speech by Chief Buthelezi on reconciliation or conflict.

A senior police officer at Heidelberg said he believed the charges must have been withdrawn because of insufficient evidence as to the identity of the person or persons allegedly involved.

Conservationists bitter over shambles at battle sites



Rorke's house — being re-roofed after the battle in 1897.

British troops clear up the battle site at Rorke's Drift in this photograph taken by Mr J. Lloyd after the battle in 1897

IAN PLAYER
"Disgusting state"

MISSION IMPOSSIBLE

DES WATKINS
"Left me ashamed"

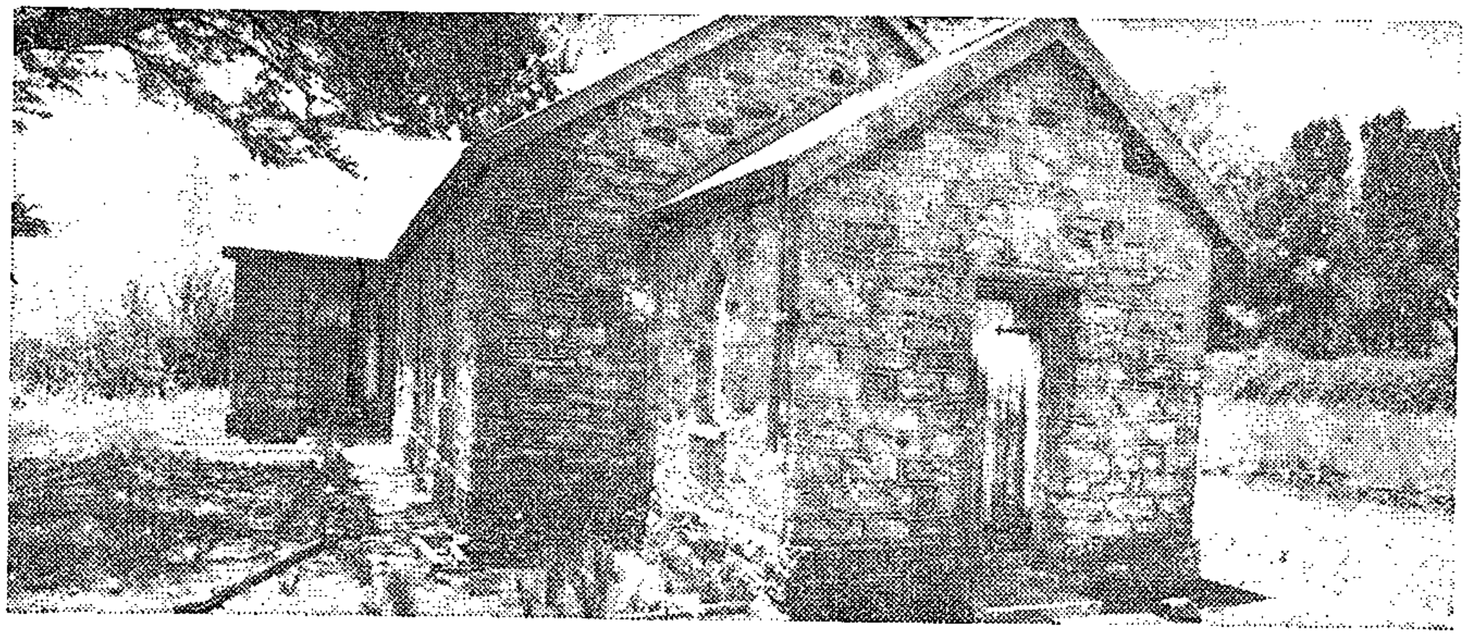
THE battle to restore Rorke's Drift — the site of the heroic stand by a handful of British soldiers against the Zulu impis — won't be won in time for next year's centenary celebrations.

It will take 10 years and a lot more money than available to finish the job properly, said Natal's National Monuments Council representative George Chadwick this week as the state of Natal's historic battle sites came under increasing fire.

Conservationist Ian Player recently described the sites as being in a "disgusting state."

Old Ceteswayo might not turn in his grave, but Durban architect Des Watkins, who toured the sites recently and compared Rorke's Drift today with pictures taken by his war photographer grandfather during the 1879 Zulu War, said he felt ashamed by what he saw.

"Comparing these sites left me ashamed," he said.



This church was built over the ruins of the hospital at Rorke's Drift by troops to commemorate their fallen comrades

ZULUS FIGHTING ANOTHER BATTLE TO GET RORKE'S DRIFT RESTORED – BUT NOT IN TIME FOR CENTENARY

Mr Chadwick said the site was being improved for next year's celebrations, but complete restoration would take 10 years and a lot more money than available.

Barricades made of specially-treated mealie bags and biscuit boxes will be erected at the site and brick demarcations have been laid to indicate the site of the commissariat store.

There are also plans to mark out the site of the oven and cookhouse as well as erect a plaque.

He said the land's owners, the Lutheran Church, had given permission for the site to be cleared and extraneous trees and fences removed.

The church runs a hospital on the site.

Mr Watkins said that "apart from odd works by the National Monuments Commission of bronze plaques and absurdly reconstructed brickwork (the store), one would not know that it was a historic site at all.

"Anywhere else in the world the place would have been bought out by the State and re-established in its original form, but we don't care."

Visitors have also complained about the shocking state of the Natal sites.

Mr Player suggested the Natal Parks Board take over and renovate all the sites.

While the rumpus goes on, invitations to attend the two-day centenary celebrations are being prepared for mailing from Ulundi, the Zulu capital.

Secretary of the Interior for the KwaZulu government Mr Tony Johns said a 300-man deputation from the 24th Welsh Regiment was expected to come from Britain.

He said there was big overseas interest in the celebrations and KwaZulu was arranging to cater for at least 10 000 people.

The celebrations start at Isandhlwana on May 25, with parades of regiments, voluntary bodies, ex-servicemen, cultural organisations and schools all parading with their flags, badges and uniforms. Many bands are expected to perform.

Choirs and dancing groups will also appear.

It is hoped that the commemorative plaque at Isandhlwana will be unveiled by the State President, Dr N. Diederichs.

The Anglican Archbishop of Zululand will be asked to conduct a service before the crowd moves on for lunch at Rorke's Drift where there will be another service and plaque unveiling.

The next day's celebrations at Ulundi will be almost a repeat performance for those who missed the first day.

King Goodwill Zwelithini will be asked to unveil a plaque there and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi will speak.

Commemorative programmes are being printed as well as booklets on the history of the Zulu wars. The post office will issue three special stamps and a first-day cover which will be issued on the site of the battles.

Mr Johns said the celebrations would be open to anyone of any race from anywhere in the world.

It was hoped that South African white regiments, bands, schools and cultural bodies would take part.

It was more a "commemoration than a celebration" and a dedication to working together in future, he said.

The centenary is being held in May — four months after its actual date — because rain could bog down proceedings if it was held in January.

● *Rorke's Drift is a battle remembered for its heroism by British soldiers.*

About 130 soldiers — many of them ill in the hospital — fought against 4 000 Zulus.

Fifteen soldiers were killed and 12 wounded for the loss of about 400 Zulus.

Eleven Victoria Crosses were awarded after the battle — the most in a single engagement.

SUN. TRIB. 6/8/78

ECONOMIC EXPERTS SUM UP KWAZULU'S CHANCES

(107)

By ALAN PEAT

LEON LOUW, executive director of the Free Market Foundation, says that under present law KwaZulu has hardly any economic options at all. Its Legislative Assembly has few powers in the economic field.

He was speaking yesterday at the Natal Chambers of Commerce Congress.

His view was backed by Professor Jill Natrass, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Natal in Durban, and Professor Selby Ngcobo, economic adviser to the Chief Minister of the KwaZulu Government.

Ngcobo said: "The present KwaZulu Government, and the Legislative Assembly think that the administration of a fragmented territory will be very difficult, if not near impossible.

"The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, has no powers in respect of external affairs, defence, posts and telegraphs, radio and television services, civil aviation, railways and harbours, customs and excise, foreign exchange, public loans, banking or South African Police."

Louw said: "The Assembly has no powers regarding probably more important aspects of the economy, such as price and wage controls, external trade, exchange control, monetary policy or laws governing conditions of contract.

"Thus there are two main considerations: Current options and options which KwaZulu would have to seek if it wants control over general economic policy."

Although the three papers were designed to give the entire economic roundup on the subject "Natal/KwaZulu: Looking Ahead", the tremendous conflict at the political arrangement for KwaZulu was automatically included.

Ngcobo epitomised the political pressures which fall into any look at a proposed homeland.

Talking about the plan to have a KwaZulu fragmented into 10 areas he said: "This is one of the reasons for the rejection of independence by the KwaZulu Government and the Inkatha Movement."

Natrass summed up her objectives for expansion when she said: "A meaningful level of economic development in KwaZulu will only be achieved with a substantial transfer of economic resources into the area.

"It is the central Government that clearly has a significant role to play in this respect, but it cannot play the role without the wholehearted support of private enterprise."

From the KwaZulu Government's point of view, the planning for the development in the 1975-1990 period is based on six principles, says Ngcobo.

They are:

- Building up an export base;
- Raising the level of saving so as to generate capital;
- Reducing the outflow of purchasing power — that is the reduction of imports;
- Reducing the outflow of manpower;
- Developing the necessary skills of the labour force and;
- Attracting enterpreneurs to invest in the area.

5. lage and

(51)

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technicians than you indicated in the previous question? Is it because of any of the following? Indicate the 3 factors which you see as being the most important.

a) Fear of reactions of White employees.
b) Apprenticeship Board restrictions.
c) Separate offices/toilets/canteens required by law.
d) Trade Union/Industrial Council restrictions.
e) Red tape associated with employment of Africans.
f) Assumed illegality of placing Whites under Africans.
g) Job reservation.
h) Assumed legal restrictions.
i) Fear of friction and hostility among different African groups.
j) Reactions of customers or public.
k) Africans unqualified/inexperienced.
l) Africans not regarded as capable/correctly orientated.
m) Other (please specify).

Up to 7,5m back Inkatha—Gatsha

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

INKATHA is backed by between 4 500 000 and 7 500 000 South Africans, its president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told a United States audience yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was a disciplined organisation with a paid-up membership of 150 000, but he added: "for every paid-up member, there are 30 to 50 sympathisers of Inkatha and its strategy."

Chief Buthelezi was addressing the National Urban League in Los Angeles. The text of his address was released in Johannesburg.

He appealed to Americans to assist Inkatha's planned compaign to mobilise black consumers and black workers to bring pressure to bear for change in South Africa.

"Our starting point is going to be the monitoring of employer codes of conduct," he said.

Americans, and particularly black Americans, could help by persuading US investors in South Africa to discuss employer codes and black trade unions with Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi had earlier chided the US on several counts, including its backing of the "prophets of doom" who predicted his political demise unless he resigned as leader of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha.

"You Americans connived with these prophets of doom. You amplified their voices, you printed their accusations. You poured thousands upon thousands of dollars into their coffers."

Chief Buthelezi went on to attack US corporations for continuing to export to South Africa the "nuts and bolts" of Pretoria's war machinery.

"Your diplomats in our country will continue to proclaim the illegality of direct American participation in political systems other than your own.

"Your diplomats will continue to invite black South Africans to their cocktail parties, before which — and after which — the real business of their presence in our country is concluded with big business behind closed doors."

Chief Buthelezi had praise, however, for Mr Andrew Young, the controversial US Ambassador to the United Nations.

"We black South Africans find the voice of Ambassador Andrew Young so refreshing," he said.

Buthelezi lashes black Americans

Star 6/8/78 (107)

Political Reporter

Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has lashed the United States — and black Americans in particular — for their attitude towards South Africa.

Speaking at the National Urban League conference in Los Angeles, Chief Buthelezi, reiterated his commitment to non-violent change in South Africa, but said Americans should "respect those who have opted for an armed solution to South Africa's problems."

He also gave notice that Inkatha was not satisfied with employer codes of conduct.

"There is an urgent need for Inkatha to meet employers in serious dialogue about the improvement to these codes of conduct."

He said black Americans could help. "Until such time as you have persuaded your investors to take us seriously, I do not believe that they will be moved to have discussions with us."

He said "The stupidity of America's involvement in southern Africa" would one day be documented.

"The powerful are meddling in the affairs of Southern Africa and it is a meddling which is foreboding unless it is tempered with a greater degree of wisdom and understanding than has been the case in the past.

"I am not convinced that black America has taken its responsibility in Southern Africa as seriously as it might have done."

Chief Buthelezi praised Ambassador Andrew Young, who "has done more diplomatic work for the United States among us blacks than all your diplomats put together."

"CONNIVED"

He said Americans had connived with "prophets of doom" who had said in the past that he should resign as Chief Minister of kwaZulu and president of Inkatha.

He believed America's interests would be best served if there was "real and meaningful participation" by Americans in the "struggle for liberation."

August 8, 1978

(107) 8/8/78 N.M

Chief calls on U.S. Blacks for pact

African Affairs Correspondent

IT WAS still possible to avoid the uncontrolled escalation of violence, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Los Angeles yesterday when he appealed to American Blacks to form a pact with Inkatha to pursue non-violence strategies in South Africa.

Speaking to the National Urban League, he warned, however, that "Mr. Vorster's constituency" was willing to fight to maintain its racial supremacy.

"The current heightening of brinkmanship and the consequent possible folly of misjudgement that will take somebody beyond the point of no return is inherent in our society . . ."

Those who did not take part in violence had an obligation to defuse it.

He appealed to Black Americans to join Inkatha in a "partnership in whatever non-violent strategies yet remain open to us."

He believed apartheid could not be taken to its logical conclusion unless Pretoria brought all the homelands to voluntary independence.

"If every homeland, other than KwaZulu, opted for independence, the Blacks who remained in a common South Africa, in other words the Zulus, alone will still outnumber the Whites."

Chief Buthelezi also castigated Black Americans for their ineffective support of Black South Africans.

Black Americans had kept the voice of conscience alive, but to beat White America with the stick of apartheid.

The Chief said he was aware that politics was not only the art of the possible but also the management of vested interests.

He believed that the vested interests of the United States would be served better in the future if there was real participation in the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

He pointed out that Inkatha and the Black Alliance were important developments for investors as well as Black South Africans.

"The mobilisation of consumer spending and the organisation of worker attitudes is now a real possibility for the first time in the history of this country. It is in that direction Inkatha is making its way."

Chief Buthelezi felt that the "people who carried the yoke of apartheid" should be the people who exerted economic pressure.

Workers and consumers had organisation and leadership for the first time that was not dependent on foreign aid, but at the same time because the country was in need of foreign investments "there exists the possibility of a fruitful partnership between ourselves and people like you."

FM 11/8/78 (107)

Inkatha's support

Speaking in Los Angeles, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi claimed his Inkatha movement had the support of 4,5m-7,5m. SA Africans.

The Natal Mercury, Friday, August 11, 1978

I was told I'd be killed, farmer claims

Court Reporter

EMPANGENI — The day before he allegedly killed two poachers, a Zululand farmer was told he was going to be murdered, a Supreme Court at Empangeni heard yesterday.

The farmer, Mr. Andreas Stephanus "Fanie" Janse van Rensburg (53) and his 18-year-old son, Mr. John James Janse van Rensburg, have pleaded not guilty before Mr. Justice Kumleben and two assessors to murdering Mr. David Gina (37) and Mr. Jacob Gumede (40) on their farm, "Insleep," at Ubombo on December 13, 1976.

Giving evidence, Mr. van Rensburg said he had farmed at Insleep for 29 years, improving the game and building up a herd of 1 500 cattle.

From the start he had problems with poachers there and on another small farm he owned. Cattle and game had been caught in snares.

One day he found a calf that had been in a snare for three to four months. The calf was still feeding from its mother and had grown up in the snare. Two other animals were trapped in snares not far away.

He complained about the poachers but the police told him they had bigger problems than his. He also flew to Cape Town to talk to his MP and had meetings with the chief of the Ubombo tribe.

He would arrest poachers and hand them to the chief but when this did not improve matters, he began charging them.

He had lost a lot of cattle and eventually had to get rid of the whole herd.

Informers told him he would be shot if he continued interfering with the "work" of the Africans and he believed the threat would be carried out.

He had had guns stolen from his home and knew the poachers were using firearms on Insleep.

On December 12, 1976, an informer told him he was going to be murdered. At the time he and his son were busy gathering snares from the farm and went into the bush armed.

Early next day, the Van Rensburgs concealed themselves under a tree near a snare they had been watching for two days. Mr. van Rensburg said he wanted to arrest the poachers.

About 8 a.m. Mr. Gina and Mr. Gumede arrived. Mr. Gina saw the farmer and his son and was raising his gun in John's direction when Mr. van Rensburg fired at him with his 12 bore shotgun, the Court was told. The poacher staggered and fell.

Mr. van Rensburg said he had not intended to hit anyone but Mr. Gina. There had been no time to warn the poachers and he had fired to protect the lives of his son and himself.

When Mr. Gina fell, Mr. Gumede bent as if to pick up the gun and John fired a shot.

Mr. Gumede turned and ran away, shouting: "Here they are. Come together." Mr. van Rensburg heard a noise and fired another shot into the bush. He said the shot could have hit Mr. Gumede but if he had known the poacher was there he would not have fired.

After waiting "for some time" because he was scared, Mr. van Rensburg left and reported the matter to the police.

The defence has closed its case and legal argument will start today.

Mr. Gideon Scheltema is appearing for the State, and Mr. Sytze Alkema (instructed by De Villiers and Strauss) for the Van Rensburgs.

Buthelezi: press SA

(107) 16/9/88

WASHINGTON — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday appealed to "every pressure group and every government, to every black state and to every enterprise", to press for a national convention in South Africa.

Addressing the Association for Third World Affairs here, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu said South Africa was in its eleventh hour and a national convention could avoid violence.

"This kind of holocaust will reduce South Africa to ashes and is bound to set the whole continent of Africa on fire. The West is likely to be dragged into such an inferno, and that may drag the whole world into another global war," he said.

"This necessitates the launching of a new kind of political offensive which co-ordinates internal and external campaigns against apartheid.

"The new political offensive should be aimed at moving events visibly to a convention by the Security Council of a Southern Africa treaty conference.

"The aim of such a conference should be the hammering of a formula for peaceful co-existence in Southern Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said that without co-ordination of internal and external pressures against race discrimination, apartheid society could never be destroyed.

The South African black alliance hoped to mobilise internal opinion behind a demand for the convening of a constitutional conference, to enable black and white in South Africa to find a formula for peaceful co-existence.

"South Africa is not going to be taken over by guerilla warfare as it has become known in our part of the continent. The liberation of South Africa alone would be the true liberation of Southern Africa." — SAPA.

SA image costly fake — Buthelezi

16/3/78 Rdm (107)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE South African reality was worse than portrayed overseas, but apartheid was vulnerable to the power of truth, Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Washington yesterday.

"The public image of Mr Vorster's Government and its policies is no more than a multi-million dollar fake," he said.

The situation in South Africa was one in which "administration has given way to brutal power," Chief Buthelezi told the Association for Third World Affairs at the National Press Club.

The text of his speech was released in Johannesburg yesterday.

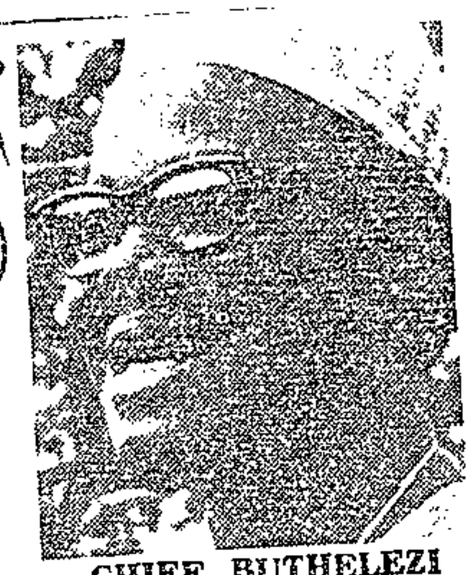
Chief Buthelezi said: "If every investor in South Africa was aware of the powderkeg upon which he builds his factory, he would take effective steps to empty the powderkeg and retain his factory."

He told the audience how he had reacted when Inkatha's first bulletin was banned: "We went ahead and continued printing and disseminating it. I could do so because I have behind me a powerful, wellknit organisation which can mobilise the people at every level."

Another vulnerability of white rule was the growing political awarness of blacks, an awarness which was rooted in strength, he said.

"There is an awareness among blacks that South Africa is theirs and its future will be determined by them. The process of liberation has begun and has passed the threshold of no return."

Chief Buthelezi earlier cautioned against belief in the "domino theory" in Southern Africa — the theory that assumed that the fall of white rule elsewhere in the sub-continent necessarily presaged the collapse of white government in South Africa.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI
. . . "brutal power"

MR BOTHA

18/8/78

Botha warns Gatsha

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has been rapped by the Minister of Labour, Mr S. P. Botha, for his threats of a possible bloodbath in South Africa if a national convention was not held.

Speaking at a public meeting in the city hall here, Mr Botha said he would advise the Chief Minister of KwaZulu rather to give more attention to the needs of his own people.

Mr Botha said that earlier this week in Washington Chief Buthelezi, in an address to the Association for Third World Affairs, had seen fit to say that all states, organisations and business concerns should exert pressure on South Africa to force the holding of a national convention.

But, said Mr Botha, Chief Buthelezi had gone further and had overtly threatened a bloodbath if this convention was not held.

"I want to say to Chief Buthelezi on behalf of the white, brown, yellow and other black peoples of South Africa that we are getting tired of his threats."

Mr Botha said South Africa did not belong to Chief Buthelezi or his people, but to all the peoples of South Africa. Any change from this situation could only be brought about by a unanimous decision of all the peoples concerned.

The South African Government wished to work and co-operate with Chief Buthelezi in furthering the interests and aspirations of his people, Mr Botha said, and it would do him well to accept the help, rather than to threaten from outside South Africa. — DDC SAPA.

soos gewysig, melding gemaak is, deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoetrust verkry is in die plek van en van minstens 'n gelyke veeteelt- of landbouwaarde is as die grond beskryf in genoemde 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 hiervan weggeneem word uit die Ooptestelde Gebied en dat ter vervanging daarvan die grond beskryf in genoemde Bylae B toegevoeg word tot die Ooptestelde Gebied.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Derde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

BYLAE A

Die ondervermelde gebied in die distrik Durban, groot 205 hektaar: Die gebied wat binne die volgende grense val: Vanaf die snypunt van die gemeenskaplike grens van Umlazi Naturellelokasie 4676 en Perseel 301 en die middel van die Isipingorivier in 'n algemeen suidoostelike rigting langs die middel van die Isipingorivier tot by die punt waar hierdie lyn die oostelike grens van die 150 voet breë E.P.T.L.-serwituut geregistreer ten gunste van die Elektrisiteitsvoorsieningskommissie sny; vandaar in 'n algemeen suidelike rigting tot by en langs die oostelike grens van Onderverdeling 8 van Perseel 1028 tot by die gemeenskaplike baken van Onderverdeling 8 en Persele 256 en 257; vandaar langs die westelike grense en met uitsluiting van Persele 256 en 249 tot by die gemeenskaplike baken van Persele 249 en 248; vandaar in 'n suidoostelike rigting langs die grens en met uitsluiting van Perseel 249 tot by die gemeenskaplike baken van Persele 249 en 250; vandaar in 'n suidelike rigting langs die oostelike grens van Onderverdeling 7 van Perseel 1028 tot by die gemeenskaplike baken van Onderverdeling 7 en Persele 242 en 241; vandaar in 'n noordwestelike rigting langs die noordelike grens van Perseel 241 tot by die gemeenskaplike baken van Persele 241 en 240; vandaar in 'n suidelike rigting langs die westelike grens en met uitsluiting van Perseel 241 tot waar hierdie lyn die middel van die Umbogintwinirivier sny; vandaar in 'n algemeen westelike en suidwestelike rigting langs die middel van die Umbogintwinirivier tot by die snypunt van hierdie lyn en die suidwestelike grens van [illegible] langs die grense en met insluiting van Persele 172, 173, 174, 178, 179, 180, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, [illegible] 260, 261, 263, 311, 310, 309, [illegible] en 301 tot by die beginpunt.

BYLAE B

Ondervermelde eiendom in die distrik Umzinto:

Onderverdeling Maida Vale van Perseel 60 van die plaas Umtwalumi 3476, groot 214,6967 hektare.

1936), as amended, has been acquired by the South African Bantu Trust in substitution for, and of a pastoral or agricultural value at least equal to, the land described in the said Schedule A;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of 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 Proclaimed Area in substitution thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Third day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.

SCHEDULE A

The following area in the District of Durban, in extent 205 hectares: The area included within the following limits: From the point of intersection of the common boundary to Umlazi Native Location 4676 and Lot 301 and the middle of the Isipingo River in a generally south-easterly direction along the middle of the Isipingo River to the point of intersection of this line and the eastern boundary of the 150 feet wide E.P.T.L. servitude registered in favour of the Electricity Supply Commission; thence in a generally southern direction to and along the eastern boundary of Subdivision 8 of Lot 1028 to the common beacon to Subdivision 8 and Lots 256 and 257; thence along the western boundaries of and excluding Lots 256 and 249 to the common beacon of Lots 249 and 248; thence in a south-easterly direction along the boundary of and excluding Lot 249 to the common beacon to Lots 249 and 250; thence in a southern direction along the eastern boundary of Subdivision 7 of Lot 1028 to the common beacon to Subdivision 7 and Lots 242 and 241; thence in a north-westerly direction along the northern boundary of Lot 241 to the common beacon to Lots 241 and 240; thence in a southern direction along the western boundary of and excluding Lot 241 to the point of intersection of this line and the middle of the Umbogintwini River; thence in a generally westerly and south-westerly direction along the middle of the Umbogintwini River to the point of intersection of this line and the south-western boundary of Lot 172, thence along the boundary [illegible] 178, 179, [illegible] 260, 261, [illegible] 311, 310, 309, [illegible] point of commencement.

SCHEDULE B

The following property in the District of Umzinto:

Subdivision Maida Vale of Lot 60 of the farm Umtwalumi 3476, in extent 214,6967 hectares.

107

No. 2143, [illegible]

WEGNEEM VAN [illegible]

GEBIED: DISTRIK [illegible]

DAARVAN DEEL [illegible]

Nademaal ek daarvan [illegible] belang is [illegible] waarvan [illegible] Gebied [illegible] uit die Ooptestelde Gebied [illegible]

En nademaal [illegible] is, synde [illegible] Bantoetrust en [illegible]

0.1 Introduction

What do African workers earn? What are their grievances at work and how do they try to resolve them? How much class solidarity exists between African and 'Coloured' workers? What homeland ties do African workers have? How much land and livestock do their families own? How do these effect their wages and remittances?

These are some of the major questions we have asked African workers in Cape Town and that we try to answer in this paper. Twenty years have passed since a survey by Sheila van der Horst was last conducted dealing with employment conditions of the African labour force in the Cape Peninsula.[1] The findings presented in this paper are from a recent survey that is similar to the previous study, but places greater emphasis on industrial relations and also consider the rural situation of urban workers.

Two hundred and eleven African men were interviewed during the period from November 1975 to February 1976. Because of the suspicions that could have arisen and the limitations that would have been imposed by interviewing workers at their place of work under management's eye, two African men were employed to conduct the interviews in the townships of Langa and Guguletu as well as in the squatter settlements of Crossroads and KTC ("Dutch Location").

An interview schedule, based on a pilot survey completed a few months earlier, was prepared and a stratified sample chosen. The stratification was based on each type of living quarters;[2] and within each type a certain number of houses, rooms or beds, whichever applicable, was systematically selected.[3] Most interviews were conducted in Xhosa and lasted about two hours. There were few refusals and a wide variety of reasons was given for refusing. A systematic method of replacing refusals was also

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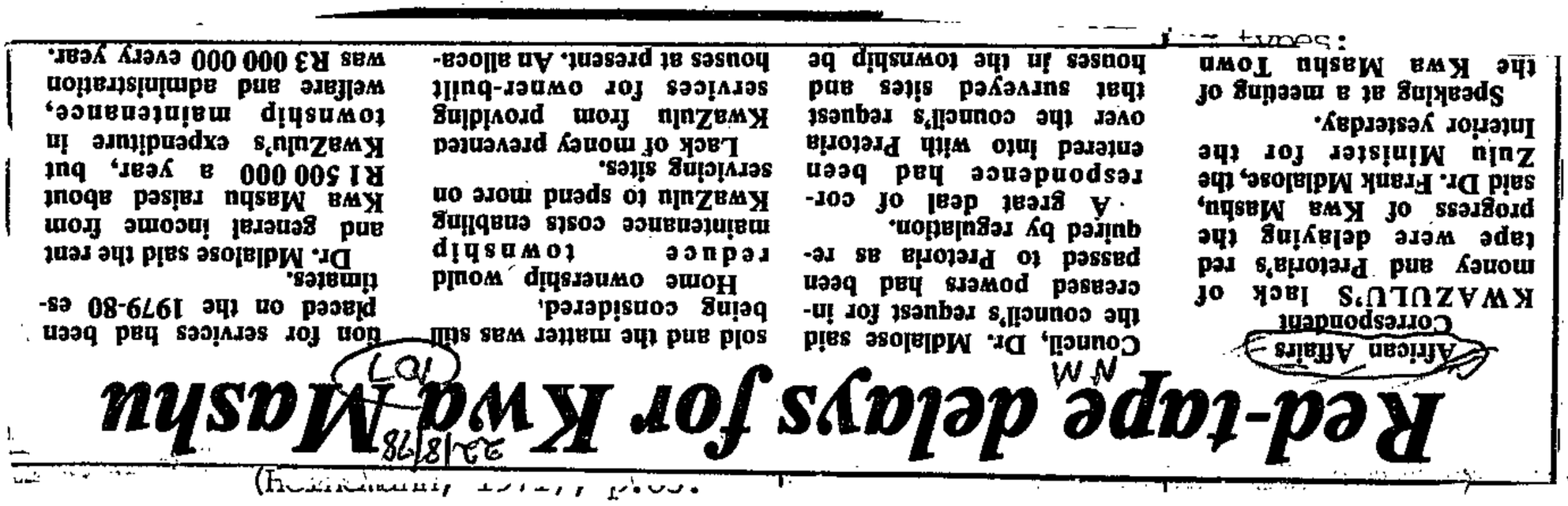
1. Sheila T. Van der Horst (1964); the field work was carried out over the years 1955 to 1957.



Red-tape delays for Kwa Mashu

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU'S lack of money and Pretoria's red tape were delaying the progress of Kwa Mashu, said Dr. Frank Mdlalose, the Zulu Minister for the Interior yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting of the Kwa Mashu Town Council, Dr. Mdlalose said the council's request for increased powers had been passed to Pretoria as required by regulation.

A great deal of correspondence had been entered into with Pretoria over the council's request that surveyed sites and houses in the township be sold and the matter was still being considered.

Home ownership would reduce township maintenance costs enabling KwaZulu to spend more on servicing sites.

Lack of money prevented KwaZulu from providing services for owner-built houses at present. An allocation for services had been placed on the 1979-80 estimates.

Dr. Mdlalose said the rent and general income from Kwa Mashu raised about R1 500 000 a year, but KwaZulu's expenditure in township maintenance, welfare and administration was R3 000 000 every year.

PUPILS of the Magada Primary School in Umlazi express joy to Mr. S. K. Naidoo, and Mr. Mike Price, a representative of the company which supplied paint for the school.

Society donates another school to Blacks

NM 24/8/78

(107)

Mercury Reporter

PUPILS of the Magada Primary School at Umlazi for whom school for many years had been a dilapidated church building are today happily housed in a R15 000 spacious five-classroom building, built and donated to the KwaZulu Government by the Divine Life Society of South Africa

The society has so far completed 11 building projects, costing about R350 000, as part of a massive scheme to help African education.

It is anticipated that the overall scheme will eventually alleviate the school shortage for about 4 000 pupils.

On Saturday, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, will officially open the society's 11th project, a high school, at Mahlabatini in Zululand.

Mrs. T. N. Luthuli, principal of the Magada Primary School told the Mercury during a recent visit to the school that her pupils were happy in their new building which was a "far cry" from the premises they had occupied for many years.

Gaping

"It was a dilapidated church with large gaping holes in the roof. Every time it rained we had a terrible time.

"The building was so old and surrounded by dense bush that it was a hiding place for snakes."

Mr. S. K. Naidoo, chairman of the society, said all the projects had been built entirely from public donations and sales of the society's literature. Most of the work was done by African contractors with help of volunteers.

"Apart from building the schools, the society also supplied the classroom furniture.

The desks and chairs are manufactured at the society's premises in Reservoir Hills and Chatsworth.

"So far we have supplied about 1 250 dual desks and 2 500 chairs to African schools," he said.

Buthelezi and Eglin joint call

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, and Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday made a joint call for a national convention involving all race groups to solve South Africa's problems.

Mr Eglin, Mr Ray Swart, PFP national chairman, and Mr Graham McIntosh, Natal chairman, yesterday went to Ulundi for a day-long session with the Zulu leader and his Cabinet.

A joint statement signed by Mr Eglin and Chief Buthelezi said: "Our overriding view is that conflict can be avoided by negotiation but, to be successful, negotiation must start before it is too late."

Chief Buthelezi said he wanted to impress on all people that Inkatha believed in a black-white future for South Africa.

US firms plan job changes for blacks

Star 24/8/78

(107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—Top men from seven major United States corporations will meet Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at Ulundi tomorrow to set out their multimillion-rand plan to improve the lot of black employees in their South African subsidiaries.

They are the chairmen of the Sullivan Principles subcommittees, charged with making massive improvements in black living standards.

The committee heads are top businessmen representing Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Mobil Oil, Goodyear Rubber, IBM, Union Carbide and 3M.

They intend to discuss with Chief Buthelezi the implementation of principles of employment proposed by Dr Leon Sullivan and supported by many large American firms operating in South Africa.

The businessmen believe that greater investment in South Africa is necessary to create further opportunities for all. At a cost of what they acknowledge will amount to millions of rands, the US companies intend to implement massive changes in their South African subsidiaries for the welfare of black employees.

Their principles are: non-segregation of the races in all eating, comfort and work facilities, equal and fair employment practices, equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time.

They intend to start a training programme to prepare large numbers of blacks for supervisory, administration, clerical and technical jobs, and increase the number of blacks in management positions.

Buthelezi to meet U.S. companies

NM 25/8/78 (107)

African Affairs Correspondent

THE representatives of seven American corporations will meet Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Ulundi today to explain their multi-million-rand plan to improve wage and working conditions for Blacks in their South African companies.

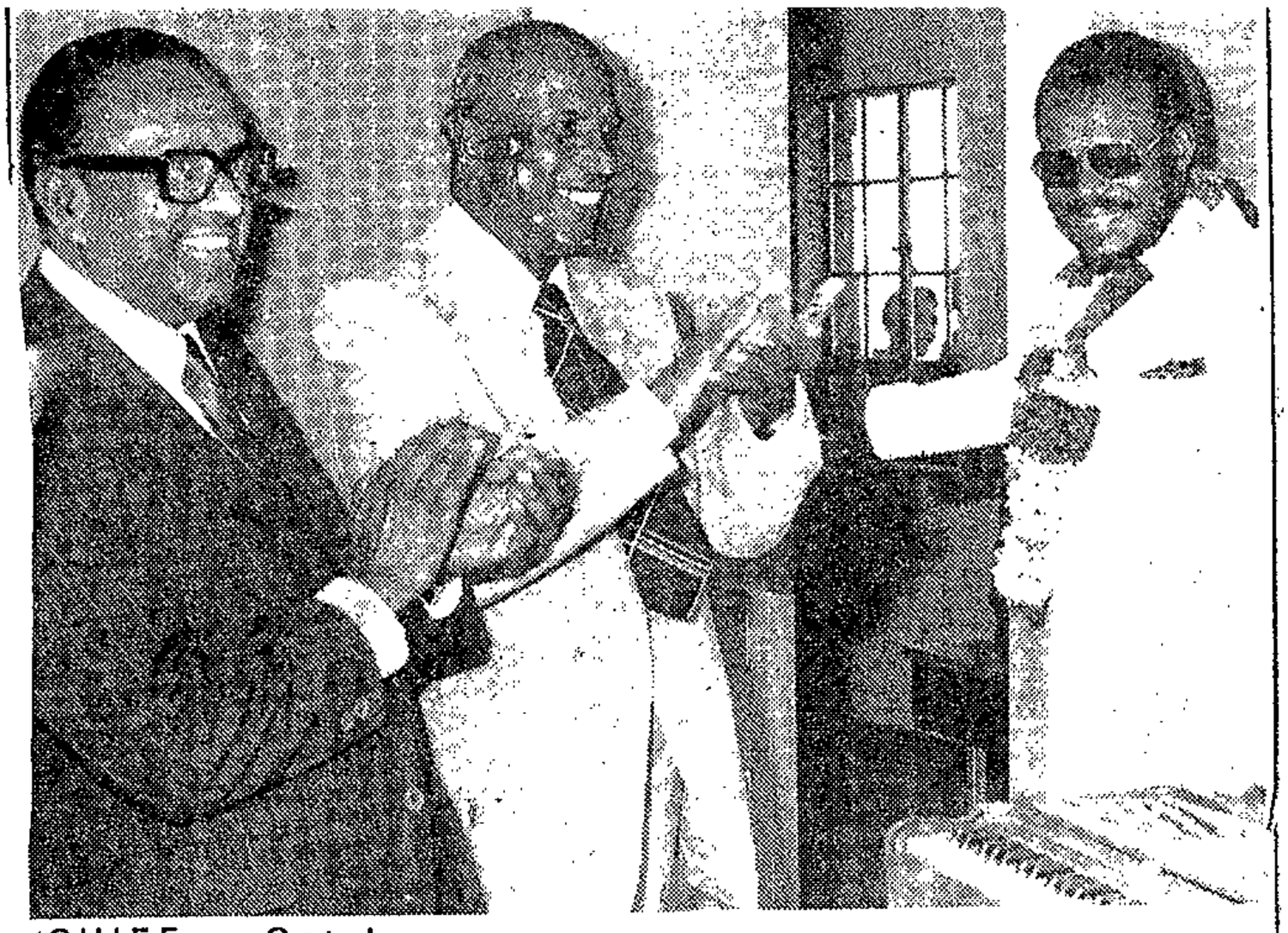
Each of the seven men is a chairman of a Sullivan Principles sub-committee and they represent Ford Motor Company, General Motors of which Dr. Leon Sullivan is a director, Mobil Oil, Goodyear Rubber, IBM, Union Carbide and the Minnesota Mining Company.

These men believe greater investment in the Republic is necessary to provide greater opportunities for all.

The American companies have said changes will cost millions and they have agreed to undertake changes which will include the desegregation of all eating, comfort and work facilities.

They also intend to implement equal employment practices and equal pay for equal work.

They have promised, too, to start a massive training scheme for Blacks in positions ranging from supervisor to manager.



CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu leader, opens the new Ekudubekeni Junior Secondary School at Mahlabatini which was built and donated to KwaZulu by the Divine Life Society of South Africa. Cheering the chief here are Mr. J. P. Gokool (left), and Mr. S. K. Naidoo, chairman of the society.

KwaZulu schools 'suffering'

28/8/78

(107)

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU'S Department of Education and Culture was finding it "virtually impossible" to function satisfactorily because of lack of funds, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said at Mahlabatini in Zululand at the weekend.

Opening the new Ekudubekeni Junior Secondary School, which was built and donated to KwaZulu Government by the Divine Life Society of South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said that in the estimates for 1979/80 only R3 000 000 could be provided for services which required at least R9 000 000 for the education department to function properly.

Population

He said the Black population growth in KwaZulu and other parts of the country was such that they could not cope with the educational needs created by the explosion in population growth.

"I must hasten to explain that it is not population growth which is solely responsible for our woes. We are all aware of the fact that it was the missionaries who pioneered Black education in South Africa. It was also the same missionaries who for decades catered for the medical needs of the Black people," he said.

Donations

Black education, from the moment education was introduced into the Black community, was "very poorly financed." He said Black education depended on donations from churches, and was later on subsidised by the State on a scale which resulted in Blacks not getting even a quarter of the amount which was spent per head for White children.

Blacks were the only race group that had to pay for school buildings and books and also had to bear the burden of paying private teachers.

The nation with invisible borders

Tswana chief: Why should we have them?

By MARTIN WELZ

THOUSANDS of South African motorists travelling from Rustenburg to Swartruggens, from Warrenton to Vryburg or from Bloemfontein to Ladybrand are crossing the borders of BophuthaTswana daily without knowing it — or caring.

Except on the road to President Paul Kruger's farm Boekenhoutfontein, there are no signs or border posts to indicate that they are crossing the borders of South Africa.

BophuthaTswana wants it so.

Says Mr T. M. Molatlhwa, BophuthaTswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Why should we have border posts when it is all our country anyway?"

He reiterated his country's claims to large parts of the Transvaal and Northern Cape that split the seven parts — spread over three provinces — of his country.

But as BophuthaTswana enters its ninth month of independence, its claims to a unified Tswanaland and a return to the boundaries of British Bechuanaland of a century ago will become increasingly evident to white South Africa.

Links

If all goes well, Radio BophuthaTswana will go on the air from Mmabatho in direct competition with South Africa's Radio Bantu before the end of the year.

Already on the drawing-boards is a network of microwave towers to carry telephone conversations to all seven parts of BophuthaTswana for its Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

The fledgling Post Office already has 24 post offices, while many new offices and telephone exchanges are being planned. This will make the Tswanas increasingly independent of South African facilities.

First to feel the squeeze in white South Africa, say officials, will be the towns of Mafeking and Rustenburg, which will have to be incorporated into BophuthaTswana or will become ghost towns.

Business

"For every white who shops in Mafeking, there are 19 black shoppers from BophuthaTswana," the head of Information, Mr David M. Mothoagae, says, adding: "If we develop our own shopping centre just across the border, Mafeking businesses will die."

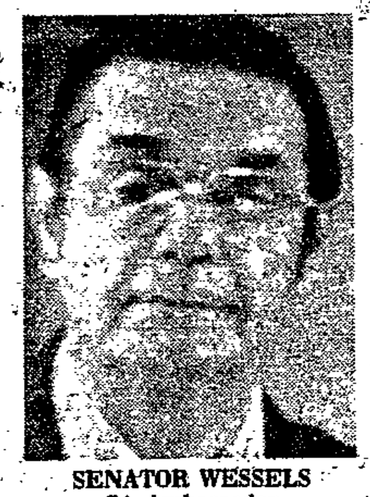
"But," says Mr Molatlhwa, "we do not want the white business men and farmers in the areas that we claim to be bought out. We do not want them to leave. We need them and believe that they should be given the option of staying and becoming BophuthaTswana citizens."

Many white business men in Mafeking agree, and there is a strong move afoot to ask the South African Government to call a referendum to establish the feelings of whites in the area.

Infant capital

Mmabatho, being built on the outskirts of Mafeking, comprises only the new Parliament, a bare independence stadium, the presidency, a dozen Ministerial residences and a luxury hotel and casino.

The country's seven "major towns" are still not towns in the true sense of the word, but dormitory "locations" where Tswana workers in white towns across the border leave their wives and children and spend the odd weekend "home".



SENATOR WESSELS
SA Ambassador

Most Tswanas must still "cross the border" to buy provisions and post letters, contributing to South Africa's prosperity and tax income.

But they are becoming increasingly aware that, if their purchases are large enough to be delivered across the border, they can claim a deduction of sales tax.

Relations

Once there are shopping centres in BophuthaTswana, South Africans — black and white — will be able to do tax-free shopping there.

It is in the field of human relations, however, that the most remarkable changes are to be seen.

In traditionally some of the most conservative areas of South Africa, hundreds of South African officials are working tirelessly to undo the restrictions of apartheid.

Afrikaner officials rub shoulders with blacks in the same social clubs and in office canteens.

"It has been a liberation for me," said one of BophuthaTswana's most senior white officials — "liberation from the guilt and embarrassment that come from having to treat people differently because they are black.

"You have no idea what a relief it is to simply take your place in the queue at the canteen and have a normal friendly chat without being treated as the white boss.

"How embarrassing it is to travel with your black colleagues from Mafeking to Pretoria without being able to stop along the way for a cup of tea at a cafe. Or having to stay in a five-star hotel which we as ordinary officials neither want nor can afford simply to avoid apartheid."

At the army base just north of Mafeking, white South African national service men seconded to the base to train the BophuthaTswana Army's maintenance men, are doing a strenuous physical-training course together with the black trainees.

Teachers

Several white women from Mafeking who used to teach in white schools in South Africa have taken jobs as teachers in black schools. Paying tax in BophuthaTswana, they are yet to find out whether it would free married women from paying joint tax with their husbands in South Africa.

Several South African servicemen are doing part of their national service as teachers in BophuthaTswana schools.

"People in South Africa don't realise how much joy one can get out of teaching these children," said Lance-Corporal O. Meintjies, doing his stint in the Civilian Affairs Section of the South African Defence Force as an Afrikaans teacher.

"Oom"

Mrs Nicolleen Davel was competing in a beanbag race with her class of black nine-year olds when we arrived. Her husband is a shop manager in Mafeking.

"My black colleagues call me Oom Johnnie," said a smiling Mr Jan Wessels, Communications Director in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

He was seconded from the South African Post Office last year. "I will stay here as long as they need me. All I want when I leave is to be sure that BophuthaTswana has the best communications service.

In interviews with many white officials, I was left in no doubt about their loyalty. "Don't knock BophuthaTswana. As long as they will have me, it's my country," was a statement I heard again and again.

Support

Almost without exception, they expressed support for the consolidation of the country.

Meanwhile the South African Ambassador, Senator Gerrie Wessels, has his offices across the border in South Africa, from where he tries to strengthen links with the infant country.

The Immorality Act has not been revoked by BophuthaTswana, but it may be invalid in terms of the new republic's Declaration of Human Rights contained in its constitution.

Informed sources in Mafeking say that the validity of the Immorality Act may well be put to the test in BophuthaTswana's courts before the end of this year.

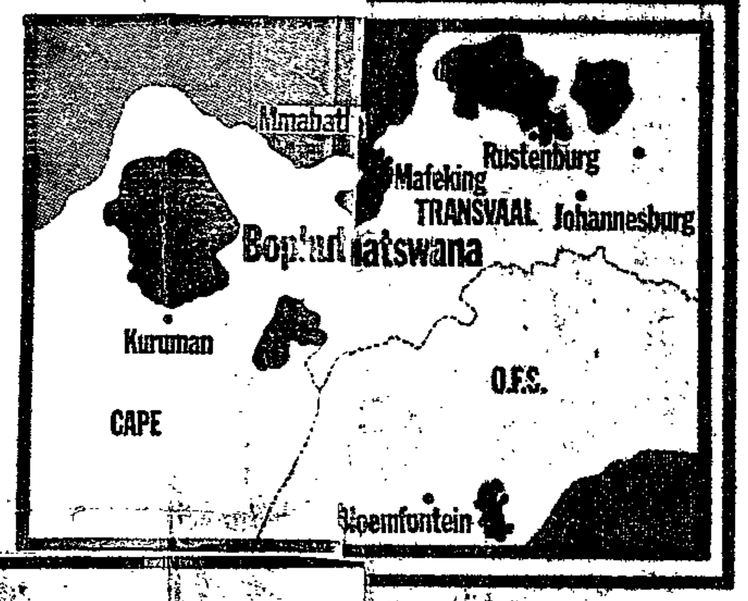
While Justice officials have been reluctant to prosecute under the Immorality Act, which prohibits sex across the colour line, conservative Tswanas are perturbed by a decline in moral standards and an increase in prostitution which could follow the inflow of white South African "fun seekers".

It remains difficult to get a conviction for prostitution.

BophuthaTswana's constitution guarantees that all people are equal before the law, and stipulates that no one shall be favoured or prejudiced on grounds of sex, race, descent or religious belief.

It also guarantees freedom of association and the right to "respect for the individual's private and family life".

The constitution empowers the High Court to rule invalid any laws contravening the Declaration of Human Rights.



Taking the army into the classroom . . . a South African Defence Force lance-corporal teaching in a Tswana school.

TIM MUIL, the Mercury's African Affairs Correspondent analyses some of the unwarranted criticism levelled at Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the Zulu nation ...

7/9/78 N.M (102)

The facts reveal the truth

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi has often been charged with over-sensitivity toward criticism, but it is becoming increasingly clear that he is often justified in feeling persecuted.

He is lied about, vilified and betrayed by friends more frequently than any other politician in this country.

Character assassination is much more a feature of Black politics than it is of White where defamation laws are a distinct deterrent.

A study of the record, however, indicates that the Chief's reaction is most violent where the criticism is tailored for international consumption.

He has no overseas medium with which to counter the distortions of commentators who have plainly taken sides, who have become, in some cases, appendages, of the Black body politic.

Lonely stance

He is a moderate, which is a lonely stance. He would be unnatural if, in addition, he welcomed having his efforts to be recognised as Black South Africa's main negotiator impaired by locally-based foreign commentators who seem pre-occupied with providing a platform for radicals.

It might be paranoic to see a conspiracy in every report, but it is tempting in the face of the evidence.

A certain American journalist has for years presented the Chief to his New York readers as a mere tribal leader of little significance outside KwaZulu.

In the light of the Quotso and Markinor surveys and more lately the Bergstraesser findings, this is inexplicable.

More recently this man told his readers that after the Chief was ejected from the Sobukwe funeral he flew to Cape Town to form the Black Alliance to save face.

The formation of the Alliance three months previously had made headlines all over the country, and the meeting Chief Buthelezi attended after the Graaff-Reinet incident had been planned three months before by the Alliance's executive.

Earlier another American, writing days afterwards, described the Chief's Soweto rally in January as a failure — attended by only 9 000 Sowetans, mainly over the age of 40, which meant he had been "cold-shouldered."

Although this particular writer had not attended that rally, she had access to all the papers that had described the crowd of nearly 20 000 people of all ages.

Christian Science

The *Christian Science Monitor*, in an apparently authoritative article, recently denigrated Zulus generally and the Chief quite subtly.

"For years," the article stated, "the Eastern Cape has been the most politically active area for Blacks in South Africa. The first cell of the oldest Black nationalist movement, the African National Congress, was organised in Port Elizabeth. The Pan African Congress had its roots here as well."

Claiming that Xhosas had received education earlier than anyone else, the article said that because of this the Xhosa were regarded as "thinkers" while the Zulus had a "self-image of being warriors."

The final "distinction" between Xhosas and Zulus goes like this: "Black leaders (least of all the thinking Xhosa) never point out that with the exception of the late Zulu Chief Albert Lutuli, the prominent leaders of South Africa's Black nationalist movements have been or are Xhosa."

The snide comment about the Zulu "self-image" might impress ill-informed Americans, but South Africans can recall Shaka, Dingane, Mzilikazi, Cetewayo, Bambatha and more recently the many decorations won in two world wars by the Zulu-dominated Native Military Corps.

Between 1940 and '45 the NMC won one Distinguished Conduct Medal, 16 Military Medals, two British Empire Medals, one King's Medal for Bravery, 21 mentioned in dispatches and nine commendations. More than 1 500 were killed and nearly 800 wounded — hardly a "self-image."

Members of groups

Elementary research would have taken care of the other carefully conceived preconception about Zulu leadership.

Chief Buthelezi himself replied: "Dr. Pexley Seme, a Zulu lawyer, founded the ANC, and Anton Lembede, another Zulu lawyer, founded its Youth League."

He pointed out that there were several Zulus and members of groups outside the Xhosa who could be legitimately regarded as thinkers. "There were men like Prof. Z. K. Mathews, the late Dr. Letle, Dr. James Moroka, the Rev Mokgato, the Rev. E. Mahabane, and many more.

"There were important Zulu leaders, now in exile, like Dr. Zami Conco, M. B. Yengwa, Johnny Makatini, all of whom were ANC top brass, and A. B. Ngcobo, Molly Nkosi, Jordan Ngubane, Jacob Nyaose who were executive members of the PAC."

The late Albert Lutuli ... another prominent Zulu leader ...

What about Chief Buthelezi himself, the chairman of the Black Alliance, and president of Inkatha, the largest Black political organisation in our history and by any reasoning a significant nationalist movement?

Evaluating contributions to the Black liberation struggle on ethnic lines cannot, in any case, be regarded as supportive of Black solidarity.

Certainly the Africans of Sharpeville and of Soweto 1976 did not play this silly game of tribal marbles; one for you and that's mine and that's yours.

The SC Monitor

But if the farce is pursued one must ask the *"Monitor"* what it was the Xhosa leaders achieved — Transkei independence?

One can validly ask if these reports to the United States are mere oversights or deliberate distortions. What do they hope to gain — the destruction of moderation, the escalation of violence?

If his enemies on the Left manage to eliminate Chief Buthelezi, and this is manifestly part of the extremist programme, South Africa will have total confrontation.

Discrediting, undermining and finally removing the powerful innovator-cum-conciliator of middle-politics leaves only irreconcilable extremes like severed powerlines dangling dangerously over the forest.

Playing dominoes with other people's lives and countries is the ultimate in intellectual arrogance. One can only hope their game fails.

7/9/78 Nam 707

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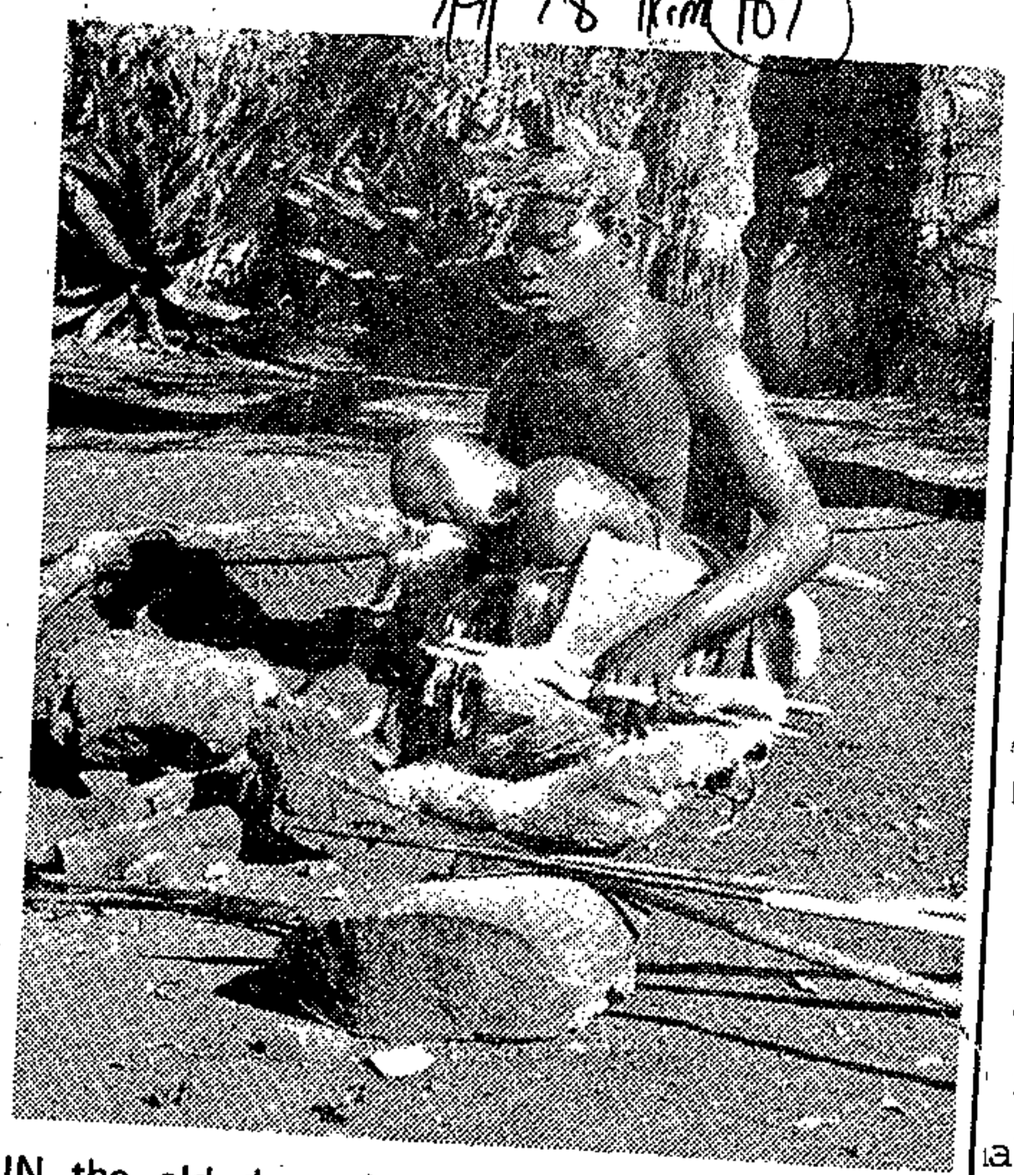

IN the old days the Zulu blacksmith made his bellows from goat skins. In the days of Shaka these were taken from six selected goats which were skinned alive. The bellows were made from the last goat to die.

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Museum of Zulu life

A ZULULAND farmer has established a traditional Zulu kraal on his farm to preserve the fast-dying traditions and customs of the Zulu nation.

For many years Mr. Graham Stewart who grows sugar cane in the Nkwalini Valley near Eshowe, has taken an interest in the traditional way of life of the Zulu people whose customs and traditions are being forgotten with the influence of the Western way of life now so strong in Zululand.

Realising that the customs and traditional tribal life of the Zulus would soon be swamped and forgotten, he decided some years ago to create a "living museum" on his farm to preserve for posterity a living record of the daily life in a Zulu kraal or home.

Tourists can visit the farm by luxury road coach from Durban some 300 kilometres away.

So popular has the kraal become that in summer about 3 000 visitors, many

life and his wellbeing are steeped in superstition, ancestral worship and historic events.

The Zulu in his own way is very religious and he believes in ancestral worship. He will appeal to his ancestors in times of trouble and sickness but will

OUT and ABOUT with PETER SUTTON

also thank them for any benefits received such as good crops, good hunting or other good fortune.

If he receives these favours he believes that they have come directly from some past relative and therefore the spirits have to be thanked. This is done by killing a beast and drinking beer.

Cont

of them from overseas, visit the farm every month.

To make his museum truly lifelike Mr. Stewart employs a group of men and women to enact for visitors scenes peculiar to the Zulu. Near the farm is the site of the kraal of the famous Zulu king, Shaka, which was named Bulawayo.

This kraal covered an area of about four hectares and contained an estimated 1 400 huts all made in the traditional beehive style of the Zulus and thatched with grass. Nearby is the infamous Coward's Bush where it is said, Shaka executed his victims, particularly those who were found to be lacking in courage during battle.

On arrival at the farm the visitor is taken to an exact replica of a traditional kraal.

On entering certain important customs must be observed. The entrance to the kraal is always at the far end, directly opposite the entrance to the cattle stockade. The huts must be approached from the right hand side and never the left. The reason for this is that the visitor must pass all the huts on the way round to the main hut.

If this custom is not observed, it is felt that the visitor is not approaching with friendly intentions.

The head of the kraal always occupies the right hand side of the hut, the women the left side. On entering the hut, you remain seated after greeting the occupants. Only now will you be asked to state the purpose of your visit.

Although Westerners find it strange, the Zulu's whole

Should bad fortune come his way, then he believes the spirits have found fault with him and to please them, a white ox must be killed.

Zulus are an extremely proud nation and are very conscious of the meaning of the word "Zulu" which they say means heaven.

Because of this they believe themselves to be superior to other African tribes. From an early age Zulu children are taught to respect their elders and this continues throughout their lives.

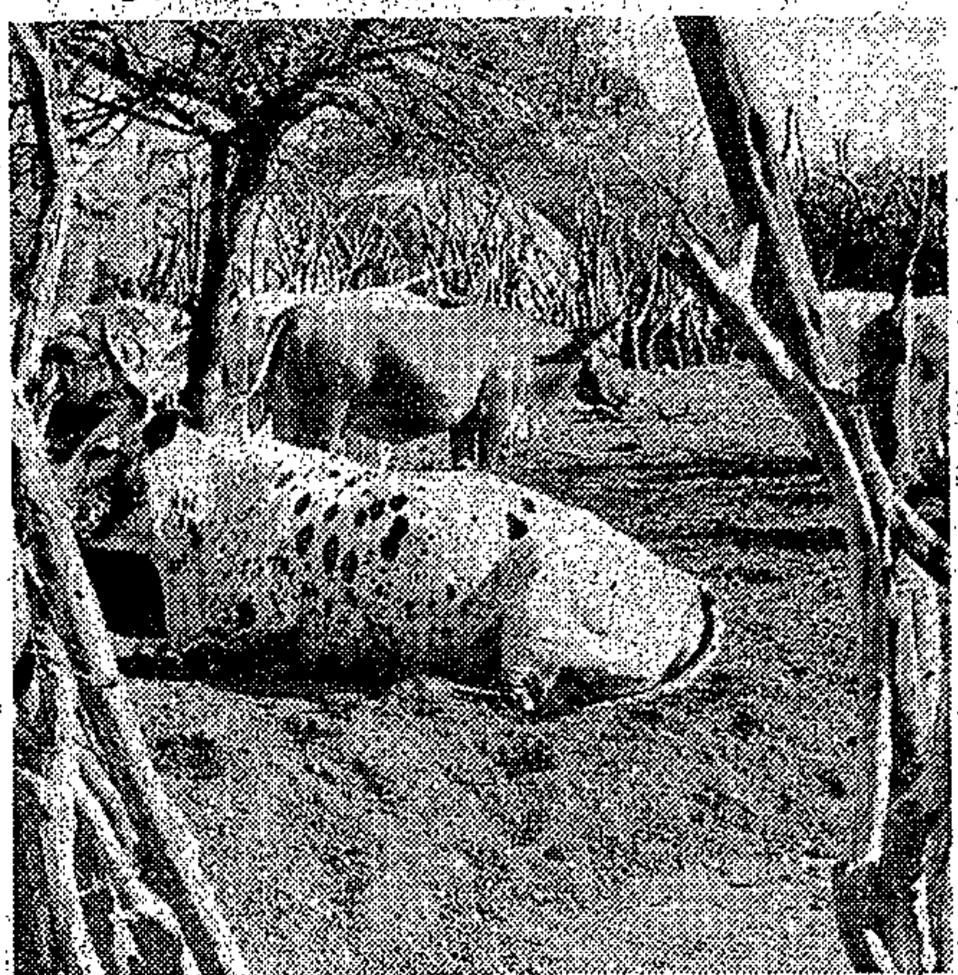
The old grandfather who is now 75 years old, must be consulted and his wisdom sought before any decisions in tribal and home matters are taken.

The cattle kraal in which can be seen the typical Zebu cattle that the migrating tribes brought with them from Central Africa many hundreds of years ago, is the most important place of the Zulu home.

Not only does the kraal hold all their wealth, the cattle, but it is also a sacred place. Here are held the important discussions, meetings, feasts and marriage ceremonies.

The Zulu people believe that each family has its own protecting spirit which is embodied in its departed male ancestors.

When the head of a kraal dies he is invariably buried in the cattle kraal no matter where he has died. All his material belongings are brought home and buried in the cattle kraal with him so that he may be present at all times and his spirit return to the kraal to be present at all times.



CATTLE are still the most important possession of the tribal Zulu.

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Questionaire to workers (2)

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Why/Why not?

R500 000 hotel opens for Blacks

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU'S Minister for the Interior, Dr. Frank Mdlalose, will open a R500 000 hotel at Madadeni, near Newcastle, today.

The hotel, built by the KwaZulu Development Corporation, has 16 rooms but is designed so that two more floors can be added easily. It is for Blacks.

The KDC has announced that Holiday Inns has entered a tripartite agreement with the corporation to build a 45-room international hotel at Ulundi, the tiny Zulu capital on the White Umfolozi.

The hotel will be completed by next May at a cost of above R1 500 000.

Dr. Laurence McCrystal, chairman of the KDC, conceded that the hotel was unlikely to "make a good profit" for some time.

The hotel would not be subsidised by Pretoria as rumoured, but the KDC would carry any losses that might occur.

There was a large population in the area and the bar and off-sales profits would help the hotel "break even," said Dr. McCrystal.

A gambling casino in the hotel was a long-range plan.

Referring to the hotel's White staff he said the corporation would probably have to get permission from Pretoria to allow them to live on the premises.

Pretoria had decided that White officials working for KwaZulu had to live at Melmoth, about 45km away.

The Government had spent about R2 000 000 on property and housing in the small town for Whi

Buthelezi has open mind on system of government

(107) 20/9/78 NAM

SIR, — I have great respect for the journalism of your African Affairs Correspondent Mr. Tim Muil. That is why I am surprised how he happened to have slipped up so badly in the article he wrote on "African middle class men favour a federal State" (The Natal Mercury, September 12, 1978).

I cannot remember too many journalists who have followed my political career closely for quite a few years more than Mr. Muil. I was thus amazed to read in this article:

"This rejection of Chief Buthelezi's dream of majority rule in a unitary State was vehemently expressed by a young lawyer."

I am amazed that Mr. Muil should have used these words. I am for negotiation and for a National Convention. I have an open mind. I have stated openly that I stand for majority rule of like-minded South Africans regardless of race, colour or creed. I do not know where Mr. Muil gets it that I am committed to majority within a unitary State and not within a federal State, for instance. Where did he get this? Is the implication that majority rule cannot be exercised within a federal State?

Nigeria

Nigeria, the most powerful nation in Africa, was a federal State in which majority rule was exercised within that federal formula before their Biafran problems.

The United States, India, Switzerland and Canada are all federal States. I will not tie myself to one particular formula before we get to the conference table. One does not negotiate on the basis of bringing something cut and dried to the conference table.

The whole article is misleading about the Durban Black middle class. We have a large number of this Black bourgeoisie in Inkatha, in the KwaZulu Assembly and in the Cabinet. Why then make a song about less than 10 people as if they are representative of the African middle class?

No doubt

No one except a political idiot can doubt my, and the Zulus', rejection of independence. The KwaZulu election was fought on the basis of that rejection and won with 100 percent of the seats. An endorsement of homeland independence. Is that what can be described as clearing the decks for independence? Even Mr. Vorster has predicted in Parliament that in five years' time all the so-called homelands will be independent except "KwaZulu."

I am glad that Inyanda as an organisation and NAFCOC passed a vote of confidence in me and my leadership at their recent conference, and gave me a special award in recognition of my services to Black people of South Africa, in spite of the businessmen who spoke to Mr. Muil.

Stereotypes

Both types of lawyers and businessmen Mr. Muil spoke to clearly fall into the category of those who do not identify with the ordinary man in the street as we do in Inkatha. They all sound like the stereotypes I know in Durban, who are interested only in filling their pockets at the expense of the ordinary man, through either their businesses or through inflated lawyers' fees and exorbitant medical fees. The middle class who are with me in the Assembly and in Inkatha sacrifice with me, and we have set aside a portion of our salaries for the liberation struggle.

Cocktail parties

The coterie Mr. Muil spoke to are the ones who are quite vociferous in White suburbs and in diplomatic circles, particularly at cocktail parties where they pontificate and pass snide remarks about us. No one ever draws attention to the fact that when they make their pontifications they represent no one except themselves.

Moreover they should have the courage of their convictions and be willing to be quoted under their names and not make statements they cannot support as an anonymous invisible and amorphous mass.

MANGOSUTHU G. BUTHELEZI,
President, Inkatha and
Chief Minister, KwaZulu.
Ulundi

FOOTNOTE. — Tim Muil states: "I made a mistake. I was under the impression that majority rule implied, even if only in the long-term, unitary statehood. Chief Buthelezi makes the point that the Black middle-class provides political leadership. My article says precisely that, but at the same time it is historically contradictory but also true that the majority of any middle class is complacent, self-involved and status quo orientated.

"The third and fourth paragraphs of my article make it clear where these men stand — not entirely representative, and who really is, of the people with whom they live in Black suburbia ...

"The article was not intended as criticism of Chief Buthelezi. It was written to reflect some of the thinking — right or wrong — in a particular Black milieu, and the article makes that clear.

"The people to whom I spoke did not withhold their names. I did. I felt names were irrelevant. The men are more influential than many people would concede, even if only through a process that could be called social osmosis. I think it is better to know their views than not to know them." — Editor.

Six impi men guilty of killing policeman

(107) ~~(25)~~ ~~(26)~~

20/9/78 M.M

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Six members of a Doornkraal impi which chased and shot dead an African policeman were found guilty in the Supreme Court yesterday of culpable homicide.

Detective-Constable Vincent Sibisi was cornered in a donga and shot in the head after a 600m chase on July 16 last year.

Seven members of the impi appeared before Mr Justice Friedman and two assessors charged with the policeman's murder, four counts of attempted murder, theft and conspiracy to murder.

At the opening of the hearing yesterday Mbimbi Mabaso (26), Mzabywa Madonsela (26), Michael Mziyabantu (28), Albert Dlamini (28), Mfanizane Langa (40) and Fani Mabaso (30) changed their pleas of not guilty on all counts to guilty of culpable homicide.

Mr. Vincent Magubane (35) stuck to his plea of not guilty on all counts and a separation of trials was ordered.

Mr. Johan van Zuydam, counsel for the first six accused, handed in a statement that the members of the impi at no stage knew constable Sibisi was a policeman.

The impi, of which the six accused were members, formed part of the Mabaso faction which had fled into the bush after a prolonged war with the opposing Sithole faction and arrests by the police.

The impi was hiding in the bush near Doornkraal when a vehicle driven by Constable Sibisi arrived at a spot where a car had broken down.

A member of the policeman's party was recognised as a member of the opposing Sithole faction.

According to the statement two shots were fired by the policeman's group and the impi — which at that stage was not aggressive — had attacked in the belief it was being fired on by members of the Sithole faction.

Inkatha tells Buthelezi's critics to stop sniping

21/9/78 N.M (107)

SIR, — I have read with interest Tim Muil's analysis of the so-called African middle class men's views on a number of political issues (The Natal Mercury, September 12, 1978).

On behalf of the National Cultural Liberation Movement I feel obliged to point out a few things which might be misunderstood not only by millions of Chief Buthelezi's followers, but also by our White fellow countrymen.

May I stress that in doing so I do not intend to cast any slur on Tim Muil's journalistic ingenuity as well as his genuine concern for the Black man's plight. I am only concerned with putting the record straight with reference to the reported utterances of some of these so-called African middle-class men.

First, I do not agree with the thesis that the views of the "Black bourgeoisie" are not usually heard in Black politics. If we take the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as an example we note that the members of the Assembly are drawn from the ranks of lawyers, medical doctors, school teachers, inspectors of education, bishops, senior court interpreters, Chiefs, farmers and businessmen.

The Cabinet

The seven-member cabinet of KwaZulu consists of two medical doctors, one former university lecturer, one former school teacher, one Chief and one businessman.

In fact only 21 percent of Blacks interviewed rejected all other possible political concepts in favour of a unitary state. About 47 percent of Blacks interviewed supported a federation. To me this seems to indicate that by opting for a unitary state Blacks are not necessarily thereby slamming the door to further negotiation at the conference table.

Reasons known

Not only do we know the identities of those few businessmen who delight in politically sniping at Chief Buthelezi, but we also know the reasons why they snipe at him.

Chief Buthelezi earned the wrath of a few self-centred businessmen when he rightly decided to introduce the tri-partnership concept so as to help the Black consumer and open up employment opportunities for millions of starving Blacks while at the same time promoting industrial activity in KwaZulu.

To a self-centred and greedy businessman this decision was of course a heinous crime! It is therefore expected that a few businessmen will always take the first opportunity to discredit him by claiming that he is preparing to lead KwaZulu to independence and that his policy is "political showmanship" — whatever that means!

Cont ↓

The Chief Minister himself is a university graduate and Chief of his tribe. The composition of the 150 000-strong Inkatha membership is even more revealing in this regard. Among members we have university professors and lecturers, medical doctors, lawyers, theologians, senior bank accountants, teachers, nurses, social workers, actors, authors, magistrates, businessmen, sportsmen, university students, high school students and what have you!

Misleading

It is therefore very misleading to claim that little is heard from the Black bourgeoisie just because nine men — two lawyers, a doctor, a high ranking bank official and five businessmen (as against the above cross-section of the Assembly, Cabinet and Inkatha membership) were spoken to.

What is even more baffling is the fact that in the article in question it is conceded that these nine men are what Chief Buthelezi has called "arm chair critics" and that they play no political or civic role in their community.

What right have they to be heard if their only preoccupation is filling their pockets with wealth while the seemingly shortsighted members of the Assembly, Cabinet and Inkatha sacrifice their pleasures in civic and community service?

Further, what special qualifications do these nine people have to qualify as representatives of the so-called African middle-class over the heads of tens of thousands of middle class members of the Assembly, Cabinet and Inkatha?

Won all seats

They will continue to do this even though they know very well that Inkatha under Chief Buthelezi's leadership participated in the last elections and won all seats on a ticket of no independence for KwaZulu.

Indeed they will continue to do this even though they know very well that in 1973 the Quotso Survey in Soweto demonstrated that Chief Buthelezi was the most popular politician among the people of Soweto; that in 1974 a wide-scale Markinor Survey showed that he was the only leader with measurable support outside his territory, and that in June, 1978, the Bergstraesser Survey showed that he was the leading political figure of Black South Africa.

Stop it

These few businessmen should thank their God that there is still a leader like Chief Buthelezi who is prepared to soil his hands trying to make this country free from racial discrimination so that they too can freely pursue their peculiar and not so enviable hobby of enriching themselves.

If they are too arrogant to acknowledge this fact, then the least they should do is to stop sniping at Chief Buthelezi around dark corners. We have surely heard enough of the views of a few political snipers in newspaper columns. What about the views of Black patriots and millions of Chief Buthelezi's followers for a change?

OSCAR D. DHLOMO
Acting Secretary-General: Inkatha.

Pte. Bag X04,
Ulundi.
3838.

Middle class

My conclusion in this regard is that the views of the African middle class are clearly heard in Black politics; the views that are not heard are those of a few materialistic backbiters, and surely no oppressed Black man would care to hear such views!

It is not quite correct to state as an accomplished fact that Chief Buthelezi believes in majority rule in a unitary state. What I know is that Chief Buthelezi has said he believes in a Black/White future for South Africa, that all citizens must be afforded meaningful political participation, and that the future of South Africa must be decided by all citizens at a national convention.

Although scientists of the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute in Freiburg found that the majority of Blacks (83 percent) as well as the majority of Chief Buthelezi's supporters favoured a unitary state in South Africa, they also added that Blacks were not dogmatic or inflexible in their preference for a unitary state.

The man with a mission

(107) 21/9/78 NM

THANKS to the Wildlife Society last year 2 500 000 Africans heard the conservation message on radio, 80 000 saw it in their weekly newspaper and 1 000 students and teachers attended field courses.

When Simeon Gcumisa joined the Wildlife Society's African Education programme (ACE) he allied himself to an unknown cause. Today he is known as KwaZulu's Mr. Conservation.

When he left his job as vice-principal of the Cwaka Agricultural College there were many who thought he had made a mistake for he was giving up status and security to become a spokesman for an unknown cause.

Today this cause is no longer unknown.

More than 2,5 million Zulus regularly hear the conservation message on radio programmes Simeon prepares for Radio Bantu. He also writes for a Natal African newspaper and a thousand students and teachers have been out with him taking part in field courses.

The ACE programme has the full backing of the KwaZulu department of education and it was at the request of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that the Wildlife Society originally launched the conservation education programme five years ago.

The courses were designed to provide in-service training for the homeland's biology teachers who leave their classrooms during the term to explore forest, seashore, estuary and grasslands to learn something of the ecology of each.

MR. Simeon Gcumisa seen with a party of KwaZulu schoolteachers discussing conservation education problems during a field trip in Zululand.

Simeon Gcumisa is the leader of these courses although local experts contribute back-up lectures along the way.

So far more than 100 teachers and student teachers have been on courses and later returned to their classes in schools all over Natal. The teachers have in turn taken schoolchildren out into the field.

Simeon came to the ACE programme with agricultural qualifications and a poet's insight — he is a writer of some consequence in KwaZulu — and during the past few years has acquired a new perspective through meeting experts, attending symposia and by studying and reading.

He has walked all over the countryside from the Ngoye Forest to the eroded farms of KwaZulu.

On an overseas visit to the United States he was impressed with the way conservation education is taught. Back in South Africa he began putting into practice what he learned and has organised meetings with tribesmen discussing conservation problems.

His meetings have brought him into contact with Black schoolchildren, scoutmasters, farmers and extension officers.

His message to his audience follows along these lines: "Let us think of a married man who owns 30 hectares of land. That man and his wife have 8 sons and live off the land trying to produce all the food they need."

He tells them that when the father dies there will be 80 mouths to feed but the size of the land will not have increased. "What will the dead man's grandchildren and great-grandchildren live on?" he asks.

According to Simeon Gcumisa, conservation problems are people problems. "Together we must work co-operatively to find ways and means to conserve KwaZulu's natural heritage."

27/9/78

(107)

Gatsha: don't reject whites

DURBAN — Inkatha and the Zulu people stood for one South Africa, for negotiation and for a non-racial society, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said at Stanger yesterday.

Addressing several thousand people gathered round Shaka's memorial in the centre of town, the chief appealed to black youth "to accept people of all race groups as fellow countrymen.

"We appeal to the youth not to reject all whites because of arrogant pontifications by the white left wing and by the white right wing," he said.

Gathered under an awning to celebrate the 150th anniversary of King Shaka's assassination, the chief was accompanied by several members of his Cabinet, white officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

He told the crowd the Black Alliance had opened doors to all oppressed people and blacks should accept "identification by many whites with our cause."

He added: "We will never look at anyone as an enemy merely because he or she has a skin different from our skins. We stand for human rights and human dignity which we believe our founder (Shaka) recognised when he received whites with such warmth and hospitality when they first entered his kingdom."

Chief Buthelezi said he and the movement he led stood for non-violence.

"This is not because we are afraid to die. But we believe in non-violence because this is wisdom and it is in the best interests of all our peoples, white, black or brown.

"This is where we stand in spite of the great stampede by whites into the white laager Mr Vorster has built up for the in the past 12 years."

Blacks were as much saddened by terrorist excesses as were whites, he said.

"The handling of tragic events such as the Shaba killings in Zaire and the callous shooting of survivors of the Rhodesian Viscount plane tragedy makes things worse. We blacks realise that these things seal our doom as South Africans.

"No sane man or woman can be happy about these developments. But we are equally concerned by the manner in which mass media in South Africa, even Government-controlled media, handle these tragedies.

DEPARTMENT:

1. STAFFING ESTABLISHMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS

CALCULATION OF STAFFING RATIOS

2. STUDENT NOS. 19 - 19 (as at end March)

3. RATIO INDICES 19 - 19

CYPHER:

Murder of suspected 'killer witch'

27/9/78

(107)

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Two Nquti men who claimed they had murdered because of their belief in witchcraft were each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment when they appeared before Mr. Justice Thirion and two assessors in the Circuit Supreme Court yere yesterday.

Sihlangu Ngobese (28) and Boy Mazibuko (27) were convicted of murder with extenuating circumstances after pleading guilty.

They pleaded not guilty to arson and three counts of attempted murder. The pleas were accepted by the State and no evidence was led.

Mr. Mbhekeni Khumalo (30) pleaded not guilty to all five charges and a separation of trials was ordered.

In a written statement confirmed by Mazibuko, Ngobese said the dead man, Mr. Samuel Mazibuko, had a general reputation for practising witchcraft.

Ngobese said he believed Mr. Samuel Mazibuko practised witchcraft and was responsible for the death of a child and two chiefs who were relatives.

On October 11 last year he met Boy Mazibuko in Nqutu and after drinking beer they had travelled home by bus and seen Mr. Samuel Mazibuko.

Alighting from the bus they confronted him and asked why he had killed the chief. Later they killed him.

Belief

Mr. Justice Thirion said the State had conceded the extenuating circumstances — the accused's belief in witchcraft and that Mazibuko had killed the child and two chiefs by witchcraft.

Thirdly, that they had been instructed by a chief-designate in their area to commit murder.

Mr. Justice Thirion said he accepted that a belief in witchcraft could be a very compelling notice for murder. Murder was often resorted to as the only way to destroy a suspected witch and so rid the community of the evil influence.

The stark fact remained that the accused set out to kill the dead man on nothing more than suspicion. It was socially unacceptable to adopt self-help for ridding a community of a witch.

The judge said he was not impressed by the accused's plea that they acted under instructions of a person in authority. It appeared they were willing instruments of the chief-designate.

Mr. D. Gordon appeared for the State and Mr. Colin White for the defence.

Staff

Students

s/s ratio = Column 2/3 = =

P.T.O for s/c ratio

(107) NM 26/9/78

Chief's plea to youth as Shaka's death remembered

African Affairs Correspondent

Inkatha 'stands for one South Africa'

INKATHA and the Zulu people stood for one South Africa, for negotiation and for a nonracial society, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at Stanger yesterday.

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"We appeal to the youth not to reject all Whites because of arrogant pontifications by the White Left-wing and by the White Right-wing."

Alliance

He told the crowd that the Black Alliance had opened doors to all oppressed people and Blacks should accept "identification by many Whites with our cause."

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"This is where we stand in spite of the great stampede by Whites into the laager Mr. Vorster has built up for them."

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"The handling of tragic events such as the Shaba killings in Zaire and the callous shooting of survivors of the Rhodesian Viscount tragedy makes things worse. We Blacks realise that these things seal our doom as South Africans.

Chasms

"No sane man or woman can be happy about these developments. But we are equally concerned by the manner in which mass media in South Africa, even Government - controlled media, handle these tragedies.

"The effect widens and crystallises chasms between White and Black."

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi talked to several thousand people at Stanger yesterday on the 150th anniversary of the killing of King Shaka.

28/9/78 (107)

Inkatha man's 'troops' call

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — A call to the British Government to send troops into Rhodesia has been made here by a man who claims he is the honorary chief representative of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's liberation movement.

In a letter to a London Sunday newspaper, Mr. Picton Mbatha also calls for an inquiry into what he calls "oil sanctions-busting" by British Petroleum.

In Natal last night, however, Chief Buthelezi made it clear that Mr. Mbatha did not speak for Inkatha on this issue.

"We must separate his personal views from those of Inkatha," he said. "It would, indeed, be presumptuous of us to prescribe for Rhodesia when we have so much on our plate here."

The Rhodesian issue was delicate and neither he nor his organisation had any public views on it.

Mr. Mbatha, however, believes the Labour Government's sanctions failure should be investigated.

The Blacks of southern Africa were "let down" in 1965 by the British, he says, but Britain could now retrieve its reputation among Africans if it sent troops into Rhodesia.

"Whether the rescue force includes U.S. troops or Commonwealth or UN troops is not important, in my view. There will never be unanimity on such bold initiatives. Let the British get on with the job."

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 159] PRETORIA, 29 SEPTEMBER 1978 [No. 6169

PROKLAMASIE

van die Waarnemende Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

No. 236, 1978

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 70 VAN 1972

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 van Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972—

(a) deur die skraping van die woord "en" waar dit teen die einde van subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf (ix) voorkom; en

(b) deur die byvoeging van die volgende subparagraaf na subparagraaf (c) van paragraaf (ix):

"(d) die gebied van die Molefe-stamowerheid, waarvan die instelling bekendgemaak is by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2522, gedateer 9 Desember 1977, in die distrik Nqutu.".

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Eerste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Waarnemende Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

(Lêer R218/2)

107

PROCLAMATION

by the Acting State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 236, 1978

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 70 OF 1972

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule 1 to Proclamation R. 70 of 1972—

(a) by the deletion of the word "and" where it appears at the end of subparagraph (b) of paragraph (ix); and

(b) by the addition of the following subparagraph after subparagraph (c) of paragraph (ix):

"(d) the area of the Molefe Tribal Authority, the establishment of which was made known by Government Notice R. 2522, dated 9 December 1977, in the District of Nqutu.".

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this First day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.

By Order of the Acting State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.

(File R218/2)

the poorest people in a form they can e

At Ipoti however advertisement was direc
and mothers of malnourished children.
recruited their equally poor neighbours
initial response from an extremely poor
farms had put up their shacks. Before
very poor the previously existing Zenzel
mainly as a chat club) had never actuall
now these old members have plots too.

1.4 One woman whom I spoke to at Umthi
garden because she was too poor. She
fields, no stock and had given her child
has no source of income in the rural are
earn money. She was endorsed out so ca
she is perpetually on the point of migra
to join the garden. This may point to
be a supplementary source of income to t
security.

2.1 While it seems the case that under
more educated people respond first to pr
the poor do get involved, they use the g

2.2 At Abalimi (the only place where I
type of information) I found that in 1976
20 people with fields joined and 19 peopl
then only 8 people with fields have joine
fields have joined.

2.3 The extension officer of Abalimi say
fields who work the hardest. In Abalimi
depending on how many they can cultivate.
that 5 plots, of these 3 have no fields.
garden (in terms of production) 8 have no

Inkatha acts against Ngubane

2/10/78 NM (107)

African Affairs Reporter

THE Umlazi Inkatha region yesterday passed a vote of no confidence in Mr. Garnet Ngubane who was elected councillor for Ward IX during the town council elections a fortnight ago.

The vote was passed on the grounds that Mr. Ngubane had been suspended by the Inkatha general conference in July and told not to stand in any KwaZulu elections because he stood as an independent candidate during the KwaZulu general election.

Candidates then were nominated by Inkatha in all constituencies. All candidates who stood independently were suspended by the conference for six years.

Mr. Ngubane was also suspended by the region as its treasurer on the ground that he had failed to attend several meetings.

Eligible

Mr. W. Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, told the regional meeting that some independent candidates who stood in the general election withdrew and apologised to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, but Mr. Ngubane did not. The independent candidates who apologised were still eligible to stand in any KwaZulu elections.

Mr. Ngubane pointed out that he stood for the council because he had been informed by the chairman of the region that anybody was eligible to stand irrespective of whether he was a member of Inkatha.

Mr. Ngubane reminded Mr. Sabelo that he personally went to Ulundi and apologised to Chief Buthelezi who accepted his apology.

Seventy-nine members of Inkatha voted against Mr. Ngubane and 17 voted for him. The decision taken will be referred to Ulundi.

DATE

WRITER

PART TYPE

DRUM CHANGE-R 09 N

DEV. CHANGE-LBS

PROGRAM/CONT. UNIT

FILTERBAG/FILTERS

BRUSHES

U.FUSER/FUSER ROLLER

L.FUSER/PRESS ROLLER

FUSER SHIELD/WICK

COPY LAMPS

BELTS/CHAINS

TRANSPORTS

MICROSWITCHES

RELAYS

GRIPPER BARS

OTHER PARTS (SPECIFY)

MODS. (See inside front cover)

AUX EQUIPMENT

CUSTOMER:

MACHINE SERIAL:

AREA

REMARKS

SYMP. ITEM

PLAIN ACT

TIME IN OUT

CRO ENG

Suspended sentence for 'drug addict'

NM 31/1/78 (107) (187)

Court Reporter

THE WIFE and younger brother of a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly were convicted by Mr. E. W. Hyland in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday of fraudulently obtaining 10 ampoules of pethidine, a dangerous addictive drug.

Mamfunda Lovedalia Maseko (33), wife of Dr. Simon Maseko who is a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and her brother-in-law, Jaconia Mdalose Maseko (24), pleaded guilty to fraudulently obtaining the pethidine on January 8 this year, when Jaconia Maseko pretended to be a doctor and was supplied with the drugs by the Medicine Chest in Durban.

The Court was told Jaconia Maseko had handed the drugs to Mamfunda Maseko and she had taken them because she was addicted to pethidine.

Mamfunda Maseko also pleaded guilty to possessing the pethidine unlawfully.

A plea of not guilty to possessing the pethidine unlawfully by Jaconia Maseko was accepted by the prosecutor, Mr. P. Robbertse.

The Court was told that Mamfunda Maseko, a qualified nursing sister and mother of three, was married to Dr. S. Maseko who had been elected to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in 1977.

He had a busy practice in the Newcastle area which had started to decline after he became involved in politics.

His wife had become worried about this and had started taking pethidine.

Suspicious

She had removed pethidine from her husband's medical supplies but her husband later became suspicious.

She then asked Jasconia Maseko, a second year medical student, to help her.

In mitigation, Mr. C. White for both accused, said Mamfunda Maseko had now broken her pethidine addiction.

She had committed the crime because she was addicted to the drug due to worry about her husband's practice.

Jaconia Maseko had helped her because he was her brother-in-law and he felt sorry for her.

Passing sentence, Mr. Hyland took into account that Mamfunda Maseko had been addicted to the drug when she committed the offence and that Jaconia Maseko had acted under her influence.

He sentenced Mamfunda Maseko to six months' imprisonment, suspended for five years, for fraudulently obtaining the drugs and to 12 months' imprisonment, suspended for five years, for possessing the drugs unlawfully.

Mr. Hyland postponed the passing of sentence on Jaconia Maseko for five years.

Zulus dislike mine work

NM 31/10/78 (211) (107)

African Affairs Correspondent

THE recruitment of Zulus for mine work had increased enormously during the past two years, but they still showed more reluctance for mining than other race groups, said an official of the Employment Bureau of Africa, yesterday.

He was commenting on remarks made by a Zulu social worker, who said in a letter to The Natal Mercury that hundreds of men were being turned away from mine recruiting stations every week.

Claiming that there were more foreign labourers employed on the mines than there were Black South Africans, the writer, who asked to remain anonymous, charged that in spite of the critical unemployment situation the mines "don't care to employ Zulus."

A spokesman for the Employment Bureau said that 53 percent of all Blacks employed in mining were drawn from South Africa's Black areas.

Mozambique

The mining industry still recruited labour from Mozambique, Malawi and Lesotho "simply because we can't afford to put all our eggs in one basket."

Local Blacks were "in days gone by reluctant to work in the mines and this was particularly true of Zulus."

Local recruiting had grown enormously over the past few years, but if the economy improved "and the local people leave mining we will have to rely on foreign workers again."

He added: "We are turning Zulus away at the moment because the mines are full. Employment is a problem for everyone."

BUTHELEZI WARNS OF 'ONLY ROLE'

NM 9/10/78

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

BLACK intellectuals had an important role to play in the liberation struggle, but only if they identified themselves with the peasants and workers, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said at the weekend.

He was speaking at Umbumbulu where thousands of Zulus gathered to pay tribute to their representative in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, the Minister of Education.

The chief praised former university lecturer Mr. Dhlomo, the new secretary-general of Inkatha, who "could have gone far in the academic world, yet had chosen to be among his people."

Educated Blacks often refused to involve themselves with "our people in the quagmires of their disease, ignorance and poverty."

Many Black intellectuals believed they could "pull off the liberation of South Africa by themselves."

Inkatha spurned all barriers between urban and rural and between educated and uneducated people.

Chief Buthelezi said: "The fatal mistake of Western society is the categorisation of society into 'superior' and 'inferior' segments."

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2048 13 October 1978

ABOLITION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF KWA-MAKUTA, KWA-ZULU

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development—

(1) hereby abolish, under regulation 1 (3) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, as amended, the township council established by Government Notice 2006 of 1976 for the township Kwa-Makuta; and

(2) hereby re-establish, under regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the said Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, a township council for the township Kwa-Makuta.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File T60/5/1692/2)

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

107

No. R. 2048 13 Oktober 1978

AFSKAFFING EN HERINSTELLING VAN DIE DORPSRAAD VAN KWA-MAKUTA, KWAZULU

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling—

(1) skaf hierby, kragtens regulasie 1 (3) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, soos gewysig, die dorpsraad af wat by Goewermentskennisgewing 2006 van 1976 vir die dorp Kwa-Makuta ingestel is; en

(2) stel hierby, kragtens regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van genoemde Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, 'n dorpsraad vir die dorp Kwa-Makuta weer in.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer T60/5/1692/2)

NM 16/10/78

(107)

'Let Zulus hunt' or lose all

Mercury Reporter

UNLESS Zulus are allowed to hunt game on a selected basis there would be "no future" for wildlife conservation in Natal.

This plea was made by Mr. Maurice Mackenzie, chairman of the Wilderness Leadership School, when he spoke to hunters at a congress of the Natal Hunters and Game Conservation Association at Hilton, near Pietermaritzburg, over the weekend.

Mr. Mackenzie said Blacks should be allowed to hunt game officially in selected areas of Zululand so that the future for hunting by all races could be secured.

"If you exclude the Zulu from legitimate hunting you will only be able to continue hunting for a short while."

He said hunting game was not the sole preserve of the White man and he warned hunters to include Blacks in hunts.

Warning

Mr. Mackenzie warned that unless permission was granted to Blacks "the growing unrest in Zululand will increase."

He said it was early White hunters who had "plundered Zululand" of its game.

The Zulu kings had introduced controls on indescriminate hunting long before the first White settlers came to Natal. The Zulu tribes had lived in harmony with wild animals and wildlife was only killed for special reasons and not for meat.

Guile

Mr. Mackenzie said large-scale hunting in Natal by Whites had been watched by Blacks who themselves were not allowed to take part in hunting.

He said as a last resort Blacks had taken to stealth and guile in order to continue what they considered to be their rightful heritage.

Blacks were becoming interested in game conservation and this shoud be encouraged by allowing them to take part in hunting in selected areas.

Inkatha committee 'reshuffle'

African Affairs Correspondent

STRONG disciplinary action was taken against members of Inkatha's Central Committee during a meeting at Ulundi at the weekend.

Opening the meeting of the movement's governing council Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned that he wanted to expel certain "disloyal or unruly elements" from the movement's executive.

He reminded the 50-strong committee that the constitution gave him the right to reshuffle the central committee.

Later Chief Buthelezi told the Mercury that there had been no purge of the executive. However a number of members were severely reprimanded and at one stage there were sharp words exchanged.

Prof. S. M. Bengu, the former dean of students at Zululand University, now working for the Lutheran Church in Switzerland, was stripped of the secretary-generalship of the movement.

Though committee members refused to comment, one source conceded that there had been "murmurs" against the professor.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, was appointed as the new secretary-general.

At the same time the committee expelled three members of the Youth Brigade for writing "false and scurrilous" letters of criticism of Chief Buthelezi to newspapers.

The expelled members are Peter Khumalo, Cecil Msomi and Ziba Jiyane. The last two are believed to have left South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting that certain elements wanted to "push" Inkatha into "spectacular mass action." This decision, however, should be taken by the central committee and not by those "prompted by false bravado."

While denying that there were divisions within the movement, the committee resolved that "local disputes" should be settled at local level and should be carried to the executive only if beyond solution.

The committee also scotched rumours from Johannesburg that Inkatha was about to launch a boycott against certain companies in support of African trade unions.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha's role should be to monitor the codes of employment used by the companies in a "responsible way and in consultation with the employers and the trade unions."

NM 20/10/78

(107)

Trial by gossip says fired Inkatha man

African Affairs Correspondent

PROFESSOR S. M. Bhengu, the recently deposed secretary-general of Inkatha, said yesterday that he was surprised and hurt that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had acted against him on the "basis of gossip."

The former dean of students at Zululand University, now working for the Lutheran World Federation in Geneva, was commenting on a decision taken by an Inkatha Central Committee meeting this week to strip him of his position in the movement.

Speaking from his office in Switzerland, the professor said he was surprised to hear that the chief had referred to a confrontation between him and the chief at an earlier meeting.

"At the last central committee meeting I was attacked by him," said the professor, "and I was expecting him to come back to me as a brother and tell me who my accusers were."

Research

Professor Bhengu said the most important allegation made against him at the previous meeting was that he had started a new political party.

"I disputed this. It simply is not true. I think they did some research which proved I was telling the truth.

"Another allegation was that during a speech to teachers at Edendale I supported the Black People's Convention.

"The gossipers who reported this to the chief quoted me out of context. What I said and will continue to say is that Inkatha is not working against BPC or the other liberation groups.

"In any case I have always believed that BPC and Inkatha should join hands because neither can go it alone."

He said the chief had also charged him with attempting to lead the Zulu youth against him. "I had a following among the youth because I was popular with them, but there is no foundation in the story that I was mounting a palace revolution.

"Only my enemies and the enemies of the liberation struggle will benefit by what has happened and I am surprised the chief believes these gossip stories against me and has already acted on them."

Chief Buthelezi issued a statement yesterday in which he said Dr. Bhengu had been relieved of his post by the central committee and not by him.

The proposal was made by a member of the committee who produced evidence of "Dr. Bhengu's involvement in the clamour for 'action' and in the conduct of certain youths at the training camp, and in the demonstration against Dr. C. Mulder (during the Legislative Assembly opening)."

The chief said he did not object to non-violent demonstration but Dr. Bhengu had helped to organise these demonstrations and had not informed him of them.

He had never accused Dr. Bhengu of forming a political party, but he did find the professor's support of BPC extraordinary in the light of their "involvement in the attempts to have me murdered at the Sobukwe funeral in March."

Dr. Bhengu knew he had supported the rapprochement between Inkatha and other Black organisations, but Dr. Bhengu also knew that it was BPC officials who planned the stoning of his car and that occupied by his mother at the University of Zululand in May, 1976.

There were witnesses to the "clandestine meeting" between the professor and the few youths involved in the "misdemeanours at the youth camp".

Rejected

Chief Buthelezi said he had told the central committee that he had offered Dr. Bhengu the ministry of education, but it had been rejected. "His excuse was that he did not have a KwaZulu citizenship certificate."

Later, however, Dr. Bhengu had told people during his American tour that he did not want a "KwaZulu Government image." This had been reported to the chief by those to whom the professor had spoken in the United States.

Dr. Bhengu had also refused the offer of a full-time salaried post as secretary-general after he had resigned from the university.

"To others, not to me, he said he was going because if he did not I would end up as another Bishop Muzorewa.

"Then the question now is did he imagine himself as a Mr. Mugabe or Mr. Nkomo merely because he was working in Switzerland?"

Dr. Bhengu also claimed that the chief scolded Mr. Winnington Sabelo of Umlazi for organising a farewell party for the professor.

This was untrue and Mr. Sabelo had also denied it. "In any case the farewell gift of R1 000 made to Dr. Bhengu from Inkatha was proposed by me."

Letters

He added: "A member of the central committee confirmed that most of the scurrilous criticism about us in KwaZulu in letters written to newspapers recently were uttered to the writer by Dr. Bhengu."

Dr. Bhengu also recently gave Inkatha receipt books to a number of Indians without consulting the executive or the general conference to enable Indians to join the movement.

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NM 21/10/78

5 million Zulus will live in cities

(107)

Agricultural Correspondent

BY the year 2000 there will be more than 6 000 000 people in KwaZulu and of these nearly 5 000 000 will have to live in towns and cities.

Speaking at a symposium on agricultural development and conservation in Durban a town and regional planning consultant, Mr. E. Thorrington-Smith, said the urbanisation programme for KwaZulu was necessary to support its future inhabitants.

He said each square kilometre of KwaZulu which was used for urban development would leave only 200km² available for agricultural use. He said studies had shown that KwaZulu could support 100 000 full-time farm workers and, taking into account families and workers, there was room for 750 000 people.

He said that by the year 2000 the Black population of KwaZulu was estimated at 6 073 300 and the number of people who would have to be urbanised was 4 519 900. Mr. Thorrington-Smith said it was accepted that 377 000 new urban jobs and 618 000 jobs outside KwaZulu by the year 2000 was ambitious, but if the best use was to be made of the land available, targets near this would have to be achieved.

He said the first planning priority was to reduce the population growth rate and the second was to increase food production to feed the growing population.

The third planning objective should be to promote industrial and other forms of urban development.

we come in contact with workers is when t particular firm".[18]

By June 1975, however, the number of these to 17 by the addition of the following ar (Welkom, Virginia, Odendaalsrus, Kroonsta Ladysmith (Klip River, Estcourt, Mooi Rive Utrecht).[19]

The Central Bantu Labour Board

The upper tier provided by the machinery Labour Board, consisting of white members after consultation with the regional comm comprised of four white members, one of w the fixed establishment of the Department appointed on a contractual basis at an ar body the Board met daily.[20]

The Board was to attempt to resolve disp dealt with by regional Bantu Labour Comm it had to report to the Minister of Labo a dispute should be referred to the Wage

17. Ibid, pp.274-5.
18. Drum, 9 June 1973.
19. Hansard 19 columns 1193-4, 17 June 1973.
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Why the prof was sacked — by Gatsha

Prof Bhengu (left) with Chief Buthelezi

PROFESSOR Sibusiso Bhengu, dismissed secretary-general of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, has been accused of supporting a movement that tried to murder Chief Buthelezi.

By IVOR WILKINS

In a statement this week, Chief Buthelezi said that Prof Bhengu had been dismissed after allegations made by a member of Inkatha's central committee.

This member, whom he did not name, had produced evidence of his involvement in the "clamour for action" and "in the conduct of certain youths" in the demonstration against the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Connie Mulder, at the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this year.

Chief Buthelezi said that Prof Bhengu was also alleged to have:

- Supported the Black People's Convention, which, Chief Buthelezi claimed, was involved in attempts to murder him at Robert Sobukwe's funeral at Graaff-Reinet.
- Had clandestine meetings with youths involved in certain "misdemeanours".
- Had turned down a Cabinet post and told Americans that he did not want a KwaZulu Government image.

Speaking from Geneva, where he is doing research, Prof Bhengu said he refused to recognise his dismissal. It was undemocratic because it did not come from the general membership of the organisation.

"I cannot be dismissed at the whim of one man," he said. "If this is really a people's organisation, I must be expelled by the people.

"Chief Buthelezi will have to learn to respect the movement and the people. I was not appointed by him; I was elected by the people.

"As long as the decision to dismiss me comes from the people, I will accept it. But so far I have been dismissed by Chief Buthelezi."

Prof Bhengu was stripped of his position as secretary-general at a meeting of the Inkatha central committee in Ulundi last weekend.

Whether or not Chief Buthelezi led the moves against Prof Bhengu, his opening remarks at last weekend's meeting indicated that he was going to take action anyway.

He warned the 50-member committee that he wanted to expel certain "disloyal or unruly" elements. He reminded them that the constitution gave him the power to reshuffle the central committee.

Certain elements wanted to push Inkatha into spectacular mass action, he said, a decision that should be taken by the central committee and not those "prompted by false bravado".

According to the Zulu newspaper, Ilanga, Chief Buthelezi named Prof Bhengu and said he had been disturbed by certain of his statements.

Prof Bhengu, former dean of students at the University of Zululand, said from Switzerland that Chief Buthelezi apparently suspected him because of his good relationship with the students.

Overwhelming

"While I was at the university, I championed the cause of the students and when I finally resigned I had become their hero," he said. "At that time students were attacking Chief Buthelezi. He believed I was involved purely because I was in good standing with them."

Prof Benghu said that at the July general conference of Inkatha, he was overwhelmingly supported as secretary-general, even after it was explained that he was leaving for Switzerland.

At the September meeting of the central committee, Chief Buthelezi attacked him and made certain allegations, for which no evidence was found. He retained his position.

Shortly afterwards he left for Switzerland, where he has a three-year research appointment with the World Lutheran Federation, and was axed in his absence.

Factions

"I want to know what procedures have been followed in this decision," he said. "I want to know why I was not officially charged when I was present, and on what evidence this decision has now been taken."

Although Prof Bhengu said he still had faith in Chief Buthelezi, the affair could open deep divisions in Inkatha's ranks. His insistence that the general conference must decide his fate could see factions developing at its next meeting, scheduled next year. The general conference theoretically is the supreme policy body.

And Prof Bhengu hinted at a determination not to take the affair lying down when he said: "This will not change me or my position in the liberation struggle. Whether I stand with Chief Buthelezi or away from him, I will remain involved."

NM 23/10/78 (107)

Blacks to plan confrontation

African Affairs Correspondent

THE South African Black Alliance (SABA) made it clear at the weekend that it intended planning industrial and consumer action to bring about change.

Following a meeting in Eshowe, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi released a series of uncompromising resolutions that could open a new era of confrontation with the Government.

Attended by leaders of Inkatha, the Labour Party, the Indian Reform Party and Kangwane of the Swazi group, the conference was also addressed by Professor Robert Tusenius of Action South Africa.

Future

The meeting resolved that in view of the continued refusal by the Government to involve Blacks in determining their future, pressure should be placed on White voters.

Therefore SABA would call on its constituents to "prepare methods of utilising the massive buying, and labour power of the Black community in order to impress on the White electorate their responsibility to bring the Government they had elected to the negotiating table."

The Alliance was also disturbed by rising inflation and unemployment and called on Blacks to "limit all unnecessary spending this coming festive season, especially on luxuries and particularly on liquor and to avoid festivities but rather meditate on the bleak future this country faces."

Hardening

Among the eight resolutions was one indicating a hardening of attitude among Black moderates.

It read: "SABA advises constituent members to exercise circumspection in their dealings with Pretoria so as to avoid taking part in activities which gave the impression of cordiality and collaboration between Pretoria and the oppressed people of this country.

"Relations with the Government and its agencies should be maintained at the barest minimum working level."

SABA also condemned the demolition of Crossroads, the Black squatter community in the Western Cape, and supported the Labour Party in rejecting the Government's policy of declaring parts of the country "Coloured employment preference areas."

This, the conference felt, was calculated to create antagonism within the Black community.

Earlier in the day Chief Buthelezi told the meeting it was vital that SABA cultivate unity at basic levels among its members.

If SABA could not carry the masses into the alliance "we might as well fold up."

Impress

Later he added: "We cannot hope to impress the people on the other side of the colour line to join us around a conference table if we on this side talk unity but remain in disarray at the grassroots level."

The conference resolved that members should be encouraged to continue the creation and strengthening of machinery for closer contact and joint action at the "grassroots" level.

Addressing the conference, Chief Buthelezi said Blacks comprised 71,6 percent of the economically active population of South Africa. Only fools provoked people who were armed to the teeth as White South Africa was armed.

He pointed out that only a fool could treat 71,6 percent of the economically active population of the country with contempt without risking the complete destruction of the economy of that country.

"I think the use of our economic power to bring change is something we must study together. The use of the power we have in the economy of this land is in fact the only alternative we may be forced to use, in the face of continuing White intransigence."

Last week an Eshowe magistrate banned a South African Black Alliance prayer meeting planned for the town's showgrounds yesterday.

Instead several thousand people gathered on a soccer field in the local African township of Gezinsela yesterday to hear Chief Buthelezi deliver the main address.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday: "It's ironic that I had no difficulty holding a meeting in Soweto when the situation was more explosive.

"I am astounded that here in my own backyard, so to speak, we are not allowed to hold an innocent prayer meeting."

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KwaZulu to have its own police force

RDM 25/10/78 (107)

ULUNDI. — The KwaZulu Cabinet has formally resolved to establish its own police force in the homeland as soon as possible, Mr E L Gregory, the secretary of the Chief Minister and of Finance, said yesterday.

There would be at least four seconded white officials and four black policemen attached to the Department of Justice, Mr Gregory said.

Asked when the takeover would be effected, he said "as soon as accommodation for the staff is available.

"At present there is a shortage of houses, but every effort is being made to see that accommodation will be available," he added. — Sapa.

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hub of the country was to demand of him truly heroic efforts.[17]

During this period of labour unrest, the only African member of the Johannesburg Regional Bantu Labour Committee who was an employee, rather than a self-employed or retired person, seriously questioned the efficacy of the system when he stated: "very few workers know of the existence of the regional committees and fewer know that they have the right to form works committees. The only time we come in contact with workers is when there is already a dispute at a particular firm".[18]

By June 1975, however, the number of these committees had been increased from 12 to 17 by the addition of the following areas: Bloemfontein; O.F.S. Goldfields (Welkom, Virginia, Odendaalsrus, Kroonstad); Witbank (Witbank, Middelburg); Ladysmith (Klip River, Estcourt, Mooi River), and Newcastle (Newcastle, Vryheid, Utrecht).[19]

The Central Bantu Labour Board

The upper tier provided by the machinery was the Central Native (later Bantu) Labour Board, consisting of white members appointed by the Minister of Labour after consultation with the regional committees. In early 1973 the Board was comprised of four white members, one of whom was the chairman, an official on the fixed establishment of the Department of Labour. The other members were appointed on a contractual basis at an annual salary of R5 100. As a full-time body the Board met daily.[20]

The Board was to attempt to resolve disputes which had been unsuccessfully dealt with by regional Bantu Labour Committees, but if it, too, was unsuccessful it had to report to the Minister of Labour stating whether it considered such a dispute should be referred to the Wage Board.

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17. Ibid, pp.274-5.
18. Drum, 9 June 1973.
19. Hansard 19 columns 1193-4, 17 June 1973.
20. Hansard 7 columns 484-5, 20 March 1973.

Burger 27/10/78 (107)

ONDERHANDELING SY WAPEN

Buthelezi loop eie pad in politiek

Van H. J. GROSSKOPF Redakteur Suider-Afrika

VAN weerskante bestook die mense hom, sê kaptein Gatsha Buthelezi, hoofminister van kwaZulu, met 'n meewarige glimlag. Blankes kla hy is 'n anti-wit ekstremis wat 'n konfrontasie probeer afdwing, en daar is swartes wat hom wil doodmaak omdat hulle sê hy is te pro-wit. By die Sobukwe-begrafnis het militante swartes hom inderdaad met geweld probeer bykom.

Dit moet jy te wagte wees as jy so 'n eie pad in die politiek bewandel, maar dit kan onaangenaam wees, het hy gesê.

In 'n lang gesprek in sy kantoor op Ulundi het hy verskeie kere herhaal dat hy teen gewelddadige veranderinge gekant is, dat hy ten onregte daarvan beskuldig word dat hy konfrontasie soek.

Die Swart Alliansie waarvan hy die leier is, is die sterkste swart politieke organisasie ooit in Suid-Afrika. Dit behels sy eie Inkatha-beweging wat in kwaZulu se verkiesing elke setel verower het; die regeringspartye in Basotho Qwaqwa en in die Swazi-tuisland, die Arbeidersparty, meerderheidsparty in die Kleurlingraad, en die Reform Party, wat sterk onder die Indiërs groei.

Die Alliansie het nie op sy inisiatief ontstaan nie: die ander manne het na hom gekom en samewerking voorgestel om uit die nie-blanke kamp in Suid-Afrika veranderinge te probeer bewerkstellig.

SAMEWERKING

„Moes ek hulle dit geweier het?" Dit kon hy tog nie doen nie, sê hy. Sy sterk geloof in 'n gesamentlike toekoms vir alle groepe maak dit onmoontlik om samewerking te weier met ander wat daarin belang stel.

Hy sien die Alliansie en die pogings om Inkatha tot buite die Zoelo-volk uit te brei, nie as 'n soeke na konfrontasie nie. As dit konfrontasie is, is die Nasionale Party ewe skuldig, want die N.P. beperk homself nie tot een etniese groep nie, maar aanvaar Afrikaner en Engelsman, Griek en wie ook al met hom saamstem.

Hy ag dit juis nodig dat die Alliansie verder groei: hoe meer mense daarby betrokke raak, des te beter is die kans dat die wit kiesers ernstig daarvan kennis sal neem. Dan sal oor 'n nuwe bedeling onderhandel kan word.

Die Alliansie is nog jonk en moet homself nog bewys. Hy het vir die mense gesê dit help nie veel as dit net 'n groepie leiers bly wat mekaar verstaan nie: die gesindheid van samewerking moet na die gewone lede deursyfer.

‚AKSIE'

Die take wat die Alliansie kan onderneem, is om na te gaan of maatskappye hier die verskillende kodes wat hulle onderteken het, by die behandeling van hul nie-blanke werkers navolg. Die swartes het geen militêre mag nie, maar sal hul ekonomiese mag kan gebruik, sê hy.

Hy glo in druk teen die wit gesagstruktuur, maar nie gewelddadige druk nie. Hy het juis op die jongste vergadering van die Alliansie skerp gepraat teen mense wat aandring op „aksie" en op sanksies al sou dit lyding vir die swartes meebring.

Hy het al genoeg sporadiese aksies gesien — Sharpeville, Soweto — wat die swartmense geen duit gehelp het nie. „Ek is nie bereid om aksie voor te staan net om in sekere kringe aanvaarbaar te word nie." En mense wat so graag sê die swartes sal nie omgee om vir hul saak te ly nie, is dikwels dié wat weet hul eie inkomste is nie in gevaar nie.

Oor sulke dinge was daar juis onlangs woelinge in Inkatha: 'n paar lede wat meer „aksie" wou sien, is uitgesit, en die beweging het o.a. sy sekretaris-generaal verloor.

Hy wil langs ander weë veranderinge bereik, deur 'n nasionale konvensie op 'n breë verteenwoordigende grondslag.

TOENADERING

Hy weet die term „nasionale konvensie" gee sekere mense aanstoot, en hy wil dadelik sê hy is nie met die naam getroud nie: noem dit 'n konferensie, 'n indaba, enigiets.

Hy het die idee ook nie van die Progressiewe gekry nie. Hy stel belang in die geskiedenis en weet hoe lank die wittes onder mekaar beklei het. Tog kon hulle om 'n konferensietafel toenadering vind. Hy glo sterk die toekoms moet deur onderhandelinge gevorm word waar sake uitgepraat en gesorg kan word dat een groep nie onreg teenoor ander pleeg nie, dat een groep nie oor ander heers nie.

Hy het juis op die jongste vergadering van die Alliansie gevra dat prof. Robert Tusenius met hulle die referaat behandel wat hy op die Sabra-kongres gelewer het. Daarin opper prof. Tusenius o.m. sake wat vir die blankes nie onderhandelbaar is nie.

Die blankes beheer nou alles. In so 'n situasie is vreedsame, betreklik rustige verandering moontlik. Daar is egter nie onbeperkte tyd nie, het kaptein Buthelezi gesê. Ons kan dit nie bekostig om te wag totdat ons geen keuse meer het nie, totdat ons in die Rhodesiese situasie is nie.

Hy het geen illusies dat so 'n indaba oornag 'n oplossing sal optower nie. Lang en uitgerekte onderhandelinge sal nodig wees, bes moontlik oor 'n langer termyn as die konvensies wat in 1910 tot Uniewording gelei het.

Dit verhinder 'n mens nie om nou al die rigting aan te dui nie.

render the applicant suitable, or unsuitable, for a career in

Africans told to buy from Black shops

NM 30/10/70 (107)

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi appealed to Africans to spend their money in Black-owned shops when he opened a supermarket at Mpumulanga near Hammarsdale, at the weekend.

But to make this possible it would be necessary for Black businessmen to sell at competitive prices "for no consumer will be prepared to pay twice as much for an item even in the name of Black solidarity and patriotism."

He told a large multi-racial audience that "economic muscle" was as important as a new political order. Economic power was one of the few weapons Blacks could use to promote their human dignity.

He recalled that he had been vilified by African businessmen, many of whom were in Mpumulanga, for his tri-company policy which they had claimed would eliminate Black traders.

The large tri-company supermarkets and businesses in existence now had, instead, "given Black businesses an extra fillip." The African traders had admitted recently that their businesses were flourishing.

The supermarket formed by the Umzila Group Ltd., was set up by the residents of Mpumulanga which, said the Chief, was a breakthrough.

Africans were not generally company-minded. "They each want to be individual tycoons and they loathe going into partnerships with others."

No. 2184 3 November 1978

ABOLITION OF CERTAIN TOWNSHIPS AND DEFINITION AND SETTING APART OF THE EZAKHENI TOWNSHIP, KWAZULU

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby—

(a) abolish the township known as eZakheni Extension B, defined and set apart by Government Notice 1543 of 1971, the townships known as eZakheni Extension A and eZakheni Extension C, defined and set apart by Government Notice 2011 of 1972, and the township known as eZakheni Extension D, defined and set apart by Government Notice 2060 of 1975; and

(b) define and set apart, under the name of eZakheni, the area of land described in the Schedule hereto as a township for the occupation, residence and other reasonable requirements of Blacks.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File T60/4/1370/3)

SCHEDULE

The area of land consisting of the following pieces of land, as indicated on the undermentioned plans approved by the Secretary for Plural Relations and Development and filed in his office, copies of which are available in the office of the Township Superintendent:

(1) Unit A, in extent 141,997 8 hectares, situate in kwaZulu on portions of the farms Doornkloof 1184 and Weltevreden 1145, County of Klip River, indicated on General Plan BA 229/1971;

(2) Unit B, in extent 155,019 6 hectares, situate in kwaZulu on portions of the farms Doornkloof 1184 and Weltevreden 1145, County of Klip River, indicated on General Plan BA 229/1971;

(3) Unit C, situate in kwaZulu on the farm Weltevreden 1145, County of Klip River, and consisting of the following portions, in extent—

(a) 99,247 8 hectares, indicated on General Plan BA 148/1971;

(b) 164,293 8 hectares, indicated on General Plan BA 35/1971;

(c) 112,289 4 hectares, indicated on General Plan BA 26/1975;

(d) 109,838 1 hectares, indicated on General Plan BA 39/1975;

No. 2184 3 November 1978

AFSKAFFING VAN SEKERE DORPE EN BEPALING EN AFSONDERING VAN DIE DORP EZAKHENI, KWAZULU

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 4 (1) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962—

(a) skaf hierby die dorp bekend as eZakheni-uitbreiding B, bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 1543 van 1971, die dorpe bekend as eZakheni-uitbreiding A en eZakheni-uitbreiding C, bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermetskennisgewing 2011 van 1972, en die dorp bekend as eZakheni-uitbreiding D, bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 2060 van 1975, af; en

(b) bepaal en sonder hierby die grondgebied beskryf in die Bylae hiervan af, onder die naam eZakheni, as 'n dorp vir die okkupasie, bewoning en ander redelike behoeftes van Swartes.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer T60/4/1370/3)

BYLAE

Die grondgebied bestaande uit die volgende stukke grond, aangedui op ondergenoemde planne wat deur die Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling goedgekeur is en in sy kantoor bewaar word en waarvan afskrifte beskikbaar is in die kantoor van die Dorpsuperintendent:

(1) Eenheid A, groot 141,997 8 hektaar, geleë in kwaZulu op gedeeltes van die plase Doornkloof 1184 en Weltevreden 1145, county Kilprivier, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA 229/1971;

(2) Eenheid B, groot 155,019 6 hektaar, geleë in kwaZulu op gedeeltes van die plase Doornkloof 1184 en Weltevreden 1145, county Kliprivier, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA 229/1971;

(3) Eenheid C, geleë in kwaZulu op die plaas Weltevreden 1145, county Kliprivier, en bestaande uit die volgende gedeeltes, groot—

(a) 99,247 8 hektaar, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA 148/1971;

(b) 164,293 8 hektaar, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA 35/1971;

(c) 112,289 4 hektaar, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA 26/1975;

(d) 109,838 1 hektaar, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA 39/1975;

(e) 15,884 0 hectares, indicated on General Plan BA 277/1977;

(4) Unit D, situate in kwaZulu on portions of the farms Doornkloof 1184 and Weltevreden 1145, County of Klip River, indicated on General Plan BA 177/1973; and

(5) Unit E, situate in kwaZulu on the farm Osborn 11499, County of Klip River, indicated on General Plan BA 110/1977.

(e) 15,884 0 hektaar, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA 277/1977;

(4) Eenheid D, geleë in kwaZulu op gedeeltes van die plase Doornkloof 1184 en Weltevreden 1145, county Kliprivier, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA 177/1973; en

(5) Eenheid E, geleë in kwaZulu op die plaas Osborn 11499, county Kliprivier, aangedui op Algemene Plan BA 110/1977.

2.

BUTHELEZI'S WARNING ON DEFIANCE

NM 6/1/78 (107)

African Affairs Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, said at the weekend that he was distressed that there were some teachers and inspectors who had not aligned themselves with Inkatha.

Opening the conference of headmasters and school inspectors at Ulundi to discuss the Inkatha school syllabus to be introduced in KwaZulu schools next year, the chief applauded the Inspectors' Association and the Natal African Teachers' Union were affiliated to Inkatha but was concerned about individual teachers.

The chief said that if there was an outbreak of unrest in schools as happened in Soweto during 1976-1977 it could be a serious one.

"There have been incidents in certain schools in Natal where members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade have been victimised by certain teachers and school inspectors.

"There are teachers and principals who have defied the instructions contained in a departmental circular about making time for the Youth Brigade in their schools.

"Those are acts of defiance. Members of the Youth Brigade are aware that those acts are acts of defiance," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said there were teachers and principals who were anti-Inkatha, who had accused Inkatha of condoning acts of violence which had occurred in schools.

"In the first place these disturbances need a commission to go into them for they have been a feature of African schools for the last 30 years.

"There are some agents among inspectors and teachers who have blamed these tragic acts of violence on Inkatha in spite of our record.

"This is clearly an order to promote the myth that we are violent so that action could be taken against us on this pretext."

He apologised and sympathised with teachers' families who had lost their husbands and whose properties had been damaged by pupils during the unrest of the past couple of years.

Earlier the Inkatha school syllabus to be introduced next year was presented to the conference.

The syllabus has been drawn up by the Natal African Teachers' Union, Inspectors' Association and academics of the University of Zululand who are members of Inkatha.

It will cover primary classes up to matric. Some of the items in the syllabus include: The Zulus as part of many nations in Africa. King Shaka and the rise of African nationalism.

The responsibility of the youth in the liberation struggle. Some problems of modern life style, unemployment, poverty, housing and coping with these problems.

KwaZulu asks for teacher guns

African Affairs Reporter

A DELEGATE at the conference of headmasters and school inspectors at Ulundi at the weekend called on the KwaZulu Department of Education to supply guns to teachers to protect themselves from rioting pupils.

He said some teachers had lost their lives during past unrest in schools and it was high time teachers defended themselves.

But Mr. M. Buthelezi was told by a member of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr. Patrick Khanyile, he should be ashamed of himself to ask for "guns to face his children."

Mr. D. N. Msani, a delegate from Nongoma, suggested to the department that teachers who suffered as a result of school riots should be covered by an indemnity fund to be imposed at all boarding schools in KwaZulu next year.

Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education, said his department would consider the matter.

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7/11/78 N.M. (107)

Uncertainty over Black township

African Affairs Correspondents

THE future of Lamontville is unresolved but the Port Natal Administration Board's official viewpoint is that it should form part of the KwaZulu homeland, said Mr. L. van Rensburg, acting chief director, yesterday.

He was commenting on reports that Lamont, the township of 2 750 houses near Mobeni, was marked for removal.

He pointed out that Government policy affected Black spots surrounded by White areas, but Lamont shared a boundary with Umlazi, the huge KwaZulu township to the south.

His board has asked Pretoria to resolve the issue as soon as possible.

Other board officials told the Mercury that it had never been the board's intention of handing the area over to the Indian community.

They said that for development to take place in the township it had either to become a homeland area or be declared a Black township like Soweto.

For this reason, the interviews generally consisted of several equally important elements. There was usually some discussion of the nature of the industry in which the firm was involved, including the firm's status in the industry, a discussion of the firm's production process and pattern of employment, followed by an attempt to work through the questionnaire question by question. The purpose of the research often had to be explained at great length. Some of the most valuable interviews were held with people who understood its aims and suggested better ways of going about the job, and gave one the benefit of their own thoughts on the demand for African technicians in the light of their experience, often considerable, in industry.

To recap, the great advantage which this method of interview affords is that the researcher is able to form a subjective impression of some of the qualitative factors that influence a firm, or an individual speaking for a firm, in thinking about the employment of African technicians. One is given the opportunity of reading between the lines, so to speak, and thereby disentangling the actual from the mythological situation. The interviewer is thus able to perceive the significance of the various factors which influence an employer in his decision to employ Africans as technicians. The interviewer's prediction of the employer's actual behaviour when it comes to employing African technicians may be more accurate than the employer's perception of his own future behavious. We hope, for the sake of the accuracy of the recommendations in this report, that this is indeed the case.

Afrikaner Zulu bond on the way?

10/11/78 (107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A new Afrikaner-Zulu rapport may result from a historic first meeting between Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Afrikaner leaders Professor Gerrit Viljoen, Rector of the Rand Afrikaans University and head of the Broederbond, and Dr W de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler.

Also present were Professor J J van der Walt, professor of theology at Potchefstroom University, and Dr D P E de Villers, chairman of Sasol, as well as Inkatha head, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, and Zulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Madhlalose.

Chief Buthelezi said he was not free to disclose what the Afrikaner leaders had said to him, but he could say the discussions had been cordial, "very, very frank, and important."

Chief Buthelezi told the Afrikaner leaders: "Your people and my people are South Africans together. We will fail in leadership, you on your side, and me on my side, if we cannot bring our people together.

JUSTIFIED

"In South Africa today we need to distinguish between the justified call for political power-sharing and the rejection of some of those who articulate this well-justified call.

"It is my belief that the whites and the Afrikaans community, in particular, need to accept the inevitability of power-sharing and not sacrifice the country on the altar of their own uncertainties and fears created by political bogeys which they themselves raised to justify their retention of power."

Nov 12 '78

THE MISSING CHILDREN OF MSINGA

Farm rape claims as recruiters lure youngsters away from worried parents

Mr Shun Chetty: Wants compensation

The Rev Solomon Mguni: Girls disappear

Mlandeni Dladla . . . fines for rape

Mrs Alberica Hlongwane: School head

Mr Eliezor Hadebe: Schooling a farce

Mr Elijah Mhlongo: Former SAP

Young boy: Went to work

Mr Z. Mthabela: Community leader

Boys and girls disappear as the adults go hungry

Workers on lorry which will take them to farm for the day

Tribune inquiry by VICKI ROSENTHAL

CHILDREN of 10 and 11 are being lured from their parents to sell their labour on Natal farms while hungry adults beg for work claim the parents.

At least two have died and hundreds of others have been exposed to rape, drink and dagga smoking. Often they live in squalor.

Parents from Msinga in KwaZulu allege their children are being lured by farmers, or their drivers, who recruit labour.

While there is no suggestion of coercion — the youngsters jump on the recruiting lorries of their own will — parents protest it is illegal for anyone to make off with children under 16 without getting their elders' consent.

They frequently do not know where their children have gone until they return, sometimes months later.

Mr Leyds Erasmus, Regional Labour Commissioner for Natal, for the Department of Plural Relations and Development, told the **Tribune** farmers employing children under 16 were obliged to obtain the permission of the parent or guardian otherwise the boards would not register them.

Provided the parent agreed there as no age limit under which a child could not be employed, but "we try to keep them above 12," Mr Erasmus said.

The penalty for not registering labour was a maximum fine of R100 for a first offence and a minimum of R100 for a second offence.

"We try to stamp out unregistered child labour but we can't go everywhere every day," he said.

Children I spoke to were earning between R4 and R20 a month, with an average wage of around R14. They also got rations — usually mealiemeal and vegetables but often no meat.

Although poverty forces some Msinga parents to let their children work on farms, others are against it.

They say their children are introduced by older workers in farm compounds to dagga-smoking, drink and sex. When they return home they are difficult to discipline and many refuse to go back to school.

Teachers in Msinga supported parents' accounts and said so many children disappeared to farms that schooling was a farce.

Mr Eliezor Hadebe, headmaster of Sibumba School at Tugela Ferry, said about 25 percent of his pupils went to work on farms each year and did not return to school.

"They learn bad habits," he said. "The girls get pregnant, the boys take to drinking and smoking dagga."

One youth, Mlandeni Dladla, who worked on a sugarcane and wattle farm near New Hanover, said boys often used to break into the girls' huts.

"If the girls could, they would run away," he said. "Otherwise they had had it.

"When the white man found out he used to fine us for the rape. Those who had committed the rape would deny it, so all of us got fined. We were fined R2 each. The girls were not fined."

He said gang rapes happened often.

An adult labourer said some men took their pick of the girls as the recruiting lorries brought them in from Msinga.

Prostitutes

A white farmer from Msinga, who speaks Zulu, said Msinga people had a high standard of morality generally.

Traditionally, Msinga girls got married at about 20. But the girls who went to work on the farms often fell pregnant at 15 or 16. Ashamed to return to their parents, they sometimes became prostitutes in nearby towns and had illegitimate children.

Two youngsters are known to have died while working on farms.

Mrs Alberica Hlongwane, principal of St Bernards Jolwayo Lower Primary School, Msinga, said one of her pupils, Salukazi Mpungose, went to work on a timber farm. She thought he was 14.

Last week one of the child's friends told the mother he was dead. He is believed to have been knocked down by a train on a sugarcane farm.

Another boy, Mhlabunzima Mbatha, aged 14 or 15, died last year while working for Mr Shun Chetty, a Greytown timber contractor.

Mr Chetty told the **Tribune** he thought Mhlabun-

zima was more than 16. It was difficult to tell the age of youngsters because often they themselves did not know.

Mhlabunzima, who was earning R1 a day handing timber to the lorry workers, tried to climb on a loaded truck while it was moving, Mr Chetty said. He fell under a wheel.

Mr Chetty is trying to register Mhlabunzima posthumously to get workmen's compensation for his elderly mother, a widow.

"Young girls are disappearing every day," said the Rev Solomon Mguni of the Church of the Nazarene. "The drivers give them with promises and the adults sit at home and go hungry. There are adults begging to go and they won't take them.

"Last year four of my daughters suddenly disappeared. It was said they had gone on lorries, but nobody knew where to.

"I went to the police and they told me to go and find the farmer who had taken my daughters. I had a stroke from the shock and was in hospital for a month.

"My daughters returned four months later.

"To get my forgiveness they brought me a bag of mealiemeal. The rest of their earnings they had spent on clothes.

Mr Z. Mthabela, a Msinga community leader, is bitter about the way his 11-year-old son, Sandile, disappeared.

"When I left in the morning he was watching them repair a lorry which had broken down outside our house. In the evening the child was gone.

"I reported his disappearance to the police. They said all they could do was give me a permit so I would not be arrested for trespass during my search.

"I went from farm to farm. Eventually I found my son on a farm near Greytown working for an Indian. He was dirty like a pig. He was living like a dog.

"He was spoiled at that place, drinking and smoking. When he came back he didn't want to go back to school and he wouldn't work.

"I went to see the magistrate. He told me to tell the chief. I also went to the Department of Plural Relations in Pietermaritzburg. An official told me he knew our children were being stolen but he could do nothing to stop it.

"Today my son is a dropout."

Mr Elijah Mhlongo, a former member of the South African Police at Ladysmith, said that last year his 11-year-old daughter, Wezile, went to work on a farm.

She came back a couple of months later, having earned R12 a month for cutting wheat, separating potatoes and loading vegetables.

Some children live at home and work for nearby farmers on a daily basis. Many are not yet in their teens and some look as young as six or seven.

Small

Brothers Koos and Louis van Rooyen, who farm at Msinga on the Tugela Ferry-Weenen Road, employ children daily.

When I visited their farm many children were harvesting potatoes. Some were so small they could barely lift half-filled sacks.

The Van Rooyens admit there are enough women who want to work and there is no need to employ children. But they say women will not come to work unless they are allowed to bring their children.

The women get 50 cents a day harvesting potatoes and the children get 10 cents to 25 cents or sometimes just some potatoes.

I was unable to find a farmer who admitted employing children from Msinga on a monthly basis outside school holidays. The children interviewed at Msinga only knew their former bosses by their Zulu nicknames and could not identify the farms.

However, labourers in the Greytown area said children from Msinga did work on the farms.

One truck owner, a Wartburg farmer, Mr Manie Gebers, said he did not employ children. If there were children on the truck they were probably taking messages or visiting.

Mr Gebers refused to let me see his compound.

A labourer on a farm near Greytown took me to a see a compound where he said Msinga children were living. The farmer was away.

The rough mud huts in which the children allegedly sleep, with older workers, are about 2,5 metres by 2,5 metres. Six people are said to sleep in each. They sleep on the earth floor, on sacks, cardboard or blankets, which they bring with them. Two holes in the walls are the only ventilation apart from the door. The heat radiates off the corrugated iron roof, two metres high.

The rooms are dark, hot and littered with ash and firewood.

Caves

They are worse than anything I have seen in travels in Southern Africa and Asia, including the homes of Turkish cave-dwellers and Indian peasants.

Mr F. W. Harris of Sunny Haven Farm near Greytown refused to let me photograph his compound, which again matches conditions described by Msinga children.

He said he did not employ children regularly, but an African who lives on his property said young children did work on the farm.

Mr Harris said I could not photograph the compound because the conditions were not for publishing. "They are a reflection on me,' he said.

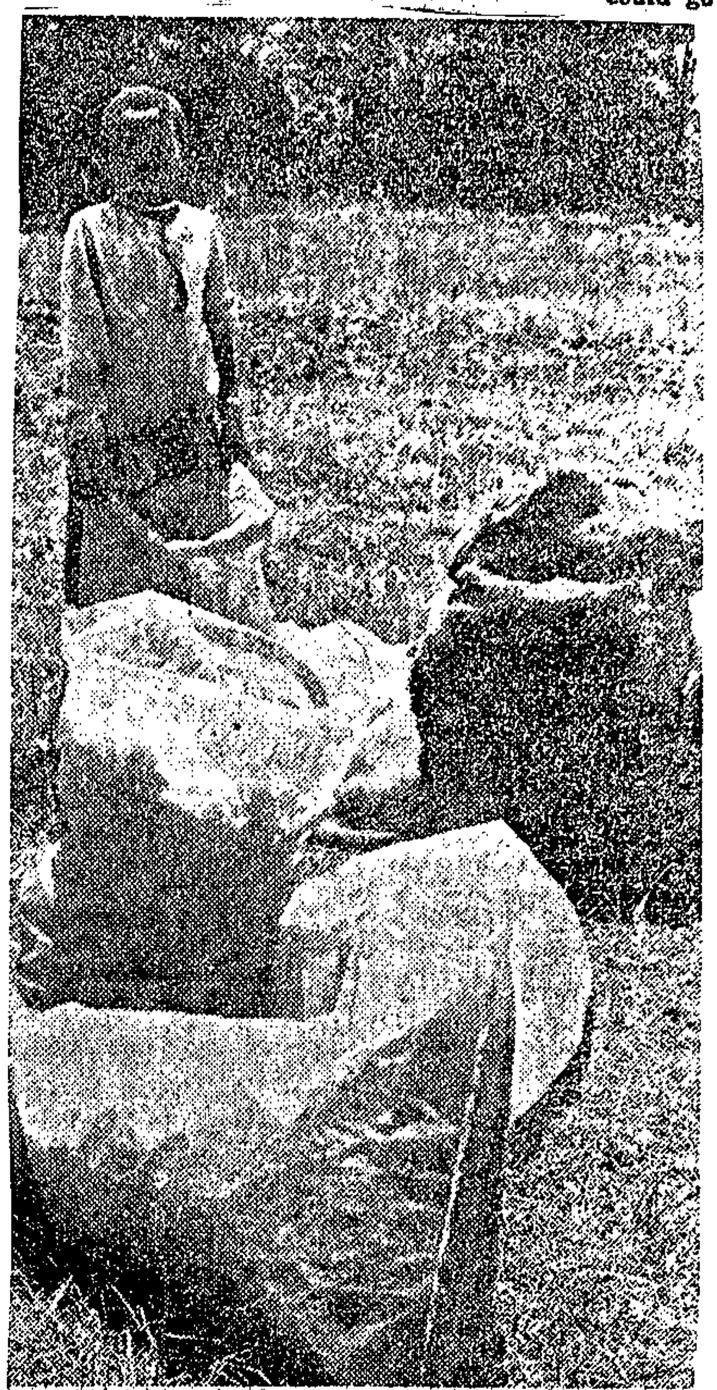
"They prefer to live in these conditions. They are happy. To you and me they are shocking. This is absolute filth as far as we are concerned.

"Our conscience does worry us sometimes, but we have bigger problems, like finance."

Mr Harris, who farms 2 023,43 hectares of timber and maize, said his assets were R1 108-million. He owns a Mercedes, a sports car and a plane.

He said he could not pay the women he recruited from Msinga more than 60 cents a day per 25 bags of maize gleaned because in the last three years he had shown an annual loss of R10 000.

If workers did not want to accept 60 cents a day — they also got mealiemeal, salt, beans, vegetables and sugar, but no meat — they could go somewhere else.



Young child harvesting potatoes on Van Rooyens' farm in Msinga area

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, NOVEMBER 12, 1978

(107)

INDIANS IN KWAZULU FACE THE BOOT

But don't blame us, says black Interior Minister – it's not our policy but that of the Government

By Ticks Chetty

SCORES of Indian traders and farmers in KwaZulu are facing the boot.

And many fear that they will lose heavily because they may not receive market value for their properties.

Dr Frank Mdlalose, KwaZulu's Minister for the Interior, said this week that while the KwaZulu Government was not opposed to the settled non-Zulus living and trading in their areas, the non-Zulus would eventually be forced out by the South African Government.

"We firmly believe in non-racialism and it is not our policy to ask settled non-Zulus to leave," he said.

But he pointed out KwaZulu authorities were not in a position to have large numbers of non-Zulus moving into KwaZulu areas. "Our people are terribly land-starved and it would be futile if we did not fully appreciate the reality of the situation," he said.

Dr Mdlalose stressed that if they had their own way they would not want settled non-Zulus moving out of KwaZulu.

While no Indian trader is known to have been forced out of KwaZulu or areas being considered for inclusion in KwaZulu as yet, the days of the traders are still numbered because they would eventually be told to leave.

Mr Andre Schalkwyk, a spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations and Development in Pretoria, said that in an area like Edendale, near Pietermaritzburg, which was being considered for inclusion in KwaZulu, the properties of Indians trading there would eventually be bought.

There have been fears for a long time that Indians living in KwaZulu would be forced out.

Mr Gary Maharaj, 61, . . . "What will the traders do when they are told to move out?"

The South African Indian Council has already held private discussions with the South African and the KwaZulu authorities over this issue.

The more than 25 Indian traders in the Edendale area, for instance, are extremely worried. Though they have not been told to leave yet, they are very unsure of their future.

Mr J. Pathraj, whose family has been trading in the area for more than 40 years, said: "There have been rumours that we would be moved out but we haven't been told anything officially. But I would rather trade here than an area like Chatsworth because we have grown used to the community here. What must be realised is that we provide more than just a trading service. We often help people with extended credit, small loans and also sometimes pay for the funerals of destitute Africans."

Mr Gary Maharaj, chairman of the Edendale and District Indian Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association, said that in view of the prevailing uncertainty some traders were now prepared to sell their businesses provided they received reasonable offers from the authorities or from Africans.

"The offers received by some traders so far have been far below market value for their businesses," he said. "What worries me most is what the traders will do when they are told to move out. A business site in the Indian township of Pietermaritzburg's Northdale was recently sold for R104 000. I don't think the traders here are in a position to afford money like that if they decide to open businesses elsewhere."

Most of the traders said they would prefer to continue trading in Edendale because it was the only area they had really known since childhood.

(107) (107) (24) N.M 12/11/78

Some rents will double

RESIDENTS of Umlazi, the township of about 250 000 people south of Durban, will pay R12,32 a month in house rental from January, said a KwaZulu spokesman yesterday.

The rent increases, decided by the Legislative Assembly in June, will be implemented in all KwaZulu townships and will double existing rents in many cases.

At present Umlazi tenants pay R3,30 in rent, R2,03 for services, R1,02 for maintenance charges and 15c for site rental, amounting to R6,90 a month.

Charges at Mpumulanga, near Hammarsdale, will rise from a total of R6,40 to R11,04.

Water and electricity charges will be added where metered. Both Umlazi and Kwa Mashu, Durban's main townships, are metered and residents will pay 18c a cubic metre of water.

The KwaZulu official said rents had not risen since 1965 and townships are becoming increasingly uneconomical.

Kwa Mashu alone runs on a deficit of R1 500 000 a year which has to be met by Ulundi.

All houses built for January 1 next year will now be sold for R1 536 and any house built after January will be sold for the cost of erection.

Broederbond harbour shock

(107)

By ROB HUDSON

THE BROEDERBOND wants the multi-million-rand harbour at Richards Bay to become part of KwaZulu.

This remarkable fact emerges from Broederbond documents in possession of the Sunday Times . . . and is contrary to what Government spokesmen told Chief Gatsha Buthelezi last year.

'Give Richards Bay to KwaZulu' call

"They told me without batting an eyelid that Richards Bay did not belong to us and that it had never belonged to us," Chief Buthelezi said this week.

The Broederbond decision was disclosed in a circular dealing with an updated master plan for white survival.

The circular mentions Richards Bay and Mafeking, which is situated on the BophuthaTswana border, and states: "The exclusion of areas like Richards Bay and Mafeking from homelands cannot be justified in the long term."

Major policy changes are foreshadowed in Broederbond documents in possession of the Sunday Times.

Among negative factors detrimental to Broederbond aims are:

- The resistance and unwillingness of whites to pay the price of implementation of the policy.
- An unreasonable verkramptheid among whites which hampers necessary advancement.
- White leadership and manpower are restricted.
- Our race discrimination is unacceptable in the eyes of the world.

Under the headline, "Homelands and Consolidation", the circular states: "It is vital that there is a more acceptable consolidation plan than that of 1936.

"But considering the present economic restrictions and immediate economic preferences — with an eye to survival — priority planning between survival and long-term policy is necessary."

Surprise

Chief Buthelezi said he was quite surprised to learn of the Broederbond decision.

He said from the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi that it was obvious that the Broederbond held more realistic views than the Government.

"But I would like to say that Richards Bay is just a drop in the ocean," he added.

"Even if this does happen it won't change my opinion in the slightest. Everyone knows my views on independence.

"But it seems that the Broederbond is moving away from the Land Consolidation Act of 1936.

"The former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has said to me that he cannot move faster than his followers, but this is obviously not the case."

Chief Buthelezi said that last year at a public meeting at Esikhawini, in Zululand, he told Mr Vorster that if KwaZulu was going to be a country then Richards Bay should not be taken away.

"I was amazed by his calmness and the matter-of-fact manner in which he made his statement about Richards Bay not belonging to us," Chief Buthelezi went on.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party said he had heard this before in political circles.

"In fact," he added, "it's interesting to note that it had its origins in the Broederbond.

"Senator Owen Horwood (head of the National Party in Natal) actually hinted at this in Parliament, but backtracked when we questioned him on it."

Mr Raw, however, would not be drawn on the issue, saying it was a hypothetical question.

"I don't want to get involved in a controversy with Chief Buthelezi over a hypothetical question," he added, "but it is well known that we are totally opposed to the ideological nightmare of carving up South Africa."

Urgency

Mr Stoffel Botha, Nationalist MP for Zululand, said from his home in Mkuze, Zululand: "Richards Bay is part and parcel of white South Africa.

"It is not Government policy to say it will become part of KwaZulu.

"I want to state emphatically that Richards Bay is and will remain part of white South Africa.

"Whatever documents the Sunday Times has they are not Government documents."

The Broederbond circular also discusses the matter of blacks in white areas and says discrimination between privileges provided for Transkei residents, for example, and privileges provided for Germans or other Europeans must be removed.

The circular calls for urgent attention to be given to legislation in this regard.

But it is emphasised that in certain circumstances normalised or mixed arrangements must be arranged for all foreigners.

A prestige document such

Sun. Times 19/11/78 107

Three KwaZulu shop projects halted

By IVOR WILKINS

THREE major supermarket developments in KwaZulu have been suspended while planners reinvestigate their viability.

The projects, which will involve a total investment of between R15-million and R17-million of taxpayers' money, were suspended in August. Re-examination of the proposed developments is expected to delay operations until next year.

Meanwhile, the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC), responsible for the projects, has reshuffled its staff and replaced two department heads "with more experienced men".

Leading professional sources have blamed the delays on poor planning by civil servants "out of their depth".

Waste

One, who may not be named, said he feared public money may have been wasted in the exercise.

"This is what happens when you get an 'in-house' type of thinking in the State corporations. This seems to be a case where public officials did not know how to carry schemes of this magnitude to full fruition."

The projects concerned are major supermarket developments in Umlazi, KwaMashu and Edendale. In the case of the Umlazi development, earthworks had already been virtually completed when the sudden suspension was imposed.

This follows the disappointing performance of a KwaZulu supermarket scheme in Madadeni near Newcastle, the first of its kind in the homeland.

Optimistic

An 8 000-sq-metre supermarket was established there, with plans for later expansion. But the expectations have been proved to be hopelessly optimistic. Turnovers never reached the predicted levels and, instead, of expansion, the scale of operations there is going to be reduced.

This was confirmed in an interview this week by the chairman of the newly established KwaZulu Development Corporation, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, who also confirmed the suspension of the other three projects.

In an interview he said that the KDC, which came into autonomous operation in April, had inherited all previous decisions taken by the Corporation for Economic Development, another State body.

"We have decided to look again at some of these decisions," he said.

Losses

He said he hoped big losses would not be incurred as a result of the re-examination, which was likely to result in a scaling-down of the proposed supermarket developments.

"If we do scale them down — and that is a fairly strong probability — it will be more a case of adaptation than complete redesign," he said.

Dr McCrystal said he believed that in terms of the needs of KwaZulu and of taxpayers' money, the decision to re-examine the projects was correct.

"We are professional people and if noses are put out of joint, that's too bad," he said. "We have a long-term objective to meet and if there is short-term discomfort, so be it.

"It is better to put these matters right now than to sit with mistakes later on. We want to be sure that it is right."

He said he took exception to professional people talking about the projects to "third parties".

Race bar lovers part for the sake of child

By RAYMOND HILL

'HITE Theresa Hughes and her -loured lover, Melvyn Misrole, e to give each other up for the ke of their blue-eyed baby son.

Their dramatic decision came this week after they had been convicted in Cape Town of contravening the Immorality Act.

The couple were each given a 12-month suspended jail sentence.

It came two years after they had been given a six-month suspended jail sentence on a similar charge.

Enough, they decided, was enough.

After this week's hearing Melvyn said: "If Theresa and I go to jail it will bring suffering to our child, who means the world to us.

"So for his sake we will not live together again.

"After all, this is the second time we have escaped jail.

"We are parting until the day when it becomes possible for us to marry."

Problems

Theresa, fair-haired and green-eyed, met Afro-hair-styled Melvyn at a Cape Town nightclub.

She was the club receptionist.

He was playing guitar in an all-coloured pop group, Venom.

Theresa recalls: "I looked at him and thought: 'I must have him for myself.'

"He was super on the stage.

"We became friends and soon fell in love.

"Although both of us knew we would have problems, we were prepared to risk the chance of going to jail.

"I spent many sleepless nights and more than once expected a knock on the door from the police.

"But I refused to give him up.

Escapes

"He is a fantastic chap and I am proud to be the mother of his child.

"We wanted to leave South Africa to get married, but we have very little money and we didn't know if we'd get used to the idea of leaving our country.

"Perhaps one day it will be possible to marry."

Theresa said that when she attended a black show with Melvyn she disguised herself by covering her long, fair hair with a scarf.

She added that they had had a few narrow escapes involving police, but usually had an explanation and got away without trouble.

"We were like husband and wife," she added.

"It was such a wonderful experience."

Melvyn recalled his delight at hearing that Theresa had given birth to his child.

He said that he was afraid to visit her and the child at their exclusively white nursing home and waited a week for them to leave.

The couple, realising that they faced jail over the birth, left the child with Theresa's mother in Saldanha Bay.

Theresa, born in Britain 27 years ago, was pregnant when she and Melvyn were first arrested and given the six-month jail sentence which was suspended for three years on condition that they did not again contravene the Act.

They defied the law and lived together at Theresa's flat in Green Point.

Later things became too hot for them.

They moved to a flat in Sea Point.

And there they were again arrested.

With their son . . . Melvyn and Theresa, the couple who are not allowed to wed

Picture: AMBROSE PETE:

Cells

At one stage Melvyn lived with Theresa and her mother and sisters in the all-white suburb of Tamboerskloof.

And once Theresa stayed with Melvyn and his family in Steenberg, where she was accepted by everybody.

"Both our families love our child and I support him regularly," said Melvyn.

"He is registered in Theresa's name, but I hope it will be possible one day to register him in my name."

This week Theresa and Melvyn, who claim they were hounded by police, were taken to the cells before their appearance in court.

They pleaded guilty.

The previous jail sentence of six months could have been put into effect, but the magistrate decided against this because of what he called the special circumstances.

So to the future.

Melvyn plans to continue his career as a pop musician.

Theresa plans to stay in Saldanha with her mother and child before looking for a job.

NM 20/11/78 (107)

Buthelezi hits at businessmen

African Affairs Correspondent

THE complacency of many members of the business community was depressing, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the Durban Club at the weekend.

Speaking at the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business Association's annual dinner, the Chief said many Whites were blinded by White militarisation.

"They tend therefore to rely on the gun rather than on Black goodwill," he added.

He found it amazing that intelligent Whites could still talk of gradualism. "The time for gradualism is gone forever."

While he did not expect a Black take-over of the country overnight, it was true Whites were still arguing about whether they could survive if Blacks used the same lavatories.

Apartheid

"Must we lose all, and all perish merely because we are determined to cling to the false gods of apartheid with its destructive concomitants of greed and hatred?"

Businessmen tended to excuse their non-action by the fact that they were not in politics, but Blacks were not bluffed by this.

There was no limit to the extent businessmen could be innovative "in helping the Black man to reach economic justice."

He recalled that Inkatha, the movement he heads, recently decided to monitor the various employment codes in operation in South African businesses.

Power

While there were insufficient monitoring devices in the codes, he warned businessmen that the world could not be bluffed. "This is no time for effusive professions of goodwill not followed by concrete action."

The Black community, consisting of 71,6 percent of the economically active population, was now aware of its power.

"We realise we Blacks have only to flex our economic muscle in order to bring about the radical changes that are now overdue.

"We also realise that if we are forced to flex these muscles in the face of growing White intransigence there will be suffering, but of a less grave nature than that which will come about through wielding guns."

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Drought management requires either a standby or, preferably, an inbuilt relief machinery. There should be a simple mechanism which allows relief to flow where it is needed when it is needed without the encumberance of major national political and financial decisions. An analogy is that regions need their own thermometers with which to take their temperatures

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Inkatha aims will be a Zulu school subject

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The kwaZulu Government has introduced a weekly hour of school instruction on the "aims" of Inkatha. This has been criticised as an "ethnocentricism" which will lead to totalitarianism.

Clarifying the reasons for the move, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said the kwaZulu Government was in fact dealing with the violence factor in schools, and as they moved away from the Bantu education system it was aiming to bolster pupils' pride in constructive activities.

The Inkatha programme was designed by three prominent Zulu educationists and was prompted first by a loudly cheered announcement by Minister of Education, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, that kwaZulu would move away from the Bantu education system, and second by the killing of a teacher at St Augustine's School, Nqutu, during this year's session of the kwaZulu Legislative assembly.

Schools had to be closed a fortnight early to prevent further violence. In these circumstances Inkatha, on which had fallen the whole burden of containing violence in kwaZulu schools largely produced by a system of education blacks had hated for more than 20 years, designed a programme to inject constructive African activities in the schools.

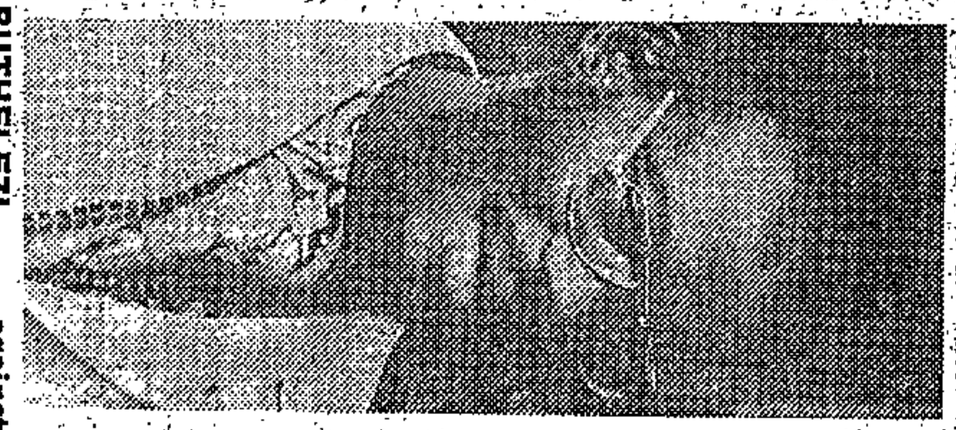
The Inkatha youth syllabus, is fairly detailed but broad-based and seeks to evolve in youth, along with Inkatha principles, "the development of the whole person: the individual as a member of a family, the family as part of the community, and the community as part of the nation."

The projects vary from gardening to lessons on the non-violent principles of Inkatha.

When the Inkatha syllabus comes into effect next year black schoolchildren will study modern rural and urban life, the environment, health, the importance of producing food, ecology and "the interdependence of living things." Coupled with this are strictures on the danger of fires, playing with open knives and even "breaking bottles on paths or roads."

Religion plays an important part, and advanced students have lessons in sex education, drug and alcohol abuse. Students are expected to offer their services voluntarily for community projects in schools, to clinics, libraries, for child welfare, and homes for the aged.

Inkatha's policy regarding race, politics, economics, education and defence is to be taught to advanced youth "to equip them with a sound knowledge and to encourage the spirit of research and dialogue regarding Inkatha and its role in national unity."



BUTHELEZI . . . against violence.

20/11/78

1. Para 41.31

SELF-HELP FM 24/11/78 (107)

Sweetener for rurals

A promising exercise in black rural development is taking place quietly in the Ndwedwe area, near Tongaat on Natal's north coast. Its purpose is to help the people do better than scratch a bare subsistence living, or less, from small plots — primarily through growing sugar cane, and ancillary activities.

Tongaat's Sukumani Development Company (Pty) is the vehicle for the exercise and the participants are the Zulu farmers themselves, the KwaZulu government, the Corporation for Economic Development, and the South African sugar association's small cane growers financial aid fund (FAF). Their combined efforts have raised cane production from 26 000 t a few years ago to this season's estimated 155 000 t, worth R1,86m. There are 2 300 individual quota holders working plots of an average 1,6 ha, which makes for heavy administration costs and accounts mainly for Sukumani's annual loss of around R150 000.

MD Ted Gilfillan hopes "we can bring it to a profit situation in about three years" as fewer services are required and profits are generated by other activities. Meanwhile all Tongaat gets for its pains is cane for the mill bought at standard industry rates. Current cost of development is R735/ha. Early development was aided by FAF but, when it began to feel the pinch, the CED weighed in with a R1,7m loan spread over four years from April 1977.

The mechanics of the scheme are that a farmer approaches Sukumani with a request to develop his land. Sukumani takes all the necessary steps to do so and charges for its services at cost, and for seed cane and fertiliser. The farmer is encouraged to cut costs by doing as much for himself as possible and is advised by KwaZulu extension officers. Where he fails to do what is necessary, Sukumani steps in and does it for his account. Repayment is spread over six to 10 years and comes out of the proceeds of his cane crop. The CED's interest rate is a straight 5% for six years whereas FAF charges 3% for the first four years and 5% for the rest of the 10-year period.

Apart from the benefit to the farmers, 42 private contractors are now making a living in the Ndwedwe area cutting, carting, and delivering cane. Consideration is being given to establishing a motor dealership in the area. Besides cane, Sukumani is looking at vegetable, fruit and nut production where the main problems appear to lie in marketing rather than growing.

In due course shares in Sukumani will be offered to blacks. Of the authorised share capital of 40 000 share of 10c nominal value, only 100, all held by Tongaat, have been issued. It is also planned that blacks now on the lower rungs of management will be trained to climb to higher levels.

NERO

Tacitus

Nat's vow on Clermont

NM 25/11/78

African Affairs Correspondent (107)

MR. OWEN Jones, Nationalist MPC for Pinetown, said yesterday that he was determined that Clermont, the Black town on the border of New Germany, would not be turned into "another Crossroads with wholesale demolitions."

It was essential that the Government and the Black and White communities investigated all the possibilities ranging through squatter upgrading, core housing, employer assistance, institutional financing to Government provision of housing on a massive scale.

He told the Mercury that South Africa's approach to many of its problems, particularly in the field of Black affairs, had often been unimaginative.

"The Department of Bantu Administration was orientated for too long to administration and when development was added to the function of this portfolio, its approach was simply inadequate.

"I hope the new minister (Dr. Piet Koornhof) will pay more attention to development."

Mr. Jones said he was determined that the Government would have to take "positive action" and felt that the allocation of more money to housing and related issues should be top priority.

"It was important that the initiative created in August by an in loco inspection by the minister and the deputy minister, community leaders and representatives of commerce and industry should not be lost.

A three-pronged campaign was needed. The first was an in-depth investigation by the administration of the financial requirements, the socio-economic needs of the people and of the variety of housing alternatives.

The Government had given its assurance that this would be undertaken and had hinted at the possibility that the huge hostels at Clermont would be converted to family flat accommodation.

The entire community, Black and White, needed to be made deeply aware of the situation and of their respective responsibilities.

Whites, from the man in the street to the directors of huge concerns, should be motivated to help Black families acquire a home of their own at KwaDabeka and KwaNgendezi, the new towns being built in the Pinetown district.

Black-based research should be fostered into community needs and self-help programmes.

Thirdly, said Mr. Jones, it was important that KwaZulu give its support for site and service schemes under controlled conditions.

Money should be mobilised through the KwaZulu Development Corporation and the Corporation for Economic Development and even through local authorities.

Local authorities should be persuaded to make grants available to the CED so that "they can realise their responsibility to help their Black employees."

Removing all the shanties from Clermont or any other shanty settlement was unrealistic because the Government could not provide all the houses needed.

Mr. Jones added that while he was not opposed to Dr. Jan Marais's call for a clean-up of Clermont, he felt it was "pointless to ask people living in hovels to take pride in their environment.

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on their own safety, people unselfishly supporting invalids or waiting for them, fugitives and lingerers alike – all heightened the confusion. When people looked back, menacing flames sprang up before them or outflanked them. When they escaped to a neighbouring quarter, the fire followed – even districts believed remote proved to be involved. Finally, with no idea where or what to flee, they crowded on to the country roads, or lay in the fields. Some who had lost everything – even their food for the day – could have escaped, but preferred to die. So did others, who had failed to rescue their loved ones. Nobody dared fight the flames. Attempts to do so were prevented by menacing gangs. Torches, too, were openly thrown in, by men crying that they acted under orders. Perhaps they had received orders. Or they may just have wanted to plunder unhampered.

39. Nero was at Antium. He only returned to the city when the fire was approaching the mansion he had built to link the Gardens of Maecenas to the Palatine. The flames could not be prevented from overwhelming the whole of the Palatine, including his palace. Nevertheless, for the relief of the homeless, fugitive masses he threw open the Field of Mars, including Agrippa's public buildings, and even his own Gardens. Nero also constructed emerg
the destitute multitude. Food was brought f
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additional ill-feeling because it started
Aemilian district. For people believed
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Of Rome's fourteen districts only fou
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Gatsha pledge to assist Dr Koornhof

28/11/78 (107) 44 (322)

JOHANNESBURG — Many blacks were sceptical whether the appointment of a verligte to the portfolio of black affairs would make any difference, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the newly-appointed Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, yesterday.

"They wonder whether it will make any difference to have a verligte if he cannot move outside the parameters of the abhorrent apartheid ideology," Chief Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha movement, said in his first official meeting with Dr Koornhof in his new capacity.

"Some say it might be better to have someone administer poison with a frown rather than someone who does it with a smile."

But Chief Buthelezi added: "Those who know you are hopeful that you may be as innovative as you have tried to be in your two previous portfolios of sport and national education.

"That is why we wish you well despite what some people see as the restriction of an apartheid strait-jacket."

Chief Buthelezi was one of five homeland leaders who had informal discussions with Dr Koornhof yesterday.

Present with him at the talks were Mr E. J. Mabuza of Kangwane, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, and Chief Lennox Sebe, of Ciskei.

In a strongly-worded aide-memoire presented to Dr Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi warned of black opposition to the policy of depriving them of the right to South African citizenship.

"We regard our right to be South Africans as an inalienable right which most of us — regardless of the Pretoria-type of independence — will defend even with the last drop of our blood if need be."

Pledging co-operation with Dr Koornhof when he took steps in the interests of all South Africans and blacks in particular, Chief Buthelezi added: "But I reserve the right not to co-operate with your department where I feel that the cause of my people and the cause of all South Africans is harmed."

Dr Koornhof, who hosted the black leaders at a luncheon in Pretoria, appeared to make a favourable impression on them.

Dr Phatudi summed up black impressions: "The fact that he is appealing for co-operation and not confrontation is a wisdom which is unquestionable in our situation.

"We have put it to Dr Koornhof that we are all South Africans and we would like to be treated as South Africans, regardless of race. — DDC.

Buthelezi warning for Piet

WM 28/11/86

PRETORIA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday warned the new Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Piet Koornhof, that there was great disillusionment with the Government among Blacks.

He told Dr. Koornhof that for that reason many Blacks were aso sceptical about his appointment, "because they wonder whether it will make any difference to have a verligte if he can not move outside the parameters of the abhorrent apartheid ideology."

It was his first meeting with Dr. Koornhof as minister in charge of Black affairs. Dr. Koornhof also met other homeland leaders.

Chief Buthelezi said Dr. Koornhof had assured him he wanted his department to be a "friendly" department and expressed the hope that problems would be solved.

According to a statement, he told Dr. Koornhof that as former deputy minister he gave the impression of being "unlike certain others who have occupied the portfolio — a man who recognises that Black people have a God-given dignity which deserves the respect due to all members of the human family."

It was an attribute that made many Black people hopeful that something positive might come of his appointment. — (Sapa.)

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co-operatives will leave to
the regional ones will die.

We have seen how the dairy projects tend to benefit the people with more security and capital. There is a great deal of literature on the Green Revolution which shows this is a general trend.

"The growth in inequality in rural areas stems in large part from the fact that small, poor peasants who have restricted access to credit, technical knowledge and the material means of production are unable to innovate as easily or as quickly as those who are landed, liquid and literate. Ownership of land, or even a secure tenancy, provides an outlet for savings, an incentive for investment and an asset on which credit can be obtained. Liquid assets, especially cash, constitute the working capital needed to purchase commercialised inputs. Moreover, liquidity enables a farmer more easily to bear risk and to time his sales and purchases to maximum advantage. Finally, literacy gives farmers access to further knowledge ... There is evidence from all over the world that it is the largest and most prosperous farmers who innovate and the middle-sized farmers who imitate. In some cases the smallest and very poor farmers subsequently introduce the new seeds and adopt a commercial pattern of production and marketing but in many cases they do no."[36] Griffin goes on to cite detailed studies of small areas in India which demonstrate this trend.

(b) <u>Projects are designed to benefit richer "more progressive" farmers</u>

In all the homelands the policy is to help the

Homeland – KwaZulu

– General

December 1978

FM 1/12/78 (107)

KWAZULU

Criticism refuted

The KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) which was formed on April 1 is sensitive to accusations that it is favouring tri-partite companies at the expense of black businessmen.

"It's not true," says chairman Lawrence McCrystal. "So far we have invested R700 000 in tri-partite companies and about R8m in housing and black businesses. We're not wedded to the tri-partite company concept. It was merely designed to use white expertise to train blacks and give them a stake as well as preventing exploitation of blacks.

"When things weren't going too well with Checkers KwaZulu we held a meeting of shareholders a few weeks back and offered to buy shares back at par, but there were no takers so presumably the stake held by blacks in such enterprises is considered worth having."

The KDC is holding fire with shopping centres planned for Umlazi, Kwamashu, and Edendale at a total cost of R15m. "We want to be quite sure that they're viable propositions with the right tenant mix and that sort of thing," says McCrystal. "We can do without the situation at Umlazi where the CED thought it had a deal in establishing a service station and then found it hadn't."

The KDC is setting up an agricultural division to work "right at grassroots level" and is offering 50 bursaries in business orientated subjects.

Capital employed by the KDC amounts to R21m.

(107)

8/12/78

Gatsha: KwaZulu must feed itself

(102) 8/12/78

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — As long as the Zulu nation could not feed itself it could not expect its liberation struggle to be taken seriously, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told graduates of the Cwaka Agricultural College near Empangeni yesterday.

Speaking at the Graduation Ceremony he said that black people wanted their dignity recognised but the key to that recognition lay in their owns hands.

He said that while KwaZulu clearly had a land shortage it could not be denied that "even the little bit of land we have has hardly been scratched."

But KwaZulu could not exploit its agricultural potential in full unless its people had training. Cwaka had produced 224 graduates but only 152 were in Government service.

Chief Buthelezi found this alarming. The training of students cost Kwazulu R4000 each for the period that they spent at the college. Many graduates went into other fields and were lost to the service of their people.

Chief Buthelezi said he was aware that some white officials "frustrate these black people".

He also realised that many young black people resented being supervised by whites and some had falsely accused white officials of frustrating them.

These young people wanted whites dismissed but the chief rejected "racism whether it be white or black"

He did however feel that the situation might merit a departmental inquiry.

CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

SALDRU/SAMST

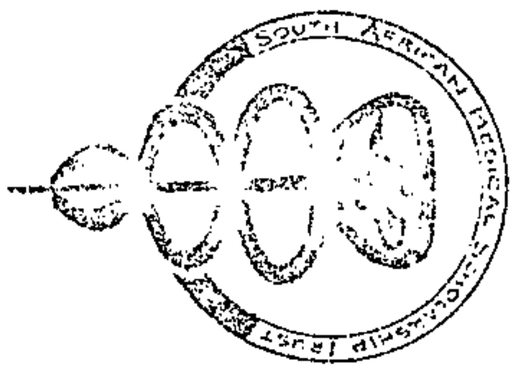
SEPTEMBER 1978

A BASELINE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NUTRITION GUIDANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE CISKEI

by

J.P. du PLESSIS, M.E. VISAGIE, P.C.J. JORDAAN, A.S. SWANEPOEL AND J.J. FERREIRA

No. 30



I think I'd take Red aid — Chief

RDM 9/12/78

(107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday he doubted whether he would refuse financial help for black education from communist countries in the face of African needs.

Opening the Phindavele High School in the Umzinto district, Chief Buthelezi said he had appealed to Western countries many times for money for black education.

"I have so far drawn a blank. The excuse advanced by foreign countries is that if they did help us it might be interpreted as aiding and abetting apartheid.

"Can you think of more cock-eyed reasoning? That we, the victims of apartheid, should be denied help to show that apartheid is unacceptable to the West? What sanctimonious drivel.

"I am beginning to wonder whether, if there was an opportunity for me to receive funds from Russia, Cuba or China for black education, I could refuse such help with a clear conscience in the face of so much need. I don't think I could," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said church help in education was needed now more than ever.

But he added: "You may be surprised to learn that a view is taken by many churches here and overseas that, apart from being forbidden by the government from participating in black education, they themselves think they would rather not take part in promoting Bantu education."

equal to t[illegible] ers. We need to examine th[illegible] detailed applicatio[illegible] e rate at which it will in[illegible]

TABLE 41: PRO[illegible] ND PROJECTED RAT[illegible] PER ANNUM)

	Plew[illegible]			n Projection II		
	Output/w[illegible] 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]er	Output/worker 2000	Rate of change % pa.
Copper	10,6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,5	0
Iron	1 711,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 051,9 *	0,8*
Chrome	385,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	609,2	2,3
Manganese	676,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 409,6	3,6
Coal	1 143,7	1 666,2	1,9	1 285,4	2 022,9	2,3
Asbestos	13,5	13,5	0	13,5	13,5	0
Gold			0			0
Diamonds			0			0
Platinum			0			0

* There appears to be some computational error in Plewman's underlying projections of employment.

It may be worth noting that these projected rates of productivity growth (where they are positive) are slower than those projected for the 1970-80 decade.

TABLE 42: PROJECTED RATES OF CHANGE OF OUTPUT PER WORKER, 1970-80 AND 1980-2000 (PER CENT PER ANNUM)

	Plewman Projection I		Plewman Projection II	
	1970 - 80	1980 - 2000	1970 - 80	1980 - 2000
Iron Ore	2,0	1,3	2,2	0,8*
Chrome	3,7	2,1	3,7	2,3
Manganese	6,3	3,5	6,5	3,6
Coal	4,3	1,9	5,4	2,3

* See note to Table 41.

Sun. Tribune 26/12/78 (107)

Zulu and Afrikaner: tribes in conflict

By RODNEY HAXTON

PROFESSOR Gerrit Viljoen's people are the Afrikaners — a small volk thrown together and welded by history. They hold the whip of power in South Africa.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi s people are the Zulus — the largest ethnic group in South Africa, once the masters of Natal. Politically they have little power in South Africa.

The heads of two of the toughest tribes in Africa; Viljoen and Buthelezi, boss of the Afrikaner Broederbond and the man behind Inkatha.

FACT: The Afrikaner has walked a long road through lean years, down-trodden at one time and struggling, fighting fiercely for survival. He won — and today he rules the land.

FACT: The Zulu is walking in the footsteps of Afrikanerdom, in his lean years now, down-trodden and struggling along the road leading to nobody knows where.

There is a difference, though, between the Afrikaner's struggle earlier this century and the Zulu's today: The Afrikaner, as Chief Buthelezi points out, at least had bootstraps to pull himself up by — while most of his own people are barefoot.

Earlier this month Professor Viljoen, Rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, and Chief Buthelezi, leader of the Zulu people, held "cordial, frank and important" talks; a meeting between white nationalism and black nationalism, black power and white power.

The details of who said what to whom during that historic meeting were not made known. But several months before the talks reporter Anna Starcke interviewed both men separately, and has included the interviews in a newly published book, Survival*.

These are some of their views on the past, present and future of the country they must share . . .

Buthelezi on birth control: "I don't push it at rallies. Why should I? I do say that we, the poorest, must take care not to produce more mouths than we can feed.

"More than that I won't do; it's not my priority, specially not while we have Minister M. C. Botha (since retired) asking for a baby for the Republic from whites.

"As far as I'm concerned, I am for family planning, but for political reasons I am not prepared to go all out for it . . ."

QUOTE

"The Zulus are so nationalist, so ethnocentric, that they don't realise other ethnic groups and cultural concepts even exist"

— PROFESSOR GERRIT VILJOEN

QUOTE

"The blacks say that the only weapon they have is their numbers"

— CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI

QUESTION to Professor Viljoen: "Let's focus on the year 2000 and work backwards in terms of what needs to be done. Judging by what was published of your blueprint (Broederbond documents published in the Sunday Times last January), there seems to be dangerously little new thinking, if any, on the position of urban blacks. Surely this is potentially the most explosive issue South Africa is confronted with?

VILJOEN: "If it's two decades we're looking ahead, I have to make a basic point first: If South Africa s population groups, and specifically its less developed groups, cannot bring their population growth within more economically reasonable limits, then whatever we do is going to end up in a smash-up.

"I'm not talking about ideology but economics — the race for numbers is quite senseless in any case; I wish the blacks would realise that. Surely everybody should understand that if it's a matter of drowning, we can drown ever so efficiently in one foot of water above our heads as in six or 10 feet.

"It will be a smash-up because the goose that lays the golden eggs has only a limited laying capapcity. And that's the main problem of the whole underdeveloped world. . .

"I would put a very crude and very harsh corollary to this: We cannot continue providing super health services for a population growing at this pace; I think it's not a high enough priority. If people continue breeding like this they must take the risk of high mortality rates. As I said, very crude, but to my mind valid in terms of the welfare of all peoples."

Viljoen, still on urban blacks: "There has, in fact, been a complete and important reversal (in Natoinalist thinking) about 18 months, two years ago. Although we still stick to what the Prime Minister (then Vorster) has very clearly re-formulated again — a refusal to accept the urban black in an integrated national political system — we no longer deny they are here to stay, we accept they are a fact, we cannot wish or think them away. . .

BUTHELEZI: "Of course I would like to see my people share decision-making, to share the goodies, that's my ideal. Whether I see it in my lifetime, I don't know. Power sharing is a very crucial issue."

QUESTION: Would you elaborate on the form of power-sharing you envisage?

BUTHELEZI: "I hate blueprints, although it's true I doodled once about a federation, but even that wasn't a blueprint. For many years in the past I have been talking about a convention.

"With a convention we can unravel our situation, just as the Boers and the Britons unravelled (their problems) after the (Boer) Wars in a convention; the same opportunity should be given to the blacks."

QUESTION: My experience has been that —with the possible exceptions of Gatsha Buthelezi and Andries Treurnicht — whomever I talk to among leaders in politics business, the millitary and academic world their idea of a scenario for the year 2000 is pretty similar. It hinges on a confederation of independent and semi-independent states, fully integrated coloured and Indian communities and permanent semi-integrated black urban communities.

VILJOEN: "I agree with that too; I don't say it will be that, but it certainly could be. My concept of separate development has always been that it is an open-ended method, not an ideology, not a dogma, not an end in itself.

"That has the advantage of leaving the options quite open for changes towards what is mutually acceptable to all our national groups as the times move on. If the different groups feel they want to get closer together again, they can do so.

Some of the thoughts of Chief Buthelezi . . .

- "I personally believe in majority rule; I know I wouldn't get it this afternoon, but I think we must start somewhere working towards it — with a convention.
- "In January, 1976, I made a speech in Soweto predicting the violence, exactly what would happen . . . Soweto would never have happened if they had listened to us.

"After Soweto I sent a telegram to Mr Vorster and Mr M. C. Botha (then Prime Minister and Bantu Affairs Minister respectively) asking for a meeting, but it was never acknowledged.

- "A foreign diplomat told me that privately they (the Government) say the new constitution is a small beginning on which big things can be built and that they are thinking about a solution for the urban blacks. But nobody has said so to me, I have no reason to believe it. I'm just a kaffir.
- "Inkatha has a very strong youth brigade and the only reason there wasn't any, or very little, trouble in Natal was because of Inkatha. I think young blacks are very sophisticated. When we of Inkatha spoke to them and explained to them that it wasn't in the interests of the liberation struggle to burn down schools, they responded almost 100 percent in Natal."

The thoughts of Professor Viljoen . . .

- When the Nationalists came to power "the young Afrikaners had grown up going to school in tents in Pretoria, with the church providing soup kitchens in winter to keep them from freezing. There was a tremendous discrepancy in facilities between Afrikaans and English-medium high schools in the Transvaal . . . Those of us who are pressing for change among the present generation of Afrikaners have themselves grown up with this education issue the blacks find themselves involved in. We understand their frustrations.
- "The differences between black and white education that are quite glaring are, first, the quality of the school buildings — but if we provide the same (quality) the country's going to go bankrupt; second, the quality of teachers and, third, their numbers. Upgrading of teachers is the area into which I would put money, rather than into buildings."
- "In my ideal crash programme I would give a black who has a degree plus a teacher's diploma the same salary as a white with that qualification.
- "Ethnicity is the reason Buthelezi has had no, but no, meaningful support from any other black group for his federal policy. They (non-Zulu blacks) are scared to death of the Zulus, and perhaps with reason.

"The Zulus are like the herrenvolkers of the Germans and the even far more herrenvolkers of the British. These people are so nationalist, so ethnocentric that they don't realise other ethnic groups and cultural concepts even exist. They can only see their own and confuse their own ethnocentricity with the universal."

*Published by Tafelberg.

QwaQwa joins Black Alliance

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Chief Kenneth Mopeli, yesterday announced that he had joined Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's South African Black Alliance.

Officially opening the 13th annual congress of the Labour Party here, he said it was only by consolidating the Black position in South Africa that Blacks would be able to reinforce their bargaining power.

He said Blacks must abandon their difference and unite to propagate the principles of free association between the different population groups.

He said although there was tremendous pressure being brought to bear on Blacks to accept homeland independence, this would be rejected. — (Sapa.)

een remarkably constant - with some

Fast productivity gains (until

dency for output to fall off appear to

For the sociological-cultural assessment, only mothers and female guardians with children of their own were included. The total sample size was 746. In the urban areas 36% of these subjects were never married compared to 14% in the rural areas. Of those who were married, the husbands of 8% in the urban and 14% in the rural areas were not economically active. It is, however, interesting that the general nutritional state of the children in the urban areas is somewhat better than in the rural, in spite of the much higher illegitimacy rate.

Table IX summarises the number of live children in each family in relation to the total number of births as well as their concept of an 'ideal' number of children. There are, therefore, not only more children per family in rural areas compared to the urban, but also a vast difference in the concept of an 'ideal' family size. This is not surprising when seen in relation to our finding that 61% in urban and 80% in rural areas did not use contraception, and that family planning was never discussed by the husband and wife by 35% of married females in the urban areas and 62% in the rural areas.

TABLE IX

CISKEI: MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	Rural	Urban
Number of live children	3,84	3,27
Total number of births	4,82	4,28

Mopeli joins with Buthelezi

28/12/78 107

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Chief Kenneth Mopeli, yesterday announced that he had joined Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's South African Black Alliance.

Opening the 13th annual congress of the Labour Party, Chief Mopeli said it was only by consolidating their position that blacks in South Africa would be able to reinforce their bargaining power.

They must abandon their differences, unite and propagate the principles of free association between South Africa's population groups, he said.

He said blacks must unite politically and espouse the cause of the oppressed until their aspirations were fulfilled.

The Alliance should broaden its base and more black leaders should be invited to join. Then, a grand alliance of all South Africans might come into being, Chief Mopeli said.

The Alliance could serve as an instrument for the creation of a new South Africa.

"The time may come when blacks and whites will have to join together to salvage South Africa," he said.

The white people should not think that we blacks are filled with hatred. Our cause is noble and just. We love this country and it is ours, together with the whites.

"We must share its wealth and promote the national economy."

There was tremendous pressure being brought to bear on blacks to accept homeland independence but it would be rejected because independent homelands could never survive on their own, he said.

"We are South Africans and entitled to share in the government of the country as a whole," Chief Mopeli said.

The tide of revolution and change that was flowing towards South Africa was so powerful he wondered whether South Africa would survive.

In order to avoid ghastly alternatives, South Africa should begin with its own Turnhalle or national convention.

It was ironic that while South Africa was acting as midwife in the birth of Namibia, it still adopted double standards in its own country.

"If democrats, radicals, socialists, and communists-/Marxists can find common ground in the resolution of their problems, why not we in South Africa?" he said. — Sapa.

TABLE X

CISKEI: RECOGNITION OF KWASHIORKOR

	Rural	Urban
No recognition	89%	87%
Nutritional association	23%	21%

RECOGNITION OF PELLAGRA

	Rural	Urban
No recognition	90%	63%
Nutritional association	14%	40%

About two-thirds of the subjects interviewed could give no indication whatsoever as to the possible causes of gastro-enteritis (Table XI). A large variety of possible causes were given including teething, infection, lack of hygiene, intercourse by mother while breast-feeding and witchcraft. However, 57% of subjects believe that a child with gastro-enteritis should be given additional liquid to drink.

TABLE XI

CISKEI: KNOWLEDGE ON GASTRO-ENTERITIS

s gastro-enteritis?	Do not know.	64%
has gastro-enteritis, must n a lot to drink?	Yes.	57%

vious that in the Ciskei population, there is a ognition of diseases of nutritional origin as well f nutritional association with health status.

ever, a strong awareness of the nutritional bene-t-feeding with 85% of subjects indicating that g is best for the baby and protects against sease. This is borne out by the fact that 92% of and guardians indicated that they had breast-fed by. In contrast, 12% of subjects in the urban e rural areas indicated that the first fluid which their newborne baby was a herbal mixture, isicakathi, werful diarrhoetic.

trition guidance is given in terms of body building, d energy providing foods. However, only 23% of d name two possible substitutes for meat correctly, itamin-containing or so-called protective foods.

Students pay for riot damage

NM 29/8/78

African Affairs Correspondent

ZULULAND University students were told by circular letter this week that some of their money would be used to repair damage done to the new students' centre on the campus.

After the student riots of 1976 when large parts of the university were burned down, the authorities introduced a Joint Guarantee Fund to which each new student contributes R50 at the beginning of his university career.

The administration promised to return the R50 to graduating students, but less whatever sums were deducted for damage to university property.

The circular this week said R769 damage had been done to the Students' Centre when it was opened in September.

The rector, Professor A. C. Nkabinde, said yesterday that equipment, fixtures and fittings had been damaged by unidentified students.

Mr. A. L. Oosthuizen, a registrar, said the damage to property by "undisciplined behaviour of persons cannot be tolerated in a civilised society."

SOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA/DIE KLASSIEKE VERENIGING VAN SUID AFRIKA

WESTERN CAPE BRANCH/WES-KAAPLANDSE TAK

are urged to attend the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING which will be esday 4th October 1978 at 7.30 p.m. in Beattie Building (Room sity Avenue, University of Cape Town. This business meeting owed at 8 p.m. by a lecture by

Neville DUBOW: Director of the Michaelis School of Fine Art, U.

Subject: The antiquities of JERUSALEM (illustrated by slide

how originally trained as an architect but moved to the Michaelis he won renown for his lectures on the history of art, and became the School in 1971. Under his leadership the School has been new activities.

A for the AGM/SAKELYS vir die Algemene Jaarvergadering

lia

of the AGM held on 7th September 1977/Notule van die Jaarvergade eptember.

n's report/Verslag van die Voorsitter.

arising from the Minutes and Chairman's Report/ t van die Notule en Voorsitter se Verslag voortspruit.

al statement for the year ended 10th September 1978/ ële verslag vir die jaar geëindig 10 September.

The Western Cape Branch requests the chairman of the al Association to transmit to the biennial conference of the tion the proposal that the portion of the subscription remitted local branches for each registered member should be increased cents to R1.

Proposed: J.E. Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

n of office bearers and committee members for 1978-9/ ing van ampsdraers en komiteelede vir 1978-9.

lede: Voorsitter/Chairman: John E. Atkinson
Sekretaris/Tesourier//Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
(Vice: Miss P. le Rou

Sekretarisse vir die Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss
(not available for reelect

Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelen

Coopted members: Mej. D.J. Blokbergen, and student re tatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

Black and white face crucial year—Buthelezi

107

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — In his New Year message issued today kwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi called for a "completely new formula" to make South African blacks feel they had something to defend.

"Human beings tend to forget that how the new year turns out depends on their own actions. Nowhere is this more true than in South Africa today.

"South Africa sees herself as a besieged victim of the international community. But this is something she has brought upon herself by her apartheid policies, and for the first time, even some Nationalists are now ashamed of the word 'apartheid.'

"South Africa can be saved from being hemmed in on every side only by taking decisive and concrete steps to resolve our country's problems," Chief Buthelezi said.

NEW FORMULA

This meant a completely new formula through which all South Africans could partiipate in a new dispensation.

"This, and this alone, can make blacks feel they have something to defend when the chips are down in the years ahead."

Looking at Rhodesia's situation, the position in Namibia and the number of sabotage cases before the courts, South Africans should realise time was not on their side.

Euphemistic references to apartheid as "separate development" was not sufficient. Sugar-coating the pill would never make the apartheid pill acceptable to blacks, and the year 1979 would be a crucial year for black and white.

"The Government can redeem its integrity, which has been severely questioned by the Information Department scandal, by taking a bold step toward a realistic political dispensation.

"The opportunity is there. South Africa has a new Prime Minister and he is in a position to turn over a new leaf in the interests of all South Africans."

VERENIGING VAN SUID AFRIKA

TAK

MEETING which will be
Beattie Building (Room
This business meeting

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SALEM (illustrated by slides)

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r business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

Gatsha calls for new dispensation

DD (167) 30/12/78

DURBAN — The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday called for a "complete new formula" to make blacks feel they had something to defend.

In his New Year message, Chief Buthelezi said: "Human beings tend to forget that how the year turns out depends on their own actions. Nowhere is this more true than in South Africa today.

"South Africa sees herself as a besieged victim of the international community. But this is something she has brought upon herself by her apartheid policies; and, for the first time, even some Nationalists are now ashamed of the word apartheid.

"South Africa can be saved from being hemmed in on every side only by taking decisive and concrete steps to resolve our country's problems," Chief Buthelezi said.

This meant a completely new formula through which all South Africans could participate in a new dispensation.

"This and this alone can make blacks feel they have something to defend when the chips are down in the years ahead."

In view of the situation in Rhodesia and South West Africa, and the sabotage cases before courts, South Africans should realise time was not on their side.

Euphemistic reference to apartheid as separate development was not sufficient.

Sugar-coating the apartheid pill would never make it acceptable to blacks, and the year 1979 would be a crucial year for black and white, Chief Buthelezi said.

"The government can redeem its integrity, which has been severely questioned by the Information Department scandal, by taking a bold step towards a realistic political dispensation." — SAPA.